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AND THE GRAND MASTERS OF MANY FOREIGN LODGES.

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Reviews.

A General Register of all the Lodges and Grand Lodges of Freemasons in North America. By J. FLETCHER BRENNAN, editor of the *American Freemason*, &c. Cincinnati, 1871.

This is not only a very useful book of reference, but contains much valuable information as to the origin, history, and progress of the several Grand Lodges in North America, of which forty-two are situate in the United States and five in the Dominion of Canada. The magnitude of the work, which, although compendious, is complete, may be imagined when we state that the names of more than 8,000 lodges are given, together with the number of their members, names of Secretaries, and places of meeting. The names of the principal Grand Officers of each supreme body are also given, and the Register, so far as it goes, appears to us to have been compiled with laudable care, and attention to important details. The introduction of similar information into our English Masonic Calendar would be of great service to the Craft.

Old Merry's Monthly, Part 1, January, 1872. Warne and Co., London.

Under a new name an old favourite serial, "Merry and Wise," appears to claim the support of the reading public; and judging from the varied and interesting character of the contents of this first part, we may safely predict a prosperous future for "Old Merry's" metamorphosis. Need we say more than that the tales are capital, the illustrations really graphic, while the price is but—*sixpence*.

The Commercial and Domestic Diary and Almanac for 1872.

This really handy and useful almanac is issued by Messrs. Moses and Son, the eminent clothiers, whose establishments in the City, as well as those in Oxford-street and Tottenham Court-road, are so well known to our "country cousins," as well as to the general metropolitan public. This little work is replete with valuable information, and is not to be confounded with the ordinary "new-year" trade circulars. The price is only one penny.

FREEMASONRY & ISRAELITISM.

BY BRO. WILLIAM CARPENTER, P.M. & P.Z. 177.

XXV.

It is now time that I should bring these—too long, perhaps, extended—papers to a close. Not that the subject is by any means exhausted, for the further it is pursued the more evident is it that many points of history, at first passed over unnoticed, have more or less relation to the subject of our enquiries, and furnish collateral proofs of the descent of the Saxon race from the ten captive tribes of Israel, and of their being the people to whom pertain the promises, which, in so many forms, and given under so many circumstances, are to be found in the sacred writings, from the days of Moses to those of the last of the Hebrew prophets; and a due understanding of the bearing of which invests those writings with much additional interest, linking them, as they do, with our own times. If the Israelitish history were, as I believe it was, a typical representation of the history of God's church and people in all time—if the derelictions of duty and lapses into idolatry, and the repeated chastisements and manifold restorations to the Divine favour of that people, pourtray, as I believe they do, the chequered course of all men in this their mortal career, then do the pages of sacred and profane history throw a flood of light on the Divine government, and enable us to read, in unmistakable language, many of the things that shall come to pass, as the descendants of Israel proceed in the fulfilment of their mission in the world. With how much more interest will the history of the Israelitish people, and the prophecies and promises pertaining to them, be read, when we discern in them, not what relates to a people long since passed away—"lost"—and living only in their history, but to a people now living—a people of whom we form part, and a people who are destined by God's special providence to be the instruments of bringing the whole world into the fold of the Great Shepherd, and of sowing the seeds of civilization, with all its attendant blessings, throughout the four quarters of the globe! And has not such a reading of the Hebrew history and prophecy a tendency to impress us with a deeper and more abiding sense of those obligations which devolve upon us, as a portion of the privileged instruments thus employed, and into which, as Masons, we have voluntarily entered, to promote the great and sacred principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth? Throughout our ceremonies, especially in the Master's degree and in the Royal Arch, we identify ourselves with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and we claim them as our forefathers. What life would it infuse into our ceremonies, if we realised this as a truth, and with what life should we ourselves be animated, if we knew, indeed, that we formed part of that race which is to be employed by the Almighty in turning men from darkness to light, and transforming a world of ignorance, and vice, and misery, into a world of knowledge, and virtue, and righteousness, and happiness! Then shall "a king reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule with equity; and a man shall be as a covert from the storm, as

a refuge from the flood; as streams of water in a dry place; as the shadow of a great rock in a land fainting with heat: and him the eyes of those that see shall regard, and the ears of those that hear shall hearken. Even the heart of the rash shall consider and acquire knowledge, and the stammering tongue shall speak readily and plainly. The fool shall no longer be called honourable, and the niggard shall no more be called liberal. The wilderness shall become a fruitful field, and the fruitful field be esteemed a forest: and judgment shall dwell in the wilderness, and in the fruitful field shall reside righteousness; and the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness perpetual quiet and security." (Isaiah xxxii.)

I have traced, very briefly, and therefore very imperfectly—for, to do so fully would occupy volumes—the migration and history of the Goths, or Getæ, or Scythians, or Saxons—Angles and Jutes—that is, Anglo-Saxons—from the north-eastern parts of Europe and southern parts of Asia—the very regions into which the Israelites were deported by the Assyrians, about 725 B.C.—to their settlement in these our islands—"THE ISLES OF THE SEA;" and, subsequently, their missions, colonising and religious, into every quarter of the globe; and, in this, their fulfilment of the mission which it was predicted should be that of Israel—to occupy the Isles, to raise up a standard for the nations, and to make known the true God and His salvation to the ends of the earth. Throughout these enquiries I have endeavoured to keep constantly in the mind of my readers the distinction, very markedly made in the prophecies, between Judah and Israel, the head or leading tribe of the latter being Ephraim, the descendant and inheritor of the birthright of Joseph, and of whom the God of Abraham declared, by the prophet Jeremiah, "I am a Father unto Israel, and Ephraim is my first-born"—that is, possessing the privileges and possessions of the first son. Writing for the columns of THE FREEMASON, in which I have been compelled to avoid everything of a sectarian character, and everything that might throw an obstacle in the way of my Jewish brethren following me in a truly Masonic or catholic spirit, I have been deprived of many arguments and proofs, of which I should have availed myself, had I been writing for those only of my own faith. Nevertheless, I think I have shown, even in the brief and imperfect sketch I have given of the recorded prophecies, promulgated many years ago, and of the literal fulfilment of many of them as written on the pages of ancient and modern history, that it would demand a great amount of credulity to believe that the exact agreement, in so many particulars, between the one and the other, was the result of mere chance, or that it only exhibits a series of coincidences which, though the like is not to be found elsewhere, constitutes the only rational solution of the problem. The reading of a series of arguments in detached portions cannot possibly produce the impression which they would be likely to produce if they were made the subject of uninterrupted reading and study. Still, I venture to hope, that, even under the disadvantages necessarily incident to such a reading, no one can have followed me in these brief sketches, and have failed to perceive that there is at least a great weight of evidence in favour of the Israelitish origin of the Saxon race, of which our own island may be regarded as the cradle and the home, whence have gone forth the progenitors of those vast populations which

are now taking a leading part in the civilization and evangelization of the rest of the world.

In the preface or introduction to "Lecture on Ancient Israel and the fullness of the Gentiles," by John Wilson, to whom I, and all who write upon this interesting subject, must be indebted for many valuable suggestions, are found the following queries on the Israelitish origin of the British nation, and I feel that I cannot do better than conclude these papers by laying them before my readers:—

"1. Is not the House of Israel, and especially the tribe of Ephraim, clearly distinguished from that of Judah in the historical and prophetic parts of Scripture? (1 Chron. v. 2; Jer. iii. 2). Were not of Ephraim, especially, to come the many heirs of the promises made unto the fathers, just as of Judah was to come the One Heir from whom the blessing was immediately to descend? (Gen. xlviii. 15-20, xlix. 8-12.)

"2. Were not the lost tribes of Israel to be found in these, the latter days, as a seed whom the Lord hath blessed? (Hos. ii. 14-23; Is. xxix. 17-23; lxi. 9, 10; lxvi. 8-14; Jer. xxxi. 1-10; Ezek. xi. 15-20; Hos. i. 10, 11.)

"3. Have not all previous attempts to find the lost tribes of Israel proved abortive, especially as to the accounting for Ephraim, the heir of the promises, and of which was to come the promised 'fullness of the Gentiles,' or 'multitude of nations'? (Rom. xi. 25; Gen. xlviii. 19; Is. xli. 25-29.) Does not the Scripture declare that the previous non-discovery of Israel has been occasioned by its blindness, and not by God's having failed to fulfil His word? (Is. xlii. 18-25; xliii. 1-13; xlv. 17-21.) Do not the Scriptures expressly recognise our present condition as being that in which Israel would be found? And do they not predict matters which can be fulfilled only in these nations? (Is. xxvii. 6-10; Jer. xxxi. 10, 11; Mic. vii. 16; Jer. iii. 18; Ezek. xi. 16; &c.)

"4. Does history (which traces our Saxon ancestry back to the very countries into which Israel was carried captive by the Assyrians) present anything opposed to this view? (Turner's Anglo-Saxons, vol. 1, pp. 94-102.) Is it likely that the God of truth would utterly cast away the people unto whom the promises were made; and out of the same place bring forth a people to have fulfilled in them the promises freely made to Israel, and so solemnly confirmed to them by oath? (Mic. vii. 18-20; Is. xxv. 1-7; Ps. cv. 10.) Could it be said, in such case, that 'the gifts and calling of God are without repentance'? (Is. xli. 8, 9.)

"5. Are not the intellectual, moral, and physical characteristics of the Anglo-Saxons exactly those that were to be expected of the nations that were to come of Ephraim? Can our ancient religious rites, political institutions, acquirements, and manners better be accounted for than as having been derived from ancient Israel? Do not the favours bestowed upon these nations in the north-west, and the whole course of God's dealing with the English nation, clearly indicate that they are under the kindness and care of the Good Shepherd of Israel? (Gen. xlix. 22-26; Ps. lxxx. 1-3; cxlvii. 19, 20.)"

Let me add one question to these:—

Do we not seem to recognise our Israelitish origin in our Masonic Constitution and Ritual? It matters not, in this respect, to what period in history our origin may be carried back. One of our brethren is endeavouring to show that we take our rise in ancient Roman times, Numa Pompilius

being our founder; that would be, probably, thirty or forty years after Israel was carried captive into Assyria. Another is carrying back our birth to a period long antecedent to that. Well, guilds and architecture may have flourished, as I believe they did, at the times respectively referred to; but I venture to say that the Jewish traditions and ceremonial rites which are to be found in Masonry, show, at least, that if we do not derive our origin from the early times to which some of our historians would carry us back, there is something still more striking than guilds and buildings, which links us with that extraordinary race that, in God's mysterious but beneficent dealing with mankind, has been destined to be the salvation of the world, and the glory of its Creator and Governor.

In conclusion, let me observe, that, if the reasons that have been assigned show that the Saxons are identical with the people who, in the Divine councils, have been selected as the instruments to bring about this blessed state of things, it should, surely, stimulate us to further investigation and study. The truth, if it be one, is of no slight importance. The race is made up of its units; and if the high mission and the glorious privilege to enlighten, civilize, and exalt in righteousness the human family—if the uniting of Israel and Judah, and the preparing of the way for the return of the chosen people to their own land, where they are to form the centre of attraction to all nations, which, through them, shall be brought to the knowledge and worship of the true God—if this be our mission, then, we cannot trifle with it and be guiltless. The work will be accomplished, though we should be indifferent to it, or even turn our backs upon it, for it is God's purpose, and His purpose shall stand. There will be a "remnant," as there ever has been, and through them God will do his own work; for, "Thus saith the Lord Jehovah: I myself will take from the shoot of the lofty cedar; even a tender scion from the top of his scions will I pluck, and I myself will plant it on a mountain high and eminent. On the lofty mountain of Israel will I plant it, and it shall exalt its branch and bring forth fruit; and it shall become a majestic cedar; and under it shall dwell all fowl of every wing; in the shadow of its branches shall they dwell; and all the trees of the field shall know that I, Jehovah, have brought low the high tree; have exalted the low tree; have dried up the green tree; and have made the dry tree to flourish: I, Jehovah, have spoken it, and will do it" (Ez. xvii. 22-24). "Thus, saith the Lord, Sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among the chief of the nations: Publish ye, praise ye, and say, O Lord, save thy people, the remnant of Israel. Behold, I will bring them from the north country, and gather them from the coasts of the earth, and with them the blind and the lame, the woman with child, and her that travaileth with child together: a great company shall return thither. They shall come with weeping, and with supplications will I lead them: I will cause them to walk by the rivers of waters in a straight way, wherein they shall not stumble; for I am a Father to Israel, and Ephraim is my first-born. Hear the word of the Lord, O ye nations, and declare it in the isles afar off, and say, He that scattereth Israel will gather him, and keep him as a shepherd doth his flock. . . . Behold, the day is come, saith the Lord, that I will sow the house of Israel and the house of Judah with the seed of man and with the seed of beasts. And it shall come to pass that like as I have watched over

them, to pluck up, and to break down, and to throw down, and to destroy, and to afflict, so will I watch over them to build and to plant, saith the Lord. . . . Thus, saith the Lord which giveth the sun for a light by day, and the ordinances of the moon and of the stars for a light by night, which divideth the sea when the waves thereof roar; the Lord of Hosts is his name: If those ordinances depart from before me, saith the Lord, then the seed of Israel also shall cease from being a nation before me for ever" (Jer. xxx.) "Behold, I will gather them [the children of Israel and the children of Judah] out of all countries whither I have driven them in mine anger, and in my fury, and in great wrath; and I will bring them again unto this place, and I will cause them to dwell safely: and they shall be my people, and I will be their God; and I will give them one heart and one way, that they may fear me all days, for the good of them and of their children after them: and I will make an everlasting covenant with them, that I will not turn away from them to do them good; but I will put my fear in their hearts, that they shall not depart from me. Yea, I will rejoice over them to do them good, and I will plant them in this land assuredly with my whole heart and with my whole soul" (chap. xxxi. 37-41).

GRAND MASONIC BALL IN ROCHDALE.

On Friday night, Dec. 29th, the Rochdale Town-hall presented a scene of unusual gaiety on the occasion of the holding of the Masonic ball. The assembly-room was brilliantly lighted, and when it was fully occupied by magnificently attired ladies and the members of the Craft, who wore all the emblems of their Order and of their respective degrees, it was exceedingly picturesque and imposing in appearance. The entertainment was attended by about 300 persons, and was characterised by great *éclat*. The arrangements which had been made by the committee gave great satisfaction; and it was evident that the Secretary, Bro. Wm. Ashworth, P.M., Prov. J.G.D., P.D.C., and K.T., had neither spared time, attention, nor effort in that respect. The Stewards also proved themselves to be efficient in the ceremonies of the evening. The proceeds were to be devoted to the aid of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and it is believed that a substantial sum will be realized. The orchestra was occupied by the band, under the Mastership of Mr. Goodwin, of Manchester, and the programme comprised the most fashionable waltzes, quadrilles, and galops. The Mayor (Mr. Shawcross) personally entertained some of the brethren, and led off the ball in a quadrille with Miss Winward; the opposite partners being Bro. Wike, Grand Deacon of England, and Mrs. Shawcross (the Mayores); and the side couples were Mr. Clement Royd (C. Royd and Co., Bankers) and Mrs. Pears, and Mr. Eckersley and Mrs. Wike. There was an interval about midnight for supper, which, with the refreshments, was provided by Messrs. Smethurst and Butterworth, of the Golden Fleece Hotel. The second part of the ball was novel, and splendidly characteristic of the Order. The brethren, who appeared at first in Craft clothing, changed at eleven o'clock, some to Mark, Royal Arch, and thirtieth, thirty-second, and thirty-third degrees; after the adjournment for supper, the Knights Templar quadrille was danced, the Sir Knights being in the Knights Templar clothing, the others in those of the *Rose Croix*, Red Cross Priestly Order, and other degrees. The Ball was kept up with enthusiasm until a late hour next morning. The names of the patrons are subjoined. We may remark that the Secretary had the pleasure of receiving replies to his invitations from all the patrons, and many of them were accompanied by good donations.

The following brethren acted as Stewards of the ball, each being distinguished by a very neat badge made for the occasion by Bro. George

Kenning of London, and they discharged their duties admirably: Bros. W. H. Prince (President), John Ashworth, jun. (Vice-President), Thos. Oakden (Treas.), T. B. Ashworth, Laurence Booth, Ralph Collingwood, Jesse Firth, R. H. Heys, C. M. Jones, John McNaught, R. O'Neil, J. M. Rutter, L. Schofield, Amos Stott, Robert Walker, W. Walker, and Edmund Wrigley.

The following brethren constituted the committee of management, and ably discharged their duties: Bros. W. H. Prince, P.M. 298, P.P.S.G. Deacon, East Lancashire, President; John Ashworth, jun., I.G. 298, Prov. G.A.D.C. Lancashire (Mark), Vice-President; Thomas Oakden, J.D. 298, Prov. Grand Standard-bearer, West Yorkshire (Mark), Treasurer; T. B. Ashworth, J.W. 367; W. Ashworth, S.W. 367; Robert Butterworth, J.W. 298, Prov. G.D.C.L. (Mark); James Cross, S.D. 298; Jesse Firth, S.W. 298; James Holroyd, P.M. 298, Prov. Grand Sword-bearer, West Yorkshire (Mark); Robert Howard, W.M. 298; Sam Jackson, P.M. 54; C. M. Jones, P.M. 1129, P.P.G.A.D.C. E.L.; E. Leech, P.M. 54; John McNaught, 298; Dan Mitchell, W.M. 54; Wm. Roberts, P.M. 298, P.P.G. Purst. E.L.; Luke Schofield, J.W. 54; Wm. Walker, W.M. 363, P.P.G.P. L. (Mark); Robert Walker, S.D. 363; Edward Woodcock, P.M. 854; Edmund Wrigley, P.M. 298, P.P. Grand Sword-bearer, East Lancashire; James Wrigley, 298.

CONSECRATION of the GLADSMUIR LODGE, No. 1385.

This new lodge was consecrated on Friday, 29th December, at the Red Lion Hotel, Barnet, Herts. The proceedings commenced about half-past two o'clock, when the Consecrating Officer, Bro. H. B. Hodges, Prov. Grand Senior Warden, Herts, P.M. 403, took his seat, and nominated Bros. H. Lloyd Thomas, P.P.G.W. Herts, P.M. 449, and E. West, P.G.D. Herts, P.M. 1076 and 1327, as his Wardens, and Bro. Hester, P.M. 749, as I.G. The lodge was opened in the three degrees, and the proceedings were commenced with prayer.

Bro. E. A. Simson, S.W. 403, Acting Secretary, read the warrant, after which the Presiding Officer inquired if the brethren still approved of the officers named in the warrant. An affirmative response being given, Bro. J. Terry, P.P.G. Sword-bearer, P.M. 228 and 1327, who very ably assisted Bro. Hodges, then delivered an oration, which was followed by the brethren singing the anthem, "Tis a pleasant thing to see." The new Master, Bro. J. R. Cocks, P.P.G.W. Herts., P.M. 403, was then presented to the Presiding Officer, after which came the first portion of the dedication prayer, "Sanctus, Glory be to Thee, O Lord." The brethren turned to the East, when the Presiding Officer gave the Invocation. The lodge board was uncovered, and the W.M. and Wardens carried corn, wine, and oil three times round the lodge during solemn music. Bro. Terry took the censor three times round the lodge, and then delivered the second portion of the dedication prayer. Bro. Hodges dedicated and constituted the lodge, and a second anthem was sung.

The W.M.-designate, Bro. Cocks, was then presented for installation, which duty devolved upon Bro. Terry. Upon the re-admission of the brethren, the usual salutes were given, after which the W.M. invested his officers as follows: Bros. E. H. Edwards, S.W.; W. Cutbush, J.W.; and J. G. Yolland (71), S.D.

The W.M. proposed that, in estimation of the services rendered to the lodge during the ceremonies of consecration and installation, which were most ably performed, by Bros. Hodges and Terry, they be enrolled as honorary members of the Gladsmuir Lodge. The two brethren gracefully acknowledged the compliment. Bro. J. Speed, P.M. 141, officiated as Organist. Five names were proposed as initiates, and one joining member.

A banquet was afterwards held, and it was served by the host, Bro. Fisher, in first-rate style, and gave great satisfaction to the brethren. The usual toasts were given, and the proceedings terminated at an early hour, a most charming evening having been enjoyed by all.

Besides those already named, the following brethren were present at the consecration and banquet: Bros. J. D. Melcalf, Prov. G. Deacon, W.M. 403; C. Drumm on 1, P.P.G.S.B., P.M. 403; T. S. Carter, P.G. Supt. of Works, Hon. Sec. 403; T. Neale, P.G. Steward, J.W. 403; C. B. Payne, G. Tyler; E. R. P. Francis, 403. The lodge was named "Gladsmuir" in commemoration of the battle of Barnet, fought on Gladsmuir Heath in 1471.

FREEMASONRY IN LEEDS.

The past month has been a busy and a happy one with the Masons in Leeds, Yorkshire. In five of the lodges the installation of W.M. has taken place, followed by the St. John's festival. The selection of Masters has been an unusually good one. In the *Alfred*, Bro. Charles Hopps succeeds Bro. Denison; the *Philanthropic* brethren have chosen Bro. Lowrey; the *Fidelity*, Bro. Beck; the *Excelsior*, Bro. J. S. Allett; and the *Defence* have re-elected Bro. Major Moore. In the other two lodges, *Godrich* and *Zeland*, the year does not expire at present, so that Bros. Fryer and Wetherell retain their seats as W.M. Everything has passed off well and satisfactorily, and no more need be said, only that there are three important events which deserve to be placed on record.

At the *Excelsior* banquet, Bro. R. V. Allison, who has held the office of W.M. for two years, and who last year was presented with a P.M.'s jewel, was, on this occasion, presented with a handsome gold watchguard, and an address on vellum, as a small token of esteem for his valuable services. We do not hesitate to say, there is no more worthy or deserving a Mason in Leeds or elsewhere than Bro. Allison, or one who really loves his work, and we cordially wish him a long life to wear his present and to continue his work.

Every Mason has hailed with great satisfaction the appointment of Bro. J. L. Oates, the resident manager of the Masonic Hall, Leeds, as the Senior Warden of the *Philanthropic* Lodge. This is a well-deserved compliment, and a step in the right direction. Bro. Oates is thoroughly acquainted with Masonry, and we venture to hope that next year we may see him W.M. of his lodge.

Poor Old William, the Tyler of the *Alfred* for over fifty years, has been pensioned on full pay, and Bro. William Kirkbride appointed in his place. He retires with the best esteem, not only of the *Alfred*, but of all other brethren.

KNIGHT TEMPLARY.—The knights of the Royal Veterans' Encampment assembled at their temple, Plymouth, on the evening of the 20th ultimo, for the purpose of installing several companions of the Royal Arch degree into this illustrious order. There was an unusually large number of Knights Companions present, together with no fewer than seven Past Eminent Commanders, including a Provincial Grand Commander, Captain Clerke, 33°. The encampment presented a very imposing appearance. In the unavoidable absence of the Eminent Commander Sir Knight Diboss, the baton was assigned to Past Eminent Commander R. Rodda, who ascended the throne, and having disposed of the preliminary business of the encampment, the ballot was taken for six Companions of the Royal Arch degree, and the whole were declared duly elected; four of the number being in waiting, they were introduced as pilgrims, and duly installed as Knights Companions. The ceremony was administered in an able, impressive, and effective manner, with all due solemnity, by Sir Knight Rodda, P.E.C., the pre-iding officer, Sir Knight Cluse, P.E.C., most efficiently assisting as prelate. At the close of the encampment every one seemed to leave with a fresh heart and hope for the future of the Royal Veterans, a shadow of its pristine character appeared to pass over the fratres, and in the unanimity of feeling which prevailed was visible the prospect of a successful career and an unexampled future for this ancient conclave.

FREEMASONRY AT NEWPORT.

There was a large and brilliant gathering of the Craft at the Isca Lodge, No. 683, on Wednesday week, it being the occasion for electing a W.M. for the ensuing year. The Masonic Temple in Dock-street, has recently been renovated and most elaborately decorated. It is not too much to say that these decorations are gorgeous, and that certainly they do infinite credit to the mind that conceived, and the hands that executed, them. No pains, no expense have been spared; above all, the whole is strictly in harmony with those mysterious rites, those signs and symbols so edifying to the Craft, so perplexing to the outer world.

The business of the evening consisted in conferring the accolade of Masonry, the "sublime degree," on two brethren—and initiating into the mysteries of the Craft two candidates, one being a "Lewis," and son of a P.M.

The W.M., Bro. R. J. Chambers (who, by-the-by, is about to retire from the chair, after two years of most efficient service), rose to make a proposition. He asked indulgence for deviating somewhat from the ordinary course observed in lodge. He was satisfied that when the proposal he had to make was before them, that indulgence would be freely granted. It had pleased The Great Architect of the Universe to lay his afflicting hand on our illustrious brother, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He, in whose hands are strength and weakness, life and death, had graciously heard the prayers of a loyal people, and had averted that calamity which appeared inevitable. All Englishmen, all good men of all lands, in anxiety and in sympathy, felt deeply both for his Royal Highness, for the Princess, and for her Most Gracious Majesty. He begged to move the following resolution and address:—

"That this lodge, having watched with the deepest solicitude the long and severe illness of your Royal Highness, and having collectively and individually experienced inexpressible anxiety during those moments of painful suspense to all Masons, and, we may say, all Englishmen, and even the good men of all lands, when those who so closely and tenderly nursed your Royal Highness well-nigh despaired, render now their sincere and heartfelt congratulations upon your seeming promised recovery, and most devoutly do they offer to the Great Architect of the Universe their unbounded thanks for His merciful loving-kindness to them, and this, their happy land, for the restoration which He has vouchsafed; and that He may complete this precious boon, and grant your Royal Highness perfect health and long years of peace and prosperity in the bosom of your family and nation, is the earnest prayer of us all."

[Signed (on behalf of the lodge), by the W.M., the I.P.M., Wardens, and Secretary.]

The resolution was seconded by I.P.M. Bro. Thos. Williams. He said that they had seen the sublime and solemn spectacle of a whole nation watching with a solicitude as deep as it was genuine at the bedside of a beloved Prince. The Craft contemplated the prospect of his recovery with feelings in which fraternal regard would mingle with, and if possible, cement still closer, that loyal affection for which Masonry had always been pre-eminent. They would hail the return of His Royal Highness to the active duties of Masonry with the fervour of brotherhood—that mystic tie which was recognised all over the habitable globe.

The resolution was unanimously affirmed, the brethren signifying their approval in the usual manner.

The unanimous choice of the lodge fell upon Bro. Dr. James Cheese, the S.W., as Worshipful Master. The W.M.-elect (who, let it be observed, has given ample proof of his zeal for the Craft, and his ability to discharge the important duties to which he has been elected), very appropriately returned thanks.

The installation ceremony will be on the 13th Wednesday in January, and the dinner at the Westgate Hotel.

The Golden Rule Lodge held their bi-monthly meeting and banquet on Tuesday, the 2nd inst.

FREEMASONRY IN SOUTHPORT.

On Wednesday afternoon, 27th ult., the members of the Lodge of Unity, No. 613, met together in their lodge-room, Wright-street Southport, for the purpose of transacting their annual business, the most important of which was the installation of the W.M. for the ensuing year. That honour was unanimously conferred upon Bro. Thomas Parker, who was selected by his brethren to succeed Bro. W. Dodd, whose year of office has been characterised by great success and harmony. Bro. W. Dodd, the retiring W.M., acted as Installing Master—the first time, we believe, such an event has occurred in Southport—and most ably did he discharge the duties he assumed. Bro. Dodd was assisted by Bro. Hamer, W. Prov. P.G. Treas.

The installation having been completed, the following were invested as officers of the lodge for next year:—Bros. Cullingworth, S.W.; Griffiths, J.W.; Platt, M.C.; Cory, S.D.; Leeming, J.D.; Wainwright, Treas.; Bailey, Sec.; Smallshaw, I.G.; Merchant, S.; Melling, S.; Sutton, O.; Hartley, T.

Before the termination of the proceedings Bro. Stocker, P.M., moved, and Bro. Jeffries, P.M., seconded, "That the most hearty and cordial thanks of the lodge be presented to Bro. W. Dodd, retiring W.M., for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office during the past year." The resolution was enthusiastically passed, as was also a second, to the effect that a P.M.'s jewel be presented by the lodge to Bro. Dodd, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for the services he has rendered to Freemasonry. The jewel, which had been previously procured, is a very beautiful and valuable affair, being of 15-carat gold, and it bears a suitable inscription. Bro. Dodd responded in an appropriate and very pleasing style, and expressed his high and increasing admiration of Freemasonry.

The Festival of St. John was afterwards celebrated by a banquet, at the Scarisbrick Hotel, provided in most admirable style by Bro. R. Watson. The chair was occupied by Bro. Thomas Parker, W.M., the vice-chairman being Bro. Cullingworth, S.W. Nearly 40 brethren sat down to the repast, including Bros. George Woods, R. Jeffries, E. W. Stocker, James Platt, and W. Dodd, P.M.'s; J. Woodley, W.M. of Lodge No. 755, Llandudno; and brethren connected with the two local lodges, viz., Lodge of Unity, 613, and the Fermor Lodge, 1313.

At the close of the repast, the W.M. gave the health of the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family, both toasts being received with much enthusiasm. The health of the Marquis de Grey and Ripon and the officers of Grand Lodge followed, and was succeeded by Sir T. G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., and officers of Prov. Grand Lodge, which were received with true Masonic heartiness.

Bro. Dodd, I.P.M., then gave "The health of the W.M. of Lodge 613." He said it gave him great pleasure to ask them to join in wishing health, happiness, and success to Bro. Parker. All knew him well, and the longer they knew him the more they respected him, for they found him to be all that a man and a Mason should be. (Cheers.) He had no doubt they would find his deeds as W.M. speaking loudly in his behalf. He had the battle to fight and the gauntlet to run, and he hoped that at the end of the year he would retire with the honour and the grace which had gathered around most of those who had filled the chair in past years. (Applause.)

The toast was enthusiastically received, and in response,

Bro. Parker, W.M., said that during his year of office he would do all in his power to keep up the prestige of Lodge of Unity, 613. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that peace, harmony, and prosperity would continue to prevail.

The W.M. then proposed "The health of Bro. W. Dodd, I.P.M. and Installing Master." All would readily acknowledge how earnestly he had laboured for the good of the Craft, and it was not too much to say that no W.M. of 613 had fulfilled the duties of the chair more

zealously than had their esteemed Bro. W. Dodd, who also had been, for the last few months, W.M. of "The Fermor Lodge, No. 1313." He wished him health and happiness. (Cheers.)

Bro. Dodd, I.P.M., thanked the W.M. and the brethren for the very hearty fashion in which the toast had been given, and said he did feel in a happy and proud position that evening. It only appeared like yesterday that he became one of them, only as it were a few weeks since he first saw the light of Masonry and began to rejoice in its glorious principles. He had been misguided, and had cherished the notion, which he had since found to be a mistake, that Freemasonry was simply an excuse for inordinate eating and drinking. This was his feeling till Providence threw him into connection with one who was a gentleman and a Christian. He was led to entertain the highest respect for him, and he found that it was no uncommon thing for him to travel 40 or 50 miles to attend a lodge. He (the speaker) could not help thinking there must be something good in that which thus proved so attractive—and he had, indeed, found the Order to contain and exhibit the true and the beautiful. (Cheers.) His great desire was that all just and upright men would become fellow-masons. He had endeavoured to do his duty to the best of his ability, and it was with much satisfaction that it could be reported that no fewer than fourteen had joined the lodge during the year, and he hoped that his successor would be as happy in the chair as he had been, and end his term of office with as joyful a feeling as that which he experienced at that moment. (Cheers.)

The W.M. then proposed "The health of the P.M.'s. of Lodge 613," which was responded to by

Bro. George Woods, P.M., who said he believed he was the oldest Mason in Southport. He was fully persuaded that any one who acted up to the principles of Freemasonry must be a better man in all respects, as it was supported by, and in accordance with, the laws of God and of man. (Cheers.)

Bro. Stocker, P.M., proposed "The newly-invested officers of Lodge 613," who, he said, had an easy task before them in consequence of the bright example set them by the retiring W.M. and his officers, who had gone through their work uniformly in a most exemplary fashion.

Bros Cullingworth, S.W., and Griffiths, J.W., responded.

"The Retiring Officers of Lodge 613" was then given, and responded to by Bro. Witham.

"The W.M. of Lodge 1313" followed, and was responded to by

Bro. W. Dodd, W.M., who said that the Fermor Lodge, though only a little more than twelve months old, showed signs of great healthiness, and the brethren would at all times be glad of the presence at their meetings of the members of Lodge of Unity 613. He then proposed "The Auditors, Bros. Smallshaw and Leeming," whom he highly complimented on the most satisfactory financial statement.

Bro. Smallshaw returned thanks.

The W.M. then gave "Our Visiting Brethren," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Woodley, W.M., 755, who expressed the great pleasure he had in being with them on that happy occasion.

"The health of Bro. Dobson, Organist of the Fermor Lodge," was then given and responded to, and "All poor and distressed Freemasons" brought the list of toasts to an end.

The proceedings, which were most interesting throughout, were delightfully varied by songs, given in admirable style by several of the brethren, and the party broke up about ten o'clock after having spent a most pleasant evening.

"MORE than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physician as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

BANQUET of the TYNWALD LODGE, ISLE OF MAN.

The members of the Tynwald Lodge, No. 1242, held their annual installation lodge and banquet, on Wednesday se'night. The members, with several brethren of the Athole Lodge, No. 1004, met in the lodge-room, St. James's Hall, Douglas, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the installation of Bro. W. L. Clarke, P.S.W., as W.M., was effected with all due Masonic honour, Bro. John A. Brown, I.P.M., performing the ceremony in an admirably impressive manner. Bros. J. J. Harwood, P.M., assisted as S.W., E. Tibbits, P.M., as J.W., and Webb, W.M., and Lofthouse, P.M., in other capacities as officers of the P.M. lodge.

At six o'clock some twenty-three members of the Craft sat down to a grand banquet at the Castle Mona Hotel. The table was spread in the large banqueting room in the south-west wing of the building, and nothing could exceed the taste which Miss Bates and her able assistants exhibited in their art of rendering a banqueting table attractive. Massive silver epergnes, elegantly decorated with fruit and flowers, studded the board; while here and there, in addition to the very beautiful chandeliers which gave warmth and light to the noble room, were placed elaborate candelabra, which added a brilliancy to the well-laid-out board exceedingly captivating to the sight, the whole scene appearing to be pervaded with a restless, bright shining light, that danced and flickered, like a dazzling Will-o'-the-Wisp, from one end to the festal board to the other; while the glass and silver sent back in a thousand directions their bright starry reflections. So brilliant a scene gave fair hopes that the kitchen would be equally effective in its part of preparation for the feast; and the brethren were not disappointed in their hope, for, from soup to pastry, everything bore evidence that a *chef de cuisine* had provided the viands. The wines, too, were good, a circumstance which does not always attend public banquets. Altogether Miss Bates was exceedingly successful in her work of providing the banquet. Bro. W. L. Clarke, W.M., presided and was ably assisted by his S.W., Bro. Quinney, and by his J.W., Bro. Cowley.

On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave in appropriate terms the toast, "The Queen and the Craft." This was followed by "Bro. his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which the W.M. gave with a few remarks *apropos* of his Royal Highness's present severe affliction. The toast was drunk in solemn silence. The W.M. next gave "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master, and the other Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England," which was drunk and honoured with "twenty and one." Bro. J. A. Brown, I.P.M., then gave "Our W.M., Bro. W. L. Clarke," which was introduced with a high eulogium upon Bro. Clarke's fitness for the honour which the lodge had that day conferred upon him, a fitness which had been acquired by his close attention to the duties of his office and the interests of the lodge. The toast was received with "H.M.H.," and "twenty and one." The W.M. briefly returned thanks; after which he presented to the I.P.M., in the name of the lodge, a handsomely-chased P.M.'s jewel, as a token of respect for the manner in which he had performed the duties of W.M. during the past year. The jewel is a splendid piece of workmanship, handsomely chased. The framework is of solid gold, 18 carat. It is suspended with a ribbon, ornamented with a handsome gold buckle, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Bro. J. A. Brown, as a token of Masonic efficiency as W.M. of Tynwald Lodge, No. 1242, December, 1871." Bro. J. A. Brown briefly, but feelingly returned thanks. The next toast, "The Past Masters," was given by Bro. Quinney, S.W., and was received with "twenty and one," Bros. Tuton, Lofthouse, and Harwood, P.M.'s of 1004, and Bro. E. Tibbits, P.M. of 1242, responding. Bro. Tibbits, P.M., then gave "The Installing Master," which he accompanied with a few words of well-merited praise on the manner in which Bro. J. A. Brown had acquitted himself in the

installation ceremony. The toast was received with a hearty "twenty and one," and "H.M.H." Bro. Brown I.P.M., responded. The W.M. then gave "The Wardens and other officers of 1242," which was responded to by Bro. Quinney, S.W., Bro. Cowley, J.W., and Bro. Parkinson, S.D. Bro. Tibbits then gave, in appropriate terms, "The W.M. and Officers of the Athole Lodge, 1004," which was received with "twenty and one," and "H.M.H." Bro. Webb, W.M., Bro. Lofthouse, P.M., and Bro. Tuton, P.M., of the Athole Lodge, responded. "The other Insular Lodges," by Bro. R. Tuton, P.M., and "The Tyler's Toast," by Bro. Lofthouse, P.M., brought the list of toasts to a close at about half-past ten o'clock. Bro. James Brown added very materially to the pleasures of the evening, by singing in a very effective manner the following pieces: "Tubal Cain," "Hail to thee, England," and "My old friend, John;" and Bro. Lofthouse, P.M., set the brethren laughing, by reading the eccentricities of "Owd Tipitoe," from "Lancashire Sketches." We ought not to omit that Bro. Long officiated in an efficient manner as I.G., during the banquet, and Bro. O'Conner equally as effectively as Tyler. Thus was brought to a close a festal day long to be remembered as one of great pleasureableness by the Craft in Douglas; and we cannot do better than hope that so much good feeling may become cemented, and be lasting.—*Isle of Man Times.*

FESTIVAL OF ST. DAVID'S LODGE, No. 393.

The brethren of this lodge, in common with the Craft in all quarters of the world, celebrated the festival of St. John the Evangelist, one of the patron saints of the Order, on Wednesday the 27th ult., within their own lodge Church-street, Berwick-on-Tweed. The occasion was marked by the local brethren with much heartiness. Previous to the festival the brethren assembled in their lodge-room for the purpose of installing the Worshipful Master and his colleagues in office for the ensuing year. Bro. Moor, W.M., presided, and opened the lodge in regular form. After the initiation of one brother and passing of another, the brethren proceeded to the installation of Bro. Chalmers I. Paton, of The Tower, Portobello, as W.M.; Bro. J. S. McGregor, G.O. of the Provincial Lodge, conducted the ceremony in a manner which won the admiration of the brethren. Having been duly installed into office,

Bro. C. I. Paton, the newly-elected Master, said: Brethren, it is almost needless for me to say that I am deeply sensible of the honour conferred on me, in being placed in my present position. But you will allow me to say it, because I feel it. I am very grateful to you also, brethren, for your election of me to this high office, for the confidence which you have thus shown that you repose in me, and for the brotherly kindness which I esteem most of all. I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of this office in such a manner as to show my sense of its importance, and to maintain my brotherly relations to all of you. Allow me to mention that I have for many years been a Master Mason in an English lodge, and that before being elected to my present office, I graduated for it, serving the office of Warden in this lodge for a year. I am, therefore, well known to you, and I have great pleasure in thinking that my election to the Master's chair in this lodge is in some measure to be regarded as a recognition of the faithfulness with which I have already filled the former offices. Perfection is unattainable; but an honest and persistent effort to attain it I can promise to make, and for all shortcomings and deficiencies I doubt not you will be ready to make fair allowance. I am happy to think of the efficient assistance I am sure to receive from the Wardens and other office-bearers of this lodge. I trust that uninterrupted harmony will prevail, and that the bond of brotherhood which unites us all to each other will in no case be weakened, but on the contrary will become stronger and stronger, drawing us more closely together to our mutual advantage and the increase of our happiness. Freemasonry aims at the promotion of all the sciences, and it

should be the endeavour of every Freemason to acquire as much as possible of all useful knowledge. The cultivation of the mind has a present reward in enjoyments very high and pure; it also fits a man for greater usefulness, an object at which every Freemason ought continually to aim. Let me now, in conclusion, only thank you once more for the high honour which you have conferred on me in placing me in this office, and express my hope that by the blessing of Him whose blessing we have already solemnly sought, I may be enabled faithfully to perform its duties with firmness and with gentleness, with the approbation of my own conscience, and with what next to this I most of all desire, with your approbation. (Applause.)

The Master then appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. C. Hopper, S.W.; A. Baxter Visick, J.W.; Richardson, Treas.; W. Scott, Sec.; Rev. T. Procter, Vicar of Tweedmouth, Chaplain; J. S. McGregor, Organist; A. Marshall, S.D.; Thompson, J.D.; W. Redpath, S.S.; W. Gray, J.S.; A. Macconochie, I.G.; Farmer Turnbull, Tyler.

At the close of the ceremonial of installation the brethren sat down to dinner in the lodge-room. The company numbered upwards of forty brethren. The W.M. (Bro. C. I. Paton) occupied the chair, and was supported by the Immediate Past Master Bro. Moore, G.J.D., and P.M.'s Lambert, M'Gregor, Strother, Gibson, Wood; Bro. the Rev. Adam Stewart Muir, Paisley (an affiliated brother of St. David's); the Secretary, Bro. Scott, and the Treasurer, Bro. Richardson. The vice-chair was filled by the Senior Warden, Bro. C. Hopper. Grace having been said by Bro. the Rev. A. S. Muir, an excellent dinner, in Bro. Gray's usual excellent style, was served. Thanks returned,

The W.M. gave the toast of "Her Majesty the Queen." Loyalty, he said, was a prominent feature of Freemasonry, and the brethren would have shown themselves very disloyal if they had not placed the toast of the Queen first on the toast list. They saw in her Majesty a woman of kindly and affectionate nature, who was endeared to all her subjects. (Cheers.)

The W.M. next gave the toast of "The Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." There was one thing, in regard to the Prince of Wales, he said, Masonically speaking, that was to be regretted, that he had not been initiated under the jurisdiction, originally, of English constitutions. His Royal Highness, however, had become affiliated with the English Order, and had therefore become amenable to English jurisdiction. He occupied at present a very prominent position in the Craft, that of Past Grand Master of England. It had been very sad to the nation at large, and to the Masonic Fraternity more especially, to fear that they were about to lose him some few days ago. If the nation had lost his Royal Highness by death, the unfortunate and melancholy circumstance would, in all probability, have changed the aspect of politics in this country. Happy we ought to be that the change had not taken place. (Hear, hear.) It was certainly very gratifying to know that during his Royal Highness's recent serious illness, representative men of other nations—nations with which this country was connected by fraternal relations—had in the name of their respective countries manifested great sympathy for the afflicted Prince and her Majesty. It was indeed great satisfaction to learn that the Prince was nearing convalescence, and he (the W.M.) trusted that his Royal Highness would grow stronger and stronger day by day, until he had become as strong as ever he was. (Cheers.)

The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Grand Master Mason of England, the Marquis of Ripon," and referred to his mission of peace to America. The toast of "The Sister Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, and the health of the Grand Masters of the respective lodges, the Earl of Rosslyn and the Duke of Leinster," was afterwards given. (Cheers.)

Bro. Gibson, P.G.S.W. of East Lothian, replied in a brief and appropriate speech; there would be nothing wanting on his part, to advance Masonry to the highest pitch. (Cheers.)

The W.M. gave "The Health of Earl Percy,

Prov. G.M. of Northumberland," and Bro. J. S. M'Gregor, G.O., replied.

The W.M. proposed the toast of "Continued prosperity of the Lodge St. David's." He was pleased to say that since he had entered the lodge he had witnessed it prospering and going on to prosper; and the brethren showed a zeal to do what was best for the lodge. They had nothing to complain of, but on the contrary had very much to be joyful for. (Cheers.) He coupled the toast with the name of the I.P.M., Bro. Moor, who had, he said, in an upright and honourable way filled the chair during the past year. (Cheers.)

Bro. Moor, acknowledged the toast, and in doing so stated that the lodge had prospered very much within the last five years. They had a good balance at the credit of the lodge, and there were close upon seventy subscribing members on the roll. (Cheers.)

Bro. Moor, then proposed "The Health of the new W.M." Bro. C. I. Paton was much respected as a man, held a high standing as a Mason, and had shown great interest in the prosperity of St. David's since he had become affiliated. Through his kindness and benevolence they had now a lodge second to none in the province. (Cheers.)

The W.M., in reply, said: It has been my ambition to fill the high and honourable position which you have this day placed me in—the highest mark of esteem you can confer on a brother. There is something in the arcana of Freemasonry which, when thoroughly understood, is a true type of Christianity. There are a great many interpretations by the neutral world of what is really and truly Freemasonry. My impression of Masonry is this—and I have arrived at the conviction after long study—that it is the foundation of a speculative science upon an operative art, and the symbolic use and explanation of the terms of that art for the purposes of moral and religious teaching. This is the proper definition of Freemasonry. The Order has also laws of its own, which it behoves us all to obey; but these very laws and the ancient landmarks themselves, which are the foundation of our whole code, refer us to that highest law which we have received from the Creator and Lord of the Universe, and to the laws of our country. To be good and worthy Masons, we must strictly observe the moral law, and must also show constant respect for the law of the land, neither transgressing it ourselves nor encouraging any other in doing so. Thus shall we prove ourselves worthy successors of those who, in former days, made the name of Freemasonry honourable, and won for our Order high esteem amongst men. The loyalty which has always distinguished our Order in former times has not, I am confident, suffered diminution in the present day. From this, the most northern lodge in England, meeting at the farthest extremity of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, may light shine over all the land! May our working in our lodge, the example of our lives, and the influence which we exercise amongst men, all tend, not only to the promotion of the interests of Freemasonry and the honour of our Order in this town and neighbourhood, but also in a far wider sphere! For, such is the connexion subsisting amongst all the members of our Brotherhood, that the example of one lodge is of benefit to other lodges also—a good example stimulates and encourages many to follow it: and as we ought to rejoice when we see it anywhere presented to our view, so ought we continually endeavour to present it to others. (Cheers.)

The W.M. next proposed the toasts of "The Office-bearers of the Lodge," and "The Past Office-bearers." Bro. C. Hopper replied to the former toast, and Bro. Strother to the latter.

The W.M. then, in the name of the brethren of the lodge, presented his predecessor in the chair, Bro. Moor, I.P.M., with a Past Master's jewel. He complimented Bro. Moor on the faithful and zealous manner in which he had discharged his duty, and expressed the esteem in which he was held by the brethren.

Bro. Moor, in fitting terms, returned thanks.

A number of complimentary toasts followed, interspersed by some capital songs.

NOTICE.

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The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

DEATH.

GREATHEAD.—On the 31st ult., at Richmond, Yorkshire, Bro. Matthew Greathead, in his 102nd year.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for THE FREEMASON should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

LANCASHIRE.—We do not think that the contingency to which you allude affects the main point. No question should be asked—consequently, no answer need be expected. [This reply has been overlooked.]

940.—The "Fifteen Sections" have been the growth of time. Before the Union there were twelve—sometimes thirteen (see "Finch"), seven in the first, and three each in second and third. The present lectures were arranged by Bro. Williams, Provincial Grand Master for Dorset, and revised by Bro. the Rev. S. Hemming, D.D., about 1815.

493. Gloucester.—We should say that the subjects selected for the adornment of the reredos were not in accordance with accepted Masonic ideas; and we say this the more freely, because we believe, as a high-grade Mason ourselves, that certain Christian degrees operate as a kind of safety-valve to the Craft, without which sectarianism would inevitably be introduced when opportunity served. Groups in conformity with our Solomonic traditions ought to have been selected.

C. J. T.—Although we appreciate the justice of your sentiments, your letter is hardly suitable for publication and we are convinced that you will readily concede this upon maturer reflection. The question of ritual is a difficult one to deal with, and we must keep the discussion within due bounds.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Hymns of Modern Men"; by T. Herbert Noyes, jun., B.A. Oxon. Longmans, Green and Co.

"Christmas Carols"; edited by Mrs. Valentine. Warne and Co.

We are requested to announce that the First Commission of Works have received a programme for the erection of a new House of Parliament at Berlin, for which the architects of all nations will be invited by the Imperial Government to compete. The particulars will be reprinted for the use of architects, and be ready for distribution at the Office of Works on Monday next. The designs will have to be sent in to the Imperial Chancery at Berlin, with the authors' names, before the 15th of April next, and a prize of £844 will be given for the best design, and a fifth of that amount for each of the four next best designs.

THE BEST FIRST.—Turner's Tamarind Cough Emulsion for the Throat and Bronchia, 13½d. and 2/9 per bot.—All wholesale houses in London and Liverpool, and any respectable Chemist.—[Adv.]

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

MASONIC PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

IN accordance with our custom at the commencement of a new year, we shall now proceed to review the present status and recent progress of the several branches of the Masonic family in England.

To the increase of the Craft in general we referred last week, and it only remains to add that, forty-one lodges appear to have been added to the roll of the Grand Lodge during the past year, making the nominal total 1375. We say "nominal total" because, as we pointed out in No. 43 of THE FREEMASON, many lodges have surrendered their warrants in consequence of the formation of independent Grand Lodges in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and these "defections," as some would call them—although the lodges still exist on the muster-roll of the Craft Universal—reduce the number of lodges under the jurisdiction of England to about twelve hundred and eighty—a sufficiently formidable array, and one which is not approached by any other Grand Masonic Body in the world. Each of these lodges, if within the London district, pays the sum of four shillings annually to the Fund of Benevolence for every one of its subscribing members, and the country lodges contribute two shillings, in like manner, to the same Fund. Lodges in the colonies and foreign parts are not required to subscribe to the Fund, although their members are equally eligible to participate in its benefits. The administration of the vast sums thus collected is confided to a committee, technically called the "Lodge of Benevolence," and which consists of a President, who is nominated by the Grand Master, two Vice-Presidents, and twelve Past Masters, elected by Grand Lodge—all present and past Grand Officers, and the Masters of lodges during their tenure of office. This Committee meets every month for the consideration and disposal of the various petitions for relief, which are frequently very numerous. Owing, however, to some excellent alterations in the laws—mainly originated by the worthy President, Bro. CLABON, and one of the Vice-Presidents, Bro. NUNN—the classification of applicants has become much simplified, and the amount of relief extended by the Lodge is now, in some degree, adequate to the claims and services exhibited on behalf of the majority of cases placed on record. Temporary relief is thus afforded to many deserving brethren, enabling them to make a fresh start in life; nor is substantial aid withheld from those

whose meritorious labours in Freemasonry demand greater recognition—an instance having occurred recently, when the handsome sum of two hundred and fifty pounds was voted to a poor, but worthy, brother.

In Royal Arch Masonry, there is no annual levy for benevolent purposes, and although we are not prepared to advocate the adoption of the system, it may be doubted whether a portion of the fifteen shillings paid for each companion's registration might not be very properly devoted to the establishment and perpetuation of a fund for distressed Royal Arch Masons. It is a fact that some men, from fancy or otherwise, take a more active part in promoting the prosperity of Capitular Masonry than in advancing the interests of the blue degrees. Hence, their claims upon the Fund of Benevolence—measured by their career in the Craft—may appear but insignificant, whereas, if a Grand Chapter Fund existed, they would be enabled to have their additional claims more fully investigated, and, possibly, better appreciated. We throw out this suggestion in a tentative manner; but, as English Royal Arch Masonry can now boast some 400 chapters—twenty of which have been founded during the past year—the time seems to have arrived when the Order should be more closely identified with the great cause of charity. Let it not be said of Royal Arch Masonry that "here we have laboured in vain, and wasted our strength for nought."

Our review of the progress of the Craft and Capitular degrees shows that our illustrious Grand Master and Grand Principal, the Marquis of Ripon, presides over nearly seventeen hundred lodges and chapters, the membership of which bodies, combined, is estimated at about one hundred and forty thousand. It must be remembered, however, that the Royal Arch Masons are included in duplicate, they being, almost to a man, members of lodges as well as of chapters.

The "Mark" degree, although not the oldest of the unrecognised Masonic organisations, in England, is so intimately allied with the Craft, that its rapid increase in influence and numerical strength is somewhat accounted for. The number of Mark lodges under the Mark Grand Lodge is now 139, representing an advance within the year of twenty lodges. The jurisdiction of the Mark governing body in England is now recognised by the Grand Chapters of Ireland and Canada, and by several American Grand Chapters, and, beyond question, when the present Mark Grand Master, our energetic Bro. Portal, hands over his sceptre of office to his successor, Earl Percy, he may fairly congratulate himself and the "Mark" Degree upon the very splendid success which has attended his exertions, and those of his officers, during the period of his presidency as Grand Master.

We are unable to say much as to the position of the various degrees recently

annexed to the "Mark," some of which are good, some bad, and one or two indifferent. With careful manipulation, the degrees of "Royal and Select Masters" may be taken kindly to in England, but we much doubt if the melodramatic "high falutin" of the "Super-Excellent" degree will ever find favour in the sight of English Masons. As to the inane farce of "Admiral Noah" and his coxswain "Ham," with the Ark and the other beasts, as our poor friend Artemus Ward would say—why, the sooner it and all its accompaniments are swept away in a Masonic deluge the better, even if we have to deplore the consequent disappearance of a more than proportionate number of the sons of Issachar.

Taking the "Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar for 1872" as our guide, we find that the Order of Knights Templar stands next in numerical strength to the Mark Masters, numbering, as it does, 121 encampments, an increase of six during the year 1871. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now identified with the English Templars, and we have no hesitation in adding, that the Order is eminently worthy of the esteem with which it is regarded by the Prince.

The "Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine," another old chivalric order, stand next to the Templars in the Calendar, with 62 conclaves on the roll, an increase of no less than twenty-eight during the annual period. About a dozen of these conclaves are, however, located in the United States of America, where, it is only reasonable to suppose, independent Grand Councils of the Order will, in due course, be established. It is noteworthy that the meetings of the "Red Cross" and "Temple" orders are expressly permitted by the Articles of Union between the two Grand Lodges in 1813, at which time his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex was Grand Master of the "Knights Templars," and also of the "Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine."

The "Ancient and Accepted Rite" is the last of the great Masonic powers whose position we have under review. Under the Supreme Council 33°, forty-two Rose Croix chapters are working, eight having been added during the past year. This Rite will soon possess a splendid hall of its own in Golden-square, and has lately exhibited other signs of increasing vitality, which augur well for its future prosperity.

On the whole, we are proud to record our satisfaction at the progress of Freemasonry, and its attendant orders, in England during the past year, believing, as we do, that there is room enough for all; and so long as the unrecognised degrees are conducted in unison with the broad principles of the Craft, we shall not only maintain their right to exist, but emphatically wish them God speed in their career.

MARK MASONRY.—The M.W.G.M.M. has approved of a warrant for a new lodge at Whitefield, to be called the "Wike Lodge."

Mulum in Parbo. or Masonic Notes and Queries.

MARK AND ROYAL ARCH.

Bro. W. P. Buchan says, "We can admit the existence of the Royal Arch in the fourth decade of the last century, whereas we have no evidence of the existence of any Mark Degree until some time after that."

The Royal Arch degree is admitted to be no older than 1740. At that date their secrets were given in a Master Mason's lodge.

As regards the Mark, on the contrary, the G.C. of Scotland itself reports that "it was wrought by the operative lodges of St. John's Masonry from *time immemorial*, and *long before* the institution of the G.L. of Scotland in 1736." Mother Kilwinning Lodge made members choose their marks in the seventeenth century, and charged them four shillings each for the same.

Can Bro. Buchan tell us how the G.C. of Scotland came into existence in 1717? They are very zealous in picking holes in the constitution of the Mark G.L., which is constituted by ten immemorial English lodges, and several Scotch which have returned to their Masonic allegiance. But what R.A. chapters constituted the G.C. of Scotland? They have sedulously kept their origin in the dark, and I more than suspect that it rests upon no legitimate foundation whatever, but is self-constituted, and therefore spurious from beginning to end; as it is certainly unacknowledged, as Masonic, by the G.L. of Scotland.

AN ENGLISH MARK MASTER.

PRINTED RITUALS.

"An American Freemason," challenges my statement as to printed Rituals. Has he ever heard of the publications of the New York Masonic Publishing Company? I shall be very sorry to hear that Brothers Sickles and Macoy have been doing anything irregular, or that they can be mentioned in the same breath with Pritchard.

If the Brother wishes further information either as to my name, which he cavils at, or as to the Rituals, he will have it.

RANDOLF HAY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THURSDAY'S BULLETIN.

Sandringham, Jan. 4, Noon.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has slept well, and is in all respects making satisfactory progress.

(Signed) WILLIAM GULL, M.D.
JOHN LOWE, M.D.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the M.E. First Grand Principal, the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., has appointed Col. Francis Burdett, M.F.Z. 1194, Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons in the province of Middlesex, over which our distinguished brother presides in the Craft as Provincial Grand Master.

In another part of this impression we record the death of the "oldest Freemason" in England—the statement as to whose age is so well authenticated as to satisfy the doubts even of another Sir George Cornwall Lewis. We regret also to have seen in the daily press an account of the decease of the R.W. Bro. William Combyn Stephens, P.G. Wardon of England, and for many years representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Bro. Stephens was only 54 years of age at the time of his death.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF MASONRY;

OR,

Freemasonry in relation to Authentic History.

BY BRO. W. VINER BEDOLFE, M.D., J.W. 1329,
Hon. Sec. Sphinx Lodge of Instruction.

(Continued from page 707, Vol. 4.)

Having, as we trust, established the identity of our Masonic with municipal institutions, and, further, commenced the identification of the offices and ceremonies with those which can be proved to have existed amongst those grand originators of municipal institutions, viz., the Romans, we now resume this identification and elucidation. We must again, however, inculcate the importance of bearing this fact (of its municipality) in mind, since it is the only clue that can carry us through the labyrinth of time, and enable us to bridge that chasm in which so many histories lie engulfed.

In pursuing our subject, we have not thought it necessary to carry back our investigations into the period of fable or dubious story. Doubtless, it can always be said, "Fortes ante Agamemnonem vixere," signifying that even that was not the beginning. Yet our object has been simply to find the first firm ground on which to stand; and as in our day the engineer constructing a bridge, say across the Thames, is, from experience, content with that solid substratum the London clay without seeking lower formations, so are we content with what history vouches, with what universal consent has consecrated.

There have undoubtedly been periods when these collegia, or lodges, have nearly disappeared from view, simply because no minute records of those periods exist; but supposing a planet to have suddenly disappeared before the epoch of Gallileo,

"Like the lost pleiad, seen no more below;"

had fragments, or small bodies, been subsequently developed by his invention of the telescope, and found to be still moving in the orbit of the planet, should we have doubted their connection with the former occupant of that orbit? To have done so would have been illogical; and we trust to bring similar logical proof of the identity of our own lodges with those of ancient times. Premising this, we proceed.

"EAR OF CORN NEAR A FALL OF WATER."

I now call attention to the word said to be signified in a Masonic lodge by "an ear of corn near a fall of water." The explanation of this word, viz., "plenty" is quite in accordance with the emblem; but the story of its origin, apparently Talmudic, as given in the lectures, is quite at variance with its spirit.

To distinguish "friend from foe," the true from the false, the chaff from the wheat, was its object, and it is represented to have been anciently placed over the inner door or entrance to the "Tablinum" of the lodge.

Now, the word itself is possibly only a corruption of "tribulum," a flail, or threshing machine, and derived from the Greek *τριβω*, to thresh. Passive infinitive, *τριβεσθαι*, to be threshed (*tribesthai*). The "ear of corn" signifying the wheat for threshing, and the "stream of water" where the true grain should be separated from the husk.

It was in this sense St. Paul (being a Roman) employed this metaphor in the word "tribulation," alluding to the purgation of the threshing floor, for, writing to these same Romans (8 and 25), he says: "What shall separate us? Shall 'tribulation'?" And the figure has ever since been used in the sense of the separation of true from false Christians, by persecution.

Dr. Trench, in his Book on Words, takes this view of the "tribulum," as an emblem in use

amongst the ancient Romans, to whom emblems were common; and some of the houses at Pompeii are carved with emblems indicating their trade.

Here, then, is an ancient Roman sign of undoubted authenticity retained amongst us, and of importance to our argument, since, as it was actually used by them, it shows our Latin origin.

IMAGES.

Amongst all the emblems of our lodges we have no images, and Numa strictly forbade the Romans to represent God in the form of man or beast, saying (says Plutarch), "that it was by the understanding only that we could form any conception of the Deity;" and however our prayers may have been modified since his time, they breathe the same spirit and recognise the universal Father and Governor of the Universe, a God not made with hands; for the triangle, although it may be looked upon as an emblem, is not an "effigy," or "eidolon," form or likeness, and it is this latter which constitutes idolatry.

THE JEWELS OF THE LODGE.

The jewels of the lodge are said to be "moveable and immoveable." The Roman law also divided possessions into "moveable and immoveable." The moveable, for example, were retained by the seller of a farm, &c.

The allusions may be accidental, but it was a division much insisted on in the Roman law.

FREEBORN.

"Privileges restricted to the Freeborn." Blackstone, in speaking of this subject, says: "The obsolete doctrines of old laws are frequently the foundations on which what exists is erected." But we remark that, in Masonry, obsolete ideas are, in this case, preserved, as are flies in amber.

Amongst the Romans, few things are more remarkable than the scrupulosity with which "free and freeborn" was regarded. "With what natural justice," says Blackstone, "I shall not now inquire."

It was a point greatly insisted on amongst them, and our retention of it eminently shows great approximation with the habits of ancient Rome; for, when the Emperor Caracalla granted the "freedom of the city" of Rome to all the Roman world, he restricted it strictly to the "freeborn." St. Paul calls himself a "tent-maker," not merely to state his trade, but as indicating also that he had a guild, and was consequently "free by birth." Horace, the friend of a favourite of Augustus, was, it is true, the son of a freedman, as he himself tells us, "Me libertino natum patre;" but he may have been born before his father became a captive and slave. But genius is a law unto itself, and free from all others.

Although seemingly illiberal, this very distinction shows the liberality of Freemasonry; for, in the early history of Rome, as in all ancient states, foreigners enjoyed none of the privileges, or even the dress, of citizens, and were much despised.

That Freemasonry only requires freedom of birth in their candidates points out the liberality and fraternity of those who, on this sole condition, opened their portals to others, and thus invited the co-operation of foreign craftsmen and men of science, "being worthy."

This fact, so recognised and insisted on in our traditions, is, undoubtedly, one chief cause of its universality; for, whenever or wherever a lodge was formed, no other obstacle existed for admission, all who came, of whatever nation, or kingdom, or people, being found worthy, were alike received.

"CLOSING THE LODGE WITH THE SETTING SUN."

This evident remnant of an ancient usage recalls forcibly to our minds this fact, that, in all the assemblies of the Roman people, nothing could be done before the rising nor after the setting of the sun.

Hence, we are told (Adams) that some one was always appointed to mark the setting sun, and close the collegium, by order of the Master of the assembly.

PLEDGES OF FIDELITY.

We must not omit an important characteristic of Freemasonry, evidence of ancient manners and of ancient teachings, viz., "oaths or pledges of fidelity." The King Numa built a temple to Faith, and, we are told, instituted formal oaths as pledges of fidelity, which were thus rendered legally binding, and thus avoided the necessity of giving hostages or pledges when such were not absolutely required.

The Romans did not forget his teachings, and their fidelity to their pledges and solemn obligations long distinguished them as a people, and Gibbon remarks that, "The goddess of human and social Faith was worshipped not only in the temples, but in the very lives of the Romans."

RECEPTION AND OBLIGATION OF CANDIDATES

Freemasonry retains evidently a very ancient form of receiving and obligating its candidates. Amongst the Romans, a candidate seeking any object or preferment, appealed personally to the Quirites or electors, but in a peculiar manner. It was usual for the candidate to be accompanied by a monitor, to instruct or inform him. On setting out, he assumed an appearance of humility, threw off his pallium or cloak, loosened his tunic or coat, and at the same time bared his arm and breast, the foot being slipshod. All this we are expressly told; it is not therefore necessary to seek amongst Eastern nations for parallel facts.

Of religious ceremonial, initiation or devotion, on great and important occasions, descriptions are not wanting; as when Dido, stung by the ingratitude of Æneas, seeks in religious devotion a solace for her woes. Virgil thus describes it—

"Pallor simul occupat ora
Ipsa molâ manibus que piis altaria juxta
Unum exutâ pedem, vinctis in veste recinctâ
Testatur moritura Deos."

Which may be thus rendered:—"The Queen herself, her face bedewed and pallid, her hair dishevelled—now resolute on death. Having one foot bare, her robe ungirt, standing by and holding the altar (pedestal) with pious hands, and offering salt-cake (the mola, or mass), makes her appeal to the gods and to the stars, conscious of her fate."

Some authors assert that it was the left foot which was bared, and in this condition the postulant made the round of the altars. Ovid describes Medea—

"Egreditur tectis, vestes induta recinctas,
Nuda pedem, nudis humeris," &c.,

and which may be rendered: Arm, breast, and knee made bare, left foot slipshod. Horace and other authors also give a similar description, so that religious, political, and social postulants underwent ceremonial preparation. Dishevelled hair (for females), garment bound back (that they might be better enabled to go round the sacred building, it is said), the shoulder, arm, and left foot made bare, the hands upon the altar, and in this humiliating condition take the solemn obligation.

The ceremony of initiating "vestal virgins" is said by a learned editor (I cannot put my hand on the extract) closely to have resembled taking the veil in modern times, the latter evidently being imitated from the former, and might be studied with advantage. The duty of the vestal virgin was, as we have already mentioned (when their order was founded by Numa), to keep the sacred fire burning, and that is even now, in the Latin countries, a chief duty of nuns. In southern Italy, to the present day, in almost every house a lamp is kept burning to the honour of the Queen of Heaven; and what is that but the "sacred fire," descended—almost unknown, unseen, unthought of—even unto the present day?

It may be interesting to recal the "Declaration" with which the Pontifex Maximus received the Vestal Virgin "designate" from her mother or family: "I take thee, O beloved one (amata), as priestess to our Lady Vesta, to perform her religious service, and to discharge those duties with respect to the whole body of the Roman people, which the law requires of you as priestess of Vesta."

Thus far have we proceeded in the identifica-

tion of our fragments, our object being, as our programme proposed, by studying its internal organization, to show the "unity of design" perceptible equally in the ancient and modern institution. We hope, in our next lecture, to be sufficiently advanced to point out where the Roman, or fundamental, or primary institution terminates, and the second, or accessory, commences.

(To be continued.)

DEATH OF THE OLDEST FREEMASON IN ENGLAND.—Bro. Matthew Greathead, of Richmond, Yorkshire, died there on Sunday in the 102nd year of his age. He was born at High Cunniscliffe, near Darlington, on April 23, 1770, and was believed to be the oldest Freemason in England, having been a member of a lodge for 75 years.

DENMARK.—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince has been elected Grand Master of the Danish Craft, in succession to the late M.W. Brother Brästrup. Representatives from the Grand Lodge of Sweden, Germany, &c., are expected to attend the new Grand Master's installation at Copenhagen, in the current month. Under the auspices of his Royal Highness (who is brother to the Princess of Wales), Freemasonry cannot fail to prosper in Denmark, where the ancient Craft has long been held in great estimation, the late King Frederick having been Grand Master up to the period of his decease.

A LONDON SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—It is a matter of frequent surprise to our neighbours across the Channel, and of still greater annoyance to ourselves, that, with all our advanced civilisation and love of comfort, so little accommodation of an adequate character exists in London for any visitor in search of a really good dinner, or lighter refreshment, either for himself or for a party of friends. This is, undoubtedly, one of the matters that are, even yet, "managed better in France." It is true that our West-end clubs are luxurious and comfortable in the highest degree, but only a certain favoured few among the denizens of London can avail themselves of their privileges. On the other hand, the proverbial extortion of the great hotels, and their narrow and insufficient accommodation, want of roominess, general "stuffy" atmosphere, and indifferent *cuisine*, cause them to be avoided by those whose taste is at all fastidious, and whose means are moderate. Between the hotel and the club, and performing partly the functions of both, stands the restaurant, but of such establishments there are, unfortunately, too few in our metropolis, and most of those which do exist are situated in quarters of the town more accessible to men of business than to those of leisure; so that the question how to take a lady or a friend to a house where a really good dinner, well cooked and well served, with due quietness and privacy, can be procured, has hitherto been difficult of solution. A solitary but notable instance of an establishment offering all these advantages and conveniences has come under our notice, which seems to have attained the full measure of success such an experiment deserves. Situated in the most fashionable and frequented thoroughfare in the West-end, contiguous to the National Gallery, the theatres, and the Metropolitan Railway, the Pall Mall Restaurant is in no respect inferior to the best Parisian houses as they were under the Empire. Only recently some alterations have been made, providing many additional private rooms, a luncheon and dining room for ladies, a magnificent *salle à manger* on the first floor, and a bar for lighter refreshments. It cannot be too widely known that hot luncheons are served daily from 1 to 4 o'clock, in the New Luncheon Rooms, at prices as moderate as those of any house in London. The perfection of the *cuisine*, the really exquisite "service," and the plentiful "attendance," render it matter for no surprise that the Pall Mall has attained a high place among London restaurants, and that among our foreign visitors especially it has attained unbounded popularity. The speciality of the house for late suppers should not be forgotten, as this was an accommodation hitherto to be obtained only by journeying far to the east.—*John Bull*.

THE GREAT MISSION OF WOMAN.

Great, indeed, is the task assigned to woman! Who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern empires; but to form those by whom laws are made, armies led, and empires governed; to guard against the slightest taint of bodily infirmity, the frail, yet spotless creature, whose moral, no less than physical being, must be derived from her; to inspire those principles, to inculcate those doctrines, to animate those sentiments which generations yet unborn and nations yet uncivilized will learn to bless; to soften firmness into mercy, and chasten honour into refinement; to exalt generosity into virtue; by a soothing care to allay the anguish of the body, and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph oversense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; to console the statesman for the ingratitude of a mistaken people; to be compensation for friends that are perfidious—for happiness that has passed away. Such is her vocation. The couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, the cross of the rejected Saviour—these are theatres on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny; to visit the forsaken, to tend to the neglected when monarchs abandon, when counsellors betray, when justice prosecutes, when brethren and disciples flee, to remain unshaken and unchanged, and to exhibit in this lower world a type of that love, pure, constant, and ineffable, which in another we are taught to believe the test of virtue.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

ON Friday, 29th December, the Old Concord Lodge, No. 172, held their Audit and Ball Supper Committee meeting at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, City. After the business of the evening was concluded, the brethren present partook of refreshment, provided by the host, Bro. Charles Gosden, in his accustomed satisfactory style.

The Annual Banquet of the Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, which was postponed on the 15th ult., in consequence of the alarming illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, P.G.M., will take place on Friday, the 19th inst., at the Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, under the presidency of our esteemed brother, Past Grand Pursuivant James Brett, and a large muster of brethren is confidently expected.

THE subject of the Hulsean Prize at Cambridge for 1872 is "The Influence of Christianity on the Legislation of Constantine the Great."

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Bad legs, Wounds, Ulcers, and all descriptions of sores are cured by the proper and diligent use of these inestimable preparations. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is folly, for should the skin unite, a baggy, diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and permanent treatment as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, to soothe the neighbouring nerves, to cool the heated blood as it courses along its vessels, and to render its watery icherous discharge consistent and healthy. Holloway's Pills should likewise be taken to purify the blood, and expel the noxious humour from the system.—[Advt.]

Poetry.

GOD SAVE THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following is the song alluded to in our notice, last week, of the "Entertainments at Chester," as having been sung by Mr. Owen:—

Solo—Within our ancient City,
Above our hills and vales,
A Nation's prayers re-echo—
"God save the Prince of Wales."

Chorus—Within our ancient City,
O'er all our hills and vales,
A Nation's prayers re-echo—
"God save the Prince of Wales."

Solo—"God save our Earl of Chester,
His youthful life, O! spare;
Preserve him to this kingdom,"
Is Cestria's heartfelt prayer.

Chorus—Within our ancient City, &c.

Solo—"God bless his Royal Mother,
And bless his gentle Wife,
Who pray Thee, in Thy mercy,
To spare his precious life."

Chorus—Within our ancient City, &c.

Solo—"In mercy hear Thy people,
And if it be Thy will—
Long live the Prince of Cambria,
To bless our Nation still."

Chorus—Within our ancient City, &c.

LINES BY A YOUNG DAUGHTER, ON THE DEATH OF HER MOTHER.

Alone, in the gathering shadows,
Watching the storm clouds arise,
Deeper and darker they gather,
Hiding the beautiful skies;
Thus it has been with life's pathway,
Happiness proves but a dream,
Just as my sky seems to brighten,
Clouds come and darken the scene.

Truly, *God's* ways are a wonder,
There's so much we can't understand,
So much that tempts us to murmur,
Yet all is the work of His hand;
He only has taken a loved one,
A lamb of His flock to her rest,
But, yet, it is hard for her children
To think it is all for the best.

Oh! mother, I cannot help wishing,
I cannot help longing to know,
If you from your bright home in heaven,
Can look on poor mortals below?
Or, are you so happy, my mother,
That never a shadow can come,
Never a thought of the loved ones,
Weary and lonely at home.

May be, across the dark river,
Over on Heaven's bright side,
You will be waiting, my mother,
To welcome us over the tide.
Ah! life would lose many a shadow,
And weary hearts many a pain,
If we were but sure of the meeting,
The knowing of loved ones again.

Brooklyn, March 21st, 1871.

—*Landmark.*

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

[With a view to increase the circulation, and consequently the usefulness, of THE FREEMASON, it is suggested that Lodges, &c., desiring reports to appear in the paper, should take a certain number of copies in proportion to the space required for the report.]

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

Star Lodge, No. 1275.—An emergency meeting of this well-established lodge was held on Friday, the 29th ultimo, at the Marquis of Granby Tavern, Deptford. Present: Bros. C. J. Hogg, W.M.; H. Keeble, S.W.; H. Crabtree, J.W.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; T. R. Darke, S.D.; W. M. Bull, as J.D.; W. Bell, as I.G.; S. Homewood, E. Townsend, E. Lane, C. Drake, J. Drake, A. Flaxman, G. S. Elliott, A. Stevens, H. Ellis, &c.; visitors, Bros. T. R. Weston (P.M. 428), B. J. Cole (871), A. Overton (1309), W. Taplin (1326), E. Fleet (1326), J. Wells (1326), and some others. The W.M., in an efficient manner, initiated Mr. Henry Ellis, passed five brethren, and raised three. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated.

Lodge of Asaph, No. 1319.—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall on the 1st inst. Present: Bros. C. Coote, W.M.; J. M. Chamberlin, P.M., S.W.; Jas. Weaver, P.M., P.G.O. Middlesex, J.W.; E. Stanton Jones, P.M., I.P.M.; Thos. A. Adams, P.G.P.; Edward Frewin, S.D.; Henry J. Tinney, Organist; Wm. A. Tinney, I.G.; J. Gilbert, Tyler; J. Boatwright, T. Edgar, G. Horton, H. Snyders, Jos. Baker, J. T. Carrodus, L. Silberberg, Joseph Horton, and G. A. Compton; visitors, Bros. E. J. Cobby (134) and J. Kaufmann, LL.D., 92. The business of the evening comprised the initiation of Messrs. J. F. Hutchings and J. Hodges, and the passing of Bros. J. Kaufmann and F. J. Amos. Bro. O. Lumsden was elected a joining member. A sum of ten guineas was voted for the purchase of a Life Governorship of the Boys' School, to be placed on Bro. Coote's list. It was also resolved, "That the members of the Lodge of Asaph, 1319, express their deep sympathy towards their illustrious Brother H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in his severe illness, praying that the G.A.O.T.U. will be pleased to restore him to his wonted health, and spare so valuable a life to his Masonic Brotherhood and to the nation at large." Mr. H. S. Wilkes was proposed for initiation, and the lodge was closed with solemn prayer.

PROVINCIAL.

HEYWOOD, LANCASHIRE.—*Naphthali Lodge, No. 266.*—The members of this now numerous and rapidly-rising lodge met at their rooms on Thursday, Dec. 28th, for the purpose of initiating three candidates, and installing Bro. Richard Gorton in the chair for the ensuing year. The ceremonies having been duly performed, with musical accompaniments, the brethren adjourned to the Victoria Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was placed before them. The customary toasts followed, interspersed with appropriate music and songs. In responding, the W.M. expressed his appreciation of the high and honourable position in which he had just been placed, and hoped, with the assistance of the officers, and strict punctuality in attendance to the duties of the lodge, to secure for it a high position in the Craft. Installing Officer, Bro. John Redfern, 42, P.P.G.P., and Bro. William Roberts, 298 and 308, P.P.G.P. East Lancashire, highly complimented the lodge on its prosperity and growing efficiency. The I.P.M., Bro. William Wescoe, ably addressed the brethren, and the evening was spent in a most pleasant and agreeable manner.

LANCASTER.—*Lodge of Fortitude, No. 281.*—The regular meeting of this lodge for the celebration of the festival of St. John the Evangelist and installation of the W.M.-elect, took place at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, on Wednesday, the 27th ult. The W.M., Bro. Dr. Moore, G.S.B. England, presided, and was supported by the following officers: Bros. John Hatch, I.P.M.; Wm. Hall, S.W.; Wm. Fleming, J.W.; Jas. Hatch, P.M., Treas.; Edmund Simpson, P.M., Sec.; Edward Airey, S.D.; W. J. Sly, J.D.; J. Harrison, I.G.; J. Watson, Tyler; J. Taylor (1051), as Organist; R. Taylor, Steward; and a large assembly of brethren. The preliminary business having been transacted, Past Masters John Hatch and E. Storey presented to the W.M. Bro. William Hall, S.W., the W.M.-elect, for the benefit of installation. The Installing Officer recited the qualifications of a candidate for the Master's chair, and the ancient charges, which were read and assented to by Bro. Hall, and in a Board of Installed Masters he was placed in the chair of the lodge, and was afterwards proclaimed and saluted in the various degrees. He then proceeded to appoint

and invest his officers as follow: W. Bro. Dr. Moore, I.P.M.; Bros. W. Fleming, S.W.; E. Airey, J.W.; James Hatch, Treas.; Edmund Simpson, Sec.; W. J. Sly, S.D.; J. Harrison, J.D.; R. Taylor, I.G.; J. Watson, Tyler; and R. Gregson, Steward. The charge to the W.M. was delivered by the Installing Officer, and those to the Wardens and brethren by Bro. John Hatch, P.M., who also presented the working tools. After the lodge was closed a number of the brethren adjourned to the house of Bro. Sly (the King's Arms), where a suitable banquet had been provided.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge, No. 310.*—The members of this lodge met at their rooms, Castle-street, on Tuesday se'nnight, for the purpose of installing the W.M.-elect, Bro. John Slack, W.M., in the chair. After the usual lodge business had been transacted, the W.M.-elect was presented for installation by Bros. the Rev. W. Cockett, P.M., P.P.G.C., and Thomas Blacklock, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., the ceremony being most ably and correctly rendered by the retiring W.M., Bro. John Slack, P.P.G.J.D. The W.M. then appointed and invested his officers as follows: Bros. W. Court, P.G.D., as S.W. and Treasurer; Jos. Moore, J.W., Secretary; Robert Metcalf, S.D.; Edward Harrison, J.D.; John Murray, I.G.; John Barnes, Tyler; Coole and Carruthers, Stewards. At the conclusion of the business the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to the Victoria Hotel, where dinner was provided by Bro. Campbell. The new W.M. presided, supported on his right by Bro. Jos. Iredale, P.D.P.G.M., and Bro. Moore, and on his left by Bro. J. Slack, P.M., and Bro. Blacklock. The vice-chair was taken by Bro. Court, S.W., supported on his right and left by Bros. Murchie, Dalton, Corbett, and J. Murray. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given, the W.M. presented to Bro. Slack, on behalf of the brethren, a beautiful P.M.'s jewel, and in course of his remarks said that he hoped that he might long live to wear it. Bro. Slack replied in suitable terms. The jewel, which was supplied by Bro. George Kenning, Masonic jeweller, London, bears the following inscription: "Presented to Bro. John Slack, P.M., P.P.G.J.D., by the members of the Union Lodge on the termination of his second year as W.M., in token of their appreciation and regard. Dec. 26th, 1871." During the evening several excellent songs were sung.

WIGTON.—*St. John's Lodge, No. 327.*—Wednesday, 27th ult., being the annual festival of St. John, was celebrated by the brethren as their sixty-fourth anniversary. The lodge was opened at high twelve, in the lodge-room, Lion and Lamb Inn, after which Mr. George Stamper, of Langrigg Bank, received his first degree in Freemasonry. Bro. James Porter, P.M., P.G.S., of the St. John's Lodge, Wigton, and the Concord Lodge, Preston, occupying the W.M.'s chair. Bro. Henry Bewes was then installed as W.M., Bro. Porter officiating in a masterly manner as Installing Master. The W.M. then appointed the following officers for the ensuing twelve months: Bros. Shannon, S.W.; Bowman, J.W.; Richardson, Treas.; J. Norman Hodgson, Sec.; McMechan, S.D.; George Carrick, J.D.; and Hewison, jun., as I.G. Bro. H. R. Dand is the retiring W.M. At the conclusion of the business of the lodge, the brethren, to the number of twenty-four, sat down to a banquet prepared by Mrs. Martin, which well deserved the encomiums passed upon it by the guests. Bro. Lemon, P.M., P.G. Treas., occupied the chair, and Bro. S. Halifax, P.M., the vice-chair. The Chairman was supported by Bros. Isaac Pattinson, J. N. Hodgson, McMechan, and Shannon. The loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received in a truly Masonic and spirited style. The proceedings of the afternoon were of the most agreeable and harmonious character; speech, toast, and song occupying the time for an hour or two after dinner.

TORQUAY.—*St. John's Lodge, No. 328,* held its sixty-first anniversary, in the Masonic Hall, on the 27th ult. The lodge was opened by W. Bro. Thos. O'iver, W.M., who, after the regular business of the lodge had been transacted, introduced Bro. D. Watson, the W.M.-elect, to the Installing Master, Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.P.G.W. Warwickshire, who had kindly consented to act on the occasion. There was a good attendance of brethren, and the ceremony was rendered highly impressive by the able manner in which Bro. Dr. Hopkins conducted it. The newly-installed W.M. then proceeded to invest the following as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Thos. Oliver, I.P.M.; John Paul, S.W.; T. Perry, J.W.; Rev. R. Bowden, P.M., P.Z., P.P.G.C., Chaplain; W. Harder, Treas.; Jas. Murray, Sec.; John Chapman, S.D.; J. C. Parker, J.D.; C. J. Harland, P.M., D.C.; J. H. Morgan, Organist; J. Pigott, I.G.; Henry Day and W. F. Hinton, Stewards; W. Cheuncour, Tyler.—At the close of the business, the brethren retired and partook of a substantial banquet. W. Bro. D. Watson, W.M., in giving the first toast, "The Queen and the Craft," referred in sympathetic terms to the illness under

which her Majesty had only recently been suffering, and also to the deep anxiety which she must have felt with regard to the illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and echoed the wish of every true Mason, in desiring for her a long and prosperous reign. The toast having been drunk with honours, the W. Master next proposed "The better health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, P.G.M. of England," alluded to the world-wide anxiety which had been expressed with regard to the issue of that serious attack under which his Royal Highness had been suffering; reminded the brethren how his Royal Highness had interested himself in promoting the interests of the Craft, and concluded by wishing him a speedy restoration to health. The toast was received with musical honours, which were responded to in a manner indicating the deep fraternal sympathy of the brethren.—The usual Masonic toasts having been given with due honours, the retiring Secretary, Bro. J. Chapman, in responding to the complimentary terms the W.M. had used in proposing his health, reminded the lodge that it was their co-operation, under the benign influence and wise rule of their I.P.M., Bro. Oliver, which had produced the success of the past year, and urged the brethren to continue those efforts that had been crowned with such marked and satisfactory results. Among the items of interest that had transpired during the year, there appeared the result of the Masonic Ball, in February last, which produced a sum of £30 for Masonic charities. The income of the lodge had also very much improved, owing to the brethren having paid up their dues, and thus enabling the lodge to meet all its engagements, and also to assist those noble institutions of charity which had become the brightest ornaments of the Order. In addition to the regular efforts of the lodge, there had been, during the year, all the necessary arrangements made, and the principal part of the funds realised, for the formation of a R.A. chapter in connection with the lodge; the chief credit of which was due to Bro. Thomas Oliver; and which, it was hoped, would be ready for consecration in February next. The numerical increase was also in keeping with the other happy features that had characterised the lodge during the year, there having been added to its list of members one-fifth of its present number. One of the most interesting and important items of expenditure during the year was the appropriation of above £40 to Masonic charities, while a very considerable sum had also been expended in improving the appearance of the lodge. In concluding his remarks with regard to the present improved condition of Freemasonry in Torquay, the retiring Secretary appealed to those present to continue their efforts in the acquirement of knowledge and in the development of those grand principles of the Order, in the everyday life of all the members, which could alone entitle them to rank as Freemasons.—"The Visiting Brethren" having been given, and responded to by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, and the other usual toasts disposed of (in which Bros. the Rev. R. Bowden, T. Perry, J. Paul, J. Greenfield, P.G.S.D., W. Wreyford, and others took a part, the meeting was brought to a close, after the Tyler had given his toast, by singing the National Anthem.

HYDE, CHESHIRE.—*Industry Lodge, No. 361.*—On the afternoon of Thursday, the 23th ultimo, the brethren of this lodge met at the Norfolk Arms Hotel to celebrate the festival of St. John the Evangelist, and also to instal the W.M.-elect for the ensuing year. The lodge was opened at 3 p.m. by the W.M., Bro. Frederick Drinkwater, supported by his officers. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Drinkwater presented Bro. John Beech, W.M.-elect, for the benefit of installation, which ceremony was most impressively performed by Bro. Wayne, P.M. 993. The newly-installed W.M. appointed his officers, and they were invested by Bro. Wayne, as follows: Bros. S. N. Brooks, S.W.; Wm. Berry, J.W.; Wm. Brooke, Treas.; Brian Cooper, P.M. and P.G.P., Sec.; G. Hesketh, S.D.; Thos. North, J.D.; Wm. Jackson, I.G.; Jesse Taylor, Tyler; Wm. Hill, Asst. Tyler; William Wignall and John Ainsworth, Stewards. Heartly good wishes were expressed by visiting brethren from several lodges. Business concluded, the lodge was closed with solemn prayer.—After the ceremony, the festival banquet took place, which was served in a most excellent manner. The W.M. presided, Bros. Wayne and Turner supporting him on the right, and Bros. the I.P.M., Cooper, and Capt. Arrowsmith on the left. About sixty brethren were present. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and duly honoured. A very efficient glee party, consisting of Bros. M. Stafford, B. Cooper, R. T. Bowden, and J. Calfon, with Bro. Kirk as accompanist, added much to the pleasures of a most enjoyable evening by singing glees, songs, &c., all of which were well received.

KIDDERMINSTER.—*Hope and Charity Lodge, No. 377.*—This lodge celebrated the annual festival of St. John the Evangelist in the lodge-room at Bro. Lloyd's, the Lion Hotel, Kidderminster, for the purpose of installing the Worshipful Master-elect,

Bro. J. R. Wood, and of presenting a testimonial to Bro. J. Fitzgerald, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., consisting of a P.Z. jewel and a purse £50, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for his long and disinterested services. The ceremony of installation of the W.M. Bro. J. R. Wood, was very ably performed by Bro. J. Fitzgerald, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., the Honorary Secretary of the lodge, after which the W.M. proceeded to induct the following brethren as officers for the ensuing twelve months: Bros. W. G. Hopkins, S.W.; B. Woodward, J.W.; G. Southall, Treas.; J. Fitzgerald, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., Hon. Sec.; Robins, Dir. of Cers.; G. W. Grosvenor, S.D.; W. Turton, J.D.; J. Morton, I.G.; G. J. Meredith, Steward; H. Jones Tyler. The lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren proceeded to the excellent banquet provided by Bro. Lloyd, and were highly pleased by the manner in which it was served. When the cloth was cleared, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given by the W.M., who made a special reference to the health of Brother Albert Edward Prince of Wales, expressing the gratification the lodge felt at his approaching convalescence. The Worshipful Master then presented Bro. Fitzgerald with a purse containing fifty sovereigns and a P.Z. jewel, amidst loud Masonic applause.—Bro. Fitzgerald then rose and said: I can only say I am not deserving of the high honour you have this night paid me. Excuse an old man if I refer to years ago. There was a time when we had a difficulty in finding sufficient members to keep the lodge together. There was a time when we could not find enough members to install a W.M., and a time when we were not so punctual to time as at present. I had this day the honour of installing the thirteenth Master of this lodge, and eleven of those Masters were pupils of my own, and I am happy to say they were all thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Freemasonry. I can only say that if my efforts to benefit the lodge have proved successful I am proud, but feel, as a Mason, I have only done my duty; and as long as I live it will be my wish to do all in my power for the benefit of the Craft. I only wish I had the means to return a similar present to all the brethren who have subscribed towards this testimonial.

ULVERSTON.—*Lodge of Furness, No. 995.*—The annual meeting of this distinguished lodge took place on the 27th of December, at the Masonic Temple, Theatre-street. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. Thomas Dodgson, and the minutes of last regular lodge were read and confirmed. Bro. Reuben, P.S.W., was then presented for the benefit of installation by P.M.'s Barber and Case. The W.M., Bro. Thomas Dodgson, then proceeded with the ceremony of installation in such an able, impressive, and correct manner as to elicit the warmest approval of the brethren and visitors present. The W.M. then appointed and invested his officers as follows: Bros. Roger Dodgson, S.W.; W. Harrison, J.W.; Sergeant-major Paxton, Sec.; G. Brocklebank, Treas.; J. Postlethwaite, S.D.; J. Geldart, J.D.; W. Whiteside, I.G.; F. Bell, S.S. A. B. Lockett, J.S.; J. Case, P.M., D.C.; J. Robinson, Tyler. The lodge was called from labour to refreshment at the Queen's Hotel, where a most sumptuous repast was provided by Bro. Clayton. The room was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the arrangement of flowers, &c., very pleasing. The W.M. very feelingly referred to the illness of our esteemed P.G.M., his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. There were about fifty brethren present, amongst whom were the following visitors: Bros. T. Wylie, P.G. Reg. West Lancashire; H. Cooke, P.G. Reg. Cumberland and Westmorland; Arthur Woodhouse, 310, P.M. 412, P.P.G. Purs. Cumberland and Westmorland; W. Relph, P.M. 1021; G. Cornfield, P.M. 1225; J. S. Ormandy, W.M. 1225; John Heald, W.M. and P.M. 730; A. Hadley, 1225; W. H. Dawes, F. H. Clarke, R. Stirzaker, and G. Fell, 1021; and others. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Parker, Organist, assisted by Bros. Matthes, P.S.W., J. Harper, and F. Bell, S.S. The brethren separated at 10.30 p.m. after spending the evening in a truly fraternal and Masonic manner.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Athole Lodge, No. 1004.*—The members of the Craft had a very successful and enjoyable reunion on Wednesday week, on the occasion of the installation of Bro. Thomas Handley, S.W., into the office of W.M. of this lodge for the ensuing year. The members met at the lodge-rooms, St. James' Hall, shortly after two o'clock, when a brother was passed to the second degree, by the retiring W.M., Bro. Samuel Webb. The gavel was then handed to Bro. G. M. Lofthouse, P.M., who had consented to officiate as Installing Master; the duties of S.W. being fulfilled by Bro. J. A. Brown, P.M., and of J.W. by Bro. S. Webb. During the installation ceremony, which was admirably performed by Bro. Lofthouse, the new W.M. appointed his officers as follows: Bros. G. Heron, S.W.; J. Lambert, J.W.; G. M. Lofthouse, Treas.

and Org.; G. H. Wood, Sec.; J. Quine, Deacon; Lewin, M.C.; and Lanagan, Tyler. The brethren afterwards adjourned to Castle Mona Hotel, to banquet. The banquet, although by no means equal to that placed before the brethren of the Tynwald Lodge a fortnight ago, was on the whole an excellent one, and was done full justice to by the brethren. After the banquet, the first toast proposed was that of "The Queen and the Craft," followed by that of "Brother his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," the W.M. taking advantage of the occasion to refer to the deep feeling of loyalty which the recent illness of the Prince of Wales had evoked amongst all classes of the people of this realm. This and the next toast, that of "The Grand Master, and the other Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England," were received with full Masonic honours.—The health of "Our W.M., Bro. Thomas Handley," was then proposed by the I.P.M., Bro. S. Webb, who expressed his conviction that the brethren could not have made a better selection for the Mastership than they had done.—In returning thanks, the W.M. proposed the health of the I.P.M., referring to the admirable manner in which Bro. Webb had fulfilled the office of Master during the past year; and, in the name of the lodge, the W.M. presented him with a very handsome Past Master's jewel.—The other toasts were "The Past Masters," proposed by Bro. G. Heron, S.W.; and responded to by Bros. Lofthouse and Tuton; "The Installing Master," proposed by Bro. J. J. Harwood, P.M., and responded to by Bro. G. M. Lofthouse, P.M.; "The Wardens and other Officers of 1004," proposed by the W.M., and responded to by Bro. J. Lambert, J.W.; "The W.M. and Officers of the Tynwald Lodge, 1242," proposed by the I.P.M., and responded to by Bro. J. A. Brown, P.M.; "The other Insular Lodges," proposed by Bro. Tuton, P.M.; and "The Tyler's Toast," proposed by Bro. Lofthouse, P.M. The harmony and pleasure of the evening were much promoted by the singing of Bros. J. J. Harwood, G. M. Lofthouse, and James Brown. The latter during the evening sang the new Masonic song, published in No. 144 of THE FREEMASON.

KESWICK.—*Greta Lodge, No. 1073.*—The annual meeting of this lodge was held at the lodge-room, Keswick Hotel, Keswick, on Tuesday, the 26th ult. There was a large gathering of the brethren present to witness the installation of Bro. John Wood, P.G.S., 1073. The imposing ceremony was ably performed by Bro. James Porter, P.M., and P.G.S., 327, 343, 1256, of Preston, assisted by Bros. John Wood, C.E., P.P.S.G.W., P.M. 1073; R. Robinson, P.M., P.P.S.G.D., 1002; John Pearson, W.M., 1002; Cockermouth. Amongst the visitors present were Bros. George Carrick, 327, Wigton; I. F. Taylor, 1002; J. D. Allison, W. H. Lewthwaite, S. Thwaites, 1002; &c. The W.M. selected his officers as follows: Bros. Rev. R. Rutherford, A.G.C., S.W.; Daniel Grothwaite, J.W.; Wm. Thornton, Sec.; John Harrison, Treas.; T. D. Ingram, S.D.; T. Usher, J.D.; H. M. Newland, Knutsford, M.C.; Wm. Banks, I.G.; Matthew Cooper, Tyler. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the dining-room, where the annual banquet was held, under the presidency of the newly-elected W.M., Bro. Wood. It would be needless to add that the viands were of first-class character, and reflected great credit on the worthy manager, Bro. Hinks. A delightful evening was spent, and the brethren separated at an early hour with hearty good wishes for this rising and prosperous lodge.

EXETER.—*Semp. Fidelis Lodge, No. 1254.*—The third annual installation of W.M. of the above lodge was duly held at the Masonic Hall, Exeter, on Monday last. The V.W. Bro. Cann, P.P.G. Treas., was the Installing Master, and the lodge having been duly opened by Bro. H. W. Hooper, W.M., Bro. Jethro A. F. Tucker, the Past S.W., was introduced by Bro. Brewster, P.P.G. Reg., and duly installed as W.M. He appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Bros. H. Hooper, I.P.M.; W. Hugo, S.W.; J. H. Warren, J.W.; Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Chap.; G. Huxham, Treas.; F. Horspool, Sec.; C. C. Kendrick, S.D.; B. Barber, J.D.; P. Warren, D.C.; F. Muford, Org.; F. D. Myers, I.G.; J. March and W. Brodie, Stewards; J. Gregory, Tyler; and P. L. Blanchard, Asst. Tyler. The following brethren were also present: Bros. C. R. N. Lyne, P.G.C.; Past Masters Page, Yelland, and Quicke; Furze, Org. *pro tem.*; Richards, Commings, Carter, Furze, P. Warren, Parnell, Willey, Pridcaux, W. Pidsley, M. Hooper, D. Hooper, Parry, Gregory, Fulford, F. W. Bonter, &c. The brethren, after the lodge was closed, partook of refreshment, and it was officially announced that the annual banquet would be celebrated on Wednesday, the 14th February. The I.P.M.'s health was proposed and cordially received, and the W.M.'s health was also enthusiastically drunk, both with Masonic honours.—*Exeter Gazette Telegram.*

SOUTHPORT.—*The Ferner Lodge, No. 1313.*—The brethren of this lodge held their ordinary

monthly meeting on Thursday, Dec. 28th, under the presidency of Bro. W. Dodd, W.M., nearly all the officers being present. After the confirmation of the minutes, Bros. Taylor, Hobbs, and Halsall satisfactorily answered the introductory questions, and were passed, in a most solemn manner, in due form to the degree of F.C. This lodge is very young, being scarcely eighteen months old, but its prosperity and harmony have been great. It now contains thirty members, and enjoys the high privilege of having Sir T. G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., M.W.P.G.M., as an honorary member. After the labours of the evening were closed, the brethren adjourned for refreshment to the Albert Hotel, where an elegant and seasonable repast was provided by Bro. Herrmann.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—*St. Peter's Lodge, No. 1330.*—The regular meeting was held on the 29th ult. Present: Bros. Sir H. St. John Halford, Bart., W.M.; Rev. J. F. Halford, S.W.; Albert Pell, M.P., as J.W.; Rev. T. Beaumont, Chap.; J. H. Douglas, Sec.; Dr. Grant, J.D.; and many other members. Bros. Wiggins and Ellis were raised to the degree of Master Mason, and Mr. Holloway received the degree of E.A. The ceremonies, at the request of the W.M., were conducted by Bro. G. Toller, jun., P.M. and P.G. Sec. The W.M. presented the lodge with a very handsome set of officer's jewels, for which the cordial thanks of the lodge were unanimously passed. The lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

FOREIGN.

GIBRALTAR.—*Lodge of Friendship, No. 278.*—Seldom before has such a large gathering of the brethren of the district of Andalusia assembled within the walls of the Masonic Hall, Gibraltar, as crowded together on Thursday evening, the 21st ult., to witness the installation of the W.M.-elect, Bro. Carver, by the retiring Master, Bro. J. Balfour Cockburn. Amongst those present we noticed: Deputy District Grand Master Bro. Alton, Past Masters Dantez, Henry, Crooks, Ellison, Francis, the W.M. of every lodge of the district; Bros. Lyon, Campbell, Hardy, Andrews, Lonsdale, Farie, Richardson, Wall, Price, Todd, and many others of the Royal Artillery, Engineers, 74th Highlanders, and almost every civilian member of the lodge, besides many visiting brethren from the navy, &c. After the lodge was opened, and the minutes had been read and confirmed, the W.M., Bro. Balfour Cockburn, rose and made the following speech, which was listened to with the most earnest attention, and received, at its close, with an impulsive burst of applause: Brethren, before proceeding with the regular business which has summoned us together this evening, I consider I should be wanting in my duty towards myself, and the respect I owe to the distinguished brethren who have honoured us with their presence to-night, and the members of the lodge generally, if I failed to give public expression to the alternate sentiments of hope and despair, and, finally, of mingled joy and gratitude, which, since we last met within these walls, have so profoundly agitated, not only every Freemason, but every member of those communities which enjoy the high privilege and happy fortune of forming a portion of the British Empire. The terrible ordeal through which it has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe that a member of our Royal Family should pass, has been, if I may so express myself, reflected and reproduced in the universal anguish and anxiety which has pervaded every portion of the globe over which the flag of England is unfurled, and has caused the arrival of each succeeding telegram, bearing accounts of that fearful illness which has hurried our beloved Prince to the very confines of eternity, to be awaited with fear, trembling, and agonising suspense; and though far removed in person from the Royal sufferer, in spirit we have lingered, with bated breath and palpitating heart, for a whisper of comfort or assurance, on the very threshold of that sad and mourning chamber which held within it the racked and tortured frame of one who has honestly earned and justly acquired the proud title of a nation's love, an empire's hopes. Happily, most happily, our latest intelligence from England places us in a position to believe that the dark cloud so heavily charged with grief, suffering, and death, which hung so oppressively over Sandringham, and which threatened to discharge its deadly contents on that royal and devoted household, has been raised and dissipated, leaving, alas! sad evidences of its pestiferous presence, but, nevertheless, disclosing a golden vista of hope and assurance which enables us with every confidence to anticipate that soon again we shall realise the pleasure of beholding his Royal Highness taking a part in, and performing, the important duties of his exalted rank and position with that charm of manner, that ability, and that princely tact which has endeared him to all and enshrined him in our hearts, and which gives such hopeful promise that when, under Providence, he is summoned to assume those higher duties for

which, in all human probability, he is destined, he will bring to the throne of England those graces, those endowments, and those virtues which have been so pre-eminently and conspicuously illustrated by her Gracious Majesty, and which have rendered, and still continue to render, her reign so illustrious, making the country of our nativity the land, of all others, where the highest forms of moral and intellectual progress, of wealth, of prosperity, and of Christianity, have attained the climax of their vigour and development. As Freemasons, we are bound, on the threshold of our entrance into the Order, to an attachment and a devoted loyalty to the sovereign of our native land. When, therefore, the Heir Apparent to that high position is not merely a member of our Brotherhood, but stands forth a distinguished ruler in the Craft, we may, I think, utterly discard all imputation of selfishness, if, as a body, we have evinced a more peculiar, a more vivid, and a more intense feeling of interest and anxiety at the danger which threatened to remove from our assemblies so beloved, so respected, and so illustrious a brother; and we may, I contend, with equal freedom celebrate with exultation and rejoice with an exceeding great joy that the Mighty Master of man has, in His infinite wisdom and goodness, vouchsafed a favourable hearing to the earnest supplication, fervent entreaties, and heartfelt prayers of the whole kingdom, and has, in His great mercy, been pleased to lift our brother, the Prince of Wales, from the very portals of the tomb, and restore him in health and safety to the Queen, to his family, and to the nation.—The ceremony of inducting the W.M.-elect, Bro. Benjamin Carver, into the chair of King Solomon, was then commenced, and carefully and impressively conducted by the retiring Master. The W.M. named as his officers for the ensuing year: Bros. Price, S.W.; Wall, J.W.; Hepper, S.D.; Ashton, Sec.; Marin, Treas.; Richardson, D.C.; Clavarezzo, J.D.; and Imorri, I.G. After the business of the evening was concluded, the brethren retired to the banquet-hall, where, with the accessories of a well-spread table and under the genial influence and sway of the newly-raised W.M., the rest of the time was spent in pleasant converse and much social enjoyment.

ROYAL ARCH.

PROVINCIAL.

LEICESTER.—*Chapter of Fortitude, No. 279.*—The regular convocation was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 28th ult. The attendance—probably owing to the Christmas holidays—was but small, including Comps. G. H. Hodges, Z.; G. Toller, jun., H.; W. Wear, P.Z., as J.; C. Stretton, S.E.; S. S. Partridge, S.N.; E. J. Crow, P.S.; E. Mace, and others. The chapter having been opened, and the minutes of the previous convocation confirmed, a ballot was taken for several candidates for exaltation, which proved unanimous in their favour. Only one, however, was able to attend, Bro. W. T. Rowlett, I.G. 523, and he was exalted in ancient form, the ceremony being performed by the M.E.Z., assisted by Comp. Toller, who also gave the symbolical and mystical lectures, and a brief resumé of the historical. The P.S. very ably discharged the important duties of his office. Two candidates having been proposed, the chapter was closed in ancient form, and refreshment succeeded labour. To the regret of the members, the P.G. Supt., Comp. W. Kelly, was prevented, by continued indisposition, from being present.

LANCASTER.—*Rowley Chapter, No. 1051.*—An emergency meeting of this chapter was held on Thursday, the 28th ultimo, at the Masonic Rooms, Atheneum. The chairs of the Principals were occupied as follows: Comps. Dr. Moore, P.Z., as M.E.Z.; W. Hall, H.; W. H. Bagnall, P.Z., as J.; and the following officers were also in attendance: Comps. W. J. Sly, as E.; J. M. Moore, as N.; E. Simpson, P.S.; W. Heald and R. Taylor, as Asst. Sojs.; and J. Watson, Janitor. Bros. F. Deane, P.M. 281, and Joseph Storey were duly exalted to the degree of R.A. by the Acting M.E.Z., the duties of the P.S. being undertaken by Comp. Simpson in his usual effective manner. There being no other business before the chapter, it was closed in due form.

MARK MASONRY.

PROVINCIAL.

IPSWICH.—*Albert Victor Lodge, No. 70.*—The annual meeting of the above lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Brook-street, on Monday se'night. Bros. the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, M.A., 30°, P.G. Chaplain, W.M.; Frederick Binckes, 30°, Grand Secretary; W. Cuckow, S.W.; Emma Holmes, 31°, J.W.; Dr. Beaumont, R.V.; C. T. Townsend, P.M.M., P.G.D., Sec.; P. Cornell; E. Robertson, S.O.; C. Davy, J.O.; G. Cresswell, J.W.; &c., &c. The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. Robert

Whichcord Beaumont, R.V., Staff Surgeon of H.M.S. Penelope, who entered the Mark Degree under the Scotch system, and now applied for affiliation to the Grand Lodge, and to join this lodge. The ballot being unanimous in his favour, Bro. Beaumont was duly obligated, the short ceremony being performed by the V.W. Grand Secretary. Bro. Philip Cornell, of the Freeman Lodge, Stowmarket, was accepted as a joining member. The ballot was next taken for the following brethren, candidates for advancement: Bros. Lemuel Callaway, of the Prince of Wales' Lodge; James Fraser, of the Prudence Lodge, Buenos Ayres; Arthur Durance George and Charles F. Long, of the British Union Lodge; L. J. Watts and G. W. Smith, of the Angel Lodge, Colchester. The whole of the brethren being present, except Bro. Watts, they were introduced, obligated, and advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master, the beautiful and dramatic ceremony being ably performed by the W.M. At its conclusion, he resigned the gavel to the Grand Secretary, who then proceeded to obligate Bro. Emra Holmes, 31°, W.M.-elect. The brethren below the chair having retired, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. Holmes was installed into the chair of Adoniram. The brethren were then re-admitted, and the impressive ceremonial of installation was proceeded with. Several brethren were afterwards proposed for advancement. The W.M. appointed and invested the following as his officers for the ensuing year: Bros. the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, M.A., I.P.M.; E. Robertson, S.W.; G. Cresswell, J.W.; C. T. Townsend, Sec.; W. Cuckow, Treas.; Rev. T. G. Beaumont, Chaplain; W. T. Westgate, D.C.; G. Gard Pye, M.R.I.B.A., Reg. of Marks; Dr. Beaumont, R.V., M.O.; P. Cornell, S.O.; Sergeant-major Calthorpe, J.O.; C. F. Long, S.D.; Arthur Durance George, J.D.; G. W. Smith, I.G.; and G. Spalding, Tyler. The brethren afterwards retired to a substantial banquet, served by Bro. Spalding in capital style. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, especially dwelling on the illness of the Prince of Wales, and the hopeful reports of the last few days. He called upon the brethren to drink to the better health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The toast was drunk with every expression of loyalty and respect. The W.M. then gave the "Grand Master, the Rev. Raymond Portal, and the Past and Present Grand Officers." He coupled with the toast the name of Bro. Binckes, the V.W. Grand Secretary, speaking in very eulogistic terms of his abilities, and thanking him very warmly on the part of the lodge for his kindness in coming to conduct the installation ceremony that evening. Bro. Binckes responded in brief but happy terms, and with his usual eloquence and good taste. The W.M. next proposed "The I.P.M.," whom he spoke of as the most enthusiastic, talented, and learned brother in Suffolk. The toast was very cordially received. Bro. Sanderson thanked the brethren for the kind way in which they had drunk his health. He disclaimed the praises of the W.M., whose health he then proposed. The W.W. briefly replied. Several other toasts were duly honoured, and the brethren separated at a late hour.

SCOTLAND. GLASGOW.

The companions of the Caledonian Unity Chapter, No. 73, met in their hall, Buchanan-street, on Thursday, the 7th ultimo, Comp. D. Gilchrist, Z., presiding, supported by Comps. G. McDonald, H.; G. W. Wheeler, J.; J. Figord, P.S.; and G. M'Leod, Scribe E. The chapter having been opened in the Mark Degree, Bros. John Hay and Andrew Hay, of the Thistle and Rose Lodge, were introduced and advanced to the Mark Degree, they afterwards receiving the Chivalric Degree. A convocation of the Holy Royal Arch was then opened, when Bros. Berwick, Silverstone, and Ellestone received the degree of Excellent Master, and were afterwards duly exalted to Arch. The whole of the ceremonies were performed by Comp. Gilchrist, who was ably assisted by his officers. Amongst the visitors were Comps. T. Singleton, Z. 87; T. Clanachan, P.Z. 87; C. Reidpath, Scribe E. 87; R. Hepburn, J. 67; and J. Bruce, 69.

The Girvan Encampment of High Knights Templar, No. 32, met in their own hall on Tuesday, the 11th ultimo, under the presidency of Sir Kt. R. Bell, M.N.C., assisted by the following Sir Knights: T. E. Spurs, C.G.; M. Clanachan, C.C.; T. Love, Acting S.C.; Dugald Butler, J.C.; Wheeler, Sec., acting as Prelate. The following companions having been balloted for, were duly elected, and afterwards created and dubbed as Knights of the Temple: James Jordan, P.M. 73 (S.C.), P.M. 1019 (I.C.), and P.Z. 73; Colin M'Kenzie, 50; and Wm. King, 89. After the ceremonies, which were impressively rendered by Sir Kt. Bell, Sir Kt. the Rev. John Cameron Stewart was elected as Prelate, Sir Kt. Hunter having been compelled to resign in consequence of his removal.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending Friday, January 12, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of lodges and chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4. Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor. Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors. Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

Lodge 5, St. George & Corner-stone, Freemasons' Hall. " 29, St. Alban's, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-street. " 59, Royal Naval, Freemasons' Hall. " 90, St. John's. " 193, Confidence, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. " 879, Peckham, Maismore Arms, Peckham. " 1366, Highgate, Gatehouse Hotel, Highgate. Chap. 22, Mount Zion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st. Mark Lodge, St. Mark's, Masons' Tav., Mason's Avenue, Basinghall-street. Red + Conclave, Plantagenet, No. 2, Caledonian Hotel, Robert-street, Adelphi. Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor. Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7. Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotthel, Preceptor. British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8. St. James' Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor. Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor. St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.

Lodge 46, Old Union, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. " 166, Union, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. " 180, St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall. " 198, Percy, Ship and Turtle Tav., Leadenhall-st. " 211, St. Michael's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st. " 548, Wellington, White Swan, Deptford. " 917, Cosmopolitan, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st. " 933, Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30. Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor. Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor. Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor. Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30. Ben Jonson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Jonson, Goodman's-yard, at 8. Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30. Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor. St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Committee R. M. Benevolent Institution, at 3. Lodge 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall. " 13, Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, Woolwich. " 15, Kent, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-st. " 87, Vitruvian, White Hart Hotel, College-street, Lambeth. " 147, Justice, White Swan Tavern, Deptford. " 238, Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. " 749, Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. " 781, Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, Limehouse. " 1017, Montefiore, Freemasons' Hall. " 1228, Beacontree, private rooms, Leytonstone. " 1306, St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping. Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor. United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor. Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor. New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8. Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7½. Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.

Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar. Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

Quarterly General Court Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12. Lodge 19, Royal Athelstan, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st. " 91, Regularity, Freemasons' Hall. " 206, Friendship, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st. " 263, Bank of England. " 534, Polish National, Freemasons' Hall. " 860, Dalhousie, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. " 1076, Capper, Marine Hotel, Victoria Docks, West Ham. " 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Seven Sisters'-road, Holloway. " 1321, Emblematic, Tulse Hill Hotel, Tulse Hill. Chap. 206, Hope, Globe Hotel, Royal-hill, Greenwich. " 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney. Rosicrucian Society of England, Freemasons' Tavern. The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections. Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor. Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor. United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor. St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill Greenwich, at 8. Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Lodge 157, Bedford, Freemasons' Hall. " 177, Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Chap. 33, Britannic, Freemasons' Hall. K.T. Encampment, Mount Calvary D, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7. Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Htl., Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor. Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Htl., Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor. Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor. Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. H. Muggerridge, Preceptor. Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor. Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, N.W., at 8. St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W. United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor. Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor. St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8. Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8. Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor. Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor. Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, P.M. 193, W.M. 1298, Preceptor. Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Advertisements.

"What better theme than Masonry?"

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Words by Bro. JAMES STEVENS, P.M. 720 and 1216, P.Z. 720, G.J.O. Mark, W.M. 104 Mark, M.P.S. 14, &c.
Music by Bro. WILHELM GANZ, Grand Organist, P.M. 435 Org. No. 4, and of British Chapter No. 8.

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MASONIC NOTES.

BY A COUNTRY P.M.

NO. 1.—STABILITY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

Having an evening to spare, when in London the other day, we took a walk to the “Guildhall Tavern,” where the celebrated Stability Lodge of Instruction meets. It was on a Friday, at 6.30 p.m., and was raining fast at the time. We arrived early, and had to make several inquiries before we found out in which room the lodge met. We asked several waiters and servants we saw in the lobby, and inquired at the bar. None could tell *even if the lodge met in the Tavern*, and, hence, as we wanted to know in what room the brethren were to assemble, no information could be afforded us. At last we were directed to some one who knew, and arrived on the landing, where we saw the Tyler, and then all was well. It strikes us, Bro. Editor, that a notice of meetings held each evening should be placed conspicuously somewhere inside the principal entrance, and the *number of the room stated*, so as to guide strangers. We object altogether to lodges meeting in public-houses or taverns, and so do many who are not, like ourselves, “total abstainers;” and our objections are certainly increased when, in order to attend a Masonic meeting, we have to make inquiries at the “bar,” where Bacchus reigns triumphant.

However, we will return to the lodge-room, which was certainly spacious, well-lighted, and most suitable for Masonic

purposes. We received a warm greeting from the Masonic veteran Bro. Henry Muggeridge, and almost to the *minute* of the time stated, the lodge was duly opened, the officers being as follows: Bros. Eames, W.M.; Noyes, S.W.; Venn, J.W.; Muggeridge, Preceptor; Muggeridge, jun., Sec.; Birdseye, S.D.; Jenkins, J.D.; and Wagner, I.G. There were also a few brethren present, but the assemblage was small, owing to its being the last Friday in the “old year.” Indeed, we scarcely expected that a perfect number would be in attendance, owing to the allurements of the festive season. The brother in the chair, we were told, was S.W. of a London lodge, and we were, therefore, agreeably surprised to find that his part was executed in a most finished manner. The “three degrees” were worked, so that the office of W.M. on such an occasion was no sinecure, and it is but justice to say that we could not expect the ceremonies to be much more perfectly rendered by the Preceptor himself. The W.M. delivered the “charges” as if they were really charges, and with a full realisation of their solemn and important character. Indeed, had the candidates been *actual* ones, we feel sure that their introduction into Freemasonry would have been to them one of the most impressive scenes in their personal histories. The Wardens were, on the whole, better versed in their duties than the assistant officers, excepting one of the Deacons, who evidently was an “old hand.” We were amused at noticing the Preceptor correct the latter brother, who thereupon questioned for a moment the dictum of that worthy Craftsman, and then fraternally acted as desired. We were much pleased to observe the respect and esteem invariably paid to Bro. Muggeridge, and how good humouredly all his strictness and correctness in “working” were taken by the members. Whenever anything goes wrong, one may always depend upon hearing Bro. Muggeridge’s call, “Commence again, Bro. —,” and then the reward, “Quite right, Bro. —.” Sometimes (as in the case of one of the officers this eve) the brother is almost wholly in ignorance of his official duties; then the Preceptor clearly informs him of his “part” in the ceremony, and has the sentences repeated until perfection is attained. Having had a taste for merriment in our younger days, we found scope for a little quiet fun in seeing how quick Bro. Muggeridge was to *mark* any deviation from the established landmarks and customs. No matter who was talking to him at the time (and considerable latitude is allowed to the brethren’s conversational abilities, even during the ceremonies—too much to please us), and however interesting the discussion might be, at the slightest inaccuracy, the Preceptor checked the work, and only allowed it to pass muster on a due accordance with the recognised oral ritual. We remember once the same extraordinary watchfulness on the part of the lamented Bro. S. B. Wilson. We were attending the

“Emulation” (of which we have long been proud to be a member), and during a part of the “sections” being worked, we thought the Prince of Preceptors had fallen asleep, but, on a trivial alteration in one of the answers, we were soon assured otherwise by the respected brother opening his eyes, shrugging his shoulders, and having the answer properly worded. He then relapsed into his apparent indifferent attitude, to be again revived on an error being perpetrated of any kind whatever, even a difference of emphasis would make his body quiver.

We are aware some object to this exactness; but we believe thoroughly in it ourselves, as once a deviation is permitted, no one knows where the evil may end. In fact, we are in a position to state that there are many ready, on the first opportunity, to improve (?) on our ritual, and, without doubt, when innovations are permitted, we shall have a grand “hash” served to an inappreciative audience. We ardently wish our co-country brethren would attend this Lodge of Instruction, and the “Emulation,” and other Lodges of Improvement, when in London, as the little time thus devoted to instruction would amply repay them, and the unfortunate differences in working, so unhappily prevalent in the country, would soon fade away. We are told, however, that “they differ in London!” That is true, but all the variations are *non-essential* and of little importance. Bro. Muggeridge assured me that if the life of Bro. Wilson had been prolonged, a uniform system would have been agreed on between these two Masonic Preceptors. The decease of the one, however, should not prevent the carrying out of a scheme for reconciliation between the “two systems,” as, owing to the few differences, uniformity might easily be attained.

We were much pleased to notice engravings and paintings, on the walls of the lodge-room, of old Masonic worthies, now “of the past.” We also observed two portraits of Bro. Muggeridge, and other well-known Masons of the present day. The obliging Secretary (the son of the Preceptor, and whose grandfather was a member of the same Lodge of Instruction) furnished us with a list of several of the distinguished brethren who had been members of this famous lodge. It seems this school for instruction was formed A.D. 1817, and was evidently an offshoot of the “Lodge of Reconciliation,” formed to promote and secure the union of the two rival Grand Lodges, and to maintain a uniform system of work. Bros. Philip Broadfoot, James Black, Peter Thomson, Hearder, and J. Moloney were all members during A.D. 1817, and for several years most energetically worked to establish the lodge on a broad and secure basis. Bro. E. H. Patten, the esteemed Secretary of the Girls’ School, joined A.D. 1825, the present Preceptor A.D. 1839, and Bro. William Henry White, Grand Secretary, A.D. 1840.

We believe there never was a Preceptor more beloved by the members than Bro. Henry Muggeridge, and we hope his life will long be spared to continue his labours for the benefit of his lodge, and the welfare of the Craft in this country. H.

FREEMASONRY IN THE CANARY ISLANDS.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg to send you the enclosed translation from an article which has just appeared in the leading journal of the Canary Islands.

About a month ago the Bishop of the islands having heard that two corpses lately interred in the cemetery of Grand Canary were those of Masons, went in person to have the bodies exhumed, but a strong party of Masons, having previous knowledge, was on the spot, and forcibly prevented the barbarous intentions of the Bishop and his party. The holy man, finding his designs frustrated, had the cemetery reconsecrated. This meditated act of Vandalism, together with the indecent conduct of the clergy generally, who are doing their best to discredit Masonry, even from the pulpit, has called forth the article in question.

Yours fraternally,
NATHAN WETHERELL.
6, Lime-street, E.C.

"With sorrow we have to take up the pen, incited by a conscientious duty, to dispel the alarm which persons, respected for their distinguished knowledge and many virtues, have been for some time past instilling into the sanctuary of families, with the powerful resource which is lent them by the sacred ministry of their office. We refer to the attacks, to the anathemas, which some priests, as illustrious as they are respectable, are hurling from the cathedra of the Holy Spirit—from that high and venerable place whence nought but truth, in all its purity and wrapt in its profoundest conviction, should emanate. And we refer to other acts directed against Freemasonry—the grandest association, sublimest, and most moral among all that have ever owed their institution to man. Ignorance supposes her antagonistic to Christianity; to that sacro-sainted religion of our fathers, whose worthy and honoured memory we shall ever revere; a religion in which we were born, brought up, and bred, and which never have we failed to profess. In our character as Masons—by which title we are honoured—we do not propose to return offence for injury, injury for calumny, or calumny for offence. As far from our hearts are hatred and maledictions, infused by evil passions, as is the use of reprov'd means and sterile arguments; far from nursing resentment or rancor towards our detractors—towards those who pretend to defame the sublime institution to which we belong—we are only inspired by a feeling of pity for the errors into which they have fallen, for their unjust persecution, lamenting, as we lament, the extravagance of their reason in judging ill and condemning what they cannot have any knowledge of; and we give them thus a proof of true Christian charity.

"Let us now consign a short, but faithful, relation of the chief ends and tendencies of Masonry; now to instruct them who, doubtless for the want of that knowledge, declare themselves enemies of those very principles and foundations of morality and virtue on which our august Christian religion reposes, and now to bring tranquility and peace to the family fireside, and more especially to relieve the apprehensions of the devoted sex whose hearts have been so disturbed by untrue predictions, and by other recent acts which, in the observance of our love to our neighbour, we abstain from qualifying.

"Freemasonry, as old as man, walks hand in hand with truth; the weal of humanity and the constant practice of virtue are its chief aims; and, with these objects in view, she numbers eighteen millions who owe her allegiance from almost every habitable spot on the face of the earth.

"In bringing him into the world naked, weak, and helpless, God has shown man that He has destined him to live amongst his fellows, requiring their assistance, and has inspired him with

the great and holy maxim that he must needs do unto others as he would have them do to him. Hence, the necessity of mutual love and help in misfortune, and thus is it that Masonry, established on the strength of love and virtue, even from the remotest times, has been transmitted to us, modified by civilization and refined by an irresistible thirst for liberty; withstanding calumny, aspersion, persecution, and vile tongues; for even all these have failed to undermine her solidity, formed by the united strength of tolerance and charity.

"She teaches us to face danger with fortitude; to appreciate truth and openness, while condemning falseness and hypocrisy; to fly to the relief of indigence, reaching out a helping hand towards the bed of sickness and the home of misfortune; to abhor tyranny; to repudiate vanity and superstition; to see in one's fellow, whatever his rank or fortune, a moral being in every respect one's equal, if he is virtuous. Can it, then, be asked why, among Masons, are to be found good citizens, the best of fathers, tender husbands, true friends, and, to sum up all, virtuous men?

"They speak false who say that Masons have no religion—each one professes and practises that which he inherited from his fathers. None is required to abjure it. No human victims are immolated on her altars, for Masonry abhors homicide, and condemns all crime and spectacles of horror, whatever be the causes which produce them.

"Whatever might wound in the slightest the cherished belief of any brother, to even speak on religious matters at her meetings—for this divides men, to unite whom is a Mason's care—Masonry prohibits. Not alone is she not inimical to all government and social order, but kings, princes, and chiefs of nations and of states have presided over her lodges, and been her votaries. Masonry permits no political discussion; she grows and flourishes under all forms of government, wherever is breathed the grateful air of liberty. Masonry is a moral Order, established by men of eminence in remotest ages, with the laudable object of perfecting the moral part of man through the practice of the virtues. She is founded on principles of the sanest morality, and her walk is the path of charity. Like unto the Founder of Christianity, she says: 'I give you a new precept—Love one another.' Those who condemn this Order would condemn God's own Word itself.

"To say that Masons secrete themselves and envelop themselves in mystery, is a great mistake. In England and the United States, they appear publicly with their insignia. In Paris, sumptuous Masonic funeral rites were performed over the remains of General Magnan; and, again, in Brussels, over those of Leopold the 1st, King of the Belgians; and, recently, similar tributes were paid in Madrid to the ashes of Henry of Bourbon, and to those of various other members of the Craft.

"The words and signs which serve brethren as a means of mutual recognition cannot afford motive for suspicion; if such were the case, it would be necessary to condemn military discipline, for it is a criminal offence in a soldier to make known his passwords and countersigns outside the circle of his comrades in arms.

"Our very church presents an example of secrets observed by her corporations; her cardinals are often sworn to keep inviolate the discussions held in the consistory, and canons swear not to publish what takes place at their sessions. Why, then, should Masons be reviled because they do not hold their meetings in the streets and public places?

"Many have been the errors committed since ages past, not only with respect to the great reforms with which civilization has gone on benefiting the world, but also against sublime institutions which, like Masonry, tend towards perfecting mankind.

"The writings of Copernicus were condemned as impious, because that sage astronomer said the earth revolved on its own axis.

"Galileo was thrown into chains for teaching the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.

"Vigilio, the bishop, was condemned for saying there were antipodes; these nevertheless exist.

"The anathemas hurled against Copernicus, Galileo and Vigilio are fruitless, because they are opposed to the physical laws of nature, which are the work of God; and as fruitless are the calumnies directed against Freemasonry, for they oppose themselves to the moral laws of nature, which are equally born of the Most High.

"If from these elevated considerations we descend to practical work amongst ourselves here, where Masonry is only in its infancy, there may, nevertheless, be found not a few poor and virtuous families to bless her for the timely assistance she has given in secret and in love.

"Many are the tears she has washed away, and more than one charitable institution could testify to her humanity.

"The object of Masonry being to instruct in the study of the liberal arts and sciences, inculcating the love of work and the practice of all the virtues, bearing in mind the weal of mankind, its necessities and afflictions—with constitutional foundations in such strict harmony with the sage maxims which are the prop and stay of our august and venerable Christian religion—how can it be possible to find, save through ignorance, ministers of the altar, gifted with science and virtue, combating those very principles which it is their care to inculcate in the hearts of their flock?

"How is it possible that other acts can be committed which must disturb to even a greater degree the hearts of those same faithful—that as suddenly as unjustly the consciences of pious souls, timid and ignorant, should be alarmed by the introduction of discord and dissension around the sacred precincts of private homes, the peace of which should be one of the first cares of a priest's holy mission.

"Just, therefore, it is that these holy men should cease their erroneous crusade; and if they do not desist, but continue their attacks upon the noble and humanitarian Institution of Masonry, taking advantage of the Cathedra of the Holy Spirit and other sacred places which they profanate, we will defend her with legitimate weapons by means of the press, through those worthy and decorous ways which constitute its greatest honour."

[Signed by various Masons of Grand Canary.]

THE FREEMASONS IN LIMERICK.

Those of our readers who have not already heard of the recent crusade against the Freemasons of Limerick will doubtless receive the intelligence with considerable surprise. We have always been under the impression that Christmas Day brings with it glad tidings, peace and goodwill towards all men; but there are some people who contrive to make exceptions to the general rule. The present attack upon an Order which recognises in its deliberations neither politics nor religion, appears to be one of the most silly and unjustifiable that was ever made. The deplorable condition of the poor of the city is a matter of general remark. During the Christmas holidays our streets have been crowded with poor, wretched, half-clad creatures, begging assistance. For the purpose of aiding them, a few members of the Masonic Order, with praiseworthy liberality, came forward, and announced their intention of giving a course of readings, &c., in the Masonic Hall, to which the members of all religious denominations were cordially invited. It should be remembered that the object in view was the relief of the poor of the city, three-fourths of whom are Roman Catholics. How was this philanthropic effort met by the Roman Catholic clergy? On Christmas-day a document was read in each of the Roman Catholic churches of the city (with one exception), purporting to come from the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, warning the laity against patronising, either by their presence or support, an entertainment given within the walls of the Masonic Hall for the relief of the poor of Limerick. It was admitted that the object was most commendable; but, oh, fatal Order of St. John! the entertainment was "a trap to catch the unwary!" Do any independent-minded Roman Catholics in Limerick believe this? We know they do not. We

might question the accuracy of the statement that the project owes its origin exclusively to the Freemasons, but there is no necessity for entering into it. The fact of an entertainment being given within the walls of a Masonic Hall, to which all creeds and classes are invited, is quite sufficient to call forth ecclesiastical censure. Notwithstanding the cool reception which the announcement of the entertainment has met with at the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy, we believe it will prove a splendid success, so far as numbers and respectability are concerned, several Roman Catholic ladies and gentlemen having expressed their determination to attend, notwithstanding the threat of excommunication.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

In response to a cordial invitation, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled last evening in the Masonic Chambers, Place d'Armes, to listen to a lecture on "The Origin and History of Freemasonry," by the Rev. E. M. Myers, of St. Constant-street Synagogue. Shortly after eight, the chairman, Bro. T. White, D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Canada, Dr. Bernard, P.G.M., and the rev. lecturer, entered from the ante-room, and took seats on the dais. Each was arrayed in appropriate regalia, and looked gorgeous enough to grace a glass case. After a brief pause, the choir of the St. Lawrence Lodge struck up a Masonic song set to a well-known air. The accompaniment was furnished by an harmonium. At the conclusion, the chairman introduced the lecturer, and took the opportunity to tell the audience that the real object of Masonry was to do good.

The Rev. Mr. Myers then began his lecture, or, as he termed it, his address. What he had to say was merely a record of facts which he had gathered from various reliable works. The object of the lecture was to correct any wrong opinions which might be entertained on the subject. Some were willing to believe that it was a myth, and had only in view outside aims and purposes; others, that it was simply a club organised for good-fellowship and enjoyment. Its designs certainly included these latter objects, but it had also far higher grounds and aims, the chief of which was to make men honourable and virtuous. If some did not improve under the guidance of its principles, that was no reason why the whole Order should be condemned. As well might they blame the whole world for the badness of some. Freemasonry itself aimed at all that was sublime and beautiful. Of its origin there were different theories. Some considered it coeval with creation; others, that it had its rise in certain ancient political parties. It was, undoubtedly, very ancient, as Dr. Oliver proved by the resemblance of its rites to the old mysteries of Egypt and Greece. He would not attempt to prove it of antediluvian origin, but he might say that, soon after the deluge, the sons of Noah, the father of mankind, separated for the purpose of colonising the earth, carrying with them the religious truths which their sire had taught them. Those truths, though corrupted in the instance of Nimrod, were afterwards spread abroad over the earth by colonisation. Here the rev. gentleman gave an account of the theoretical or speculative and operative Masonry of the Egyptians, who paid great attention to the building of temples. To keep their knowledge amongst themselves they had instituted symbols. The priests soon succeeded in gaining admission to their Order, and added to its lore their own philosophy and mythology. The ordeal necessary for entrance was a severe one, including all possible horrors of mind and body, and many were unable to pass through it. It was carried to Greece by Cecrops, Cadmus, and Danaus. Triptolemus, having come to Egypt, wished to enter the mysteries of Isis, was unable, and his penalty was never to see the light, but the priests took pity on him, and he was initiated. He returned to Greece, and founded the Eleusian mysteries, which were sacred to Ceres. The

Dionysian mysteries, which had reference to Bacchus, were practised through a great part of Asia. The initiated in them built superb edifices, wore jewels, and had signs and symbols. They had brought from Persia the style of architecture known as Grecian. He now came to consider the Freemasonry of the Hebrews. If the heathen nations excelled in operative, the Hebrews were advanced in speculative, Masonry, and to them modern Masons were greatly indebted. The attempted sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham was the first great offering. God had revealed to Moses his name, Jehovah, and the model of the Tabernacle. Joshua took from him the command of the Order, and after long years David thought of building a Temple; but, as he had been a man of war, the sacred duty was reserved for his son, Solomon. The result of David's repentance for the sin of taking the census was the second grand offering, which the Freemasons of to-day celebrate. In the building of the Temple, Solomon was assisted by Hiram, King of Tyre, who sent him timber and stone and skilled workmen, members of the Order of which he was Grand Master. The lecturer then gave an interesting account of the system observed and the persons employed in the great work of raising the Temple to Jehovah, which was begun in 1012, and finished 1005, B.C. The next year it was dedicated to the true and living God, and the third grand offering took place. A certain loss in connection with the Temple had an important relation to modern Masonry, which dated from that time. Then came the King's death, the revolt of the ten tribes, God's anger, the idolatrous worship of Teamuz, or Adonis, and the carrying away into captivity (B.C. 666). Among those who sought instruction in the Jewish Masonry were Thales, of Miltus, and Pythagoras, the latter of whom, having visited Daniel in Babylon, carried back his gathered knowledge to Simos, and finally settled and taught in Crotona, a city of Magna Græcia. Under Cyrus, the Jews had permission to return, and the second Temple was begun under Zerubbabel and Joshua. But the work was interrupted, only to be resumed and completed in the days of Haggai and Zachariah, under King Darius. After this, not much was known of the Order. It was said that Augustine and his forty monks knew the arts of Masonry, and that under them the Cathedral of Canterbury was built in the year 600, and others subsequently. Alfred the Great was a Freemason, so were St. Benoit and St. Swithin, and Archbishop Dunston. The lecturer here alluded to the creation and objects of the Knights Templar, and sketched the progress of Masonry to the present day. He bore testimony to its nobleness of purpose, and quoted several of its fundamental principles, which, if acted upon, certainly must make a Freemason the embodiment of goodness.

Votes of thanks to the lecturer, the chairman, and the choir were then proposed and, of course, unanimously adopted. Between the speeches the choir favoured the audience with songs. A stave of the National Anthem concluded the proceedings.—*The Evening Star*, Montreal, Canada, Nov. 30, 1871.

BRO. W. J. HUGHAN, of Truro, Cornwall, will be very glad to hear from any brethren who possess, or know of, minutes of lodges, or copies of M.S. Constitutions, of an older date than A.D. 1720. Our well-known and highly-esteemed Brother is now engaged in preparing another work for the press, which we believe will pay especial attention to the M.S. Constitutions of the Freemasons, and has in his possession several copies of these ancient and valuable documents, which he will publish for the first time. He is particularly anxious to have every information obtainable with respect to these manuscripts in the possession of lodges and brethren, as soon as possible.

MASONIC BALL AT WARRINGTON.

On Thursday evening, 28th ult., a grand Masonic Ball was held in the Assembly Rooms, Lion Hotel. The room had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion by Mr. Benjamin Hutchinson, assisted by Bros. Potter, Curry, and Hannah. On the stairs were arranged a number of choice plants, which had been lent for the purpose by Bro. Thomas Pierpoint, Bridge-street. At the upper end of the room was a centre-piece composed of the banners and shields of the Royal Arch Chapter, the centre banner being that of the Lodge of Lights. To the left of the centre-piece were three sceptres of the Royal Arch arranged as a star, and on the opposite side the swords (crossed) of the Outer and Inner Guard. Under the centre-piece were placed a number of choice ferns which had been kindly lent for the occasion by Col. Patten, and on each side of these, several spiral plants lent by Mr. Hutchinson. On the sides of the room were placed double triangles worked in evergreens. The orchestra was suitably adorned with wreaths and festoons, the Prince of Wales' Feathers being in the centre. Over one fire-place was a painting of Elterwater, in Westmoreland, the work of Bro. Charles Pettitt, which had been presented to Lodge No. 148, by Bro. Gilbert Greenall. Over the other was a fine copy of a fresco by Raphael, in the Vatican, which as it had been executed by a young artist, who received his education at the Warrington School of Art deserves some further notice. The work was done by Raphael for Pope Julius II., and represents "The expulsion of Heliolodorus from the Temple at Jerusalem." Heliolodorus had been sent by king Seleucus to bring away certain sums of money which he had previously given, but which he had been misinformed by an intriguer, were not appropriated to the purpose for which they had been given. Heliolodorus was taking the money out of the Temple against the earnest entreaties of the High Priest and the people, and to the right of the picture he is represented as swooning under the terrible chastisement inflicted by the angels, who scourge him, and the visionary warrior whose horse tramples him fiercely with his forefeet. The golden vase has fallen from his hand, from which the coin is scattered on the ground. In the centre of the picture are the sacred vessels and the seven-branched candlestick, and kneeling at the altar is Onias, the High Priest, offering up thanks to God for having so wonderfully delivered the Temple from the hands of the spoiler. The Holy of Holies is screened by the veil of the Temple. Immediately to the left of the High Priest are a number of Levites engaged in conversation. Some of the people to the left are represented as praying, whilst others who have seen the overthrow of Heliolodorus, are expressing their feelings of thankfulness. On the extreme left Pope Julius is introduced, borne on a chair into the Temple! Two of the men who bare him are portraits of Julio Romano and Francesco Penni, who were Raphael's chief pupils at the time the original was painted. This copy has been executed in a manner which speaks well for his future fame, by Mr. William Jenkin, a former pupil at the Warrington School of Art, who has been for thirteen months studying in Rome, during which time this work was completed.

The following is as complete a list as we could procure of those present at the ball. The brethren appeared in full dress of the Craft, wearing the jewels and insignia of their rank and office:—The Worshipful the Mayor of Warrington, and Mrs. Davies; R.W. Bro. Gilbert Greenall, Past Senior Grand Warden of England, and Mrs. Greenall; W. Bro. John Bowes, Past Provincial Grand Registrar, Cumberland and Westmoreland; Bro. John Pierpoint, Mrs. Pierpoint, and the Misses Pierpoint; Bro. W. Woods, W.M. 1250, Mrs. Woods, the Misses Woods, and Mr. Harry Woods; Bro. W. Richardson, P.M. 148, Mrs. Richardson, and the Misses Richardson; Bro. Percival Pearse; Bro. W. Oakden, Mrs. Oakden, and the Misses Oakden; Bro. W. Savage,

M.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sutton; Bro. A. F. Huttman; Lieuts. W. Cartwright, W. Robinson, and Bolton; Bro. Lieut. T. Pierpoint, and Mrs. Pierpoint; Bro. W. Pollitt, J.W. 1250, Mrs. Pollitt, and Miss Pollitt, Winwick; Bro. W. Crompton, and Mrs. Crompton; Bro. John Harding, S.W. 148, and Mrs. Harding; Bro. W. Sharp, P.W. 148; Bro. Lieut. Robert Webster, Bro. John N. Sharp, Bro. Thomas Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Davies; the Misses Johnson and party, Miss Maggie Smith, and Miss M'Kay, Mr. James Prior, Bro. Potter and Mrs. Potter, Mr. Thomas Paterson, Bro. James Wood, Bro. Barlow, Bro. Joseph Chrimes, Mrs. and Miss Chrimes, Mr. Thomas Eaude, jun., and Miss Wood, Manchester; Mr. John Lewis, Newcastle, Staffordshire; Mr. Peter Chrimes and Mrs. Chrimes, Miss Wagstaff, and Miss Wilson, Mr. George Joseph Tarbuck, Wigan; Bro. W. H. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Bro. Joseph Cassidy, J.W. 148; Bro. Webster, Miss Fanny Rowland, Bro. Peter Worthington, Mrs. Worthington and party; Mr. Henry Fairclough, Mr. J. J. Rochdale, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Wood.

MASONIC CEREMONIAL AT LIVERPOOL.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CHURCH AT THE OLD SWAN.

Whatever allegations have been made against Freemasonry, it does not form one of the charges against the brethren of the mystic tie that they find their chief delight in making frequent public parades either of the Order or its honours and virtues. Some twenty years have elapsed since the Masonic brethren in Liverpool and its immediate neighbourhood were called upon to take any active share in a public work in this town; and therefore increased interest attached to the highly impressive ceremony which took place on the 8th inst., at the Old Swan, in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the new Church of All Saints. Brilliant weather favoured the proceedings, and the consequence was a gathering of the Masonic Fraternity numbering between 300 and 400. There was a plentiful display of bunting in and around the Old Swan, and large crowds lined the roads taken by the procession.

An especial Prov. Grand Lodge was held at the Assembly Rooms, Salisbury-street, Old Swan, at which Sir Thomas G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., R.W. Prov. Grand Master for the division of West Lancashire, presided, supported by the following Grand Officers: Bros. the Rev. J. F. Goggin, P.G.C.; the Rev. H. J. Vernon, P.P.G.C.; T. Wylie, P.G. Reg.; T. Armstrong, P.G.T.; Hamer, P.P.G.T.; H. S. Alpass, P.G. Sec.; R. Wylie, P.G.S.D.; J. Pickering, P.G.J.D.; B. W. Rowson, P.G. Sup. of Works; Laidlaw, P.P.G. Sup. of Works; G. Broadbridge, P.G.D.C.; T. Marsh, P.P.G.A.D.C. and P.G.S.B.; J. W. J. Fowler, P.G.A.D.C.; R. Sharrock, P.G.S.B.; S. Ibbs, P.P.G.S.B.; J. Skeaf, P.G. Org.; J. Baxendale, P.G. Purst.; Dr. Mercer Johnson, C. of P.G.S.; C. H. Hill, J. W. Baker, G. de la Perelle, R. Robinson, W. Doyle, P.G. Stewards; J. B. Lambert, P.P.G.D. E.L.; James Taylor, W.M. 1264; W. Yate, P.M. 484; Edward Shaw, P.M. 680; P. M. Larren, P.M. 1044; J. Hocken, P.M. 673; R. Thorn, W.M. 1182; R. Bennett, 1299; Robert Pearson, P.M. 673; W. Lunt, W.M. 594; R. Landless, W.M. 1256; T. Clark, P.M. 673; Capt. Berry, W. J. Lunt, P.M., and Sec. 823; John Lloyd, J.D. 249; and W. Howells, P.P.G.S.W. Staffordshire and Worcestershire. The Craft lodge was opened shortly after one o'clock by the W.M. of No. 220, assisted by Bro. F. Sargeant, W.M. 594, as S.W.; and Bro. H. Nelson, W.M. 673, as J.W. Amongst the principals in Masonry present were Bros. T. D. Pierce, W.M. 823; D. W. Winstansley, W.M. 1094; H. Pearson, W.M. 249; R. Williams, 1094.

After the P.G. Lodge had been duly opened, a procession was formed in the following order, headed by the band of the 1st L.R.V., taking St. Oswald-street and Broadgreen-road as the

route to Oakhill Park, where the foundation-stone was laid:—

Two Tylers, with drawn swords.
Lodges, according to their numbers, Juniors walking first.
Architect, with the plans.
A Cornucopia with corn, borne by a Master of a Lodge.
Two Ewers with wine and oil, borne by Masters of Lodges.
Provincial Grand Pursuivant.
Provincial Grand Organist.
Trowel, borne by a Past Master. Mallet, borne by a Past Master.
Provincial Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Past Provincial Grand Sword-bearers.
Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works, bearing a Plate with the inscription for the Foundation Stone.
Past Provincial Grand Deacons.
Provincial Grand Secretary, with the Book of Constitutions.
Past Provincial Grand Registrars.
Provincial Grand Registrar, bearing the Seal.
Provincial Grand Treasurer, bearing a Phial containing the Coins to be deposited in the Stone.
Past Provincial Grand Chaplains.
Past Provincial Grand Wardens.
Visiting Provincial Grand Officers, two and two, according to rank, Juniors first.
The Corinthian Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Column of the Provincial Junior Grand Warden, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Provincial Junior Grand Warden, with the Plumb Rule.
Provincial Grand Steward. { Banner of the Prov. } Provincial Grand Steward. { Grand Lodge. }
The Doric Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Column of the Provincial Senior Grand Warden, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Provincial Senior Grand Warden, with the Level.
Provincial Grand Steward. { The Provincial Grand Deacon, } Provincial Grand Steward. { bearing }
The Provincial Deputy Grand Master, with the Square. { The Sacred Law on a Cushion. }
The Ionic Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Provincial Grand Sword-bearer.
The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master.
Provincial Grand Senior Deacon.
Two Provincial Grand Stewards.
Provincial Grand Tyler.

On nearing the place where the church is to be erected, the brethren divided to the right and left, face inwards, thereby forming an avenue, through which the R.W.P.G.M. passed, preceded by the P.G.S.B., and followed by the brother bearing the Ionic Light, the representative of the P.D.G.M., and the officers and brethren. There was a large gathering of the public on the ground and platforms which surrounded the stone, the highly-impressive proceedings being watched with apparent interest. After the P.G.L. officers and the brethren of the different lodges had taken up their position, Bro. J. B. Cooper, Chairman of the Building Committee, said he had great pride and pleasure in seeing the R.W.P.G.M. and his officers present that day at the laying of the foundation stone of the new Church of All Saints, and as it was a general desire that those feelings should be embodied in a more permanent form, he would call upon the Secretary to read an address which had been prepared.

Mr. J. H. Yates, Secretary to the Building Committee, then read the following address, which was illuminated with the finest taste by Mr. J. O. Marples, Liverpool and London Chambers:—

"To Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., R.W.P.G.M. for West Lancashire.

"Right Worshipful Sir,—I am deputed by the Committee for building the Church of All Saints, Old Swan, to express, however inadequately, under what great obligation you have placed them by acceding to their request in attending here, accompanied by the Provincial Grand Lodge and so many of the brethren, to lay the foundation stone of this church with the ancient and beautiful ceremonials prescribed by the Masonic Order. To be associated in the erection of a temple dedicated to the Great Architect of the Universe, where brotherly love, the purest charity, and every other moral virtue will be taught, is a work that must commend itself to every good Mason and right-thinking man; whilst the fact of receiving material assistance from the Order, of which you are so bright an ornament, in this important ceremony, at the outset of the work, will imbue the Committee with renewed courage to overcome any difficul-

ties they may encounter in the process of bringing to a successful termination the arduous labours they have entered upon. Animated by these sentiments, the Committee tender you, Right Worshipful Sir, their sincere thanks for your condescension in presiding on the present occasion, and believe they cannot better prove their good feeling for the brethren at large, and the appreciation in which their valuable co-operation to-day is held, than by expressing a hearty prayer that you may long be spared to hold your present exalted position, and to continue, as hitherto, by wise precept and generous practice, to promote the best interests of the Masonic Order in this province.

"On behalf of the Building Committee,
"J. B. COOPER, Chairman."

The R.W.P.G.M., after receiving the address, said he could assure them it gave him the greatest pleasure to attend that day in his capacity of P.G.M., although he was well aware how unworthily he fulfilled the duties of that high office. While that season of the year brought many festive engagements, and many joyful family meetings, it was also calculated to produce and maintain more serious reflections. They had just entered on a new phase of their existence, and he was sure the Masonic brethren of West Lancashire could not have inaugurated the new year better than by attending the laying of the foundation stone of a church dedicated to the Great Architect of the Universe. (Hear, hear.) He also felt sure that the exertions of the Building Committee, in endeavouring to obtain subscriptions for the erection of the church, proved not only that they are true Masons, but true Christians and citizens, and worthy of the town in which they reside. (Hear, hear.) After again thanking them, Sir Thomas said he would proceed to lay the stone with all Masonic formality.

Preparatory to the ceremony the P.G.M. scattered salt as an emblem of purity, after which the P.G.C. offered an appropriate prayer. The P.G. Treas. then deposited in the cavity of the stone a phial containing the coins and newspapers of the day; and the P.G. Sec., after reading the inscriptions on the plate detailing the circumstances of the ceremony, placed it on the lower stone. The upper stone was then lowered, and after the whole had been Masonically proved the P.G.M. declared it well and truly laid. Corn, wine, and oil were then poured over the stone with the accustomed ceremonies, the P.G.C. offered a prayer, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated. Ten purses, containing about £300, were then laid on the stone by members of the ladies' committee. The brethren afterwards returned to the Assembly Rooms, where the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

The new church will afford ample accommodation for 800 worshippers on the ground floor. The style of the building is geometric decorated, which prevailed at the beginning of the 14th century. The tower, 52 feet high, will be a leading feature of the building, with a broach spire above, 70 feet high. The church will consist of a nave, 84 feet 2 inches by 25 feet; chancel, 24 feet by 22 feet 6 inches; north and south aisles, 32 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 8 inches; north and south transepts, 16 feet 7 inches by 27 feet 5 inches, &c. The contractor for the whole work is Mr. T. Bridge, of Burscough, whose tender amounted to £3708. Messrs. Wells and Sons, Liverpool, are executing the mason work; and the whole building has been designed by, and is now being carried out under the direction of, Messrs. Barry and Sons, Church street.

CONSECRATION of the LION & LAMB CHAPTER, No. 192.

The Lion and Lamb Chapter, No. 192, a charter for which was granted at last Convocation of Grand Chapter, November, 1871, was consecrated on Wednesday evening by Comp. Henry Muggerridge, P.Z. and Past Grand Standard-bearer, in one of the magnificent rooms of the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel. Such an old and famous lodge as the Lion and Lamb was hardly

perfect without having a chapter attached to it; and its energetic and popular I.P.M., Bro. George Kenning, with the assistance of some other brethren of the lodge who desired to see it combined with a chapter, forthwith petitioned Grand Chapter for a warrant. The warrant, as we have said, was granted; and the desire of the brethren was fulfilled on Wednesday, when Comp. George Kenning, in compliance with the terms of the charter, was installed the first Z., Comp. Ebenezer Roberts first H., and Comp. E. King first J., of what we hope will be a most prosperous chapter. Of the way in which Comp. Muggeridge performed his duties it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say that all the old fire with which he has given impressiveness to the service in bygone times was visible on this occasion; and his hearers fully appreciated the talent he displayed.

The ceremony, which in no respect differed from the ordinary observances at the consecration of a Royal Arch Chapter, was carefully and rigorously performed from beginning to end, and won the hearty applause of the numerous companions who were present, among whom we observed the following: Colonel Burdett, Prov. G. Superintendent for Middlesex; Major J. Creaton; Peter Wagner, 185; James Brett, G.D.C., P.Z. 177 and 975; G. C. Hill, 177 and 946; John F. White, P.Z. 185; James Stevens, P.Z. 25, 720; Geo. Newman, 1056; John Johnston; Fred. Walters, P.Z. 73; J. Hamilton Townsend, 22; H. Venn, 22; John G. Marsh, 975; John Thos. Moss, 73; H. Massey, Z.-elect 619; J. C. Fourdrinier, P.Z. 196; C. B. Payne, P.Z. 177; T. C. Carter, 22; T. Burdett Yeoman, 22; James Clemmans, 22; and E. Spooner, P.Z. 22.

The installations having been completed, the M.E.Z. invested Comp. H. Muggeridge as the P.Z. of the chapter. The elections then took place, and Comps. J. G. Marsh, George Kenning, and George Newman were chosen respectively S.N., Treasurer, and P.S., and were subsequently appointed to those offices. Comp. Ridley was appointed 1st A.S., Comp. Gardiner 2nd A.S. and Comp. T. B. Yeoman, Organist. Ten brethren were then nominated for exaltation, and eight companions for joining.

The M.E.Z. proposed, and Comp. Roberts seconded, a vote of thanks to Comp. Muggeridge, together with an hon. membership of the chapter, for the admirable way in which he had performed the ceremonies of consecration and installation.

Comp. Muggeridge having replied, the M.E.Z. proposed, and Comp. Roberts, H., seconded, similar compliments to Comp. James Brett, for the assistance he had rendered Comp. Muggeridge in the ceremonies.

Comp. Brett responded, and the M.E.Z. proposed, and Comp. King, J., seconded, votes of thanks to Comps. Clemmans and Yeoman, for adding musical accompaniments to the ceremonies.

The chapter was afterwards closed, and the companions adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, which was superintended by Bro. Davis, of the Cannon-street Hotel.

After the cloth had been removed and grace said, the introductory R. A. toasts were proposed by the M.E.Z. and honoured by the companions. The toast of "The Earl of Carnarvon and the rest of the Grand Officers," was coupled with the name of Colonel Burdett, Grand Superintendent of Works for the province of Middlesex, who, the M.E.Z. remarked, was well known to all the companions of the Lion and Lamb Chapter, and to all the brethren of the Lion and Lamb Lodge.

Colonel Burdett, in reply, said that the Grand Officers who were present were his seniors, both in Craft and R.A. Masonry, and had served

Grand Chapter longer than he had, and he did not, therefore, consider himself so well qualified as they to return thanks for this toast. Still, as he had been called upon to do so, he thanked the M.E.Z. and the companions for the honour conferred on himself and the other Grand Officers, though he thought his seniors might bear some portion of the burthen which had fallen on him. Speaking for them, he believed the utmost confidence might be placed on their doing all they could for the Order, and he knew that that confidence had already been reposed in them. They had long been before the companions, and he trusted that he might, in time, be as well known as they.

Comp. H. Muggeridge proposed "The Health of the M.E.Z.," whom he had had the pleasure of knowing for many years, and for whom he had always entertained a sincere regard, respect, and esteem. The M.E.Z. had in that time done all he could to promote the interests of Freemasonry in general, and of all the Masonic Charities. But he had not yet finished; he was going to do a great deal more for these institutions, and sustain the character he already possessed of a staunch friend to them. With respect to the Lion and Lamb Chapter, which had been that day constituted, Comp. Kenning had entered into the promotion of it with all that zeal and earnestness which characterised his every step in life. What was worth doing, he considered worth doing well, and his efforts to obtain the charter for this chapter had consequently been successful. The opening had been most favourable, and he (Comp. Muggeridge) did not doubt that the chapter would become one of the finest in London. He would himself assist to the utmost in bringing about such a desirable state of things, and the other officers would, no doubt, be animated by the same object. Again complimenting Comp. Kenning on his energy and perseverance, he could assure those companions who did not yet know much of him that a longer acquaintance with him would prove the truth of all he (Comp. Muggeridge) had said concerning him. (Cheers.)

The M.E.Z., in replying, said that if his year of office as W.M. of the Lion and Lamb Lodge had given satisfaction, he hoped a similar result awaited his presidency over the Lion and Lamb Chapter. Nothing should be wanting on his part to secure it, and, with the arrangements that had been made, he thought the success of the chapter was insured. (Cheers.)

The M.E.Z. then gave "The Health of H. and J.," who were represented by Comps. Roberts and King, two well-known companions, and with whose aid he should carry on the work which was before him.

Comp. Roberts, in acknowledging the compliment, assured the companions that it had been his ambition to fill the Z. chair ever since he entered Masonry. He was pleased to think he was in a fair way of having his desire gratified. On his initiation, he had a wish to fill the W.M. chair of a lodge, and in the second year of his Masonic life he had office granted him. He then worked up to the chair, and now he was in the H. chair of the chapter. That he might give satisfaction was his earnest wish, and that the companions would honour him by voting him into the Z. chair in a twelvemonth's time he had great confidence.

Comp. King also hoped for promotion in due course, and thanked the companions for drinking his health.

The M.E.Z. next proposed "The Visitors," to which Comps. James Stevens, Stone, Atwood, J. T. Moss, Walters, Clemmans, Massey, and Payne responded.

The M.E.Z. gave as the next toast, "The Companions who filled the Principals' Chairs during the Consecration," and coupled with this toast that of "The Masonic Institutions," assuring Bro. Patten, whom he called on to respond, that the Lion and Lamb Chapter, no less than the lodge of the same name, would support those Institutions as far as it could. It always appeared to him that it was monstrous that so wealthy a body as Freemasons could not provide for more children than they did, and at an election could admit to their schools only six

out of a list of fifty candidates. With a little exertion, so many poor children would not be left out in the cold, and he hoped to see the day when the borders of the Institutions would be enlarged. (Applause.)

Comp. Patten, after thanking the M.E.Z. for the toast, referred to the Charities, and congratulated Comp. Kenning on having supported them so long, and carried in such good Stewards' lists when he was Master of the Lion and Lamb Lodge. The lodge and the chapter combined might do a great deal for the Institutions. At present, only one-fiftieth of the members subscribed to them. If that number was increased, the Institutions could do more than they at present did, though, even then, they would not be able to clear the lists of candidates. He did not think it desirable that they should. An election brought subscribers; and without an election, there would be no subscribers. In the Girls' School the number of pupils had been increased from 100 to 106, and at the Quarterly Court, to be held next day, a motion would be made to increase that number to 112; and in another twelve months, another motion would be brought forward to make the number 120. There were twenty-two candidates for the April election, of whom eleven would be admitted to the School. That was a very good number; but if they took in all who presented themselves, there would be men joining the Craft for this purpose only. (Hear, hear.)

The toast of "The Officers" was responded to by Comp. Newman, who said that, under the kind instruction of Comp. James Brett, he had been working for some time to become an efficient officer, and he hoped to perform his duties satisfactorily.

Comp. Yeoman also replied in similar terms. "The Consecrating Z." was the next toast, and the M.E.Z., in giving it, referred to the great talents Comp. Muggeridge displayed in Masonry.—Comp. Muggeridge responded.

Comp. Brett proposed "The Founders of the Lion and Lamb Chapter," which gave him an opportunity of bringing the M.E.Z.'s excellencies before the Comps. He said there was one other beside the M.E. who took an interest in Freemasonry, and that was Mrs. Kenning, whom he had the pleasure of meeting at the last summer festival of the lodge. But it was not his business to speak of that. He had to speak of Comp. Kenning, who although an old Mason was a young working Mason, and had for many years allowed younger brethren to step before him into office and take the position of W.M. of his lodge. Fortunately, however, for the lodge, he went into office, and last year he was unanimously elected Master. He then became one of the petitioners for this chapter, and it was considered that no better Comp. than he could be found for the first Z. In placing him in that position the Comps. had honoured themselves, and best consulted the interests of the chapter. It would no doubt become a first-class chapter and all who would be exalted in it would have occasion to be gratified. It was for having founded such an excellent body that he (Comp. Brett) called on the Comps. to drink the founder's health.

The M.E.Z. said no doubt Mrs. Kenning would be much pleased when he communicated to her what had just taken place. She had lately passed through a serious trial of her health, but happily all danger had now passed, or he would not have been present that evening. For himself, he would do the best he could for the chapter. When he became W.M. of the Lion and Lamb Lodge, a year ago, he found the Treasurer with £16 in hand; when he went out of the chair last week he left him with £107. He did not expect to do the same with the chapter, but he relied on placing it on a firm foundation. (Applause.)

The Companions then retired.

The next convocation will be held on Wednesday, when a great many exaltations will take place.

The furniture of the chapter, which was of the best description, and was much admired, was made at the manufactory of Comp. George Kenning, Little Britain.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

KENNING. Jan. 4, at Upper Sydenham, the wife of Bro. George Kenning, of a son.

All communications for THE FREEMASON should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

WHAT IS FREEMASONRY?

THE question, "What is Freemasonry?" is one which every member of the Craft ought to be prepared to answer—not by divulging one line or letter of its esoteric mysteries, but by a plain, intelligent definition of its principles. True it is that the tree may be known by its fruits; but this test is by no means infallible when applied to any human institution, however lofty it may be in ideal, or excellent in design. Still, it is our duty to prove that the groundwork of Freemasonry is indeed "holy," to prove that the mission of our beloved Order is to elevate the soul of man, as well as to inculcate the practice of those social virtues which are essential to our happiness in this life. Noble testimony to the real value of the Masonic Institution has been given at various periods by men entitled to speak with authority upon the subject, and we cannot do better than extract, for the benefit of our readers, some of the definitions of Masonic precepts and aims from the lips of those whose utterances the popular world itself has not been slow to honour. Fortunately for our purpose, the industry of Bro. Macoy furnishes us with several notable examples, in his admir-

able "Cyclopedia" of Freemasonry—a work which should be in the hands of every thoughtful member of the Craft. Let us hear the opinion of the late King Christian of Denmark: "The prosperity of Masonry as a means of strengthening our religion, and propagating true brotherly love, is one of the dearest wishes of my heart, which, I trust, will be gratified by the help of the Great Architect of the Universe." Our own Royal Master, the late Duke of Sussex, has also placed on record his belief that "Masonry is one of the most sublime and perfect institutions that ever was formed for the advancement of happiness, and the general good of mankind, creating, in all its varieties, universal benevolence and brotherly love." Washington bears witness thus: "The grand object of Masonry is to promote the happiness of the human race." The late Lord Durham said: "I have ever felt it my duty to support and encourage the principles of Freemasonry, because it powerfully develops all social and benevolent affections." Bulwer testifies, to the following effect: "For centuries had Freemasonry existed ere modern political controversies were ever heard of, and when the topics which now agitate society were not known, but all were united in brotherhood and affection. I know the Institution to be founded on the great principles of charity, philanthropy, and brotherly love." La Fayette, in one of his speeches, pronounced Freemasonry to be "an Order whose leading star is philanthropy, and whose principles inculcate an unceasing devotion to the cause of virtue and morality."

General Jackson, ex-President of the United States, and De Witt Clinton, the patriotic Governor of New York, bore similar testimony; and if we turn to the ministers of religion, we find that a countless legion have been, and still are, arrayed on the side of Freemasonry. The Rev. Dr. Oliver tells us that the "study of Freemasonry is the study of man as a candidate for a blessed eternity. It furnishes examples of holy living, and displays the conduct which is pleasing and acceptable to God. The doctrine and examples which distinguish the Order are obvious, and suited to every capacity. It is impossible for the most fastidious Mason to misunderstand, however he may slight or neglect them. It is impossible for the most superficial brother to say that he is unable to comprehend the plain precepts and the unanswerable arguments which are furnished by Freemasonry." The Rev. Dr. Hemming—one of the leading minds of the Order at the time of the English Union in 1813—defined Freemasonry as "A beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols." Dalcho, a learned American divine, thus gives his verdict: "I highly venerate the Masonic Institution, under the fullest persuasion that, where its principles are acknowledged and its laws and precepts obeyed, it comes nearest to religion, in its moral effects and influence, of any Institu-

tion with which I am acquainted." The Rev. Erastus Burr says: "From its origin to the present hour, in all its vicissitudes, Masonry has been the steady, unvarying friend of man." Nor can we conclude this hasty sketch without quoting the sentiments of three distinguished American brethren, who, we are glad to say, are still living to support and sustain the Order, in whose prosperity they are so deeply interested. The first is Dr. Albert G. Mackey, whose recent return to Masonic literary labours as the editor of the *National Freemason* has been hailed with general delight by the brethren in both hemispheres: "Freemasonry is a science of symbols, in which, by their proper study, a search is instituted after truth—that truth consisting in the knowledge of the Divine and human nature of God and the human soul." Albert Pike, the illustrious head of Scottish Rite Masonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, tells us that "there are great truths at the foundations of Freemasonry—truths which it is its mission to teach—and which, as constituting the very essence of that sublime system which gives to the venerable Institution its peculiar identity as a science of morality, it behoves every disciple diligently to ponder and inwardly digest." Though last, not least, we give the words of Bro. John W. Simons, Past Grand Master and present Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York, and also the very successful Masonic editor of the *New York Dispatch*: "I regard the Masonic Institution as one of the means ordained by the Supreme Architect to enable mankind to work out the problem of destiny, to fight against and overcome the weaknesses and imperfections of his nature, and, at last, to attain to that true life of which death is the herald, and the grave the portal."

We will not weaken the force of these eloquent tributes to the value and importance of our beloved Order, further than to add that they appear to us to afford a complete and comprehensive answer to the oft-repeated question—

"WHAT IS FREEMASONRY?"

ILLNESS of the EARL OF CARNARVON,
R. W. D. G. M.

Newbury, Wednesday Evening.

The Earl of Carnarvon is confined to his bed at his seat, Highclere Castle, near Newbury, suffering somewhat acutely from the effects of fatigue and anxiety, the latter being mainly attributable to the loss which his lordship recently sustained by the death of his brother-in-law, the Earl of Chesterfield. At present there is no fever, and altogether the symptoms are favourable. He lordship passed a good night, and throughout the day has been more comfortable. Dr. Bunny, of Newbury, his lordship's usual medical adviser, has slept at the castle this week, and will do so again to-night. Dr. George Burrows, of Cavendish-square, is also in attendance. The noble earl is held in the highest possible esteem throughout the neighbourhood, and the inquiries to-day as to his condition have been very numerous.

Multum in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

"MARK AND ROYAL ARCH" (p. 9).

"An English Mark Master" gives the date of the origin of the Royal Arch as "1740," while I used the words, "fourth decade of last century," so, however we take it, that makes no difference to what I stated at page 801—viz., that the Mark Degree did not exist until some time *after* the Royal Arch: *ergo*, the antiquity of the Mark Degree is less than A.D. 1740. As to what "An English Mark Master" says about the Lodge of Kilwinning getting money in the 17th century for "marks," that had nothing to do with our Mark Degree, for, at page 550, Sept. 2 ante, it will be seen that, in 1670, the *Entered Apprentice*, when being entered, got his mark on payment of "anc merk piece for his meassone merk." The custom of the masons using marks then was merely the adoption of a common practice, as the coopers also did the same, and even still do. The masons marked their stones, the coopers marked their casks, and if a stone was improperly wrought, or if a cask began to leak, it was known who did the work, and who to blame. Another reason was, that few craftsmen could write, consequently their mark stood in place of their signature. By turning to page 418 of THE FREEMASON for August 27th, 1870, we see the masons who signed the Rosslyn Charters frankly acknowledging that they "can not writt." However, marks are, and were, used by parties able to write, because they are handy. As to laying any stress upon the finding of the majority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1858, that the "ritual" of the Mark Degree, or the Mark Degree itself, existed before the institution of Grand Lodge in 1736, that was simply a mistake; and, shortly since, Bro. William Officer, S.G.D., wrote me that, even in the Lodge of Edinburgh Mary's Chapel, the Mark Degree was never worked until introduced by himself a few years ago, during his own Mastership. For further information upon this subject, pages 474, 490, 522, and 553 of last year's FREEMASON may be read.

W. P. BUCHAN.

ERRATUM.

In "An English Mark Master's" letter in our last impression, 1717 should have been 1817.

QUERY.

Can a candidate be initiated at the next regular lodge meeting under rule 2, p. 84, Book of Constitutions ("In cases of emergency," &c.), without calling a Lodge of Emergency for that purpose?

VRYL.

PROV. GRAND LODGES IN SCOTLAND.

When I read Bro. C. I. Paton's remarks at page 789, vol. 4, I felt certain that it would bring forth a general wail from certain old fogies who have managed to hold office in Provincial Grand Lodges, for many years, without the necessary qualifications; but I was not prepared to find such a distinguished brother taking part in the chorus as D. Murray Lyon. He says (page 801) it is nearly ten years since the Grand Lodge of found, "that, on a sound interpretation of

the laws of Grand Lodge, the Provincial Grand Master has power to appoint his office-bearers from members of lodges in the province, *they not being necessarily Masters or Wardens.*" But as that "sound interpretation" is not given in the Laws and Constitution of the Grand Lodge, we are obliged to fall back on the Laws themselves, and now hear what Cap. xiii. and Sec. 2 say about it: "The Provincial Grand Master, who is styled Right Worshipful Grand Master, with all the office-bearers, excepting the Tyler and Inner Guard, and the Masters and Wardens of the several lodges in the province which have complied with the regulations of the Grand Lodge, shall form each Provincial Lodge, and be entitled to vote therein." Now, if this law means anything, it surely means what it says; and I take it that it says, as plain as language can, that it is the Masters and Wardens of the several lodges in the province which have complied with the regulations of the Grand Lodge, that shall form each Provincial Lodge; and if the Provincial Lodges are thus formed, I am at a loss to see how Bro. C. I. Paton can be wrong. I think it a great pity that Bro. Lyon has not seen it convenient to give us more definite information regarding this "sound interpretation" by Grand Lodge, as Bro. C. I. Paton may be ignorant of its existence, and for anything he or I know, it may have superseded Sec. 2 of Cap. xiii. altogether. I must congratulate Bro. D. M. Lyon on his good luck, for this "sound interpretation," it would appear, was pronounced at a most opportune moment for our distinguished brother, as it conferred on him a qualification never contemplated by the laws as they now stand.

"Glasguensis" has taken rather a novel way of proving Bro. C. I. Paton to be wrong, by telling us that several of the office-bearers of the Prov. G.L. of Glasgow are neither Masters nor Wardens of any lodge! Well, if this simple-minded brother could guarantee the infallibility of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, he could end the controversy, and at once put Bro. Paton on the wrong side of the argument; but, as matters stand, he will excuse me for saying that there is a little difference between the requirements of the law just quoted and the practices of the P.G.L. of Glasgow.

J.W.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the M.W. Grand Master has appointed R.W. Bro. Major-General John Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., P.S.G.W. England, to the post of Prov. Grand Master for Surrey, vacated by the resignation of the respected Bro. Alexander Dobie.

ENGLISH GRAPES.—Our own country is noted for producing some of the finest grapes in the world, and the fame of the giant vines at Hampton Court and Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, is great. On one occasion George III. was so pleased with a performance at Drury-lane Theatre that he gave orders for a hundred dozen bunches of grapes to be cut off from the Hampton Court vine, if so many could be found upon it, and sent to the actors. The gardener executed his commission, and informed his royal master that he could still cut off as many more without stripping the tree.—*Food Journal.*

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

Original Correspondence.

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

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you, through THE FREEMASON, kindly inform me the name or number of the lodge from which Bro. M. Cooke takes his rank as a Past Master. I noticed in your report of the proceedings of last Grand Lodge that he is described, or rather describes himself, as a Past Master in the Globe, No. 23. This has misled some of the brethren to suppose that the great champion and redresser of all Masonic wrongs, real or imaginary, is actually a Past Master of the Globe Lodge, which is not the case (if I am rightly informed); and if rightly informed, why does a brother who is so great an example of all that is right, proper, and correct, not let the world know the lodge that did him the honour of enabling him to put P.M. at the end of his name?

Yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Surely the Globe does not want to take the honour from any other lodge.

"A BODY WITHOUT A HEAD."

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Under the above caption you recently produced in your paper what your readers, to the extent of a large majority, doubtless, have considered a very satisfactory article demonstrative of the recent strange conduct of the Grand Orient of France at Paris. To the non-reader of French Masonic history, that article was calculated to be convincing; but the reader of such history was not so affected. It is not the first time in that history that Freemasonry has been without a head. Permit me the use of a column of your space in which to present a history in brief of the Grand-Mastership during the past century, in full and up to the present, chiefly collated from Dr. Rebold's History of the three Grand Lodges of France, with the addition of a few remarks on behalf of that, at present, much censured body, the Grand Orient of France. After the perusal of such history, I trust a more liberal feeling may take the place of that which now prevails in the minds of those brethren who regard a Grand-Mastership, under any and every circumstance, as something Freemasonry cannot destroy and live.

In 1773, by trickery, the Duke de Chartres, subsequently known as *Phillippe Egalité*, was elected and installed Grand Master. Twenty years afterwards, in the height of the Revolution, he publicly renounced Freemasonry, and the Grand Orient postponed indefinitely the election of his successor; but, two years afterwards, Roettiers de Montaleau was elected, and continued in office for the ten years following. This brings us into the first Empire. Napoleon, crowned in 1804, consented in 1805 that his brother Joseph should be Grand Master, provided that Cambaceres, Napoleon's chancellor, should be Joseph's deputy, or acting Grand Master, and in conjunction with Marshal Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, should superintend all the principal movements of the institution known as Freemasonry in France. It was so done, Cambaceres doing all the superintending, for it does not appear that Murat ever did any. On the fall of Napoleon and restoration of the monarchy, the Grand Orient, for the first time in ten years, became independent, and declared all official dignities, including the Grand-Mastership, extinct. Of course there were those who resisted this order of things, and who had influence enough to cause the Grand Orient to petition the king for a prince of his house to rule over that body, but the prayer of the petition was refused. Thereupon three "Grand Conservators" were elected, and in his own person Roettiers de Montaleau represented the three highest offices of the Grand Orient. He was succeeded by Marshal Macdonald, one of the Conservators, and the Revolution of 1830, which placed Louis Phillippe

upon the throne of France, found Macdonald acting Grand Master. He was, in 1832, succeeded by Alexis de la Borde, who, in 1842, requesting his dismissal, was succeeded by De la Casas, as Deputy G.M. In 1848, the second Republic being proclaimed, Bertrand was found to be Grand Master, he having been *elected* the year previous. In 1850, Berrille was elected in Bertram's stead; but, in 1851, the *coup d'état* caused the Grand Orient to close all the lodges for the time being, to suppress political agitation therein. In 1852, Lucien Murat, the nephew of Louis Napoleon, was *invited* to the Grand Mastership. Being waited upon, he assured the deputation that he must first secure the consent of his uncle, which being given, he was elected. His supercilious and arbitrary conduct estranged him, causing grave difficulties, and, to arrange matters, Marshal C. Magnan was, in 1862, by decree of the Emperor, ordered to take Murat's position. Some three years subsequently, Magnan prevailed on the Emperor to allow to the Grand Orient the privilege of electing its Grand Master, and this being granted he resigned, but to be elected shortly before his death, in 1865, after which, on the 9th of June of that year, General Mellinet was elected.

I will now close this brief eventful history of a century, by adding that, having been re-elected yearly until 1870, General Mellinet resigned, and, for the first time within one hundred years, a civilian, Babaud Larivière, was elected, with the distinct understanding on his part that within the following year the members of the Fraternity at large should determine, and so instruct their delegates, on continuing or discontinuing thereafter the Grand Mastership, and its discontinuance has been the result, to give place to a more republican form of government.

Is it not plain to the reader of the foregoing that, whatever it may be in other countries, the Grand Mastership in France has been more or less—generally more than less—for one hundred years controlled by the existing political power? And how much better, allow me to ask, would the Freemasons of England have acted under one hundred years of such rule, or variety of rules, as has been the fortune of France? It is very easy to point to the extraordinary manner, so famed alike for peace and conservatism, Freemasonry in England presents; but why should it not? What political commotion has occurred, resulting in the wreck of thrones or setting up of republics, within its living history? The reigns of the Georges and their successors to the present time have, for Englishmen, been continued peace in England. Only foreign wars, which but unite Englishmen, have occurred during those years within which France has been convulsed by revolution after revolution. How would it have been, who can say, if such convulsions of the social fabric of English society had taken place as those which that of France has experienced? I think there would be other stories to tell to-day of even English, the most conservative of all Masonry. Let us, not being tempted, decide how we would act under temptation; and would it not be well to think of this, ere we hasten to condemn our brethren of the Grand Orient? For them, the Grand Mastership has been a machine that is worked by that power which rules France for the time being. Is it not reasonable that they should desire to rid themselves of that machine when opportunity enabled, and thus prevent the administrative functions of that machine being again exercised in manner to render them but "slaves of the lamp"? From present appearances, a great deal of the Republicanism of France is to be found within its lodges of Freemasons, yet France no more at this time than previously will permanently establish a Republic. So long as the people are educated, as they are, solely by the clergy, and that clergy so predominately Roman Catholic, the government of France will not be a Republic. None know this better than the wise men of the Grand Orient; and hence, is it not natural that they should reorganize that body in manner not again to afford opportunity for any possible form of government or ruler to oppress or entangle them in its machinations through the agency of their Grand Master?

In this case, strange as it may appear and paradoxical, a body may prove quite as useful and effective, and much more independent, without a head.

I am, fraternally yours,
J. FLETCHER BRENNAN.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1871.

BURNS AND FREEMASONRY.

Burns, beyond question, derived considerable advantages from Masonry. It is evident from the statements which he has placed on record, that it contributed greatly to his happiness in admitting him into close and intimate fellowship with the wise, intelligent, and social, and furnishing him with opportunities for enjoying the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" in the most rational and ennobling manner. It presented him, also, with one of the best fields that he could find for the improvement of his mind and the display of his talents. In the Mason's Lodge, merit and worth are sure to be appreciated, and to meet with approbation and respect. When the young and humble ploughman of Lochlea joined the Lodge of Tarbolton, he was still in a great measure unnoticed and unknown; but no sooner did he receive the stamp of Freemasonry, than he took his place with Sir John Whiteford of Ballochmyle, James Dalrymple of Orangefield, Sheriff Wallace of Ayr, Gavin Hamilton, writer, Mauchine; John Ballantine, Provost of Ayr; Professor Dugald Stewart, of Catrine; Dr. John Mackenzie, of Mauchline; William Parker, of Kilmarnock; and a whole host of Ayrshire worthies, high and low. By coming in contact with these men, his manners were refined, his intellectual energies stimulated, and his merits acknowledged and applauded. Nay, Wood, the tailor; Mason, the publican; Wilson, the schoolmaster; Humphrey, the "noisy polemic;" and all the meaner brethren, seem very soon to have discovered his high intellectual qualities, for they were not long in raising him to the second highest office in the lodge—an office that caused him, on ordinary occasions, to occupy the Master's chair, and perform the work of initiation. In the school of the lodge, he must, in a great measure, have acquired that coolness of demeanor, that dignity of deportment, that fluency and propriety of expression, and acquaintance with philosophy and humanity, which so astounded and electrified the sages and nobles of Edinburgh, and made his advent in the capital one of the most remarkable incidents in literary history. Instead of a clownish, bashful, ignorant rustic, the most learned and exalted citizens found that he was able and ready to take his place by their side, and that, in everything in which intellect was concerned, he was in some respects their equal, and, in others, greatly their superior.

Burns was principally indebted to Freemasonry for any gleam of prosperity that shone on his early pilgrimage. It was the Freemasons of Ayrshire who invited him to their tables; who furnished him with advice; who read his productions into fame; and purchased and circulated the Kilmarnock editions of his poems. It was by the advice of his brother Mason, John Ballantine, of Ayr, to whom he inscribed his poem entitled "The Brigs of Ayr," that he repaired to Edinburgh, and not as is generally said, by the letter of Dr. Blacklock to the Rev. George Laurie, of London, which says not one word of coming to Edinburgh; but merely suggests the desirableness of pub-

lishing a second edition of his poems. His brother, Gilbert, expressly states that, when Mr. Ballantine heard that the poet was prevented from publishing a second edition, from the want of money to pay for the paper, he "generously offered to accommodate Robert with what money he might need for the purpose (£27); but advised him to go to Edinburgh as the fittest place for publishing." When Burns, acting on this advice, set out for Edinburgh, he had not, as he himself states, a single letter of introduction in his pocket, and we would be quite at a loss to know how he was able to form so sudden an acquaintance with the nobility and literati of the Scottish capital, were we not assured, on good authority, that he owed this, in a great measure, to his appearance among his Masonic brethren. It was they who introduced him into the best circles of society; who put money in his purse to supply his wants; who procured subscribers for the new edition of his poems; who formed his companions in his tours; who were his chief epistolary correspondents; who gave him accommodation in their houses; who obtained his appointment in the Excise; and who last of all, put him in possession of a farm—the chief object of his desire. As Masons, we are proud that Robert Burns was enrolled in the ranks of our Order, and while we should strive to avoid the "thoughtless follies that laid him low and stained his name," we should at the same time endeavour to imitate his ardent zeal, his open and generous disposition, and his manly and lofty independence.—*Hunter's Lectures on Freemasonry.*

P o e t r y .

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour,
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous wheel still goes.
Once will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing, failing us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depth be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LATEST BULLETIN.

Sandringham, Jan. 8, Noon.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales goes on favourably in all respects.

The convalescence being so far established, no bulletin will be issued until Saturday next.

(Signed) WILLIAM GULL, M.D.
JOHN LOWE, M.D.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

A Quarterly Court of the Governors and subscribers of this Institution was held on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Hall, Bro. John Symonds, V.P., in the chair. Among the brethren present were Bros. Major Creaton, J. R. Sheen, Edward Cox, Benjamin Head, Thos. W. White, A. H. Diaper, J. R. Stebbing, R. Spencer, H. Massey, H. Muggeridge, and E. H. Patten (Secretary).

After the ordinary business of the Institution was concluded, the recommendation of the House Committee, "That the number of girls in the Institution be increased from 106 to 112," was, on the motion of Bro. Major Creaton, seconded by Bro. Edward Cox, carried unanimously.

The names of twenty-two girls were then placed on the list of candidates for election in April next, and the court adjourned.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

A General Committee meeting of the above Institution was held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on Saturday, the 6th instant. Bro. W. Roebuck, C.E., was in the chair, and there were also present Bros. Major Creaton, B. Head, J. Symonds, R. W. Stewart, G. Myers, J. G. Chancellor, R. Spencer, F. Walters, S. Rosenthal, and G. Cox, V.P.'s; A. D. Loewenstark, M. A. Loewenstark, A. L. Dussek, S. Harman, J. S. Gomme, F. Adlard, H. W. Hemsworth, J. Dosell, J. Turner, F. Y. Cox, and F. Binckes (the Secretary).

It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Bro. J. Symonds, that a vote of sympathy and condolence for the loss of Bro. W. Young, P.G.S.B. (whose death had taken place since the last meeting of the Committee), be given and entered on the minutes.

Sums of £5, and in one case £15, to the total amount of £30, were unanimously voted to boys formerly educated in the School, and who had since conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their employers, to further assist them in their progress through life.

Petition were received from no less than thirteen candidates for admission into the School. Some few cases were deferred. One was a purchase case. This being the last meeting previous to Quarterly Court, it was declared that there were sixty candidates and fifteen vacancies, which latter would probably be increased to seventeen, it being decided to recommend that two more boys be added to the number now educated in the School.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MARK MASONRY.

THE GRAND MARK MASTER MASON ON THE POSITION OF THE MARK DEGREE.

A meeting of the Percy Lodge, No. 114, was held at the Angel Hotel, Guildford, on Thursday se'nnight, and was well attended. The chair was taken by Earl Percy, M.P., D.G.M.M. and W.M.

At the subsequent banquet, in responding to the toast of "The G.M.M.," Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, who was present, said he was glad to be able to express his satisfaction at the progress of the Order. In the last half-year ten new lodges had been founded, and the treaties with the other non-recognised degrees would, he believed, be found to be more and more a source of strength to all concerned. He was also happy to have received the recognition of the Grand Chapters of Iowa and Pennsylvania, which, with the Grand Chapters of Ireland and Canada, made four supreme R.A. jurisdictions with which they were on friendly terms. He regretted that the G.C. of Scotland still persisted in their aggressive course of interference with English Mark Masonry; and he the more regretted this, because from what he had seen of the Scotch brethren whom he met in conference in the summer, he was sure that it would be a pleasure to any one to be on friendly terms with them. It was preposterous to assert that the Mark degree belonged to either the R.A. or the Craft, as now constituted. The R.A. degree was invented in 1740, and the Grand R.A. Chapter of England began in 1813, that of Scotland in 1817. But, a century before this, Mother Kilwinning Lodge charged four shillings for giving the Mark, and the G.C. of Scotland itself admitted that the Mark degree was worked in Scotland long before 1736, or at least eighty years before the G.C. came into existence. This effectually disposed of the assertion that the Mark belonged to the R.A. Some of the Scotch brethren were equally certain that it belonged to the Fellow Craft degree; but if so, how was it that no Craft G.L., excepting in Scotland, ever claimed jurisdiction over it? The truth was, that in England, as in some of the States in America, it had always had an independent existence. There were some thirteen old English Mark lodges, the majority of which had joined in forming the present Grand Mark Lodge. He was quite determined to maintain their independent rights and privileges, and was happy in the knowledge that the distinguished brother who would succeed him as Grand Mark Master (the Earl Percy) would be equally careful of their interests. (Loud cheers.)

THE Grand Mark Master Mason has approved of a warrant for a Mark lodge at Preston, to be called the "Birchall" Lodge.

The Annual Banquet of the Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, which was postponed on the 15th ult., in consequence of the alarming illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, P.G.M., will take place on Friday, the 19th inst., at the Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, under the presidency of our esteemed brother, Past Grand Pursuivant James Brett. A large muster of brethren is confidently expected.

CENTENARY JEWEL.—A warrant has been granted to the Angel Lodge, No. 51, Colchester, empowering all the subscribing brethren to wear a centenary jewel. The Angel Lodge was constituted in 1735, and has had an uninterrupted existence to the present time. It is now the largest and one of the best-worked lodges in the province of Essex.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE SINCERITY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 174.

The brethren of this lodge met at the Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars, in strong force, on Monday, the 8th inst., to celebrate their annual banquet, presided over by Bro. Appleby, of Lodge 174, and supported by Bro. Lacey, P.M. There were also present: Bros. Newton, P.M.; Austin; E. T. Read, P.M. 781, &c.; Crawley, S.W. 174; Bradbrook, Clayton, Musto, Wells, Thomas; Steadman, P.M. 754; Wright, P.M. 754, 781, &c.; and many others.

After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. Bro. Appleby then gave "Prosperity to the Sincerity Lodge of Instruction, coupled with the name of Bro. Crawley," their indefatigable Secretary. Bro. Crawley replied, thanking the brethren for the reception they had given the toast, and earnestly pointed out to the younger brethren present who manifested any desire for advancement, the advantages derivable from constant attendance at Lodges of Instruction. "The Mother Lodge, coupled with the name of Bro. Newton, P.M., Hon. Secretary," was then given, and duly responded to. Bro. Newton then proposed "The Health of the W.M., Bro. Appleby," which was warmly received. Some excellent singing was contributed by Bros. Bradbrook, Musto, &c.

The banquet was served in Bro. Wright's usual liberal style, and the brethren expressed their liveliest satisfaction.

Bro. Read, P.M. 781, &c., then announced that the W.M. of the Friars' Lodge, No. 1349, had sanctioned a Lodge of Instruction, which commenced on Thursday, the 11th inst.

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

[With a view to increase the circulation, and consequently the usefulness, of THE FREEMASON, it is suggested that Lodges, &c., desiring reports to appear in the paper, should take a certain number of copies in proportion to the space required for the report.]

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

Yarborough Lodge, No. 554.—This lodge held its installation meeting on Thursday, the 4th inst. Present: Bros. Chadwick, W.M.; Verry, S.W.; Morrison, J.W.; Coard, S.D.; Hood, J.D.; Berry, I.G.; Stolz, D.C.; Jennings, W.S.; P.M.'s Vesper, Wynn, Kindred, Hamilton, Stevens, Barnes, Roberts, &c.; and a large number of brethren. The minutes having been read, and the Auditors' report received, Bro. Richards was raised to the degree of M.M. Bro. Verry, S.W. and W.M.-elect, was then presented to the W.M. for the benefit of installation. A Board of Installed Masters, numbering over twenty, was then formed and Bro. Verry, duly installed in the chair of K.S. The W.M. then appointed and invested his officers as follow: Bros. Morrison, S.W.; Coard, J.W.; Hamilton, Treas.; Mosely, Secretary; Hood, S.D.; Berry, J.D.; Stolz, I.G.; Jennings, D.C.; Allen, W.S.; Speight, Tyler. Messrs. Gully and Ogden were initiated by the newly-installed W.M. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren with a large number of visitors (amongst whom were Bros. Mortlock, Lacey, Scurr, and Wainwright, P.M.'s) sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by the host, Bro. Walter, in his usual style. During the evening the W.M., in proposing the I.P.M.'s health, presented him, in the name of the lodge, with a five-guinea P.M. jewel.

PROVINCIAL.

BOLTON.—Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 37.—The regular meeting of this lodge for the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Evangelist and installation of the W.M.-elect, took place at the Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, the 8th inst., when there were present Bro. Thomas Hollwinder, Prov. G. Pursuivant, W.M.; Bro. John Tunnah, P.M. Prov. G. Secretary; Bros. Robinson, Isherwood, Brockbank, Newton, Harwood, Wilson, and Galloway, P.M.'s; Bros. Knowles, Slater, Sharples, Walker, Horrocks, Freeman, Brown, Crowther, Rutter, Watkins, Walch, Bennett, Mayoh, and Ainsworth. Also the following visitors: Bros. Rev. E. J. Bolling, 357; Rev. J. Homer Killick, 999; R. Lutby, W.M.-elect 146; Thomas Entwistle, P.M.

221; J. W. Taylor, P.M. 221; and Caseley, 625. The lodge having been opened and the preliminary business transacted, the installation of Bro. Robert Walmsley Knowles as W.M. took place, the ceremony being performed by Bro. John Tunnah, Prov. G. Sec. The installation having been completed, the following officers were appointed and invested: Bros. Jame Pilkington, S.W.; William Slater, J.W.; John Sharples, Treas.; G. P. Brockbank, P.M., Sec.; James Walker, S.D.; W. Horrocks, J.D.; Samuel Isherwood, P.M., Dir. of Cer.; J. Walch, Org.; R. K. Freeman, I.G.; W. Dawson, Tyler; James Brown, J. Martin Rutter and Samuel Crowther, Stewards. A cordial vote of thanks was presented to the retiring Master, Bro. T. H. Winder, for his valuable services in the chair during the past year. Hearty good wishes were expressed by the visiting brethren, and the lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet provided in excellent style by Mr. B. Almond. The cloth being drawn, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and heartily responded to, the proceedings of the evening being enlivened by glees, songs, &c., which were most efficiently rendered by a glee party consisting of Bros. Smith Dunville, W. Dunville, and Lovatt; Bro. Walch presiding at the organ. The lodge has in the course of the past year obtained a warrant from the Grand Master authorizing its members to wear a centenary jewel, the lodge having been established in Bolton in the year 1732 and has continued to meet in Bolton ever since. Within the last few weeks the Freemasons' Hall, where the meetings of the lodge are held, has been re-decorated, and its appearance certainly reflects great credit on all concerned in carrying out the embellishment.

HULL.—*Humber Lodge, No. 57.*—The installation of the W.M. (Bro. R. T. Vivian) took place on St. John's Day, the Installing Master being the D.P.G.M., Dr. Bell. After the ceremony the brethren partook of a sumptuous banquet in the lodge, which was served in an admirable manner by Bro. Peacock. The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year, not previously mentioned: Bros. W. Tesseyman, I.P.M.; James Walker, S.W.; Jonathan West, J.W.; Henry Preston, S.W.; Richard Boggett, J.D.; John Hudson, D.C.; Morris Haberland, Lecture Master; Edward Kidd, I.G.; and W. Bernard, Librarian. We have not sufficient space to give anything like a report of the installation ceremony, but must this week simply confine ourselves to a notification of the fact. Bro. Vivian, the present W.M., seems to be thoroughly in earnest regarding all his duties, and having had so good a Masonic example in his predecessor, we believe this lodge will have good reason to rejoice in its selection of a Master. Active preparations are now being made for the annual ball, which is always an event of considerable importance in this locality.

PRESTON.—*Unanimity Lodge, No. 113.*—On Monday se'nnight Bro. Thomas Nevett was installed W.M. of the Lodge Unanimity, No. 113, at the Bull and Royal Hotel, Bro. H. Steib, P.M., ably officiating as the Installing Master. The following members of the lodge were chosen to the subordinate offices: Bros. Sumner, S.W.; Barnes, J.W.; Fryer, P.M., Treas.; Hunt, Sec.; Capt. Lockhart, S.D.; Townsend, J.D.; T. Jackson, I.G.; Steib, and Ellis, Stewards; Bro. A. McCarter, Tyler. The banquet was served under the personal superintendence of Bro. Townsend, and was of a *recherché* description. Bro. Nevett, the newly-installed W.M., occupied the chair, and was supported on the left by Bros. Col. Birchall, P.P.G.J.W. West Lancashire; J. J. Greaves, P.M.; Fryer, P.M.; Johnston, P.M.; Whitehead, P.M.; Whiteside, P.M.; and on the right by Bros. Steib, P.M.; Dr. Smith, P.M.; W. Heaps, W.M.; Ward, W.M.; and Worsley, W.M. Altogether about sixty of the brethren sat down to the banquet. The loyal and patriotic toasts were cordially given, and amongst others were the following: "The Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, M.W.G.M.," "The Earl of Carnarvon, M.W.D.G.M., and the Grand Officers;" "Sir T. G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., R.W.P.G.M., West Lancashire, Lord Skelmersdale, D.P.G.M., and the P.G. Officers of West Lancashire, past and present;" "Bro. Nevett, W.M.;" "Bro. Greaves, I.P.M., and Past Officers;" "Bro. Steib, Installing Master;" "The officers of the lodge;" "The P.M.'s and Treasurer of the lodge;" "The Masonic Charities;" and "To all poor and distressed Masons, and a speedy relief to them."

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 130.*—St. John's Day was celebrated by this lodge, when Bro. J. N. Pocock was installed W.M. in ancient form in the presence of a considerable number of the Fraternity. The ceremony of installation was performed by the out-going Master Bro. Le Feuvre, P.G. Sec. Hants. and Isle of Wight, after which the following were appointed and invested as officers for the ensuing year: Bros. W. H. Preece, S.W.; G. A. L. Brown, J.W.; H. Abraham, Treas.; E. Booth, Sec.; J. B. Thomas, S.D.; R. Sharp,

J.D., and O.; Kenneth Wilson, I.G. Bro. Le Feuvre was also invested as I.P.M. The brethren dined together in the evening, as usual on this occasion. The mode in which the beautiful ceremony of installation was rendered drew forth very high commendations from a large assembly of old Masons who were present, and a very special vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Le Feuvre, the Installing Master, for the same. The proceedings on this occasion were of unusual interest, the lodge just entering on its centenary year, its meetings having been held without the omission of a single month from the 12th January, 1772, and its warrant, signed by the Duke of Athol, bears date 22nd April in the same year. A very special celebration of the interesting event is to take place in the ensuing spring, and in the after-dinner speeches many pleasing references were made to the long and happy days of the Royal Gloucester Lodge.

SIDMOUTH.—*Perseverance Lodge, No. 164.*—The installation meeting of this lodge was held at the London Hotel, Sidmouth, on Wednesday week. There was a good muster of the brethren. The installation ceremony was ably performed by Bro. Hodge, P.M., P.P.S.G.D., 30°, who placed Bro. Keyworth in the chair for the ensuing year. The new W.M. appointed the following officers:—Rev. N. Clark, I.P.M.; J. A. Orchard, S.W.; J. Dawe, J.W.; M. Mitchell, S.D.; J. Barber, J.D.; S. Commings, Sec.; Perryman, I.G.; Prout, O.G.; W. H. Warne, Org. The W.M. then initiated a brother into the mysteries of Freemasonry in a most finished manner, ably supported by his new officers. After the close of the lodge the brethren adjourned to a banquet provided for them by Bro. Rogers, to which they did ample justice. Besides the brethren mentioned above, the following were present; Bros. Reed, P.P.G.S.B. Somerset; Dr. Mackenzie, P.M. 372, P.P.S.G.D. 30; B. B. Bastin, P.M. 106; Captain W. E. Hare, W.M. 372; Pile, P.M.; Northcott, P.M.; Hook, Halse, Evans, Bamfylde, 847; Hussey, 847; Bunker, Hill, Harwood, 372; Rogers, Wheaton, Carter, Sharland, &c.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge, No. 279.*—The brethren commemorated their anniversary and installation meeting on the 3rd instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester. The lodge was opened at 5 o'clock p.m., by Bro. Stretton, W.M., assisted by Bros. E. J. Crow, W.M.-elect; J. M. McAllister, J.W.; R. W. Widdowson, Sec.; W. Weare, Treas.; A. Palmer, S.D.; J. W. Smith, J.D.; and W. T. Rowlett, I.G. Amongst those present were the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly; Bros. E. Gosling, R. A. Barber, R. Blankley, H. Deane (P.P.G.J.W.), L. L. Atwood, C. E. Stretton, S. N. Statham, W. Wilkinson, C. Gurden, G. Sauter, and other members of the lodge; and as visitors, Bros. G. Toller, P.G.S.; Rev. Dr. Haycroft, P.P.G.C.; G. B. Atkins, E. Mace, A. Sergeant, C. Tebbut, W. R. Bryan (1007), H. James (1007), J. B. H. Fletcher (1031), H. Hitchman (455), and others. The minutes of the previous regular meeting, and also of a Lodge of Emergency, were read and confirmed. The much-esteemed R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Kelly, on entering the lodge, was received with grand honours, in expression of the sympathy of the brethren for his recent indisposition, and, though he still suffers from its effects, he cheerfully obeyed the summons to the annual festival of the lodge for the 34th time, having been initiated in 1838. How comparatively few imitate the fervency and zeal of this worthy brother in the interests of the Craft. The Treasurer, Bro. Weare, P.M., read an abstract of the year's accounts, showing the financial position of the lodge to be highly satisfactory. He received the cordial thanks of the brethren for his past services, and was unanimously re-elected to the office of Treasurer. Other business before the meeting having been disposed of, and a candidate balloted for, Bro. E. J. Crow was duly installed Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 262, the R.W. Provincial Grand Master conducting the ceremony, assisted by Bro. Toller, P.M., P.G.S., as Director of Ceremonies, and Bro. Rowlett presiding at the organ. The newly-installed W.M. then proceeded to invest his officers as follows: Bros. Stretton, I.P.M.; E. Gosling, S.W.; R. W. Widdowson, J.W.; William Weare, P.M., Treas.; J. M. McAllister, Sec.; J. W. Smith, S.D.; J. Halford, J.D.; R. A. Barber, I.G.; S. N. Statham and W. Weare, Stewards; and R. W. Widdowson and J. M. McAllister, members of the Hall Committee. It was unanimously resolved to devote a sum of money to a Masonic Charity in the name of the I.P.M., Bro. Stretton, in token of the appreciation of the genial and hearty manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair during the past year. The cordial thanks of the brethren were also recorded to Bro. Widdowson for his efficient and valuable services as Secretary to the lodge during the past year. The candidate for initiation having been admitted in due form, the newly-installed Master impressively completed the ceremony, and, figuratively speaking, placed his

first stone in the N.E. in such a masterly and workmanlike manner as, subsequently, to call forth high encomiums from the Rev. Dr. Haycroft, and other eminent brethren who were present. After expressions of hearty good wishes (per Bro. Widdowson) from Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.P.G.S. Cornwall, Hon. Member, and the representatives of Lodges 1031, 1007, and 523, the lodge was closed in harmony, and about forty brethren sat down to the banquet. This part of the evening's enjoyment was considerably enlivened by the songs of the Worshipful Master, Bros. Atwood, Deane, Palmer, Gurden, Cleaver, Weare, Mace, and Rowlett, who also presided at the piano, and on the warm reception of the toast of "The Health of the Prince of Wales," he conducted the enthusiastic rendering by the brethren (standing) of the beautiful song, "God bless the Prince of Wales," appropriate to the toast.

TEIGNMOUTH.—*Benevolent Lodge, No. 303.*—The installation meeting of this lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, on the 1st instant. The lodge having been opened by the W.M., Bro. G. N. Burden, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, the W.M., in a very excellent manner, initiated Mr. J. Payne. Bro. H. Walrond, P.M. and P.P.G.S.W. Devon, took the chair as Installing Master, and Bro. F. C. Hallett, the W.M.-elect, was presented to him for the benefit of installation, which was conferred on him in a very impressive way. The new W.M. selected and invested as his officers: Bros. J. S. Short, S.W.; J. Roach, J.W.; C. H. Callings, S.D.; R. Perryman, J.D.; F. Duff, I.G.; F. Toms, Sec.; J. Whidborne, Treas.; and P. Haggerty, Tyler. The usual addresses were delivered to the newly-appointed officers by the Installing Master in a most able manner, after which Bro. P.M. Walrond presented to the I.P.M., Bro. G. N. Burden, a very handsome 18-carat gold Past Master's jewel, that had been subscribed for by the brethren of the lodge, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Bro. G. N. Burden, P.M., by the brethren of Benevolent Lodge, No. 303, as an acknowledgment of his valuable and untiring services as Worshipful Master for the year 1870-71." The jewel is very massive, and the workmanship of the finest description; it was manufactured by Bro. George Kenning, Little Britain. Bro. G. N. Burden acknowledged the gift in an appropriate speech. The W.M. then closed the lodge in due form, and the brethren proceeded to Bro. Callings', Royal Hotel, where a very excellent banquet had been prepared. It was the first held at that hotel, and reflected great credit on the proprietor. The W.M. presided, supported by several Past Masters and visitors. The usual Masonic toasts were proposed, several very excellent songs were sung, and a most pleasant evening spent, the brethren being all well pleased with the arrangements of the evening.

STOCKPORT.—*Lodge of Concord, No. 323.*—The members of this lodge had a very enjoyable reunion on Wednesday, the 20th ult., the occasion being the Festival of St. John and installation of Bro. John Cuppleditch. The brethren met at the Golden Ball, Market-place, at half-past 2 o'clock, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. initiated two gentlemen into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry, and then opened the lodge into the second degree. The gavel was placed in the hands of Bro. John Beresford, P.M. 104, who had kindly consented to act as Installing Master, and who conducted the ceremonies in a manner highly gratifying to the brethren present. The duties of S.W. were undertaken by Bro. John Swindell, P.A.G.C., and those of J.W. by Bro. Henry Howard, P.P.G.A.D.C. The new W.M. then appointed the following brethren as his officers during the ensuing year: Bros. Thomas Brookes, I.P.M.; J. H. Tatton, S.W.; J. Slack, J.W.; J. Helm, S.D.; J. Hill, J.D.; J. Spedding, I.G.; and C. Saxty, Tyler. Hearty good wishes having been given by a number of visiting brethren, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony at half-past five o'clock. The brethren, numbering upwards of forty, immediately afterwards sat down to a most excellent banquet. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to in the most hearty manner possible, Bro. Howard acting as D.C., and a very agreeable evening was spent.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.—*Lodge of Harmony, No. 372.*—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Rolle Arms Hotel, on January 2nd, when the W.M.-elect, Bro. Webb Elphinstone Stone, Commander R.N., was presented by Bro. Scott, P.M. 372, and installed as W.M. for the ensuing year by Bro. T. Ingleby Mackenzie, P.M. 372, P.P.S.G.D., in accordance with ancient forms and customs. The ceremony was most impressively performed, after which the following were appointed officers: Bros. William Knott, S.W.; Robert Tucker Pain, J.W.; George Ware, S.D.; B. B. Bastin, jun., J.D.; Frederick Sowden, I.G.; A. Freeman, Sec.; Robert Tucker Pain, Treas.;

William Pratt, T.; Pidsley and Martin, Stewards. About 40 brethren attended. After the ceremony the brethren attended a sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. John Harwood, and served in his usual generous style.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—*Lodge St. David, No. 393.*—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst., in the lodge-room, Church-street, Berwick-on-Tweed. There was a large attendance of brethren. Two initiates for further participation in the privileges of the Craft were raised to the dignity of Master Masons, and some lodge business was thereafter transacted, two brethren being proposed for initiation, and five for affiliation. The lodge having been closed, the W.M., Bro. C. I. Paton, invited the brethren to partake of refreshment, consisting of champagne and choice preserved fruits. Upwards of thirty brethren accepted the W.M.'s generous invitation, and a couple of hours were spent very pleasantly in pledging toasts, recitations, singing of songs, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Lodge of the Three Grand Principles, No. 441.*—The installation meeting of this prosperous lodge was held at the Red Lion Hotel on Monday, 1st inst. Bro. A. F. Donagan, P.G.J.D., W.M., presided, and, after having opened the lodge in due and ancient form, raised Bro. John Sheldrick to the degree of M.M., and passed Bros. F. W. Metcalfe and C. T. Metcalfe to that of F.C. The Auditors' report was then read and adopted, the balance-sheet showing a handsome sum in the hands of the Treasurer after payment of all accounts. The W.M. then vacated the chair in favour of the Installing Master, to whom he then presented Bro. A. M. Robinson, S.W., W.M.-elect, that he might receive the benefit of installation. After the ceremony, which was admirably performed by Bro. J. Massey, P.M., P.P.G.S.W., the W.M. appointed his officers for the ensuing year, as follow: Bros. A. F. Donagan, I.P.M.; F. Bailey, S.W.; Y. Crawley, J.W.; J. Vail, P.G.S.W., Sec. (reappointed); W. Lawrence, S.D.; G. Barber, J.D.; J. Youngman, I.G.; J. Hammond, D.C.; J. Massey, P.M., P.P.G.S.W., and R. Greef, P.M., P.G.S.D., Stewards; G. Wilderspin, P.M., P.P.G.P., Organist. Bro. E. Haggis, P.M., P.P.G.J.W., was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. The lodge was then adjourned from labour to refreshment, when about 40 brethren down to an excellent banquet, after which the W.M., in proposing the usual loyal toasts, gracefully referred to the domestic affliction under which her Majesty and the Prince of Wales were suffering, and he hoped would speedily be removed from them. The brethren heartily joined in singing "God save the Queen," and "God bless the Prince of Wales," accompanied by the Organist, after the respective toasts. Several visiting brethren were present.

SOUTHPORT.—*Lodge of Unity, No. 613.*—This lodge held its regular monthly meeting at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, the Auditor's report was presented, showing the finances of the lodge to be in a very satisfactory condition. A Treasurer and a Tyler were elected for the ensuing year. Bro. Thomas Parker was then duly installed in the chair, according to ancient custom, by Bro. Wm. Dodd, the retiring W.M., assisted by Bro. J. Hamer, P.P.G. Treasurer W.L. This is the first time the ceremony has been performed by an I.P.M. of the lodge, and great praise is due to Bro. Dodd for the efficient manner in which he discharged his duties. The following were invested as officers for the next year: Bros. H. E. Cullingworth, S.W.; T. P. Griffiths, J.W.; J. Wainwright, Treas.; G. Bailey, Sec.; T. S. Cory, S.D.; W. B. Leeming, J.D.; J. Smallshaw, I.G.; Jas. Platt, P.M., D.C.; J. Sutton, O.; J. T. Melling, S.; J. Merchant, S.; Jas. Hartley, Tyler. Business ended, about forty brethren celebrated the Festival of St. John by a banquet at the Scarisbrick Hotel, served in admirable style by Bro. Watson, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were enthusiastically received, the proceedings being enlivened by songs. The brethren separated at an early hour after spending a most enjoyable evening.

LIVERPOOL.—*Evertton Lodge, No. 823.*—The brethren of this highly-influential lodge were summoned to attend their Masonic duties on the evening of the 20th ult., at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool. There was a very large attendance, Bro. Thomas D. Pierce, W.M., was in the chair of honour, and was supported by the following officers and brethren: Bros. J. R. Goepel, P.M.; Samuel Haynes, P.M.; Holland, S.W.; Wm. John Lunt, P.M., and Treas.; Joseph Sharpe, Sec.; Wm. Cottrell, S.D.; Thos. Shaw, J.D.; R. Stuart Carter, jun., Org.; Wm. Wilson, I.G.; Alfred T. Lowe, Steward; Wm. Joseph Ball, Tyler; James B. Jeffery, John Bishop, John Houlding, Henry Simonds, John Duncan, jun., Wm. Bird, George Lowther, Luke Bagnall, Charles Tyrer Thos. Richard Grandy, George Law, W. H. Cooper, R. Cox, R. Warriner, Elias H. G. Benedict, S. Millikin, Joseph Boyle, Henry Hall, Wm. Robert Ashmore, W. F.

Johnson, Robert Casson, J. E. Hollis, Henry Ashmore, E. Morgan, T. B. Thompson, F. Tuft, W. Houlding, John Davies, J. Marshall, D. Callow, Alfred Pennell, Richard Roberts, Arthur Strother, S. R. Wilde, Thos. Sharp, John White, Samuel H. Jones, J. C. Coates. Visitors: Bros. Charles H. Hill, W.M. 724, 321; William Crane, 673; Henry James, W.M. 203; James B. Mackenzie, W.M. 349; Wm. Henry Humby, 241; James T. Callow, S.W. 673; Wm. L. Clarke, W.M. 1242; Edward Kyle, J.W. 673; John Duncan, 408. Mr. Joseph Garratt was initiated into the mysteries of the Order in a most striking and effective manner by the W.M., and six other Apprentices were raised to the degree of F.C. At the banquet which followed, the W.M., in proposing the toast of "The Queen," said: It is the good fortune of the people of this country to be governed by a sovereign whose devotion to her subjects, whose attachment to the principles of the constitution, whose domestic virtues and many noble qualities have made her a bright example, and endeared her to all her people by the tenderest of loyalty and affection. The severe affliction with which the Royal family has recently been visited, has called forth expressions of deep sympathy and loyalty from all classes of the community, high and low, rich and poor, and in my opinion these universal manifestations have clearly demonstrated not only our sincere attachment to the present occupant of the throne and her family, but likewise our keen appreciation of the manifold blessings and advantages derived from our present system of national government. It is at all times a work of supererogation to dilate upon this toast, but especially on the present occasion surrounded as I am by members of an ancient Institution, equal if not superior to any other society in the world in their allegiance to the sovereign of their native land. (The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm and musical honours.)—In giving the toast of "The Prince of Wales," the W.M. said: I rise with the greatest possible satisfaction to propose the next toast, that of "Our Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." I rejoice greatly that we have the privilege of drinking this toast upon the present occasion, for, but one short week ago, the life of our illustrious brother, the heir to the proudest monarchy in the world, hung trembling in the balance and the despondent bulletins issued by his medical attendants, had led us to fear that there was no hope of his recovery, but happily for the nation the fatal blow was averted, and there now seems to be reasonable grounds for trusting that he will be spared to fulfil the high and important duties awaiting him in the future, and if it should be the will of the G.A.O.T.U. in His great mercy to restore him to good health, I for one firmly believe that the Prince of Wales will prove himself worthy of his father, worthy of his mother, worthy of our Masonic Order, and worthy of the realm over which he will some day be called to reign. Of the Princess of Wales, we cannot speak in terms of too high admiration, she is known to us all as the very impersonation of all that is good, pure, and womanly, and recent events have tended to strengthen the bond of union between her and those, I trust, I may call her future subjects. Brethren, I call upon you to receive this toast with the utmost enthusiasm.—The call was responded to in a manner which showed both sympathy and loyalty after which the semi-national anthem, "God bless the Prince of Wales," was sung with the utmost heartiness. "Our Masonic Rulers, supreme and subordinate," "Our Visitors," and "The Health of Bro. W. Bird," (who had been prevented by illness from attending to his Masonic duties for some time), were amongst the other admirably proposed and happily responded to toasts.

LANCASTER.—*Rowley Lodge, No. 1051.*—The regular meeting of the Rowley Lodge for the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Evangelist and installation of the Worshipful Master was held at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, on Tuesday, 2nd inst. Present: The I.P.M., Bro. Hall, in the chair; Bros. Moore, G.S.B., as I.P.M.; J. Hatch, P.M. 281, as S.W.; Wilson Barker, J.W.; W. J. Sly, S.D.; J. Taylor, as J.D.; E. Airey, J.W. 281, as I.G.; R. Taylor, Tyler; and other brethren. After other business had been transacted, Bro. J. L. Bradshaw, E.A., duly received the degree of F.C. from Bro. Hall, the acting W.M. The chair having been assumed by Bro. Dr. Moore as Installing Officer, the W.M.-elect, Bro. W. Barker, J.W., was presented for installation by Past Masters W. Hall and John Hatch. A Board of Installed Masters was then appointed, and Bro. Barker was duly installed in the chair of the lodge, and saluted by the brethren. He then proceeded to invest the following officers; Bros. W. Hall, for Bro. Mercer, as I.P.M.; W. J. Sly, S.W.; E. A. Sail, L.L.D., J.W.; Moore, Treas. and Sec.; James Taylor, S.D.; and R. Taylor, Tyler. The address to the W.M. was delivered by the Installing Officer, and those to the Wardens and brethren by Bro. J. Hatch, P.M. 281.

LIVERPOOL.—*Fermor-Hesketh Lodge, No. 1350.*—This young, but highly-promising and prosperous lodge held its usual meeting on the 15th ult., at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool. Bro. J. Higson Johnston, W.M., was supported by the following officers: Bros. E. Harbord, P.M. and Sec.; James Ridley, S.W.; J. D. Crawford, J.W.; S. Jones, S.D.; A. Samuels, J.D.; and Martin Browne, I.G. Amongst the visitors were Bros. T. Leighton, 605 and 1325, Sec.; R. Rillartin, 1094 and 249; C. H. Hill, P.M. 1276 and W.M. 724; J. Walsh, 53; J. Midgley, J.W. 477; H. James, W.M. 203; W. Little, 477; J. Skeaf, W.M. 216 and P.G.O.; J. G. Jacob, 1013; and J. W. Jones, P.M. 594. After the lodge had been duly opened, and the minutes read and confirmed, the Rev. S. Topham, Mr. J. Bernheim, and Mr. W. H. Evans were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, the ceremony being performed in a most impressive and effective manner by the W.M. The second degree was given by him with equal efficiency to a duly-qualified brother. The presentation of a spirit case to the lodge by Bro. J. Griffiths, S.W. 477, and a J.D.'s jewel by Bro. J. Midgley, J.W. 477, was then made, and suitably acknowledged. After the transaction of some formal business, the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Ball. During the evening the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Prince of Wales" were proposed, and, in admirable speeches, the W.M. spoke of the loyalty towards her Majesty and the universal sympathy felt for their Royal brother during his illness. Both toasts were received and honoured with the greatest enthusiasm.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

METROPOLITAN.

Plantagenet Conclave, No. 2.—The regular meeting of this conclave was held on Monday, 8th inst., at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi-terrace, Strand. Sir Kt. Thomas, M.P.S.; Sir Kt. G. States, E.; Sir Kt. C. P. Ward, S.; Sir Kt. J. Boyd, P.S.; and Sir Kt. Marsh, Recorder. The conclave was opened in due form, and the business of the evening was the election of Sovereign and Treasurer for the ensuing year. Sir Kt. G. States being next in rotation for the Sovereign's chair, declined to accept office, and Sir Kt. Major Finney was elected. Sir Kt. C. P. Ward was unanimously elected to the chair of Eusebius. Sir Kt. Dicketts was elected as Treasurer, and Sir Kt. Gilbert as Sentinel. No further business being before the conclave, it was closed, and the Sir Knights adjourned to a *recherché* supper, provided under the superintendence of the manager, Sir Kt. G. States, and every Sir Knight at the table expressed their satisfaction at the viands and wines provided. We had an opportunity of viewing the same evening the alterations being made in the hotel by the considerable enlargement of the rooms for the purposes of Craft, chapters, and conclaves of Masons' meetings, under the direction of the enterprising manager, Sir Kt. George States.

SCOTLAND.

The *Edinburgh Courant* states that the Freemasons of Scotland have at present under consideration a proposal that the lodges throughout the country should band themselves together for the extension and enlargement of the general scheme of Scottish Masonic benevolence. It is also proposed to take steps for the erection of lodge halls throughout the provinces. Experience has shown that lodges meeting in halls of their own prosper more, and discharge the duties of Masonry better, than those which are obliged to meet in hotels and taverns. There are now on the Grand Lodge roll, in good working order, 387 lodges, with 24,140 members.

STORNOWAY.

On Friday, the 27th ult., the brethren of Fortrose Lodge, No. 108, assembled in their Hall at 11 a.m. The lodge being duly opened, the Treasurer's report for the past year was read and approved of, showing a clear balance, after deducting all incidental expenses, of £30 to the credit of the lodge—reducing the debt on the Hall to £111. A vote of thanks was then recorded the Treasurer and Secretary for their faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties appertaining to their offices. The usual

all carried off the previous night. People wondered what those individuals, following so different walks in life, could have had in common. The victims were the members of the St. Stephen's Lodge. The population was terror stricken, and no native Hungarian durst think of Freemasonry. Subsequently, however, another attempt was yet made, by a foreigner—this time with some semblance of success. A gentleman of English name and extraction, but a native, I believe, of Hamburgh, high up in Masonic lore, but standing in the employ of the Government of the day as a *censor of books*—a branch of espionage fortunately unknown in England—obtained permission to establish a lodge. He greatly exerted himself in forming one under a charter from the Grand Lodge of his native town. But his unfortunate connection with the then detested Government of the day made him and his endeavours unpopular. The Lodge of "*Unity in the Fatherland*" was established, but no candidates were forthcoming. Seeing that he could not make his way in the metropolis, he transferred his efforts to Odenburg, a provincial town on the frontier of Austria, where he opened the lodge "*Fraternity*," recruiting candidates principally from the neighbouring Austrian capital, Vienna. In this he completely succeeded, as the Viennese, being denied the privilege of Freemasonry at home, came in numbers over the border to get initiated. Thus, although the Odenburg lodge is located on Hungarian territory, but having been founded by a foreigner, with members principally foreigners, and itself depending on a foreign G.L., is still considered by the Hungarians a foreign institution.

The real great revival of Freemasonry in Hungary dates only from 1867.

III.

Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-seven will for ever be marked with letters of gold in the annals of the history of Freemasonry in Hungary.

The disasters of the campaign of 1866, culminating in the defeat at Sadowa and leading to the humiliating peace now concluded, has again illustrated the homely adage of *the house that is divided against itself*. It was admitted that the defeat would not have been so crushing, had the Hungarians gone with all their hearts into battle, and fought with their wonted bravery. When it was found that even under the Austrian uniform the Hungarians could not forget the wrongs done to their country—when it was realised that the whole machinery of absolutistic rule, which had been relentlessly kept in motion for eighteen years, and all the wiles of kingcraft were of no avail, and could not crush the ardent desire for liberty and independence—when the hard-ried and *repentant* Emperor evinced the sincerity of his desire for reconciliation by restoring the time-honoured Constitution, by reconfirming the most cherished rights with solemn oath, and by putting on his head the venerable crown of Saint Stephen as *constitutional king* of Hungary—when the hated trammels of oppression were broken and swept away—FREEMASONRY, under the newly-unfurled banner of liberty, again asserted its imprescriptive right. A general and unconditional amnesty was now offered to all the victims of 1849.

This time, nearly all the refugees who were still lingering in England, America, and the colonies returned home, laden with the invaluable treasure of experience in trade, commerce, science, and the liberal

arts. They also brought with them the pure and lofty tenets of Antient Free and Accepted Masonry, as practised in those Protestant countries. Thus out of evil came good, the returned exiles now working as so many apostles of civilisation in their country. Like the returned captives from Babylon, they set about to build the second temple of Freemasonry in Hungary. Numerous lodges were now opened for the symbolic degrees in the metropolis as well as in the provinces.

It was a curious and touching sight when old mouldy papers, Masonic clothing and jewels were brought forth from their hiding-places, where they were lying buried for generations, religiously secreted from the prying eye of the informer.

The first and, so to say, *mother lodge*, was the "*Unity in the Fatherland*," mentioned in a former part of this sketch, the framework only of which, however, was now in existence. This was vigorously taken up, and worked with energy. As soon as the required number of lodges were established, a Masonic Congress was convened, and the Grand Lodge formed. This event took place on the 30th January, 1870. The constitution of the ancient and venerable lodge, "*Sun*," of Bayreuth, being taken as a model, was adopted with some slight modifications. The lodge took the title of "*The Grand Lodge of Hungary for the three degrees of St. John*," and Brother FRANCIS PULSZKY was elected first Grand Master. From the time of his lengthy sojourn as an exile in London, Bro. Pulszky is well known and esteemed in the learned circles in England for his deep erudition in *archæology* and *philology*. His confiscated estates having been restored to him, he is now a pre-eminent member of the Hungarian Diet, and the custodian of the National Museum. A hot-headed Revolutionist while his country was oppressed, he is now a staunch Conservative in politics. By his eminent social position, as well as by the vast range of his attainments, Bro. Pulszky is certainly the most competent and best qualified man in Hungary for the great and glorious task of organising and presiding over the great work in Hungary. He is ably assisted by Bro. F. L. LICHTENSTEIN (formerly likewise an exile in England) as D.G.M. The G.L. of Hungary has now been acknowledged by, and has exchanged representatives with, most Grand Lodges of Germany, and is now, I understand, taking steps to obtain recognition from the G.L. of England.

Meanwhile, those refugees who had obtained high degrees in France, Italy, South America, and other *Roman Catholic* countries were busily engaged in opening lodges under a charter from the Grand Orient of France, with General Türr as G.M. 33.

The same phenomena were now witnessed in Hungary as experienced in other countries where the two rites came simultaneously into existence: fierce rivalry and unseemly controversy, which at times nearly endangered the whole fabric. Earnest efforts are now being made for conciliation, and to unite, if possible, the two rites. I know little of the so-called high degrees, but I do know my countrymen; and, with all due respect for the high and noble character of Bro. General Türr, I doubt whether he will ever succeed in gaining popularity in Hungary for the rite over which he presides.

As a people, the Hungarians are too sober-minded to lay much value on multiple and glittering decorations, and gaudy ritualistic ceremonies. But, above all, their ardent love of independence, and its corollary—jealous impatience of arbitrary authority, especially *foreign authority*—will never allow

them to submit to that *theocratico-military* organisation. Besides, the unenviable and false position into which the Grand Orient has been recently placed, is not calculated to gain for it many proselytes. Already these lodges are restricting their labours to the three symbolic degrees only.

Let us hope that a *modus vivendi* will be found, that rivalry will cool down into healthy emulation and brotherly co-operation, although under different forms, towards the one and the same lofty goal. So mote it be!
M. DIOSY.

ARISTOCRATIC MASONRY.

I believe it was Horne Tooke who once said, that the successful *parvenu* generally makes the most uncompromising aristocrat, and although appertaining to a contradiction, the assertion is nevertheless a fact. A modern cynic somewhat consolingly observes that the way now-a-days to become an aristocrat is this: In the first place, you must amass wealth—no matter in what manner, but amass it you must. If you get it honestly, it may probably be a little better, but by no means let honesty deter you; then cut trade, and snub tradesmen severely. Talk as if your connection with trade had been a misfortune, and thank your stars that you left the dirty business as soon as possible. In the next place, you must look about for the representative of some decaying old family—one of the fox-hunting and go-a-head kind of men—who, being in the worst meshes of bankruptcy, is willing to sell his ancestral home. This you must purchase; but before doing so, be particular in noticing that no old friends reside in the locality, as it is always dangerous to have these people at hand. They are generally of vulgar and familiar tastes, with a penchant for gossiping, and might circulate little pieces of information detrimental to the importance of your coming dignity. When all the little preliminary arrangements of possession are settled, you must then form a circle of acquaintance; in this be very circumspect—a Lord, or a Lady, with a long string of Honorables, spare neither trouble nor expense to procure. Should you still occasionally desire to do a little bit of quiet business, lend them a little money now and then, when you feel in a generous humour; be sure, however, to have some security. This will prevent them being in some respects great at your expense, and enable you to put the "screw" upon them should there ever be a necessity. Always keep good wine—or, rather, pay a good price for it; abominate cheapness in everything. Get your armorial bearings, pedigree, &c. If you know nothing about these things, the Heralds' College will supply them. Order your pedigree by the yard, the longer the better. Another injunction: let it be cautiously hinted that you like to be called "the Squire," which will soon be done. Should your name happen to be "Fozzle," or "Grip-gall," or any other equally unepithetous cognomen, get it changed without delay. This you will find wonderfully convenient in the way of non-identification. You may now repose in peace, and with the satisfaction of being an important acquisition to the aristocracy and gentry of our native land.

What is really the definition of the word, "Gentleman"? We find our Members of Parliament addressing their constituents, and the promiscuous rabble at the hustings, "Gentlemen." The rabble return to their pothouses, and address each other, "Gentle-

men," and the word "gentleman" re-echoes from one end of the country to the other. Gentlemen by birth, gentlemen by education, gentlemen by profession, and gentlemen by I don't know what. Two centuries ago all the honourable posts in the law and army were, as was then the custom all over Europe, confined to the gentry. A gentleman could only be an officer in the army or a Barrister in the Inns of Court, which accounts for the coats of arms that decorate the halls of the Temple and of Lincoln's Inn. But in other countries, when the *tiers état*, or plebians, became too important to be excluded from these offices, the law that excluded them was usually repealed; but in England a different course was pursued—the law was maintained, but broken through on every occasion, and as officers and lawyers still maintained that none but "Gentlemen" could be admitted, Barristers and Captains were at length styled Esquires, and Ensigns and Attorneys Gentlemen. Some centuries ago, the higher orders were alone distinguished by a suavity of manners. Hence a polished man was said to have the manners of a gentleman, and no doubt the barbarity of the lower ranks might have induced the higher ranks to maintain that there was no polished man but a gentleman. When, however, the benefits of education had descended lower, and plebians had become polished, the saying should have been disused; but here again the inferiors turned the tables against their superiors, by retorting that, if there were no polished man but a gentleman, *every polished man must be a gentleman*. The title of Gentleman is now almost, if not entirely, swamped in courtesy, and we are now accustomed to apply it to those who combine with "respectability of position" the advantages of education and refinement. There are, however, exceptions to most rules, and a short time ago I found one to this. A friend of mine, the son of a worthy and esteemed tradesman in this town, desired to join a Masonic lodge. He is a young man of integrity, intelligence, education and character, but was rejected, because a few aristocratic (?) Masons had determined *not to admit any tradesman!* I do not wish to be sarcastic in commenting upon the proceedings of my brethren, but I must say their decision certainly astonished me. Do they know what a tradesman is? I am almost inclined to believe they do not, by the fact of these very exclusive individuals principally consisting of tailors, shopmen, clerks of various kinds, small ship-brokers, and others of a similar stamp. On the other hand, as they do not recognise gentility by moral or intellectual endowments, what do they mean by "gentlemen"? Who are gentlemen, according to their very logical notions? Are they aware that the nurse of James I., who had followed him from Edinburgh to London, once entreated him to make her son a gentleman? "My good woman," said the king, "a gentleman I could never make him, though I could make him a lord." Bonaparte, too, when in the plenitude of his power, though he created dukes, grand dukes, and even kings, never ventured to make a gentleman. In Bailey's Dictionary (edition of 1707) we find a gentleman to be "one who received his nobility from his ancestors, and not from the gift of any prince or state." Gentility, according to heraldry, is superior to nobility; gentility must be innate, nobility may be acquired; noblemen may be only persons of rank and distinction, but gentlemen must be persons of family and quality. Could any title of the peerage add to the nobility of that Hampden upon whose sarcophagus is in-

scribed, "John Hampden, twenty-fourth hereditary lord of Great Hampden"? None but gentlemen, according to Rüxner's *Furnierbuch*, who were able to prove their descent from four grand parents of coat armour—or, as the Germans express it, to prove four quarters—could offer themselves as combatants at the grand national tournaments in Germany, and every German gentleman is not less proud in showing the name of his ancestors in these lists, than our families of French origin at finding their names on the roll at Battle Abbey. The English gentry alone were formerly Knights Templars, and until the reign of Henry VIII. only English gentlemen of four quarters were admissible into the Orders of Malta or of Saint John of Jerusalem.

If, then, we object to tradesmen of character and position, where are we to look for the *rara avis*—gentleman?

Hull.

W. B.

ISRAELITISM & FREEMASONRY.

The very interesting articles of Bro. Carpenter, on "Israelitism and Freemasonry," have drawn such general attention to the fate of the lost ten tribes of Israel, and have excited so much interest, that no apology is necessary for prosecuting further inquiries into the subject, especially as Bro. Carpenter's articles have come to a close. Permit me to suggest to Bro. Carpenter that he would be conferring a great favour on his numerous readers, if he would kindly give a *resumé* of his articles, so that one might see, at a glance, the conclusions he has arrived at, and (if necessary) the reader might refer to the articles themselves in order to examine the arguments on which such conclusions are based. It will be obvious that, for various reasons, such a *resumé* could be best prepared by the writer of the articles, and therefore I urge on Bro. Carpenter the propriety of so doing. I attach so much importance to this matter (knowing that THE FREEMASON has been purchased and read even by strangers simply because it contained articles on this most interesting question) that, if Bro. Carpenter's numerous engagements will prevent him from carrying out this suggestion, I will myself (though closely engaged in my professional avocations) undertake the task, rather than that it should remain undone. It is to be hoped, however, that Bro. Carpenter will see the utility of the suggested *resumé*, and will kindly undertake to do the work, which can be carried out so much better by him than by any one else.

Permit me to take this opportunity of replying to one or two observations which have been made on my articles on "Israelitish Origin of the Anglo-Saxon Race." It has been pointed out that I refer to Josiah's visit to Bethel, and his destroying the altar erected there by Jereboam, and that a strong argument is founded thereon to prove that all the Israelites were not carried away by the Assyrians. It will be recollected that the visit of Josiah to Bethel was foretold by the disobedient prophet from Judah, who was slain by a lion on his return from Bethel. I am reminded that this place (Bethel) was in Benjamin, and, consequently, belonged to the King of Judah, and, therefore, the argument (based upon Josiah's visit) that the inhabitants belonged to one of the ten tribes, is fallacious. The reply to this simply is, that, although some geographers certainly place Bethel Luz in the land

belonging, as they allege, to the tribe of Benjamin, there is not an atom of evidence in support of that assumption, but very much to the contrary. I have seen scores of plans or maps of Palestine, showing the land divided out among the several tribes, with as much minuteness as the counties of England are marked out on the Ordnance survey; but I have never been able to understand where these geographers obtained their very precise information. Some writers (Kitto, for instance) have got over the difficulty, in some measure, by having *two* Bethels—one in the land of Ephraim (which I contend is the right place), and the other in the land of Benjamin; but, with singular inconsistency, he marks the Bethel in Benjamin as the place where Jereboam set up his molten calves. Now, as we find that there was a chronic state of war between Judah and Israel up to the time of Jehosaphat and Ahab, and that Jereboam's reason for setting up the calves was to prevent his subjects from visiting the adjoining kingdom; and as this continued to be the policy of the kings of Israel for many years, it is absurd to suppose either that Jereboam would set up his idols in a place beyond his jurisdiction, or that the kings of Judah would allow them to remain in their dominions if they were so set up. The narrative shows clearly that, wherever this Bethel was placed, it was not within the limits of the kingdom of Judah. The position of Bethel Luz is ascertained with considerable accuracy, but it is clear that the geographers are wrong in including it within the region occupied by the tribe of Benjamin. My argument, of the existence of some descendants of the ten tribes in the land of Israel, at the time of Josiah's visit to Bethel, therefore remains untouched.

W. E. N., 766.

FREEMASONRY AT NEWPORT.

The banquet of the Silurian Lodge, No. 471, in celebration of the re-election of Bro. H. J. Gratte, as Worshipful Master (it being his second year of office), took place at the Westgate Hotel, on Wednesday evening, 10th inst., and was served up in consonance with the well-known reputation of the worthy brother, who is host of the establishment.

The regular lodge at which the business, concurrent with installation ceremonials, was transacted, was held on the previous Wednesday, (for which day the banquet had according to custom, been fixed, but was postponed in consequence of the death of Bro. William Williams, the respected Secretary of the lodge), on which occasion the following appointments were made: Bros. H. J. Gratte, W.M.; Rev. Samuel Fox, I.P.M.; W. Pickford, Treas.; George Rogers, Org.; C. H. Oliver, M.C.; George Fothergill, S.W.; C. W. Ingram, J.W.; Charles Rowe, S.D.; W. Watkins, J.D.; B. Lawrence, I.G.; Chas. D. Phillips, and W. H. Pickford, Stewards; Henry Fletcher, Tyler.

On Wednesday, 10th inst., there was a Lodge of Emergency, at which several visiting brethren from Metropolitan and other lodges attended. The sublime degree was gone through in deference to the wishes of these brethren, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the correct and very effective working by the W.M.

The banquet at the Westgate was on the table shortly before six o'clock. Of its excellence we have already spoken. Now, as to the proceedings. The chair, as a matter of course, was taken by the W.M., supported on the right and left by the following brethren: S. George Homfray, D.P.G.M.; L. A. Homfray (Isca) 683; Rev. S. Fox (Silurian) 471; H. Hellier, 471; Wm. Pickford, 471; John Middleton, 683; H. J. Parnall, 471; John Hunter (Moir), 326 Bristol; James R. Shorland (Colston), 610 Bristol;

Edward Schneider Lean, 1029, Ascension I. (West Africa); Rudolph G. Glover, P.M. 181 (London); J. C. Parkinson, Prince of Wales's, and P.M. 181 (London); William Adam, P.M., St. John's, 90 (London), and 471; George W. Jones, 471; John Griffiths, 471; William Watkins, 471; James Harrison, 741; A. McMahon, 471; B. Briggs, 610; J. S. Stone, 471; Samuel Davis, 471; Edward W. Perren, 471; Thomas Brooke, 471; James Thompson, 683; Walter West, 683; Henry Fletcher, Tyler; Henry Griffiths, W.M. 1071; E. W. Richards (Abersychan) 818; Pa. James, ditto 471; R. B. Evans, 471; C. H. Oliver, 471; C. H. Oliver, jun., 471; Wm. West, 471; Thomas Williams, 683; W. H. Pickford, 471; H. Koebel, 988, Jullender, East Indies; Henry Greene, 471; Wm. Evans (Caerleon), 471; Edwin Hibbard, 471; John C. Guthrie, 500 (Dublin); Thomas Moses, 471; Samuel Goss, 471; T. L. Davies, 471; J. Gould, 471; James Ewins, 683; J. Berlyn, 471; Charles P. Evans, 471; John James, 471; George Forthergill, 471; F. Orders, 471; Wm. James, 471; J. Horner, 471; A. Taylor, 471; R. H. Richards, 471; Thomas Ellis, 471; &c.

The brethren wore the collars of the Order, with the jewels pertaining to Craft Masonry and the Royal Arch Degree. The purple of the P.G.L. was as prominent as the Blue. Music was provided as usual, Bro. Rogers presiding at the pianoforte, and the brethren freely contributing to the harmony of the evening by the exercise of their vocal powers.

Grace was said by the Rev. Samuel Fox, the P.G. Chap., and the cloth having been removed, the usual toasts were proposed. We give the list as it was set forth in the programme: "The Queen and the Craft;" "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The M.W. the G.M. of England, and the Officers of the Grand Lodge;" "R.W. the P.G.M. of Monmouthshire;" "The V.W. the D.P.G.M., and the P.G. Officers of Monmouthshire;" "The W.M. 471;" "The P.M.'s 471;" "Principals and P.P. Silurian Chapter;" "The Visitors;" "The Isis Lodge;" "The other Lodges of the Province;" "The Officers of the Silurian Lodge;" "The Masonic Charities;" "To all poor and distressed, &c."

The proposal of most of these toasts fell to the share of the Worshipful Master, who most ably acquitted himself of his rather onerous duties. The loyalty which is proverbial amongst Masons displayed itself in great strength on this occasion, and the "fring," or that peculiar mode of doing "the honours," was delivered with great *élan*. After the "Queen and the Craft," the "Masonic National Anthem" was sung, and in connection with the toast of brother the Her Apprent, "God bless the Prince of Wales," found vent in fervent aspiration and full harmony.

Bro. Homfray returned thanks for the toast to the D.P.G.M. with great good taste, assuring the lodges of the province that nothing should be wanting on his part to fulfil the duties of his position with earnestness and fidelity.

The health of the W.M. (Bro. H. J. Gratte), was very appropriately and eulogistically given by Bro. the Rev. P.G. Chaplain. It was as he said, the toast of the evening. Enlarging on the responsible duties of the chair, and showing the dignity of the position of the W.M., as ruler of the lodge, the rev. gentleman, in words of genuine sincerity, congratulated Bro. Gratte on his election for a second time to the post of honour (Masonic fire).

Bro. Gratte feelingly responded. Last year it had pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to lay upon him His chastening hand. Disabled for three or four months by severe illness, he was prevented from taking an active part in his Masonic duties. The fraternal feeling and brotherly love evinced towards him on that occasion he should never forget, and he regarded his re-election by the Silurian as a fresh proof of their confidence and esteem. (Applause.)

The seventh toast (the P.M.'s 471) fell to the lot of Bro. G. W. Jones, who coupled therewith the health of P.M. Bro. Fox and P.M. Bro. Wm. West, both of whom returned thanks in terms of no ordinary felicity.

With "The Principals and P.P. Silurian Chapter," were coupled the names of Bros. Hellier and Oliver, who duly responded.

The Worshipful Master proposed "The Visitors," and in doing so alluded to the presence amongst them of several distinguished brethren, mentioning especially the name of Bro. Parkinson, whom he understood was the managing director of a most important undertaking—the Alexandra Docks—which they all knew was bound up with the commercial prosperity of Newport. Although politics were interdicted at Masonic meetings, he was not aware that a reference to commercial matters was prohibited. (Hear, hear.) And as they all were, more or less, directly or indirectly, connected with the shipping interests of this port, they could not but regard with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction the approaching completion of so important an undertaking. He connected with the toast of "The Visitors," the name of Bro. J. C. Parkinson, whose presence amongst them he welcomed in his commercial as well as his fraternal capacity (drunk with Masonic honours).

Bro. Parkinson, who was very cordially received, said: I will not lose one moment in endeavouring to find expressions for the gratitude of which the hearts of your visitors are naturally full, but will proceed to tender you our warmest thanks for the hospitable reception you have given us, and to reciprocate in their entirety, the good wishes which your Worshipful Master has just so heartily expressed. Our experience to-night has been one of such varied and unqualified satisfaction, that we labour at this moment under a double debt of gratitude, and know not whether to thank you first for the intellectual treat afforded us in your beautiful hall—a treat at which, as it seemed to me, lacked nothing either to impress the imagination or touch the heart—or to award priority to your fraternal greetings at this board. Several things have been made clear to me to-day. I have learnt, and shall upon all suitable occasions be prepared to testify, that Newport contains a compact phalanx of Freemasons, to whom the acquisition of our "mystic knowledge" is a labour of love, and who bring to the ceremonial and traditions of our Order thoughtful and cultivated minds, so that no word or symbol, no jot or tittle of the vast and beneficent superstructure we call Freemasonry, but receives due consideration, and is made to bear practical fruit. It is, brethren, as a working Mason of many years' standing that I venture to pay my humble tribute of praise to the supreme excellence of the working I have seen to-day. My admiration of it, and the great enjoyment I have experienced here, make me hope that I shall take part in many such evenings as this. And if there be at any time, or in any form, any service I can render you in Freemasonry, pray count upon my co-operating with you with all my heart and strength. For it is my hope to see much of Newport (cheers), and as the great enterprise with which I have the honour to be connected approaches nearer and nearer to completion, there will be no pleasanter relief to severer duties than sharing with you the privileges of Freemasonry. The subject suggests Masonic phrases. After my inspection, say of the perfect ashler-work down yonder, of the stones "smoothed for the hands of the experienced workmen," "of the uprights fixed in their proper bases," under the direction of Bro. Griffiths, and the "rude matter brought into due form" by the same hands, it will be my delight to join you in studying the lessons enforced by other working tools, and to turn my attention from operative to speculative Masonry. (Cheers.) It is particularly agreeable to me to feel that our interests are identical in the great project to which I have adverted, and that the success and prosperity of the Alexandra Docks will give a powerful stimulus to that progress and enterprise for which Newport is already renowned. (Prolonged applause.) Although I am but a comparatively young member of the Directorate, I venture to speak for the whole body when I say that few things give us greater satisfaction in connection with our enterprise than a conviction of the great material blessings which must follow in its wake, and be diffused around. Forgive

me, brethren, for speaking at this length, for I hope to prove to you that vast undertakings with the objects and of the character of the Alexandra Docks, form no unfitting theme for Freemasons, and, indeed, embody within themselves much that we are instructed to practise, and far more of the true principles of our Order than were made manifest in any of the gigantic works of antiquity. It has been my good fortune to wander, as a tourist, by the banks of the three great sacred rivers of the world—the Ganges, the Jordan, and the Nile. In old Egypt, the mother of nations, the Masonic traveller gazes wonder-stricken on the mighty monuments of dynasties which are forgotten, of a civilisation which is effaced, of a religion which is dead; and he recalls, not without reverence, the tradition which teaches that there was some affinity between the ancient Egyptian mysteries, and those practices and secrets which Freemasons cherish and hand down. In Palestine, the same traveller discerns on the decaying walls of the holy but desecrated city of Jerusalem, the very emblems which it is the business of our lodges to elucidate and explain. At Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, and over the vast plains of Upper India he finds upon the facades of the tombs and palaces of those great Moguls, who overran Hindostan to hold it for centuries in their iron sway, our Masonic symbols; and throughout the gorgeous and mysterious East, there is no difficulty in establishing two facts—First, that the outward forms of what is known to us as Freemasonry were in use there in remote ages; secondly, that its spirit and privileges were but too often wanting in the rulers and the ruled. For, as every candidate for our mysteries is taught, Masonry is free (cheers). The great doctrine of natural equality and mutual dependence runs through and connects its teachings as by a silver thread; while in the countries quoted there are but too many evidences of a debased nationality and an enslaved people. Whether the stranger stands entranced in admiration before the remains of the massive yet delicate architecture of the Pathans, of whom Bishop Heber wrote in his "Indian Journal," "They designed like Titans, and finished like jewellers;" or marvels over the geometrical proportions of the great pyramids of Ghizeh, those venerable past-masters of Time, where mass has been aggregated to mass, and quarry piled on quarry, till solid granite seems to cover the earth and reach the skies—whether in India or in Egypt—there come welling up to him, and echoing through the dim centuries, dreadful sounds. They are the lash of the task master and the groans of the oppressed! Thus it is, he comes to reflect bitterly, that the Masonic symbols he sees have been but an outward and empty sign; that there has been no blessing on the work he beholds in ruins, or with its very meaning forgotten, and that he must look elsewhere for verification of the voice from Heaven, "In strength will I establish this My house, that it may stand firm for ever." This is the moment, brethren, when an Englishman turns with pride to the monuments of industry and the triumphs of the mechanical art of his own beloved country; to her Christian temples, to her secular enterprises, to her havens of refuge, to her network of railways, to her mighty viaducts—aye, why should I conceal it?—to her magnificent and thriving docks!—monuments which I venture to say are equal in design, equal in achievement, equal in grandeur to the mightiest relics of the ancient world, and are immeasurably superior to them in the priceless truth that they are cemented, not by the blood and tears of down-trodden slaves, but by the willing labour of free men. (Continuous applause.) And that they perpetuate, not the lives squandered and the treasure won by some despot on a throne, but the growth, the intelligence, and the activity of a great and united nation. Here, where, as Sheridan wrote very beautifully, and as a great living statesman quoted not so long ago:—

"Content sits basking on the cheek of toil;

—where just laws and the wise administration of them have changed the face of a country, and are vanquishing slowly, but resistlessly, the evils

of ignorance and crime; where many an Eden, beautiful in flowers and rich in fruit, has been raised up out of the arid waste by free labour constitutionally directed and controlled:—Here, I say we have a right to look upon the barbaric Past with commiseration, and to an enlightened Future with glowing hope.

“Not in vain the distance beacons, forward, forward, let us range;
Let the great World spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change;
Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day—
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.”

—Worshipful Master, may the bright promise of these bright words be fulfilled by and for us. May we all meet often and meet here on occasions such as this; and may we at each recurring anniversary, celebrate that harmonious progress and that diffused prosperity which form the great happiness of Masonic communities, and are the crowning glory of free states.

The speaker sat down amidst prolonged cheering.

“The Isca Lodge” was responded to by Bro. Jno. Middleton, P.M., and Bro. Thomas Williams, P.M.

The D.P.G.M. acknowledged the toast, “The other Lodges of the Province,” and the two brethren of the Bristol lodges returned thanks for the courtesy of the brethren.

Bro. L. A. Homfray's health was drunk in a bumper and suitably acknowledged.

Bro. Geo. Fothergill, as S.W. of the lodge was called upon to respond to the toast, “The Officers of the Silurian lodge.” In the course of his speech he feelingly alluded to the loss which the lodge had sustained by the death of their late Secretary.

“The Masonic Charities” brought up Bro. Pickford, whose Masonic begging propensities are irresistible, and who, as well as the W.M., made some practical observations on the Benevolent Funds lately established by the two local lodges respectively, their object being to afford the means of educating within the Province the children of deceased Masons left unprovided for—the chances of obtaining elections to the Metropolitan charities being to remote to satisfy the actual exigencies. It is gratifying to find that this praiseworthy and truly Masonic effort is progressing most satisfactorily, and we confidently anticipate that both the Silurian and the Isca will soon be in a position to undertake to provide for the education of several poor children.

The W.M. proposed, “The Press,” to which Bro. Thos. Williams responded.

The Tyler's toast, “To all poor and distressed Masons,” &c., drunk in solemn silence, brought a very successful and truly pleasant meeting to a close.

PRESENTATION.—The Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master of Cornwall (Bro. Augustus Smith) has presented, for the use of the Provincial and Phoenix Lodge, a very handsome and massive carved solid teak arm-chair. In the centre of the panel forming the back is the P.G.M.'s jewel, enclosed between the square and compass, encircled by a raised ring bearing the word “Cornwall” with fifteen balls. Around this, beautifully carved, is a G.M.'s chain. In the upper corners is the date, 5875, with the initials A.L.; whilst the lower corners of the panel bear the donor's initials, A.S. On each side of the back are columns—the Doric on the right and the Ionic on the left. From the balls on the top of these columns spring another panel running to a point at the top, over which is an eye. In the centre of this panel is a shield of fifteen balls, over which is the word “one,” and at the lower point on either side “and” “all.” The seat and arms are cushioned with purple silk velvet to be used by the Provincial Lodge, and scarlet for the Phoenix. The carving is beautifully done, and the chair a noble addition to the furniture of a splendid room.

THE BEST FIRST.—Turner's Tamarind Cough Emulsion for the Throat and Bronchia, 13½d. and 2/9 per bot.—All wholesale houses in London and Liverpool, and any respectable Chemist.—[Advt.]

MASONIC BALL AT LIVERPOOL.

The twenty-third annual ball of the Masonic brethren in Liverpool and its neighbourhood, which took place on Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, was, in every respect, a complete success, highly creditable to all concerned in its organisation; and resulting in material benefit to the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, on behalf of which the proceeds will be given. There were several circumstances anything but favourable—such as the mass meeting of Conservatives at the Royal Amphitheatre the same evening; but Masonic enthusiasm and charity were not to be turned aside by this or any other inviting cause. The annual recurrence of this fashionable assembly is anticipated by Masons with more than ordinary interest. Apart from its offering one of the comparatively few opportunities to the general public of joining in Masonic festivities, and witnessing the good fellowship for which the mystic Order are distinguished, it has, during a long course of years, firmly established the character of being amongst the most brilliant and enjoyable of winter reunions. The ball, on this occasion, was quite worthy of that reputation. Additional *clat* was given to the ball by the following unusually distinguished patronage:—Lady patronesses: Most Hon. the Marchioness of Ripon, Right Hon. the Countess Bective, Right Hon. Lady Skelmersdale, Mrs. Gilbert Greenall, Walton Hall; and Mrs. R. F. Steble, Sandfield Park. Patrons: Bros. His Worship the Mayor of Liverpool; the Right Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, M.W.G.M.; Sir Thomas G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart, *M.P.*, R.W. Prov. G.M. West Lancashire; Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, D.P.G.M. West Lancashire; L. G. Starkie, R.W. Prov. G.M. East Lancashire, P.G.S.W. of England, and P.S.G.W. of West Lancashire; R. Townley Parker, W.P.D. Prov. G.M. West Lancashire; Gilbert Greenall, P.S.G.W. West Lancashire; Right Hon. Lord de Tabley, R.W. Prov. G.M. Cheshire; George Cornwall Legh, *M.P.*, W.D. Prov. G.M. Cheshire; Earl Bective, R.W. Prov. G.M. Cumberland and Westmorland; W. R. Callender, W.D. Prov. G.M. East Lancashire; Albert H. Royds, R.W. Prov. G.M. Worcestershire; the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, R.W. Prov. G.M. Warwickshire; Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart, *M.P.*, R.W. Prov. G.M. Shropshire and North Wales; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Birchall, W.P. Prov. J.G.W. West Lancashire; Charles J. Banister, P.G.S.B. of England; Lieut.-Colonel Steble, Sandfield Park; and S. R. Graves, Esq., *M.P.*; W. Rathbone, Esq., *M.P.*; and the Right Hon. Viscount Sandon, *M.P.* The Committee was constituted as follows: President—Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thos. George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart.; Vice-Presidents—Bros. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale and Hon. Frederick Stanley, *M.P.*, W.D. Prov. G.M. West Lancashire; Chairman of Committee—Bro. Jas. McKune; Vice-Chairman of Committee—Bro. George Broadbridge; Director of Ceremonies—Bro. Henry M. Molyneux; with Bro. G. Blundell, Hon. Treasurer; and Bro. George Turner, Hon. Secretary.

The company began to arrive shortly before nine o'clock, and the influx of ticket-holders was continuous until about eleven o'clock, when there must have been nearly 600 present. The fine splendidly-lighted rooms needed no other than their ordinary adornments. A picturesque addition to the brilliant toilets of the ladies was afforded by the characteristic attire of the Masons, with its sparkling jewels, indicative of varying rank and office, and the scene when dancing commenced was unusually attractive. The only drawback to enjoyment, if such it could be called, was, in one sense, the strongest evidence of the success of the ball. Although both the large rooms were called into request for dancing, they became so full that occasionally the desired freedom of movement could scarcely be obtained. That, however, was certainly no cause for regret when the charitable object to be served by the ball was taken into consideration. All that could be wished, under the circumstances, was, not that the company should be less numerous, but that rooms could have been

slightly enlarged for the occasion. To accomplish that was, of course, beyond the power of the committee. Their arrangements left little or nothing to be desired, and if perfect felicity was unattainable by a few specially enthusiastic votaries of Terpsichore, a reasonable share of enjoyment was within the reach of all.

Amongst the more distinguished guests were Bros. J. Pearson (Mayor of Liverpool), J.D. 680; Lieut.-Colonel Birchall, P.P.G.S.W.; Lieut.-Colonel Steble; H. S. Alpass, P.P.G. Sec.; Captain Mott, P.P.S.G.D.; W. Laidlaw, P.P.S.G.W.; T. Armstrong, P.G.T.; G. Broadbridge, P.G.D.C.; G. De la Perelle, P.G.S.; C. H. Hill, P.G.S.; J. W. Baker, P.G.S., &c.; and an additional effect was given to the gay gathering by the presence of a large number of the Order of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine in the clothing of the Order. Amongst those present were the following: Ill. Sir Kt. G. Turner, Int.-Gen. for W. Ian.; Sir Kts. J. K. Smith, M.P.S.; J. R. Goepel, V.; H. M. Molyneux, S.G.; R. Washington, H.P.; D. W. Winstanley and H. Nelson, Stewards; E. Hughes, O.; W. Doyle and T. Clark, Prefects; J. Wood, T.; J. E. Jackson, A.; J. Skeaf, Org.; W. Crane, H.; and J. Lloyd, Hague, Johnson, A. Pickup, Jarvis, Scott, Morgan, R. Pearson, G. H. Turner, Mawson, Cron, &c. The different lodges in the town were well represented, and amongst the Masters, officers, and brethren were Bros. G. Dyke, R. Morley, J. Macbeth, G. Rigby Smith, J. Sellars, E. Dutch, J. Clegg, R. R. Marter, W. H. Lee, T. D. Fenner, Butterfield, E. Friend, Newton, Pierpoint, Oakchott, J. Jones, Beasley, Ashmore, Lyall, Pierce, H. Pearson, Ridley, C. Leighton, &c. The orders of the Knights Templar, Rose Croix, and Royal Arch were also represented.

The music was supplied by the band of Bro. G. W. Phillips, and was all that could be desired. Bro. Molyneux officiated as Master of Ceremonies, and the refreshment department was under the care of Bro. Vines, of the Canton Hotel, whose catering gave general satisfaction. The Stewards, as a body, fulfilled their duties in a manner which contributed greatly to the success of the ball. Bro. Turner, Hon. Secretary, by his indefatigable exertions in connection with the whole arrangements, secured its complete success, and the result will doubtless be a substantial addition to the funds of a most deserving institution.

MASONIC FUNERAL AT HOLYHEAD.

The Lodge of St Cybi, No. 597, held an emergency meeting on the morning of the 22nd Dec., 1871, on the mournful occasion of the funeral of Bro. Samuel Owen Williams, solicitor, of Holyhead. After opening the lodge, the W.M. read the special dispensation, which had been obtained from the R.W.P.G.M., Sir W. Wyn, to form a Masonic procession in honour of, and as a token of respect to, the departed brother, who, during his short residence in this town, had won the esteem and affection, not only of the brethren of his lodge, but also of the public generally. There were present: Bros. John Peters, W.M.; J. Ll. Griffith, W.M.-elect; W. Riva, P.S.W.; William Lewis, J.W.; Owen R. Ellis, Sec.; John Ellis, S.D.; Dr. Owen Williams, J.D.; Owen W. Jones, Chaplain; Wm. Evans, Steward; James Lloyd, I.G.; Samuel Hughes, O.G.; visiting Bro. William Jones; and a goodly number of the brethren—all in Masonic clothing, with the signs of mourning suitable to the occasion. The procession having been formed, it proceeded from the Marine Hotel to the house of the deceased brother, and led the van from thence to the railway-station. The hearse came next, following which was a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, all eager to show their last tribute of respect. After depositing the coffin in the carriage at the railway station, the brethren returned in the most excellent order to the lodge-room, to complete the Masonic duties of the day. The deceased brother was the son of John Williams, Esq., Bodafon, Llandudno, and about 30 years of age.

NOTICE.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

BROAD—GITTINGS.—On the 5th instant, at St. Mark's, New Brompton, near Chatham, by the Rev. A. Willis, vicar, Bishop-designate of Honolulu, Bro. Geo. Broad, Lodge of Benevolence, 184, to Emma, third daughter of Capt. Gittings, R.N., Gillingham, Kent.

DEATH.

MARTIN.—On 10th inst., at Clyde House, Netherfield-road, Liverpool, aged nine years, Emily Alice, second daughter of Bro. R. K. Martin, Temple Lodge, 1094, and Treasurer of Mariners' Lodge, 249. (Friends will please accept this intimation.)

All communications for THE FREEMASON should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

THE FREEMASON is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

MANITOBA.

It may safely be asserted, without presumption, that Freemasonry treads in the footsteps of civilization. Wherever the presence of man is found, whether it be in the ice-bound regions of the frigid zone, or on the burning coasts of Africa, after the log-hut which serves the settler as a home, comes the lodge-room, consecrated to the spirit of fraternity and love. We have heard of lodges on board ship before now—although, possibly, none exist at the present day—and can readily comprehend the solace which Masonic intercommunion must have afforded to the brave sons of Neptune in the olden time, when cruising from shore to shore was not so speedily effected as it is in these days of steam propulsion. But, even if naval lodges no longer exist, ample compensation is found in the fact that, in places which were trackless wastes but a few years ago, there are now flourishing branches of our Frater-

nity; that in lands, like Japan, formerly inaccessible to the advances of commercial enterprise, the voice of civilization is now heard, and the principles of Freemasonry are being rapidly diffused.

In reviewing these gratifying results, we are satisfied that none will ascribe the assertion either to egotism or to arrogance, if we record our opinion that British Freemasons may reasonably indulge in the pleasing reflection that much of the Masonic progress is clearly attributable to the sons of the "old country." Nearly every Grand Lodge in Europe has derived its existence from the Grand Lodges in London and Edinburgh, and our American brethren will be the first to acknowledge that the powerful Masonic organizations which flourish at present in the States are proud to trace their origin to the same source. Wherever the English flag is unfurled, wherever the pioneers of a British colony congregate, the banner of the Masonic Order is, sooner or later, sure to wave; and one of the most recent examples of this curious, but undoubted fact, deserves, we conceive, something more than a passing tribute, inasmuch as it evinces the virtues of zeal and perseverance to a remarkable degree. It is known to our readers that the "Dominion of Canada" now comprises all the British possessions in North America, with one or two exceptions, to which it is unnecessary to allude. Besides the maritime provinces, British Columbia, and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the vast territory formerly under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company now forms an integral part of the Dominion. This enormous district is called "Manitoba," and, until quite recently, was nothing but a "happy hunting-ground" for trappers and other agents of the Company. That some attempt had been made to colonise it was evident some time ago, when an insurrectionary movement occurred at the Red River settlement; but English Freemasons are, perhaps, scarcely prepared for the intelligence that the population has, since that period, increased so rapidly as to necessitate the formation of several Masonic lodges in the province. Such, however, is the case, and we are indebted to the very lucid and complete "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada for 1871" for much interesting information on the subject. The Rev. Richard Stuart Patterson, Deputy District Grand Master of the province, seems to have proved himself a true Masonic missionary, and from his narrative we glean the following items of intelligence: The first lodge named in Bro. Patterson's report is called "Prince Rupert's," now 240 on the register of Canada. This lodge commenced work at Winnipeg about the latter end of December, 1870, and "has been enabled to procure suitable furniture and regalia." The brethren contemplate building a Masonic Hall, and the utmost harmony has prevailed in the lodge since its formation. The "Lisgar" Lodge meets at Lower Fort Garry, and the brethren

were fortunate enough to secure all the valuable lodge fittings, furniture, and regalia of the late Northern Light Lodge, formerly held under the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. The "International" Lodge has been opened at North Pembina, but has not yet been enabled to obtain a suitable room for lodge purposes—the reason assigned being, that, until the international boundary line between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains is ascertained, there is no possibility of houses being built on the Canadian side. At present, the Canadian Custom House and the Hudson Bay Fort are claimed by the Americans to be within the limits of their territory. The American brethren located in and near Pembina, however, have promised to assist the new lodge in every possible way, and there is every reason to believe in its permanency and success.

Bro. Patterson also delivered a dispensation for the establishment of the "Assinibonic" Lodge, at Portage la Prairie, and several meetings have been held by the founders for instruction in the work. The greatest harmony appears to prevail amongst the brethren of the new Masonic province, and we cannot refrain from tendering our hearty congratulations to the Grand Lodge of Canada upon the vigorous nature of its youngest offshoot. The introduction of Masonic lodges into those wild and formerly desolate regions cannot fail to prove of incalculable benefit to the inhabitants. The habits of order which are engendered, and the principles of morality which are strengthened, by a faithful adherence to the Craft, must eventually lighten the mass of the rude population, and soften and humanise their manners. We welcome these latest additions to the Masonic flock with feelings of no ordinary interest, and, in the name of the Freemasons of the British Islands, we heartily wish every success to the pioneers of Freemasonry in Manitoba.

LORD CARNARVON'S HEALTH.—We are glad to learn from our Newbury Correspondent, that it is now hoped at Highclere Castle that Lord Carnarvon's convalescence is established.

BRO. M. DIOSY, W.M. Polish National Lodge, has recently been honoured with the appointment, by Prince Metternich, as sole agent to the trade for the sale of the world-wide celebrated Schloss Johannisberg Cabinet Wines. In spite of the general cry for cheap, cheap wines, which by-the-way, has inundated us with much that is cheap and nasty, the taste for what is really excellent has, thank heaven, not yet died out amongst us.

FALMOUTH.—On Friday se'nnight, a party of "unattached" Masons, under the presidency of the Mayor of Falmouth, Bro. W. H. Lean, dined at the Greenbank Hotel, to celebrate the festival of St. John. Although strongly urged by the principal officers, Bro. Augustus Smith, the Provincial Grand Master, declines the establishment of a second lodge in Falmouth, and as there is a pretty numerous and respectable body of Masons here who will not have any connection with the present lodge, Masonic matters here have been for some time past in an unsatisfactory state, and "brotherly love" appears to be at a discount.

Multum in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

THE GRAND M.M.M.

If it would not be considered presumptuous on my part, I should like to add a little to the observations of the Grand Mark Master respecting the recognition of the Mark Grand Lodge.

Not only is his authority as Grand Master recognised by the Grand Chapters of Ireland, Canada, Pennsylvania, and Iowa, but, in England, all the Grand Bodies (excepting those pertaining to Craft Masonry, under which Mark Masonry should *not* be placed) recognise the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, and, thereby, the Grand Master's authority as the head of Mark Masonry in England. These bodies are the "Knights Templar," the "Red Cross of Rome and Constantine," and the "Ancient and Accepted Rite."

In common with many Masons who have given attention to historical Freemasonry, I regret exceedingly the withdrawal of support from the Grand Chapter of Scotland. I say *withdrawal*, because formerly the certificates of the Mark Grand Lodge were recognised. However, I believe that ere long that influential body will hold out the right hand of fellowship.

W. J. HUGHAN.

MARK AND ROYAL ARCH.

I am not going to continue the discussion with Bro. W. P. Buchan. His silence as to the origin of the G.C. of Scotland "speaks volumes." I will leave it to the G.L. and G.C. of Scotland to settle with Bro. Buchan whether they or he are right as to the Mark degree having been "wrought long before 1736." The former declared that this was so in 1858, the latter in 1864. If they were wrong in these deliverances, there is the more need for them to mind their own affairs, and leave English Mark Masters to mind their's in peace.

What Bro. Buchan appears to me to lose sight of is this—that modern Masonry, if it is anything superior to Odd Fellows or Ancient Druids, is a clothing in allegory and ceremonial of a certain number of facts which had their existence among the operative Freemasons of old. As at present existing, our ceremonial cannot be proved to have the slightest connection with the operative lodges. Who for a moment believes that William of Wykeham or Sir C. Wren could now work his way into a modern lodge? An Entered Apprentice and a Fellow Craft were facts—the Master of a lodge was a great reality, so was a Mason's Mark. The modern Master Mason, and the modern R.A. Mason, had no existence at all, and these testify to no operative fact or truth whatever; and therefore for a R.A. Mason to claim jurisdiction over the Mark degree as part of his system, is an anachronism. That such a modern continuance as the Arch should clutch hard at an antique relic like the Mark, is natural enough. It is equally natural that Mark Masters should decline to allow the pure stream of their immemorial antiquity to be muddled and muddled by the inventions of 1740.

AN ENGLISH MARK MASTER.

PROV. GRAND LODGES IN SCOTLAND.

Bro. Paton has certainly got his fellow in "J. W.," page 25—only, whereas the former's remarks at page 789 show that the writer is mistaken, those of the latter, at page 25, not only show his mistake, but

also prove it! Poor man, he has got himself stuck up upon some imaginary pinnacle, from which, with the supremest contempt, he looks down upon other poor sublunary mortals as "old fogies" and "simple-minded brethren;" but, alas! for the mutability of human affairs, no sooner does he give utterance to his grand Quixotic resolve, "J. W." to the rescue! than his pedestal dissolves from under him, and he is left kicking his heels in the gutter, keeping time to the music, with "Scottish Provincial Grand Officers *must* be *de facto* Masters and Wardens of lodges in the province."

The absurdity of this is shown by the very law which "J. W." quotes, viz., cap. xiii., sec. 2, which tells us that the Prov. G.M., with all the office-bearers and the Masters and Wardens, shall form each Provincial Grand Lodge. Now, the conjunctions "with" and "and" show us that the Masters and Wardens are simply *part* of Prov. Grand Lodge, and that the office-bearers and the Prov. G.M. are the other portions of it. Further, as the representative of Grand Lodge, it is right that the P.G.M. should neither require to be himself the Master of a lodge, nor that he should be forced to take his officers only from the *de facto* Masters and Wardens, for, as it is the duty of the P.G.M. and his officers to oversee the Masters and Wardens, and to see that they do their duty, greater independence and propriety is secured by not appointing men to watch themselves. Consequently, Grand Lodge Laws very sensibly do *not* require the P.G.M. and the officers of a Prov. Grand Lodge to be *de facto* either Master or Warden of any lodge. They simply require them to be *Master Masons* in connection with the province, as shown at page 801, by Bros. D. Murray Lyon and "Max," as well as by myself.

In conclusion, I recommend "J. W." to peruse the concluding remarks of scene 2, act iv., of Shakespeare's "Much ado about Nothing." GLASGUENSIS.

Time does not permit me, even if inclination did, to reiterate for the special benefit of Bro. C. I. Paton and J. W. the arguments which ten years ago I addressed to Grand Lodge in vindication of the eligibility of any Master Mason to hold office in a Prov. Grand Lodge within whose bounds he is resident. I therefore content myself with quoting the deliverance of Grand Lodge, which settles the fact in dispute:—

Grand Committee, January 31, 1862.—Bro. Alexander Hay in the chair.—The Convener of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the communication received from Bro. Murray Lyon in regard to the interpretation put on Grand Lodge Laws by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire at a meeting thereof on 24th December last, held for the election and installation of Office-bearers, keeping in view also the interpretation put on Grand Lodge Laws in the report of a former Sub-Committee, submitted to the Grand Committee on 5th June, 1860, stated that said Sub-Committee had met and fully considered the matter, but had differed in opinion. Whereupon a full discussion of the subject was gone into by the present meeting, at the conclusion thereof Bro. Mann moved, seconded by Bro. Skirving—"That with reference to the communication from Bro. Murray Lyon, styling himself Provincial Junior Grand Warden of Ayrshire, complaining that his appointment as such, under commission from the Provincial Grand Master of that province, had not been given effect to, and to the report of the Sub-Committee referred to in minutes of Grand Committee of 5th June, 1860,—[*Vide* Grand Lodge Reporter, No. IV., pp. 111-12]—

the Grand Committee are of opinion that the interpretation put upon the Laws of Grand Lodge by that report, to the effect that office-bearers, to be eligible for appointment in Prov. Grand Lodges, must be Masters or Wardens of lodges in the province, is founded on a misconception, and that no other qualification is necessary than that—'All of them must be Master Masons on the roll of Grand Lodge, members of lodges within the province, and resident in the district for the greater part of the year.'—*Grand Lodge Laws*, cap. XIII. sec. 3.

A counter-motion was proposed by Bro. Mackersy, seconded by Bro. Law, to the effect that the matter be left to the determination of Grand Lodge. On a vote being taken Bro. Mann's motion was carried by seven to four.

"*Grand Lodge, February 3, 1862.*—The Most Worshipful the Grand Master (Duke of Athole) occupying the Throne—A Petition and Complaint from Bro. David Murray Lyon, Provincial Grand Junior Warden of Ayrshire, and Report of Grand Committee in relation thereto, was taken into consideration, when after observations from the Depute Grand Master, the following Resolution was moved by Bro. Lindsay Mackersy, seconded by the Depute Grand Master (J. Whyte-Melville), and unanimously carried:—

"Finds, that on a sound interpretation of the Laws of Grand Lodge, a Provincial Grand Master has power to appoint by Commission from time to time, a Provincial Grand Depute and a substitute Master, two Wardens, a Secretary, and Chaplain, all of whom must be Master Masons, having a residence in the Province, but not necessarily Masters or Wardens of lodges within the Province: Therefore sustains the Appeal of Bro. David Murray Lyon, and reverse the Finding of Grand Committee of date 5th June 1860, and that of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire founded thereon, and remit to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire, with instructions to receive and instal Bro. David Murray Lyon as Provincial Junior Grand Warden of Ayrshire, should his Commission be in all other respects regular."

The Commission in my favour, which was issued by Sir James Fergusson, Bart. (now Governor of South Australia), P.G.M. of Ayrshire, was subsequently presented to the Provincial Grand Lodge, and I was installed into office.

D. MURRAY LYON.

BRO. W. J. HUGHAN, of Truro, Cornwall, will be very glad to hear from any brethren who possess, or know of, minutes of lodges, or copies of M.S. Constitutions, of an older date than A.D. 1720. Our well-known and highly-esteemed Brother is now engaged in preparing another work for the press, which we believe will pay especial attention to the M.S. Constitutions of the Freemasons, and has in his possession several copies of these ancient and valuable documents, which he will publish for the first time. He is particularly anxious to have every information obtainable with respect to these manuscripts in the possession of lodges and brethren, as soon as possible.

THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL BOARD.—The Non-conformists of Liverpool held a conference lately to consider the advisability of recommending a candidate, holding their views on certain questions of grants, &c., to fill the vacancy at the School Board caused by the death of Mr. Eden, a local solicitor, and a member of the Church of England. Ultimately the conference decided to recommend no special candidate, leaving the body to act as individuals thought best.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The monthly meeting of the General Committee of the above Institution was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

Present: Bros. C. C. Dumas (in the chair), J. Hervey, B. Head, J. Symonds, A. Perkins, E. H. Patten, F. Walters, F. Adlard, G. Bolton, H. W. Hemsworth, N. Wingfield, J. R. Sheen, H. M. Levy, T. Cubitt, L. Stean, and W. H. Farnfield (Secretary).

The minutes of previous meetings were read and confirmed. The deaths of two annuitants were announced. Seven males and five females were added to the list of applicants seeking to be placed on the Annuity Fund; one application was dismissed.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

We cordially recommend this Charity to the consideration of our readers, as being worthy of their support. None but those really deserving and in need of assistance can be placed on the Fund, there being a wise rule precluding all who have a certain income from participating in its benefits. We think it is to be regretted that a similar rule has not been adopted in our other Charities, as it would have the effect of reducing the number of applicants, and of securing the admission of the more necessitous cases. We note another arrangement in this Institution that does not obtain in either of the others, viz.: If a lodge gives its £50 in the name of any officer, that or any other amount does not entitle that lodge to be represented at the Committee meetings. Now this, in our opinion, is one of several rules which prevent the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution from being supported as it ought and would be were more advantages given to subscribers.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

The Quarterly General Court of this Institution was held on Monday, the 15th inst., at Freemasons' Hall. There were present: Bros. John Symonds, V.P. (in the chair); R. Spencer, V.P.; F. Walters, V.P.; W. Roebuck, A. L. Dussek, F. Adlard, H. Massey, and Frederick Binckes, the Secretary, who read the minutes of the previous court, which were unanimously confirmed.

The following recommendations from the General Committee were unanimously adopted:—

1. To approve the list of 60 candidates to be submitted for election at the Quarterly General Court on 15th April next.

2. That an additional vacancy be declared by the removal of a boy, owing to confirmed ill-health.

3. That the number of boys to be educated and maintained be increased from 110 to 112.

4. That, in consideration of the Lodge of Bathurst, Africa, having ceased to meet, and there being no other lodge within 700 miles of his residence to which the late Bro. Evans could subscribe, the General Committee be authorised to take the petition in behalf of his son into consideration, notwithstanding his not having subscribed to a lodge for the stipulated period.

Although the numbers are increased from 110 to 112, there will be but 17 to be elected out of the 60 candidates on the list.

The debt of the Institution is now practically reduced to £5,000. Combined effort at the next festival, on March 13th, might, without difficulty, remove it entirely.

All business having been disposed of, the usual vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

MASONIC FESTIVAL AT CHESTER.

On Monday last, the celebration of the festival of St. John was held by the brethren of the Lodge of Independence, No. 721, at the Bars' Hotel, where the ceremony of installing Bro. John Larden Sellers, *M.D.*, as W.M. for the year was performed in a most effective manner by Bro. R. W. Worrall, P.M., who also delivered the charges most impressively to the following officers elected by the W.M.: Bros. Thomas, S.W.; Dennis, J.W.; Johnson, S.D.; McMillan (by deputy), J.D.; Beresford, I.G.; Williams, Tyler.

After the ceremony of installation, Bro. Worrall, P.M., in a neat and appropriate speech, presented Secretary Bro. Heney Allsop with a beautiful timepiece (voted from the lodge funds) as a slight acknowledgment of his valuable gratuitous services as Secretary of Lodge 721 for some years. This gift was supplemented by another, consisting of ten handsomely-bound volumes of Chambers's Encyclopedia, subscribed for by members of the lodge, and obtained through the active exertions of Bros. J. Jones and Cunnah.

After the lodge had been closed in due form, the brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. A. C. Lockwood, at the Hop Pole Hotel, and which was attended by about fifty brethren. The W.M. presided, and was supported by the following brethren, members and visitors to the lodge: Bros. Councillor Dickson, 721; J. Jones, 594 (Liverpool); Williams, W.M. 425; Salmon, W.M.-elect 425; Platt, P.P.G.W., 537; McHastie, 425; Hunt, P.M. 425; Hignett, W.M. 537; Taylor, *M.D.*, 425; Willcox, 425; Dr. Davidson, 721; J. McEvoy, I.P.M. 721; J. Huxley, 425; J. Lloyd, 597 (Holyhead); Venables Williams (P.M.), P. Williams, Rhyl, Ellis, Cunnah, Hurden, J. Glyn Jones, and Captain Jones, 721; Evan Jones, 597 and 721; &c.

The W.M. (Bro. Sellers) then proposed the following toasts: "The Queen;" "The Prince of Wales, Past Grand Master of England," which was followed by a song adapted for the occasion by Bro. Evan Jones; "The Right Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, M.W.G.M. of England," song, "Tubal Cain;" "Lord de Tabley, P.G.M. of Cheshire;" "The W.M. 721," by the I.P.M., Bro. McEvoy; and "The Visitors," coupled with the name of Bro. J. Williams, W.M. 425, who, in responding, expressed his gratification, and the pleasure it always gave him in visiting Lodge 721, and expressed a hope that the brethren of that lodge would return the compliment; indeed, it would give him and his brother officers an opportunity of uniting more closely with the brethren of that lodge, if they would visit them oftener. He promised them a hearty reception.

Bro. Salmon, W.M.-elect 425, responded to the same effect.

The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Installing Master, Bro. Worrall," which was received with Masonic honours.

Bro. Worrall, in responding to the toast, said: Although I am a member of another lodge in this city, I can never forget my connection with my mother lodge 721, and as long as I am able, it will give me the greatest pleasure to render my humble assistance in furthering the good cause.

"The Health of the I.P.M.," was next given and responded to by Bro. J. McEvoy.

Bro. Allsop then returned thanks in suitable terms for the handsome presents.

Bro. Platt's name was mentioned in connection with the toast of "The Charities," when he gave a very interesting account of those connected with Cheshire, mentioning, especially, the great assistance rendered by Lodges 605 and 721.

Then followed "The Officers of the Lodge," responded to by Bro. Thomas, S.W.

Bro. Williams, 425, gave "The Town and Trade of Chester," responded to by the ex-Mayor, Bro. Dickson; and, lastly, "All poor and distressed Masons."

The songs of the evening were ably given by

Messrs. Bell and Bates, of the Chester Cathedral Choir, who were specially engaged for the occasion.

The brethren separated at an early hour, well pleased with the rich and varied repast prepared for them by Bro. A. Carden Lockwood.

MASONIC BALL AT NEWBURY.

The triumph of two years ago encouraged the Freemasons of the town to give another ball, which came off on Friday evening last week, at the Town Hall, and although not quite so numerous attended, everything connected with the arrangements of the affair, and the pleasure of the company were most satisfactory, a result contributed in no small degree by the activity of the committee and their Hon. Secretary, Bro. G. J. Cosburn, and also the obliging attention of the M.C.'s of the evening, Messrs. J. Bance and Boyer. The falling off in numbers was to be accounted for by domestic bereavement, which prevented members of several families from attending. The ball room was tastefully adorned by Mr. G. Boyer, whose attachment to the Craft no doubt assisted his technical knowledge in adapting the decorations to the nature of the gathering. The whole length of the room was appropriated to the purposes of the ball. At the east end was hung the Masonic motto, "*Audi videt tace*," which, on this occasion, would possibly bear a more general than particular application. Festoons of evergreens and flowers looped with blue silver, and white rosettes were carried round the room, pendant from which were Masonic emblems and mottoes. The windows were filled in with handsome candelabra, in the recesses between each were consol glasses in elegant frames. The band occupied an orchestra at the west end of the room, and seats were carried round the room. The hall landing was converted into a saloon for refreshments, and the police station was turned into a reception room for gentlemen. An elegant supper was laid out with much taste in the Council Chamber, this most important department being entrusted to Mr. and Mrs. Balding, whose unremitting attentions to the company gave the utmost satisfaction. Dancing commenced about 10 to the strains of the band of the 1st Life Guards, the *carte de danse* containing an admirable selection of popular music, adding much to the spirit of the gathering, which broke up as the small hours of the morning began to wane.

The company, which numbered about 100, included the following:—Mr. Walter Arundell, Miss Balding, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Aveling, Mr. Applegate, Bro. G. Boyer, P.M., P.P.G.P., Mrs. G. Boyer, Miss M. Boyer, Miss M. A. Boyer, Miss Ward, Miss Berris, Miss Batchelour, Bro. J. Bance, J.W., Miss Bance, Mr. W. and Mrs. Bance, Miss Brooks, Bro. W. C. Bland, P.M., P.P.G.J.W., Bro. Burns, S.W., Mr. R. Balding, Mr. Brewer, Bro. F. W. Beckinham, I.G., Miss Bristow, Mr. and Miss Biddis, Mr. H. Bartholomew, Miss Ward, Miss J. Ward, Bro. G. J. Cosburn, Mrs. Cosburn, Bro. W. H. Cave, P.M., P.P.G. Reg., Mrs. R. Martin, Mr. C. J. Childs, Mr. R. Canning, Bro. Durrant (Maidenhead) and the Misses Durrant (2), Mrs. A. Roake, Miss Roake, Miss A. Roake, Mr. H. Davis, Mrs. F. Davis, Miss Darling, Mr. A. T. Davis, Bro. T. Deller, Sec., Mr. F. E. Frampton, Mr. and Miss Ferris, Mr. Goulter, Bro. F. G. Hall, P.G.A.D.C., Mr. H. Hanington, Miss Ward, Mr. G. Hunt, Mr. S. G. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr. Hitchcock, Bro. Johnston, Mrs. and Miss Johnston, Mr. C. Jackson, Bro. Knight, Bro. W. W. King, P.P.G.S.D., Miss E. King, Mr. Legg, Miss Bates, Mr. Norrington, Bro. R. Newton, Mr. Owen, Bro. Plenty, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. E. Parker, Miss Trendell, Miss E. Parker, Bro. R. A. Ryott, Mr. S. Ryott, Miss Ryott, Bro. Ravenor, S.D., Mrs. Ravenor, Bro. Stradling, Mrs. Stradling, Mr. Twitchen, Miss Thomson, Bro. W. H. Webster, Mr. J. C. Free, Miss Lewin, Miss Wragg, Miss Fidler, Bro. Liddiard, Bro. M. Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. S. White, Mr. White, Mr. Ward, Mr. W. Wilson, Bro. G. Wheeler, Miss Day.—*Newbury Weekly News*.

SCOTLAND.

CIRCULAR from the GRAND MASTER MASON of SCOTLAND, to the MEMBERS of the GRAND LODGE.

Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.

R. W. SIR,

The following Notice of Motion was tabled at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, on 6th November, 1871, viz. :—

Moved by the M.W. the Grand Master the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosslyn, and seconded by Bro. Wm. Mann, R.W. Senior Grand Warden, "That it is desirable that a project for the gradual extinction of the Grand Lodge Debt, the Augmentation and Establishment of the Fund of Benevolence on a more permanent footing, and the Building Lodge Rooms for the assembling of the brethren throughout the Provinces, be taken into consideration at the next Quarterly Communication.

"N.B.—The particulars of the project will be printed and transmitted to the various lodges and Provincial Grand Masters in sufficient time to afford them the fullest information before the next Quarterly Communication."

In reference to the foregoing motion, I have to submit an explanation of the method by which it is proposed to accomplish the objects in view. In regard to—

1. *Grand Lodge Debt.*—This has been incurred by the erection of Freemasons' Hall, &c., for the benefit of the Scottish Craft at large, and, at the time it was incurred, it was anticipated that it would speedily be reduced and worked off. These hopes have been disappointed, and as a result the Grand Lodge is very much hindered in its progress and usefulness by this debt, and a very large sum of money, which might be used for benevolent purposes, is annually expended in payment of interest. It is therefore most desirable for the credit and welfare of the Grand Lodge, and the best interests of the entire Scottish Craft, that a strenuous effort be made to extinguish this heavy burden.

2. *Fund of Benevolence.*—This excellent scheme was instituted in 1846, and has, under the regulations then made, well served its purpose. It cannot, however, be denied that whilst standing before the world as an essentially Benevolent Society, the Grand Lodge takes but a very inferior position amongst the Charitable Institutions of Scotland, and considering the extension of the Craft and the many necessitous brethren and their families requiring aid and assistance, it is well worthy of the lodges throughout Scotland to band themselves together for the extension and enlargement of the General Scheme of Scottish Masonic Benevolence.

3. *Lodge Halls throughout the Provinces.*—Experience has taught the lesson that lodges meeting in Halls of their own, prosper more and discharge the duties of Masonry better, than those which are obliged to meet in Hotels and Taverns, and when this is so generally recognised and allowed on all hands, little need be said to advocate a project which proposes by degrees to supply this acknowledged want.

It has long been considered desirable that some bond of union should exist between the members of daughter lodges under the Scottish Constitution and the respective lodges to which such members belong, connecting each lodge with its members more closely than at present. In lodges holding under the English Constitution this is done by subjecting each member to an annual payment to his lodge, and in many cases these annual payments are of considerable amount. It is proposed to raise the funds required for the objects referred to by a similar method, but confining the annual payments to a sum so trifling as to be hardly felt by individual brethren. It is believed a sum of *twopence per month*, or 2s. per annum, contributed by each

brother, will enable the Grand Lodge to proceed to carry into effect the objects proposed.

There are at present on the Grand Lodge Roll, in good working order, 387 lodges.

It has been found on a careful estimate, that of these lodges there are members on their respective Rolls, who are interested in Freemasonry, as follows, viz. :—

6 having	200	Members	.....	1,200
121	"	100	"	.....
167	"	50	"	.....
73	"	30	"	.....
20	"	15	"	.....
				300
387				24,140

From this it will be observed that a contribution of 2d. per month from each brother would yield an annual revenue of £2,414.

This amount may be raised through the ordinary Masonic organisation of lodges, and to a certain extent may be considered compulsory, but I should indeed be disappointed if a very considerable sum could not be added to it by the voluntary subscription and annual donations of individual members of the Craft who are interested in the welfare of the Order.

The allocation of the income to be thus obtained, to the different objects above referred to, it is intended to leave to the disposal and discretion, from time to time, of the Grand Lodge.

It has further occurred to me that something might be done towards improving the financial position of the Grand Lodge by reducing the expenditure incurred in the management of its affairs.

It is impossible for any one at all conversant with these affairs not to perceive that the duties might be performed by fewer officials at considerably less cost. At present the business is managed by a Grand Secretary at a salary of £315, and a Grand Clerk at a salary of £210—together, £525.

Now the labour, although no doubt considerable, is not of such a character as to require the services of both of these officials, and therefore, with every regard to the claims of these gentlemen, I propose to consolidate these offices, and to assign £325 a-year to a Grand Secretary, in full for his own services and those of any clerk he may require in the management of the business, by which a saving of £200 per annum would be effected, and I am convinced the efficiency of the office would be in no degree impaired.

I trust that the Masters of lodges, as well as individual brethren, will take this matter into consideration, and lend their zealous support towards carrying the scheme into practical effect.

I remain, R.W. Sir, yours fraternally,
ROSSLYN,
Grand Master.

MARK MASONRY.—On Monday se'nnight, at the meeting of the Freeman Lodge of Mark Master Masons, Mr. George Steele Golding was unanimously elected Worshipful Master of the lodge for the ensuing twelve months. At the next meeting he will be installed, when Bro. F. Binckes, of London, and several of the officers of the Grand Lodge of England and other leading members of the Craft from various parts of East Anglia are expected to be present.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

"MORE than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physician as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

[With a view to increase the circulation, and consequently the usefulness, of THE FREEMASON, it is suggested that Lodges, &c., desiring reports to appear in the paper, should take a certain number of copies in proportion to the space required for the report.]

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

Bedford Lodge, No. 157.—At the Freemasons' Hall, on the 12th inst., the installation meeting was held. There were present: Bros. J. Hills, W.M.; W. Holland, S.W.; J. Brander, S.D.; Briggs, J.D.; Levander, P.M., Treas.; S. Hills, P.M., Sec.; Millis, G. Brown, J. Smith, and T. Cubitt, P.M.'s; &c. Bro. J. Hills, W.M., opened the lodge. After the minutes had been unanimously confirmed, and Bro. Pollard (49) unanimously elected a joining member, Bro. George Brown, P.M., installed Bro. William Holland, W.M. The officers appointed are Bros. J. Brander, S.W.; Briggs, J.W.; Levander, P.M., Treas.; S. Hills, P.M., Sec.; L. Drew, S.D.; Selby, J.D.; Pollard, I.G.; and Longstaff, Tyler. A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. G. Brown, P.M., for the able manner in which he performed the installation ceremony. The usual five-guinea P.M.'s jewel was voted to Bro. J. Hills, I.P.M., when the lodge was closed, and a banquet was served. Visitors: Bros. E. Coste, P.M. 9; J. Goode, 49; F. Walters, P.M. 73; H. Jagar, P.M. 453; G. Motion, 453; G. Ayres, P.M. 112; W. Smeed, P.M. 946; J. Smith; &c.

Lodge of Joppa, No. 188.—On the 1st inst., this lodge held their monthly meeting at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate. Bros. M. Alexander, W.M.; Berhowitz, S.W., W.M.-elect; Hunt, J.W.; Roberts, S.D.; Nathan, J.D.; Hudson, I.G.; P.M.'s Ahrends, Alexander, Levy, Abrahams, Phillips, and about ninety brethren, were present, besides numerous visiting brethren, amongst whom we noticed Bros. Dyke Clarke, Deputy G. Master of Turkey; Rev. Mr. Wilson; P. Beyfur, late P.M. and President of the Joppa Benevolent Fund; Barnett, W.M.; Harris, 209; Loewenstark, Dobson, Harris, and last, not least, Lazarus, P.P.G.W. The lodge being opened in a manner which we only can witness at the Lodge of Joppa, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which Bros. Aloof Pott, Blott, and Meyers were introduced as candidates for the second degree, and after the usual questions, they were solemnly passed to that degree. Next came the raising of Bros. Rossner, Jacobs, and Wright, and by five o'clock the W.M. initiated Messrs. Julius Bernstein, Frederick Bernstein, W. Beck, John Fawcett, and Thos. Miller. After such an amount of business, one would have thought the W.M. had done his duty for the evening, but, to the astonishment of all, at half-past six o'clock, he began to instal his successor, Bro. Berhowitz, as W.M., and he did this, not only to the satisfaction of his numerous friends, but even to his opponents—the latter feeling the wrong they had done him (Bro. Alexander), in opposing his election, so keenly that they moved that the lodge head a subscription for a testimonial to him on his retiring, which was carried with acclamation. In the course of the evening a large amount was subscribed amongst the brethren, which will be presented at next meeting. At half-past seven the brethren adjourned to the banquet-hall, where 110 sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Grace was first said in Hebrew by the W.M., followed by the S.W. in English. The W.M. proposed the usual loyal toast, "The Queen and Craft;" also, "The M.W. Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon," and "The Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon," which were heartily responded to.—At the next toast, "The Past Grand Masters, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," the W.M. took the opportunity of reminding the brethren that the Lodge of Joppa was the first lodge in the kingdom which offered prayer for the speedy recovery of his Royal Highness. The Lord of Grace had listened to the prayers of the country, the Craft, and the whole inhabitants of the globe, and he was glad to inform the brethren, according to all the latest bulletins, his Royal Highness is steadily recovering. Let us, therefore, now, offer our thanks to the Lord of Mercy for the grace given to the country and the Craft. He further said that, on consideration, we must be convinced, in spite of all medical art, there must be One to guide them; and let us trust that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will not overlook in future that the prayers of humanity, in churches, chapels, synagogues, mosques, &c., to the one God, in whatever form He may have been applied to, have done their utmost. And, next to the God of Grace, he had to thank his fellow-creatures for his recovery.—The toast of "The Visitors," was responded to by Bro. Dyke Clark, Deputy G.M. of

Turkey, who said that, being a P.M. of Europe, Asia, and Africa, he had many opportunities of doing good to all nations, in interpreting in eight different languages, in reconciling man with man, and nation with nation; but, if he learned one lesson, it was, that Freemasons were respected everywhere.—During the evening, Bro. Van Noorden conducted the musical entertainment, assisted by Misses Patty Laven and Ada Percival, and Mr. Wiga. The song, "Our Noble Prince is Safe," by Bro. Louis Emanuel, was charmingly sung by the artistes. Before the lodge was closed, we had the great pleasure of hearing the Secretary, Bro. Albert, P.M., read the report of the Joppa Benevolent Fund, from which it appears that, after assisting, in the course of the past year, a brother with £100, and several others with smaller sums, they still hold invested property worth £1,000 for the benefit of brethren who should be in need and found worthy of assistance. This closed the lodge in perfect harmony, a very comfortable evening having been spent.

PROVINCIAL.

TRURO.—*Lodge of Fortitude, No. 131.*—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., the members of this lodge assembled at their lodge-room, Quay-street, Truro, to celebrate the festival of St. John. The lodge was opened in due form by the W.M., Bro. T. L. Dorrington, and after the initiation of a candidate and the usual business had taken place, the installation of Bro. Alfred W. May, as W.M., for the ensuing year was proceeded with. The installation ceremony was very ably performed by Bro. R. John, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., and the following officers were appointed: Bro. T. L. Dorrington, I.P.M.; W. Middleton, S.W.; N. B. Bullen, J.W.; J. C. R. Crewes, S.D.; H. B. Bullocke, Chap.; T. Chirgwin, P.M., P.P.G.J.W., Treas.; E. Treleaven, Sec.; J. James, D.C.; Clarke, I.G.; Wellington and Nankivell, Stewards; Langdon, Tyler. The brethren then adjourned to Bro. Bray's, Red Lion Hotel, where a banquet of the choicest description was prepared. The chair was occupied by the W.M., Bro. May, the Senior and Junior Wardens, Bros. Middleton and Bullen, occupied their usual places. Such a gathering of distinguished Masons has not taken place for many years, there being present the R.W. the Prov. Grand Master, Bros. Augustus Smith, Sir F. M. Williams, *M.P.*, P.G.W. of England; Reginald Rogers, D.P.G.M.; W. H. Jenkins, P.P.G.S.W.; W. J. Hughan, P.P.G. Sec.; T. Solomon, P.P.G.S.W.; E. T. Carlyon, P.G. Sec.; J. Hele, P.G. Org.; T. Shum, P.P.G.S.W. of Somerset, Col. Hogg, *M.P.*; representatives from the Phoenix Lodge, Truro; Druids, Redruth; Boscawen, Chacewater; Tregullow, St. Day, &c., &c. The usual loyal and other toasts were given and ably responded to, that of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales meeting with an enthusiastic reception. Altogether the evening passed most pleasantly, and the gathering augurs well for the future prospects of this lodge and Masonry in the province.

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights, No. 148.*—The annual meeting of this old and flourishing lodge was held on Tuesday, December 26th. The W.M., Bro. W. Richardson, was supported by a large number of brethren. The lodge being opened in form, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Grime being a candidate for preferment, and having sustained his claim, was entrusted and subsequently passed. The chair was now taken by Bro. John Bowes, P. Prov. G. Reg. Cumberland and Westmorland, as Installing Master, when Bro. James Jackson, W.M.-elect, was duly presented and installed according to ancient custom. The thanks of the lodge was unanimously voted to Bro. Bowes, and after some other business, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, and spent a very enjoyable evening.

LANCASTER.—*Lodge of Fortitude, No. 281.*—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, 10th Jan., at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum. There were present: Bros. W. Hall, W.M.; J. D. Moore, G.S.B., I.P.M.; W. Heming, S.W.; Edward Airey, J.W.; E. Simpson, P.M. and Sec.; W. J. Sly, S.D.; John Harrison, J.D.; R. Taylor, I.G.; J. Stanley, as Tyler; R. Gregson, Steward; G. Kelland, P.M.; and others. After the usual business had been transacted, Bro. Moore proposed, and Bro. Simpson seconded, a donation of five guineas from the lodge funds to constitute the W.M. a Life Subscriber to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, which was carried unanimously. Bro. James Taylor, 1051, was unanimously elected a member of the lodge. A subscription book of the Hamer Testimonial was presented and directed to be left with the Secretary, and notice to be given to the members of the lodge that subscriptions would be received by him towards that object. There being no other business before the lodge, it was closed in due form. It was understood that, at the next regular meeting of the lodge, Bro. Dr. Moore would give a short lecture on "Masonic Clothing."

TAVISTOCK, CORNWALL.—*Bedford Lodge, No.*

282.—Bro. R. M. W. Webb was installed W.M. of this lodge on Wednesday, 10th inst., and he appointed the following as officers: Bros. E. Browning, I.P.M., S.W.; J. Walker, J.W.; J. Williams, Treas.; W. R. Northway, Sec.; J. H. Tonkin, S.D.; G. Rowe, J.D.; J. J. Daw, D.C.; B. B. S. Richards, Org.; S. D. Nicholls, I.G.; J. Shenale, S.S.; J. G. R. Harris, J.S.; W. L. Sampson, E. Handy, Tyler. The brethren subsequently adjourned to the Bedford Hotel, where a banquet was laid out before them by Bro. Northway. Among the visitors during the day were Bros. W. Derry Pearse, mayor of Launceston; Dr. Merrifield, Plymouth; P. D. Maddox, Launceston; Harvey, Browning, and Husson, Plymouth.

ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.—*Peace and Harmony Lodge, No. 496.*—On Tuesday week the annual meeting of this lodge was held by the brethren and was honoured by the presence of the following Provincial Grand Officers: Bros. the Rev. F. B. Puall, and E. Carlyon; among the visiting brethren were Bros. W. N. Abbot, W.M. 917; and F. B. Williams, 917. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, Bro. P. Giles vacated the chair in favour of Bro. B. Brokenshar, who, kindly consented to perform the ceremony of installation of W.M., which he did in his customary efficient manner. Bro. W. Giles being the one whom the brethren had selected to rule over them for the ensuing year, on the conclusion of the beautiful ceremony, appointed and invested his officers as follows: Bros. E. G. Dyke, P.P.G.O., S.W.; Charles Full, J.W.; Wm. Guy, P.M., Treas.; E. W. P. Kitt, Sec.; Joseph Grose, S.D.; Joseph Lewis, jun., J.D.; John Floyd, I.G.; H. Borrowes, Tyler. After business of ordinary routine, and Bro. W. Guy had consented to become Steward of the Annuity Fund, the brethren and visitors retired to refreshment, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. A pleasant evening was spent and the brethren separated at an early hour. This lodge will be honoured in the summer by the Provincial Grand Lodge being held in the town, when a large muster of brethren is anticipated.

DEVIZES, WILTSHIRE.—*Lodge of Fidelity, No. 663.*—The installation meeting was held at the Town-hall, Devizes, on the 9th instant, for the purpose of placing in the chair, for the second time, Bro. Joseph Burt, P.P.S.G.W. Wilts. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. T. G. O'Rielly, who, after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, resigned the chair to the V.W. Bro. Samuel Wittey, D.P.G.M. Wilts., by whom, assisted by Bro. R. de M. Lawson, P.S.G.W. Wilts., Bro. Burt was duly installed in the chair of K.S. The newly-installed W.M. afterwards appointed his officers as follows: Bros. T. G. O'Rielly, I.P.M.; F. V. Holloway, P.M. 663, P.P.S.G.D. Wilts., S.W.; J. H. Chandler, J.W.; Rev. T. F. T. Ravenshaw, P.M., P.G. Chap. England, P.P.G. Chap. Wilts., Chaplain; D. A. Gibbs, P.M., Treas.; William Nott, P.M., P.P.G. Reg. Wilts., Sec.; H. J. Ward, S.D.; T. B. Fox, J.D.; Thos. Waite, P.M., D.C.; John Marsh, I.G.; and J. Hayter and J. Philpott, Tylers. The V.W. Bro. Wittey then, on behalf of the members, presented to the W.M., Bro. Burt, a P.P.S.G. Warden's jewel in gold, which had been subscribed for by them as a token of their recognition of his services to the lodge (of which he was one of the founders) ever since its commencement, and more especially in the office of Treasurer, which he had held during the past ten years. The lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to the Crown Hotel, where there awaited them a banquet, provided in good style by Bro. Raymond, to which Bro. S. Watson Taylor, of Erlstoke Park, had, as usual, contributed a good supply of venison and game. The W.M. was supported by the officers and brethren of the lodge, and several visitors, including the V.W. Bro. Wittey, P.M., D.P.G.M. Wilts.; Bros. R. de M. Lawson, P.M., P.S.G.W. Wilts.; J. Kewey, P.M., P.P.J.G.W. Somerset; Rev. H. Richardson, Chap. 573; and others. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and after spending a pleasant evening, the brethren separated at an early hour.

WINDSOR.—*Windsor Castle Lodge, No. 771.*—This lodge held its annual election meeting at the Masonic Hall, Windsor, on Tuesday, January 9th. The W.M., Bro. John Fuller, was supported by Bros. A. B. Wall, S.W.; W. Neighbour, J.W.; Edward Grisbrook, S.D.; W. H. Bingham, J.D.; B. Natali, I.G.; and the following members, viz.: Bros. J. Devereux, S.P.M.; C. Holmes, P.M.; R. Martin, P.M.; C. Holden, Sec.; R. J. Lawton, T. E. Scott, H. Nicholson, W. H. Cutler, John Willett, R. Jeeves, H. Webber, A. Fox, &c., &c. The following visitors were present: Bros. G. H. Powell (P.M.), W. Binnie (S.W.), G. B. Aymore (J.D.), W. Bladen, J. H. S. Reed, P. Lovegrove, all of No. 209; and G. Mew, of No. 809, British Kaffaria. The lodge having been duly opened, the minutes of the previous meeting were read. The election of Bro. James Stevens, P.M. of the Macdonald Lodge, as an honorary member of the lodge, in considera-

tion of Masonic services rendered, was unanimously confirmed, and at a subsequent period of the evening, Bro. Stevens was presented, by the Senior Past Master, to the brethren present, and expressed his acknowledgment for the high distinction conferred upon him. The lodge having been duly raised, the sublime degree of Master Mason was taken by Bros. Nicholson, Webber, Jeeves, and Kent. The ceremony of raising was most ably performed by the W.M., the impressiveness of the ritual being considerably enhanced by the appointments of the special chamber devoted to this portion of the Masonic rites. The traditional history having been delivered, the lodge was resumed to the first degree, and Bro. A. B. Wall was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Some further Masonic business was then disposed of, and the brethren adjourned to supper at the White Hart Hotel, after which a brief hour of social enjoyment and performance of loyal, Masonic, and charitable duties was spent before separation.

ALDEBURGH.—*Adair Lodge, No. 936.*—The annual meeting of the brethren of this lodge, took place on Friday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of installing Bro. Wm. Hayward, as W.M. for the ensuing year. The ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. George Harper. The brethren subsequently adjourned to the White Lion Hotel, where an excellent banquet was prepared. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, the W.M., Bro. Hayward, in proposing the health of the Installing Master, referred in appropriate and impressive terms to the assistance rendered to the lodge by Bro. Harper, and presented him with a valuable P.M. jewel, as a token of respect which the brethren bear towards him, and in appreciation of his services during the two years he has filled the Master's chair.

ULVERSTON.—*Lodge of Furness, No. 995.*—The first regular monthly convocation for the year of this flourishing lodge took place in the Temple, Theatre-street, on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst., when there was a good number of brethren present. The W.M., Bro. R. Pearson, officiated as the humble representative of King Solomon. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, Bro. Robert Blake was duly passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and the lodge being closed down to the first degree, Mr. John Hartley and Mr. William Kirkby were balloted for and duly elected as fit and proper persons to be admitted to the mysteries of the Order, and Mr. Hartley being present, was regularly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry according to ancient form. The ceremonies in both degrees being admirably rendered by the W.M., whose proficiency in the ritual has been frequently demonstrated by his efficient and careful working of the other offices he has previously passed through in the lodge. The W.M. was supported by his officers as follows: Bros. Roger Dodgson, S.W.; W. Harrison, J.W.; James Postlethwaite, S.D.; the J.D., John Gelderd, was absent through indisposition, and his post was filled by a Past Officer; Wm. Whiteside, I.G.; Paxton, Sec.; Brockbank, Treas.; Bell and Lockett, Stewards. The lectures in the first and second degrees were rendered in an able and impressive manner by Bro. Roger Dodgson, S.W., whose ability in the Craft promises well for his advancement to the higher post of W.M., the duties of which he is so thoroughly conversant with and so eminently qualified to perform. The W.M., at the close of the business, brought forward the subject of Bro. Hamer's (P.P.G. Treas. W.L.) Testimonial Fund, which he ably advocated, and explained that it was hoped to raise sufficient funds for the purpose of buying a scholarship, to be attached to one of the Charities, and to be called the "Hamer Scholarship," and thus perpetuate the name in that most Masonic of manners, a perpetual charity. A special circular to each member was resolved upon, and it is hoped a fair contribution will be made up. The lodge was then closed in solemn form.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, DURHAM.—*Earl of Durham Lodge, No. 1274.*—The second annual meeting of this prosperous lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Chester-le-street, on Wednesday, January 3rd. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. John Gray, assisted by his officers. A goodly number of the brethren being present, and the minutes of the last regular meeting having been read and confirmed, the W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. the Rev. John Crennell, P.M. 104, and member of 303 and 1274, who had consented to officiate as Installing Master, the W.M.-elect, Bro. A. Harkness, P.S.W., was duly presented by Bro. Blackett, P.M. 124, and member of this lodge, when Bro. Crennell proceeded with the ceremony of installation in a most able, eloquent, and impressive manner, which repeatedly elicited the hearty approval of the brethren present. The new W.M. appointed his officers as follows: Bros. John Gray, I.P.M.; W. Coxon, S.W.; J. Turnbull, J.W.; Rev. F. W. Bewsher, Chap.; J. Crawford, Treas.; W. Little, Sec.;

J. Jackson, S.D.; G. T. Manners, J.D.; G. Ridley, I.G.; R. F. Gibson, S.S.; H. Dickson, J.S.; and J. Burnup, Tyler. The festival having been postponed to March from unavoidable causes, the new W.M. invited the brethren to refreshment in the room under the lodge. After partaking of which, the loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received in a thoroughly fraternal spirit, a most agreeable and pleasant evening being brought to a close by the brethren separating at 10.30 p.m.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PRESTON.—*Prince of Peace Encampment*.—The regular assembly of the Knights of this encampment was held on Monday, the 15th January, at the Masonic Rooms, Bull Hotel, Preston. The E.C., Sir Kt. John Walker, Prov. G. Standard-bearer, presided, and was supported by Sir Kts. W. H. Wright, D.P.G. Com.; Colonel Birchall, P. Grand Hospitaller; G. P. Brockbank, First Grand Capt.; Major Wilson, P.G. Standard-bearer; George Galoway, Prov. G. Sub-Prior; Worsley, P. Prov. G. Standard-bearer; J. Daniel Moore, M.D., First Captain; Capt. A. H. H. Whitehead, Reg.; and others. The encampment was opened in due form by the E.C., and the general business transacted. The ballot was taken for five candidates for the honour of admission into the Order, all of whom were unanimously elected, and the Eminent Dep. G. Commander, Sir Kt. Wright, having been entrusted with the baton of command, proceeded, in that faultless and impressive manner for which he is so justly distinguished, to instal as Knights Companions of the Order of the Temple, Comp. W. J. Sly, of the Rowley Chapter, Lancaster, and Comps. Captain Lockhart and S. T. Parkinson, of the Unanimity Chapter, Preston, the important duties of Expert being very effectively rendered by Sir Kt. Brockbank, and the symbols explained by Sir Kt. Dr. Moore. The members then proceeded to the choice of an Eminent Commander for the ensuing year, which resulted in the unanimous election of the present First Captain of the encampment, Sir Kt. Moore, to that office. The business of the evening being ended, the encampment was duly closed, and the members adjourned to refreshment.

INSTRUCTION.

The Lodge of Instruction held at Bro. James Avery's, Queen's Arms, Weston-street, London-bridge, which has been established some five years, continues to meet as usual every Monday evening, at eight o'clock. Extensive alterations have recently been made in the lodge-room, which now affords greater conveniences than formerly. The two rooms in the front of the house, on the first floor, have been made into one room, and every attention has been paid to the promotion of the comfort of the brethren. The three ceremonies only are worked at this lodge, and a good opportunity is afforded to any young Mason who wishes to work up.

EASTERN STAR.—The Fifteen Sections will be worked at the Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction, held at the Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, on Monday evening, 5th February, at seven o'clock, by fifteen members of the Metropolitan Lodge. Bro. Brett will preside as W.M. on the occasion. These friendly visits of different lodges, for the purpose of working the sections, were commenced by the Doric Lodge and the United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, and will undoubtedly tend to secure that uniformity of working which is so desirable in Craft Masonry. We trust that the brethren of the Eastern Star will give their Metropolitan visitors a hearty greeting.

CONFIDENCE.—The Fifteen Sections will be worked on Wednesday next, January 24th, at Bro. Forster's, the Railway Tavern, London-street, City, on which occasion Bro. Stacey, P.M., will preside. To commence at seven o'clock punctually.

The "Royal Albert Edward" Lodge, No. 1362, will be consecrated at the Town Hall, Redhill, on Thursday next, the 25th inst., at 3.30 p.m.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending Friday, January 26, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of lodges and chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Audit Committee Boys' School.
Lodge 715, Panmure, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
" 1297, West Kent, Forest Hill Hotel, Lewisham.
" 1329, Sphinx, Stirling Castle Tavern, Church-st., Camberwell.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Lodge 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Hall.
" 26, Castle of Harmony, Willis's, St. James's.
" 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
" 183, Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
" 902, Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
Chap. 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (15), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (701), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James' Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Lodge 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.
" 92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
" 145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
" 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
" 205, Israel.
" 259, Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
" 1158, Southern Star, Montpellier Tav., Walworth.
" 1196, Urban, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
" 1348, Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
Chap. 21, Cyrus, Ship and Turtle Tav., Leadenhall-st.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cotterill, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
Ben Jonson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Jonson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1395), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, at 6.
" 2, Antiquity, Freemasons' Hall.
" 212, Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street.
" 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
" 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tav., Tottenham.
" 871, Royal Oak, White Swan Tav., Deptford.
" 1056, Victoria, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
Chap. 753, Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John Hotel, St. John's Wood.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7½.

Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
Lodge 22, Neptune, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.
Lodge 34, Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall.
" 60, Peace and Harmony, London Tav., Bishopsgate-street.
" 65, Prosperity, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street.
" 66, Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall.
" 99, Shakespeare, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
" 766, William Preston, Clarendon Hotel, Anerley.
" 1362, Royal Albert Edward, Town Hall, Redhill (Consecration).
Chap. 5, St. George's, Freemasons' Hall.
" 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge-house Hotel, Southwark.
" 177, Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 534, Polish National, Freemasons' Hall.
" 834, Andrew, Royal Sussex Hotel, Hammersmith.
The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanations of Banners and Ensigns, and part sections.
Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill Greenwich, at 8.
Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Lodge 197, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.
" 509, Fitzroy, Head Quarters Hon. Artillery Company, Finsbury.
K.T. Encampment, Faith & Fidelity, Freemasons' Tav. Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Htl., Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Htl., Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. H. Muggerridge, Preceptor.
Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, N.W., at 8.
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8.
Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
Burdett Counts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, P.M. 193, W.M. 1298, Preceptor.
Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. Wes Smith, Preceptor.

The following stand over till next week:—"Freemasonry in the United States," by Bro. W. J. Hughan; "Freemasonry and Jacobitism," by "Errol"; Consecration of a Lodge at Oidbury, West Lancashire; Festival of Lodge 345; Song by Bro. Cameron; also reports of Lodges 73, 143, 597, 619, 1089, 1113, 1331, St. Andrew's (Nova Scotia), and St. Stephen's (Edinburgh).

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Medicinal Efficacy.—In cases of glandular and other diseases arising from hereditary taints, the use of these healing and purifying remedies is always followed by the most gratifying results. The Ointment must be well rubbed upon the skin as near as possible to the ailing part, and the Pills should be taken every night in alterative rather than purgative doses. These excellent medicaments will then act in unison, quell the local mischief, re-establish purity and order through the system, and spare unmerited suffering or untimely death. Scrofula, Scurvy, and the most loathsome class of skin diseases, are removable by the cleansing, correcting, and soothing influences of Holloway's well known preparations which are admirably adapted for delicate constitutions.—[Advt.]

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons.

THE FESTIVAL of this Institution will be held at FREEMASONS' TAVERN, London, on Wednesday, 31st January, 1872, under the presidency of THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL PERCY, M.P., R.W. Provincial Grand Master for Northumberland.

BOARD OF STEWARDS.

- President: The Right Honorable LORD LINDSAY, S.G.W., Prov. G.M. West Aberdeenshire, 255. Acting President: Brother RAYNIAM W. STEWART, J.G.D., P.M. 12. Vice-Presidents: Bro. Martyn, Rev. C. J. (Past G. Chaplain), W.M. 1224; Hickman, William (A.G. D.C., P.P.G.W. Hants, 394), P.M. 130; Boyd, John (A.G.P.), 23; Strachan, T. V. (P.P.G.W. Northumberland), P.M. 24; Woodall, J. W. (P.P.G.W. N. & E. Yorkshire), P.Z. and P.M. 200; Griffiths, C. C. Whitney (P.P.G.W. Worcester-shire), P.M. and P.Z. 280; Marson, John (P.P.G.W. Norths. & Hants) P.M. 373; Thompson, Benj. J. (P.P.G.W. and P.G. Sec. Northumberland), P.M. 481; Platt, John Parry (P.P.G.W. Cheshire), P.Z. 471, 721, P.M. 537; Hulbert, Robt. Skeat (P.P.G.W. Hants), P.M. 694; Eve, Richard (P.G.W. Hants, P.M. 395, 651), W.M. 723; Radley, W. Hedworth (P.P.G.W. Lincolnshire); Marrett, Rev. E. L., M.A. (P.P.G. Chaplain Northumberland) 1167; Shaboe, Rev. D. (P.G. Chap. Middlesex), P.Z. 554; Edmonds, Wm. (P.P.G.R. Hants), P.M. & Treas. 309; Jeffrey, George (P.P.G.D. Bengal) P.M. 7; Maclure, John William (P.P.G.D. East Lanc., 1052, 1253), P.M. 64; Wylie, Robt., jun. (P.G.D. West Lanc., P.M. 292), W.M. 155; Winlaw, Adam (P.P.G.D. Northumberland, 721), P.M. 393; Bland, Wm. Jas. (P.P.G.D. Lincolnshire) P.M. 838; Evans, Captain R. H. (P.P.G.D. Surrey, P.M. 452), P.M. 1139; Gill, J. Elkington (P.P.G.S.W. Somerset), W.M. 53; Laws, Hubert (P.G.D. Northumberland) 541; Clark, Edward (P.P.G. S. of W. Middlesex, P.M. 1164), P.M. 1329; Whitbread, Major J. W. Carey (P.G.S.B. Hants, P.M. 81), W.M. 319; Boor, James (P.G.S.B. Surrey) ... S.D. 370; Inskip, Edward T. (P.P.G.S.B. Somerset, P.P. G.P. Wills) W.M. 973; Edmands, Thos. Herbert (P.G. Steward), W.M. 8; Nettleship, William F. (G. Steward) ... J.W. 14; Meggy, Thomas, P.P. (P.G. Steward) P.M. 21; March, Edwin (P.G. Steward) ... W.M. 99; Monckton, John B. (P.G. Steward, P.M. 1150, Z.S. Vice-President Bd. of G. Purposes), P.M. 107; Gibson, John (P.G. Steward) ... S.D. 259; Page, Edward, P.P. (P.G. Steward) ... P.M. 860; Hogg, Charles J. (P.G. Steward, P.M. 58), W.M. 1275. Treasurer: Bro. RICHARD SPENCER, P.P. (P.M. 26), P.M. and Treas. G.S.L. Br. Colls, Wm. A., J.W. 1; Wilson, E., F.A.S. 2; Cmp. Webb, John (J.D. 11), Chapter 3; Br. Chynoweth, John... 4; Diaper, Alfred Hy. 5; Edis, R. W., F.S.A., J.W. 10; Picking, B. P.M. 13; Huggins, J. F., S.W. 18; Cooper, J. R. (J.W. 171) 22; Waddell, Jas., S.D. 28; Wallis, James John 33; Llewellyn, W. P. J., P.M. 34; Cameron, J. W., W.M. Mark Lo. 39; Leage, Richard W. 55; Huggett, George... 65; Loewenstark, M. A., W.M. 73; Cmp. Wilkins, I. J. H., Chapter 79; Br. Bain, R. A. D., P.M. 87; Wetherell, Nathan 90; Pound, Philip G... 95; Taylor, C. C., W.M. 141; Edwards, M. J. D. 144; Whiffin, Jas. W.M. 147; Dubosc, H. W.M. 156; Davison, S. C., W.M. 167; Bolton, Geo., P.M. and Treas. 169; Cmp. Wingfield, Nicholas M.E.Z. Chapter 169; Br. Dottridge, E., S.D. 172; Witt, Tansley, W.M. 173; Cmp. Lacey, C. (P.M. 174), N. Chapter 174; Br. Golsell, F. H., J.W. 170; Hopelirk, Walter P.M. and Treas. 179. Secretary: Bro. WILLIAM FARNFIELD, (P. Asst. G. Sec.), Secretary to the Institution, 4, Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.

Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons or their Widows.

ELECTION, MAY, 1872.

THE favour of your Votes and Interest is earnestly solicited on behalf of

WILLIAM ALLISON, AGED 62 YEARS.

He has been a Mason 27 years, having been initiated into the Barton Lodge, No. 733, in Hamilton, Canada West, in 1844; Exalted in the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 733, in 1845; Joined the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13, in 1848. Became a Knight Templar in 1856. He suffered a considerable time from disease of the throat, rendering it necessary for him, thirteen years ago, to undergo an operation; the result of which and old age unfits him to contribute anything towards his own support. He is entirely dependent on the small sum he receives from three Lodges and one Chapter as their Tyler. He was formerly in good circumstances, having been a Foreman in a Boot and Shoemakers' Warehouse, in Canada.

The case is strongly recommended by

- Bro. the Right Worshipful FREDERICK PATTISON, P.G. Warden; 57 1/2 Old Broad-street, E.C. + G. BOLTON, P.M., 169, 147, 1155, P.Z. 169; Russell-street, Rotherhithe. + C. COUPLAND, P.M. 913, A.S. No. 13 Chapter; Burrage-road, Plumstead, S.E. + SAMUEL MAY, P.M., P.G.S., 23, 101, 780, 87, 1185, Grand Stewards' Lodge, V.P. + EDWARD ARNOULIN, P.S.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-street, Clerkenwell. + C. W. ASHDOWN, S.W. 1076; Lime Villa, Gurney-road, Stratford, E. + F. T. P. BIRTS, 13, P.M. 829; Powis-street, Woolwich. + G. B. DAVIS, W.M. 13; Wellington-street, Woolwich. + J. DELLAGANE, P.J.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-street. + C. A. ELLIS, P.M. and W.M., No. 913; 19, Vicarage Park, Plumstead. + JOHN GRAYDON, P.M. 13 and 913, P.Z. and M.E.Z. 13 Chapter, P.P.S.G.D. Kent; Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. + W. J. GRAHAM, W.M. 700; Albion-terrace, Charlton. + J. HENDERSON, P.M. 13, 829, 913, 1107, P.Z. 13; 33, Eleanor-road, Woolwich. + MCKIBERNAN, 192, 1288; 62, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell. + KNIGHT, W.M. 1107, J.W. 913, P.G.S. Kent. + GEORGE KENNING (V.P.), P.M. 192, J.W. 1293, P.G.D. Middlesex; Upper Sydenham, S.E. + S. H. PAIS, S.W. 913, 1107; Artillery-place, Woolwich. + PICKING, P.M. 13, and 1227, 1076; 28, Victoria-grove, South Hornsey. + J. ROWLAND, P.M. 700. + C. J. SUTTON, P.M. 55 and 1107, P.P.G.A.D.C. Kent; 268, City-road. + EDWARD WEST, W.M. 1327, P.M. 1076, S.G.D., Herts.; North Woolwich.

Gentlemen against whose name it appears will be thankful to receive proxies on behalf of William Allison, 44, William Street, Woolwich

Boys and Girls' Proxies will be gladly received for the purpose of exchange at Bro. W. Francis', No. 8, Red Lion-square, London; Bro. Ed. West, North Woolwich; and Bro. Kenning, Upper Sydenham, London.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

ELECTION—APRIL, 1872.

THE Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers are earnestly solicited on behalf of

BEATRICE MARY WRAY, AGED 8.

Her father, Bro. WILLIAM WRAY, formerly a ship-builder at Burton Stather, Lincolnshire, was a Subscribing Member of the Humber Lodge, No. 57, Hull, and the Minerva Lodge, No. 259, Hull, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 5th June, 1871. His widow is left with three children, all under fourteen years of age (another shortly expected), with very inadequate means to educate and support them.

This case is strongly recommended by the Provincial Grand Board of Benevolence of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, and the following brethren:—

- J. P. BELL, M.D., D.P.G.M. North and East York, Hull. + M. C. PECK, P.G. Secretary North and East York, Hull. G. C. ROBERTS, 1010, P.P.G.R., Hull. W. F. WEST, 250, Hull. FRANCIS JACKSON, 250, Hull. NATHANIEL EASTO, 57 and 1010, Hull. + J. KNIGHT, 400, P.M., Newcastle-under-Lyne. G. E. SWINTUNA, 6, 24, Newcastle-on-Tyne. J. W. DE CARR, 100, Great Yarmouth. + WILLIAM HOLY, 6, South-quay, Great Yarmouth. + WILLIAM CASS, P.P.S.G.W. West York, Lincoln.

The brethren marked thus † will be happy to receive voting papers, which, with any communication or assistance, will be thankfully received by Bro. JOHN WALKER, 56, Lister-street, Hull, P.P.G. Supt. of Works N. and E. York.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

APRIL ELECTION, 1872.

YOUR votes and interest are earnestly solicited on behalf of

FREDERICK CHARLES GATES, AGED 7 1/2 YEARS,

Son of the late Bro. JAMES HAYDEN GATES, of Clapham, Surrey. Builder, who died in June, 1871, after a long and painful illness, leaving a Widow and seven children totally unprovided for, his severe sufferings from hereditary disease having, during the previous two years, incapacitated him from attending to his business pursuits. Bro. Gates was initiated in the Panmure Lodge, 720, served the offices and passed the chair of that Lodge, and was also Past II. of the Chapter attached thereto. Whilst in a position to do so, he faithfully discharged his Masonic duties, and supported the Charitable Institutions by every means in his power.

The case is strongly recommended by the following brethren:

- The Rev. WENTWORTH A. BOWYER, Rector of Clapham, P.G.C.; The Rectory, Clapham Common, S.W. CONRAD C. DUMAS (G.), P.A.G.C., Prov. G.S.W. Surrey, P.M. 46 and 410, P.Z. 167 and 410; Clapham Common, S.W. Sir CHARLES FORBES, Bart., Broom Wood, Clapham. J. C. PARKINSON (V.P.), P.M. 181, P.Z. 259, J.G.W. Mk., &c.; The Manor House, Collier's Wood, Merton, Surrey. GEORGE MYERS (V.P.), P.M. 108, &c., &c.; Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.E. J. NEAL YORK, P.M. 88, 1088, P.Z., &c., P.P.G.W. Cambridgeshire; Newmarket. GEORGE KENNING (V.P.), P.M. 192, J.W. 1293, P.G.D. Middlesex; Upper Sydenham, S.E. R. S. WARRINGTON (G.), P.G.S., P.M. 197, P.Z. 8, 145; 23, Garrick-street, London, W.C. JOHN WALKER (G.), P.M., P.Z. 57, P.P.G. Supt. of Wks. N. and E. Yorkshire, P.M. (Mark) 12, P.G.O., &c.; 56, Lister-street, Hull. SIGISMUND ROSENTHAL (G.), P.M. 435, &c.; Red Lion Square, W.C. C. E. AMOS (G.), P.M. 410, P.P.G.W. Surrey; Cedar's-road, Clapham, S.W. W. B. HEATH (L.), P.M. 198, 504, P.P.G.S.W. Herts.; 54, Threadneedle-street, E.C. *H. C. LEVANDER (G.), P.M. 507, 632, and 928, P.Z. 720, M.E.Z. 76, P.P.G.S.D. Wilts.; 376, Wandsworth-road, S.W. (Steward at the ensuing Festival of the Institution.) *JOHN READ (G.), 1316, P.M. 720, P.Z. 720; India Office, Westminster. *EDWARD MOODY, W.M. 1287; 22, Somerleyton-road, Brixton, S.W. (Steward at the ensuing Festival of the Institution.) EDWARD WORTHINGTON, P.M. 507, P.Z. 720; Loughborough Park, S.W. W. S. HALE, 534; Alexandra Hotel, Clapham Common. EUGENE CROFTON (L.), M.D., Treas. 1216; Old Manor House, Clapham, S.W. *JOHN THOMAS (G.), P.M. & P.Z. 507 & 720, P.P.G.D.C., G.C., &c., 20, Denmark-street, Camberwell, S.E. *JAS. STEVENS (G.), P.M. 25, 720, 1216, P.M. Mark 104, W.M. Mark 139, P.G.O., &c.; Clapham Common.

Proxies will be thankfully received by the brethren marked thus *, and by the Widow, 4, Phoenix-terrace, Wirtemberg-street, Clapham, S.W.

(V.P.) Vice Presidents of the Institution. (G.) Life Governor. (L.) Life Subscriber.

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ISRAELITISH ORIGIN OF THE
ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

Bro. Carpenter's admirable articles on "Israelitism and Freemasonry," and the great circulation attained by Mr. Edward Hines' recent publications on the "Identification of the English Nation with the Lost House of Israel," are proofs of the great interest this question is exciting in the public mind. That this is not an ephemeral feeling, and that it is widely spreading and permeating the mass of the English nation, is manifested from the eagerness with which every scrap of information on the subject is seized, examined, and discussed by thoughtful men.

As some assistance to those who are desirous of studying the subject, it may be useful to know some of the literature bearing on the question.

First in order, as well as in importance, comes the Bible, which gives a detailed account of the destruction of the kingdom of Israel, and the deportation of the ten tribes by the Assyrians. The Bible also contains various prophecies relating to the future fate of the rebellious Israelites and their final restoration to the land of their birth.

In the books of the Apocrypha, we also find reference to members of the ten tribes in their captivity. If these books are not to be received as inspired, and of equal authority with the canonical books of the Old Testament, they must, at least, be placed on an equality with profane history, or tradition, and with the information afforded by Assyrian, Babylonian, or Persian records.

Next in order come those commentaries which seek to explain the difficulties and apparent discrepancies of the sacred narrative, and the language of the prophecies relating to the subject in question. Of all of these (the number of which is "legion") there is no work more useful to the student of the subject than the Rev. M. Geneste's "Parallel Histories of Judah and Israel," with explanatory notes. This work will save the biblical student much time and trouble in finding the scriptural texts bear-

ing on the incidents connected with the rival houses of Judah and Israel. Mr. Geneste does not propound any theory as to the fate of the lost ten tribes after their deportation (nor does he, in fact, particularly allude to it), but confines himself to collating and comparing the Scripture narrative as it occurs in parallel passages in the books of the Kings, Chronicles, and the prophecies concerning the two houses of Judah and Israel. This work may therefore be considered as a compendious way of arranging the biblical history and prophecies, without attempting to offer any explanation of the probable fate of the Israelitish nation any further than is contained in the sacred writings. There are, of course, numerous other commentaries which give explanations of difficult texts, and from most, if not from all, of these the attentive reader (with a mind prepared) will be able to pick up useful pieces of information on the subject. Mr. Matthew Huberton's "Historical Dissertation on the Prophetic Scriptures of the Old Testament," published in 1840, may be read with advantage, as he refers to the captivity, dispersion, and final restoration of the whole Israelitish nation. He examines the prophecies relating to these events, and attempts to denote the time when the restoration shall take place.

In studying the prophecies connected with this subject, we cannot be too careful not to confound those relating to the Jews (the tribe of Judah) with those relating to the house of Israel (often addressed as Ephraim). We must also remember that, on the occasion of the rebellion of Jeroboam, one tribe of the house of Israel (Benjamin) adhered to the King of Judah, as was distinctly pretold by the prophet Ahijah should be the case, although Benjamin, at first, went with the rest of the house of Israel. We read in the 1st Book of Kings, chap. 12, that, when *all Israel* found that Rehoboam would not hearken unto them, they said, "What portion have we in David? Neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. To your tents, O Israel. Now see to thine own house, David." We read further on: "There was none that followed the house of David, but the tribe of Judah only." In the 1st book of Kings, 11th chap., we read that the Lord was angry with Solomon because of his idolatries, and He said: "I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant, Jereboam. Howbeit, I will not rend away all the kingdom, but will give *one* tribe (Benjamin) to thy son." Again, when the prophet Ahijah meets Jereboam, he tells him God says, "I will rend the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon, and will give ten tribes unto thee. But he shall have *one* tribe (Benjamin) for my servant David's sake." The prophet, after stating that this disruption of the kingdom shall not take place in Solomon's lifetime, again says: "I will take the kingdom out of his son's hand, and will give it unto thee, even ten tribes. And unto his son (representing the tribe of Judah) I will give *one* tribe" (Benjamin).

We accordingly find afterwards that *one* tribe (Benjamin) returned to their allegiance, for we learn that Rehoboam, in order "to bring back the kingdom," assembled "all the house of Judah, *with the tribe of Benjamin*, to fight against the house of Israel." It will be seen that a distinction is made between the two tribes, Judah and Benjamin. They are spoken of as *separate* houses or tribes. The tribe of Benjamin must not, therefore, be confounded with the house of Judah, although they were acting

and continued to act, in concert. Benjamin is never spoken of, or addressed, as the house of Judah, but always as the house of *Israel*; and when all the tribes, excepting the house of Judah, are spoken of, they are called, collectively, all Israel—that is, the ten tribes *and* Benjamin. If this distinction of Judah from Benjamin be borne in mind, many texts, not only in the Old Testament, but in the New also, will be rendered much more intelligible than heretofore. Christ, although belonging to the tribe of Judah, was rejected and crucified by the Jews, his kinsmen. It is said, "He came to his *own* (the tribe of Judah), but his own received him not." He therefore went into Galilee to the Israelites of the tribe of Benjamin, and He also sent His disciples "to the lost sheep of the house of Israel"—that is, He sent them first to the tribe of Benjamin, and ultimately to the ten tribes which were scattered through the nations.

And, here, it is important to notice, that, at that time, it was well known that many of the descendants of the ten tribes were living in Armenia, and other parts of Asia Minor. The Nestorians of Lakeban have a tradition that St. Thomas the Apostle laboured among them, and converted many to Christianity, and ultimately became their bishop. The memory of the Apostle St. Thomas is consequently greatly revered among the Nestorian Christians. Dr. Grant, in his "Nestorians," says that among, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Nestorian Christians there are numerous families of Jews, or, to speak more correctly, persons professing the Jewish religion; but whether they are members of the tribe of Judah or of Benjamin, or some other of the Israelitish tribes, he does not inform us, as, perhaps, he had no means of ascertaining.

After the Bible and the Apocrypha, the next works, in the order of time, are the histories of Herodotus and Josephus. The former does not, by name, refer to either the Jews or Israelites; he does not even mention the name of Jerusalem, but it is believed he alludes to that city under the name of Cadytis. Herodotus, in his extant work, refers us to his "History of Assyria," which, no doubt, contained much valuable information about the Israelitish nation. The wholesale deportation, and the manners and customs, of this peculiar people could hardly have escaped the notice of so acute an observer as Herodotus, and his "History of Assyria" would, no doubt, have thrown great light upon the fate of the Israelites subsequent to their captivity, but this work is, unfortunately, lost to the world. The extant works of Herodotus are, therefore, only useful to us by affording information of the migrations of certain eastern tribes, such as the Scythians and Getae. The Cimmerians of the Black Sea, who were the ancestors of the Cymri, or Kymri, and who formed the ancient inhabitants of Northern France, Britain, and Ireland, are supposed to be descended from the Scythic race, while the Getae were the progenitors of the Goths and Teutons, from whom the German and Anglo-Saxon races are descended. The Getae, or Goths, came from the East, and from the very region where the ten tribes were located by their Assyrian conquerors.

Josephus's "History of the Antiquities of the Jews" was mainly taken from the historical books of the Old Testament, amplified, on some points, from other sources to which he had access, but he does not materially assist us in our investigation. A reference to other authors must be deferred to another occasion.

FREEMASONRY and JACOBITISM.

[A Lecture delivered at Glasgow, on the 9th January, 1872, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 69.]

BY ERROL.

In studying the popular Masonic accounts of the Order, the student's attention is arrested by manifold historical absurdities, and, to use a mild term, gross perversions of the fact. Personages are dragged in, either as Grand Masters or patrons, who never heard of our Society, and an importance is given to it, during the pre-Christian and the Middle Ages to which it can lay no claim. Indeed, till the beginning of last century, our Society, as it at present exists, was unknown; and the operative masons neither possessed the organisation, nor the public consideration, which the speculative now do. This, I believe, is the received opinion of all candid Masonic students. In fact, this is amply proved from a Crown charter granted in the fifteenth century, during the reign of Henry VI., wherein the masons are styled "labourers." We also know that their position among the Serving Brethren, the third class of the Knights Templars, was insignificant, and not to be compared with the smiths, farriers, or even the cooks. But, while denying that speculative Freemasonry is older than a couple of centuries, it must be kept in mind that much of the peculiar philosophy and doctrines adopted by its founders are as old as the first institution of society. Among the Jewish Essenes, among the ancient Egyptian and Greek mystagogues, among the Roman sodalities, and the societies of the Middle Ages, both Moorish and Christian, such as the Rosicrucian, the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth were well known and practised. But it was when, by the progress of civil and religious liberty, the conservatism of guilds became dissolved, and the fetters which, under the feudal law, bound the different grades of society in iron bands, became loosed, that those principles settled in the building fraternity, and became the noble spirits which inhabit the temple of Freemasonry.

We find the name of Prince Charles Edward Stewart figuring among the votaries of Masonry, and preceding the rules of the Scottish Knights Templars an interesting, but most fallacious account of his connection with that Order. But this account was penned as a squib by the late Bro. Professor Aytoun, who always acknowledged it as an excellent piece of fooling, and no one was more surprised than he that such a manifest fable should have been accepted by any one as fact. The statement of Athole having robed him in the white cloak of the Templars is absurd, as that noblemen was far distant from Edinburgh at the period in question, and we suspect that the Prince had other business to attend to at that particular time than in attending meetings of the Freemasons or of a chivalric order. It must also be borne in mind that the Prince's proceedings while in Edinburgh are perfectly well known, and, from the circumstances which I am about to lay before you, the proof is positive that he had no connection in 1745, either in Scotland or elsewhere, with any such secret Society.

In 1717 the Grand Lodge of England was instituted, and, in 1736, that of Scotland. A complete account of the proceedings which led to the foundation of the latter will be found in the minutes of the Canongate Kilwinning, in which lodge William St. Clair, of Roslin, was initiated,

and owing to the connection of his ancestors with the operative Masonry of the midland counties of Scotland, his claim to be the first Scottish Grand Master was pressed to a successful issue by the brethren of his mother lodge. Now, turning to the minutes of Grand Lodge. During the years 1736 to 1750, the only events of importance mentioned are, the starting of a charity fund for the relief of distressed brothers; the interest which the Craft at large took in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary; a claim on the part of Mother Kilwinning to have the first, instead of the second, place on the roll of daughter lodges; and the foundation of a Provincial Grand Lodge in Turkey. Not one single statement appears relative to Jacobitism, and even the officers appear to have been Hanoverians, with one exception. It may be advanced that, in the doubtful circumstance of the Prince making good his father's claim to the crown, it would have been imprudent to have minuted anything, which, in the case of defeat, would have brought the Order into peril with the powers. The argument is sound, had the Order been at all Jacobitical; but this it never was. It held firmly by its principles of non-interference with Church and State; and so well was this established, that, when, in 1779 and 1817, acts were passed for the suppression of secret societies, a special clause was inserted in these, specially exempting the Freemasons from the penalties. But although the Freemasons, as a body, held loyal to the House of Hanover, many members joined the Stewart cause, and attempted, by their connection with Freemasonry, to make it a vehicle for the propagation of their favourite views. One of these brethren was Murray of Broughton, a member of the Canongate Kilwinning, the brethren of which lodge, to a man—so far as can be known—were Jacobites.

I have stated that Prince Charles had no connection with the Freemasons, nor could he, with his religious bias, have had any sympathy with them. Although their interests pointed to an adherence to the Protestant faith, the last Stewarts were staunch and rigid Papists. From James II. of Great Britain and Ireland—of whom Louis XIV. of France was accustomed to say, with a sneer, that he was a man who had given three crowns for a mass—down to Henry Cardinal, Duke of York, who died in the present century, a pensioner of the British Crown, not one would abandon his religion, even for the throne of these islands. In 1738, Clement XII. published the first of those stage Papal bulls, of which we have heard so many thundering from the hand of the gentle Pius IX. in these days, about our Masonic and anti-Papist ears. As a Roman Catholic, Prince Charles could not have been a Freemason, for, although in the Romish creed, the end justifies the means, it is questionable whether the Pope, even in the peculiar circumstances of the case, and that from the Roman exchequer funds were provided for the conquest of Britain, would have granted a dispensation in the Prince's favour. Doubtless, Rome was profoundly interested in the success of the Stewart cause, and which she only abandoned on the dawning prospect of religious equality being permitted her votaries in these isles; but the spread of free-thought in Italy, and other Romish countries, now triumphant, touched her to the quick, and made her wary of seeming any-ways the friend to so redoubtable an ally of civil and religious anti-papistical liberty. It has also been said that the Chevalier Ramsay, a devoted adherent of the Stewarts,

was not only a Freemason, but the inventor of several Masonic degrees. Mr. William Pinkerton, in *Notes and Queries*, demolished this theory, for Ramsay, like his Prince, became a Roman Catholic, and died one. The Knights Templars, by a process most illegal and unjustifiable, conducted with a barbarity unparalleled in history, were dissolved by Papal warrant in 1312. The members of the Order entered that of the Hospitallers of St. John, and ceased to have any independent existence. In Scotland, by the form of legal documents, in deeds relating to Temple Lands, in the possession of the Maltese Knights, the Templars are mentioned as conjoint with the Hospitallers, but never alone. But, even admitting, although it is an absurdity, that Templars existed in the days of Queen Mary, we know that the Maltese Order became then extinct in Scotland; and I defy any one to produce evidence of the meeting of a preceptory, commandery, or chapter of either of the Orders of the Temple or Hospital, between the date of the erection of Torphichen into a temporal barony, and the end of last century. Prince Charles could not have belonged to the Templars any more than to the Freemasons, and those who make such rash statements display, not only their ignorance of the commonest of historical studies, but a self-instructed credulity, or an atrocity of falsehood scarcely to be conceived. We are to believe that the Church of Rome, the infallible, had quietly broken through the decrees of the past, and, without explanation, by permitting the Prince to become a Freemason and a Templar, acknowledged the errors of opinion of former Popes and Councils. This is absurd. It is, perhaps, an ungracious task to disabuse the fond dreams of many Masons of the truth of such stories; but, in a Society such as ours, founded upon the pillar of truth, the less we have to do with falsehood the better.

We have now to deal with the Freemasons of 1745, who were Jacobite; and, first, we will deal with such scraps of authentic history as we possess, and then, as an interesting consideration, take up those which are of a legendary kind. The state of society in 1745 was one of great public disturbance. The government was anything but popular; the Scots were dissatisfied with the Union, which they would have gladly seen repealed, so that the nobles and gentry might have resided more at home, and have spent their money among their own people, rather than among the "fause Southeran." In fact, Scotland then was not unlike the Ireland of to-day. Military discipline and depots were unknown in the country, and all that could be called into effect to quell a riot was a patrol of militia—of whom Dryden writes:

"Mouths without hands, maintain'd at vast expense,
In peace a charge, in war a weak defence;
Stout, once a month, they march, a blustering band,
And ever, but in time of need (like our police)
at hand."

The town guard of Edinburgh, Pontius Pilate's Pretorians, were about the best specimens of these gentry, and even they did not consider it detrimental to their valour to retire to the Heart of Midlothian before a hailstorm of snowballs, or the more stinging substitute, in summer, of a thunderblast of stones. The country tempted an invader, who possessed the slightest military knowledge, to a walk over to victory, and had Prince Charles, instead of retreating at Derby, marched onwards to London, George would have been in Hanover, and "the King would have enjoyed

his own again." But a curse lay upon the Jacobite cause, and success, because undeserved, smiled not upon their arms.

One who plays a conspicuous character in the Jacobite drama was John Murray of Broughton. He was initiated in the Canon-gate Kilwinning, and took an active part in the proceedings of his mother lodge, and of the Grand Lodge. In 1743, when James, Earl of Wemyss, was appointed Grand Master, he was installed Junior Grand Warden. He was a professed adherent of Prince Charles, and was acquainted with all the schemes of the Jacobites. When the Prince raised the standard of the Stewarts in Scotland, Murray joined him, and was appointed his Secretary. The Prince's proclamations were all signed by him, and one would have thought that, not only was he a devoted adherent of the Stewarts, but one certain, if captured by the Hanoverians, to have merited immediate death. Whilst Lovat, Kilmarnock, and the gallant Balmerino fell victims to the conqueror's passion for blood, the sleek and politic Murray of Broughton, the Prince's Secretary—and of whom he talks in his proclamation dated the 24th day of September, 1745, from "our Palace of Holyrood House," inviting all traitors to come and be forgiven by presenting themselves within twenty days to "our trusty and beloved Councillor, John Murray of Broughton, Esq."—this same "trusty and well-beloved" received from the Hanoverian government a pardon. The reason for this is plain. Murray, from the first, was in the pay of the Hanover party, and sold his Prince and his party, just as Menteith sold Wallace. But although thus reaping in reward and pardon the fruits of his villainy, we find his brethren of the Canon-gate Kilwinning taking notice of him. In 1746, there is a minute bearing that the lodge had been closed for about eighteen months, "on account of the troubles of the times," and simultaneously with this, Murray's name, wherever it occurs in the records, is carefully penned through, and written against it, "expunged with the unanimous consent of the brethren of the lodge." There it stands to this day, and the obliterating ink, as if ashamed of concealing the traitor's name, and as if desirous to hold it up to the reprobation of future ages, has faded with years, while the traitor's name, in darker hues, presents its ill-omened characters to the gaze of the curious reader. And, brethren, these are all the facts that I have been able to obtain of authentic information concerning a long-boasted connection between the Freemasons and the Jacobites. However willingly the adherents of the Stewarts would have made a tool of Freemasonry for the advancement of their schemes, the Brotherhood—even those who were Jacobite themselves—scorned to infringe upon the principles of the Order; and this is another proof of the profound ignorance and absurdity of Pope and priest, who attempt to prove us to be subverters of lawful authority, and dangerous to morality.

(To be continued.)

LODGE OF ISRAEL, No. 205.—A full report of the Installation of Bro. Michael Emanuel as W.M. of this lodge will appear in our next impression.

"MORE than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physician as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

FESTIVAL OF LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE, No. 345, BLACKBURN.

The Anniversary Festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated by the Lodge of Perseverance, No. 345, at the Old Bull Hotel, on Thursday, January 11th, 1872. The first business was the installation of Bro. Robert C. J. Duckworth as W.M. of the lodge for the ensuing year. The ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by Bro. Franklin Thomas, in the presence of an unusually large assemblage of P.M.'s of that and several neighbouring lodges, and of nearly eighty of the brethren. The following brethren were appointed and invested as officers during the ensuing year: Bros. Denis Towers, I.P.M.; George Duerden, S.W.; Edwin Halliwell, J.W.; Rev. Charles Hughes, Chap.; Charles Tiplady, P.M., Treas.; Nicholas Gillett, Sec.; Thomas Robinson, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; Thomas Bramley, S.D.; Hy. Shuttleworth, J.D.; John Ingham, I.G.; James Pye and Henry Hindle, Stewards; Wm. Croft, Tyler.

After the ceremony of installation, a procession was formed, and the brethren proceeded to banquet. This was of a most elegant and *recherche* description, admirably cooked, and served by a most efficient staff of waiters. At the conclusion of the banquet, the brethren adjourned to the large upper room in the hotel, where their number was augmented by several brethren who had been unable to attend earlier. Bro. Duckworth, the newly-installed W.M., presided, and assisted by some of the P.M.'s, the usual routine of patriotic and Masonic toasts was proposed and duly honoured.

Bro. John Procter, P.M., in proposing "The Health of the Past and Present Prov. Grand Officers of East Lancashire," said he felt a peculiar pleasure in doing so, because they had had reason, in past years, to feel that this part of the province had been in a great measure neglected, inasmuch that, for something like twenty years, only two offices had been trusted in this town and district. He was, however, glad to say now that a fair share of honour had been distributed amongst the three lodges attached to this town during the visit of Prov. Grand Lodge last year. They knew that Freemasonry was a progressive science, and after brethren had distinguished themselves in serving the various offices in their lodge, it was very gratifying for them to be called to bear office in the Prov. Grand Lodge. They had present that evening the greater number of those brethren who had been so distinguished, and he had very great pleasure in proposing their good healths.

Bro. Clarkson, P.M., and P.P.G. Dir. of Cers., in responding, thanked the brethren very heartily for the manner in which they had received the toast. He thought he might say that the Blackburn brethren had faithfully discharged their duty as Prov. Grand Officers. He himself, and most of the others, had, he believed, attended every meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge, both the regular and extraordinary meetings; they had not only done so during their year of office, but were at all times ready to obey the summons of the Prov. Grand Master or his Deputy, whenever their services might be required.

Bro. Robert Hopwood Hutchinson, P.M., and P.P.S.G.W., whose rising was greeted with great acclamation, said: I have no doubt that the enthusiastic greeting which you have just given to me is owing to the fact of your knowing that I am about to introduce the subject of the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. Thomas. I purpose making only a few remarks on the subject, and that I may be quite in order I will introduce a toast which should have appeared upon the programme, but which has been omitted, namely, "The Health of Bro. Thomas, as Installing Master on this occasion." You, all of you, have been witnesses of the admirable manner in which he has performed that ceremony, and I therefore, need not dwell upon it, but will confine my remarks to the subject of the testimonial which is about to be presented to our worthy brother. In cases of this kind there are always two difficulties to be especially guarded against. The one is that the present shall not be so costly as to make the recipient feel a delicacy about

receiving it, or an overwhelming sense of obligation under it; and the other is that its value should not be so inconsiderable as to render it unworthy either of the giver or the receiver, nor yet of the services which it is intended to acknowledge. I think that, in the present case, the happy medium has been found. The testimonial has assumed a twofold character—one part of it being purely Masonic, the other being of a nature in which, not only Bro. Thomas, but also his family, can participate. Bro. Thomas has been amongst us now for something like ten years, and during that time, as you may all know, he has rendered eminent services to the lodge, in sickness and in health, oftentimes, as it must have happened, at his own inconvenience. He has always been ready to help us, bringing to the service of the lodge the talents and the energy which he has so well devoted to his own business, and which have been attended with so much success in both. Bro. Thomas has shown that it is possible to possess an earnest zeal for Freemasonry, and to give great attention to the duties of the lodge, without, in any way, neglecting one's own personal affairs. After some other eulogistic remarks, he said he felt that he could say much more as to Bro. Thomas's conduct in the lodge; how studious he had been, both by precept and by example, to promote peace and good-will and kindly feeling amongst the brethren, but he knew that it would be more in accordance with the wishes of the brethren as well as with Bro. Thomas's own feelings if he abstained from passing any very high eulogium upon him. He would, therefore, conclude by asking them to drink his good health, long life and success to him.

The toast having been drunk amidst the most enthusiastic cheering,

Bro. Denis Towers, the retiring W.M., then rose and said he felt the greatest possible pleasure in presenting on behalf of the lodge the dessert service then before him, consisting of thirty-three pieces, hoping that Bro. Thomas would accept it as a small acknowledgment of his services to the lodge, and as a testimonial of the high esteem and regard in which he was held by the brethren. He might mention that he had had subscriptions offered to him by brethren of other lodges, and he had no doubt that if the lodges in the immediate neighbourhood had been solicited a very large sum might have been realized. That, however, was not their object, they wished that the gift should come from their own lodge, and that the subscriptions should be strictly confined to their own members. He was happy to be able to say that the brethren had all most willingly responded to his request; the sum required had been raised without difficulty, and he was happy to bear his testimony to the cheerful alacrity which every brother had shown in contributing towards the object they had in view. In conclusion, he begged to present the dessert service in the name, and coupled with the best wishes, of the brethren of the lodge.

Bro. R. C. J. Duckworth, W.M., next presented to Bro. Thomas a very handsome P.M.'s jewel, begging him to accept it in the name of the brethren. He placed it on his (Bro. Thomas's) breast as a symbol of that brighter and better jewel within, namely the heart of a true and genuine Freemason. He hoped that Bro. Thomas might live many years to wear that jewel, and to render those services to the Craft in general, and to their own lodge in particular, in the future, as he had been always ready and willing to do in the past.

Bro. Thomas, P.M., P.P.S.G.D. Kent, P.P.G. Reg. Oxon., who was greeted with quite an ovation, said he would in the first place thank the brethren for the very enthusiastic manner in which they had received the toast of his health as Installing Master on that occasion. He need not say with how great pleasure he had always performed the ceremony of installation in their lodge. It had been his happy privilege during the ten years of his connection with them, to have taken some part, supreme or subordinate, in every installation that had taken place. It had always proved a source of pleasure and satisfaction to him, because in every case he knew that he had been instrumental in placing in the chair of their lodge a Master "who would reflect honour on their choice," and he assured

them that he felt, in placing Bro. Duckworth in the chair that day, that he was in every respect worthy of that high position, and worthy also to succeed to that long line of good men and true Masons who had preceded him in that chair. Referring to the very kind manner in which Bro. Hutchinson had spoken of him in proposing the toast, he said that he was not a little astonished at the remark that he (Bro. Hutchinson) would abstain from passing any very high eulogium upon him. If the greater portion of Bro. Hutchinson's speech did not consist in a succession of high eulogiums upon him, he must confess that he did not know what the word eulogium meant. But he could not "lay the flattering unction to his soul" so far as to imagine for a moment that he had in any measure deserved one half the kind things which Bro. Hutchinson as well as Bro. Towers, and Bro. Duckworth, had been pleased to say of him. He could not see how consistently with his character as a Freemason he could have done otherwise, or done less than he had done. One of the first lessons taught him at his initiation was that he was to assist a friend or brother in his time of need, so far as it might fairly be done without injury to himself or his connections. If that was the rule of his conduct to individual brethren, the same rule applied to them collectively. The lodge had need of his services; it was his duty to render those services, and he had done so. But if he could not be so vain as to think that all Bro. Hutchinson's remarks applied to him, there was one to which he thought he might fairly lay claim, and that was a zeal in the cause of Freemasonry and fidelity to their lodge. Approaching, then, the subject of the testimonial, he said he felt himself almost overwhelmed with the difficulty of the task that lay before him. They must suppose that, in his long experience in Freemasonry, extending now over more than thirty years, many occasions must have arisen upon which it was necessary for him to address his brethren both in the lodge and at the banquet table, and he had generally found words sufficient to enable him to convey the ideas which it was his duty to bring before them. The present occasion, however, was one so far removed from the ordinary course of things, that he trusted, although he used a somewhat hackneyed form of words, he used them in their truest sense, when he said that he felt utterly unable to express all that the feelings of his heart would dictate. Of one thing, however, let him assure them that, in all that he had done in their service, be it little or much, valuable or otherwise, all had been done without hope or expectation of reward, and that until it was mentioned some time ago by Bro. Procter in the lodge, he had no reason to expect that such a thing was likely to take place. For, be it remembered, that that was not a testimonial-giving lodge; only once before, during the ten years that he had known the lodge, had any testimonial been given, and that was to Bro. Tiplady, by whom, as all knew, it was well earned by eminent services rendered by him on the Charity Committee. This fact, he said, greatly enhanced the value of their gift in his estimation. Well, he said that he had simply done his duty. He felt pleasure to add that, in his case, duty and pleasure had gone hand in hand, for he must say that the years he had spent with them in Freemasonry had been, upon the whole, exceedingly happy ones. The horizon had not always been quite as clear and serene as might have been wished; but considering the number of the members, and taking the average of men's dispositions, it could not be expected that, in the somewhat prominent position he had occupied, he should have succeeded in pleasing all; but he was glad to feel assured that he had succeeded in that which had been the great end and object of his ambition, the esteem and the regard of the great majority of his brethren. The testimonial before him was the best possible proof of this, and, as such, he should always highly value it. Intrinsically valuable as that present was, he felt that it was more valuable still as an incentive to himself and to others to do their duty in any position which the duties of the lodge might require. He further felt that the value of that testimonial would not be con-

finied to that generation; he hoped that it would be handed down in his family from father to son for a long time to come, and that his children's children might feel when they looked upon it, that a conscientious discharge of duty rarely failed, even in this world, in reaping its reward. Again, he begged them to accept that feeble expression of his gratitude, and to assure them that from his heart he thanked them for all the kindness he had received at their hands.

The testimonial consisted of two very elegant silver fruit stands, with glass dishes on the top, twelve dessert knives and forks, elegantly chased, with mother-of-pearl handles, four table-spoons, with shell bowls parcel-gilt, a cream ladle and sugar-sifter to match, and a pair of grape scissors—all fitted into a very handsome oak case, with silver plate and inscription on the top. Also a Past Master's jewel of a beautiful and novel design, and chaste workmanship, which bore on its back the following inscription: "Presented by the brethren of the Lodge of Perseverance, No. 345, of Blackburn, to Bro. Franklin Thomas, P.M., in recognition of his services to the lodge during ten years. Jan. 11th, 1872."

Bro. Robinson, P.M., briefly proposed "The Healths of the W.M. and Officers of the Lodge of Perseverance, No. 345."

Bro. R. C. J. Duckworth, W.M., in his reply, stated that the ceremony which he had passed through that day had made an impression on his mind which would not be soon effaced; that he himself, and he thought he might speak for his officers also, had entered upon the duties of their respective offices with the fullest determination to perform those duties faithfully, and to the best of their abilities, and that he trusted when he came to the end of his year of office he might feel the same satisfaction, in the sense of having performed his duty as his predecessor in the chair had reason to do.

Bro. Thomas, in proposing "The I.P.M., and the P.M.'s, of the Lodge of Perseverance, No. 345," said: I feel pleased that the W.M. has placed this toast in my hands, because, from the position I have occupied in the lodge, I have been thrown into such close and intimate communication with the brethren who have severally occupied the chair during the last ten years, that I am enabled to speak with more confidence than almost any other brother present, on the zeal and assiduity with which those brethren have discharged the onerous duties of their position. As I shall associate the name of the I.P.M. with this toast, and ask him to respond to it, I shall conclude what I have to say by speaking more particularly of his performance of the duties of the chair during the last year. I think he must acknowledge that the prosperity of this lodge, upon which we have all so much reason to congratulate ourselves, is mainly due to the excellent management and care of Bro. Towers, while his urbanity, combined with that firmness decision which mark his character, has tended very much to strengthen and cement the bond of good-feeling and good-fellowship which now happily prevails in the lodge.

Bro. Towers, P.M., in replying, thanked the brethren very much for the kind response which they had given to the toast which had been proposed in so flattering a manner by Bro. Thomas. He was glad to be enabled to say that his year of office had been a very happy one. He had been ably supported by his officers and by the whole of the P.M.'s, and could but again congratulate the lodge upon its general prosperity and upon the state of its finances.

Bro. Tiplady, P.M., and P.P.G. Treas., proposed "The Masonic Charities" in a very forcible and eloquent speech, in the course of which he congratulated the lodge upon the fact of their having been enabled, during the last two years, to endow the Master and Senior Wardens' chairs with a Governorship in perpetuity of the Girls' School and Boys' School, respectively, a circumstance extremely gratifying to himself, and one of which he considered that the lodge might feel justly proud.

Bro. Brierley proposed "The Visiting Brethren," and, in doing so, took occasion to say that he had noticed, not unfrequently, in the replies to such toasts as he had the honour to

propose, that the visiting brethren expressed a sense of obligation to their entertainers. In his view, however, the obligation lay quite on the other side, and that they felt much indebted to the visiting brethren from the neighbouring lodges for the pleasure they had conferred upon them in honouring them with their presence on that occasion.

Bro. Whittaker, W.M. of Lodge 462, Accrington, replied, in a very appropriate speech, on behalf of the visiting brethren.

Bro. Hayward, W.M. of Lodge 1145, Accrington, in proposing "Prosperity to Lodge 345," said he must observe that, on all sides, there were the evidences of material prosperity in the lodge. The bountiful repast, of which they had had the pleasure of partaking, could not have been provided by any lodge which had not the command of great resources. He must congratulate the lodge also upon its admirable working, which he had witnessed that day and on a former occasion, and he must further congratulate the lodge upon their being able to number among them brethren possessing powers of oratory of no common order.

A very efficient choir of brethren, connected with the lodges of Accrington and Blackburn, enlivened the proceedings by rendering, at intervals, a choice selection of music appropriate to the several toasts. The meeting was brought to a conclusion, and the lodge was closed in due form at 11 p.m.

MASONIC PRESENTATION at HULL.

On the 16th instant, the members of the Humber Lodge, No. 57, succeeded in bringing to a consummation a little project which, for some time, has been in great favour amongst them. We believe there are few Masons who are more sincerely esteemed and respected in any lodge than is Bro. W. Tesseyman in the Humber. Although not what may be called a veteran Craftsman—having, we believe, not had quite six years' service—he has nevertheless worked his way to the Mastership, and has just left that position with the best wishes of the whole of the brethren. Bro. Tesseyman is in himself an instance that kindness of heart, a willingness at all times to assist his less-educated brethren, and thorough Masonic conduct in numerous other ways, are certain of being appreciated in a Masonic lodge. During his year of office all went well with the lodge; its affairs were prosperous, and the members happy and contented with their Master. Peace and unanimity dwelt amongst them, and the days of the W.M. glided tranquilly on. Time, however, waits for no man, and in its course changes come, even in Masonic lodges, and Bro. Tesseyman became the I.P.M. The members of the lodge being, however, determined not to let his year of office pass without some recognition of the many agreeable hours it had been the means of their enjoying, determined amongst themselves to surprise Bro. Tesseyman with a testimonial, and the surprise was very cleverly effected. The Senior and Junior Wardens very skilfully managed the business, which, in their active hands, made wonderful progress, nearly every attending member of the lodge being a contributor to the presentation fund. The night of Tuesday, the 16th, was the time fixed upon, and the presentation was made by Bro. M. Kemp, P.M., in a very appropriate address.

Bro. Kemp, in handing Bro. Tesseyman the testimonial, which consisted of a very beautifully-ornamented Past Master's jewel, from the establishment of Bro. George Kenning, London, remarked that Bro. Tesseyman was initiated into Freemasonry during his Mastership; that he had watched his Masonic progress with the greatest interest, and well he had been repaid for that watching. He had seen Bro. Tesseyman in every grade, from an E.A. to a W.M., and well had he always discharged the duties of every position in which he had been placed. He had won the regard of the lodge, not alone for his Masonic ability, but for his kindness, attention, and goodwill to all who came within the lodge.

The I.P.M. suitably acknowledged the presentation.

After the formal closing of the lodge, the brethren adjourned for refreshment, where

Bro. G. C. Roberts, the W.M. of the Kingston Lodge, in proposing "The Health of Bro. Tesseyman," in an eloquent speech stated that he could fully endorse all that had been said concerning their I.P.M., and that in thus recognising his worth, they had conferred more honour upon themselves than they had upon the recipient of the beautiful jewel, which would be worn by a worthy man, whom, he hoped, would long live to wear it.

Bro. Tesseyman, in replying to the toast, stated that the presentation had taken him so much by surprise, that he should be much obliged if they would allow him to be as brief as possible in acknowledging their particular kindness. He was, indeed, greatly pleased at having received such a mark of their confidence, which he never for a moment expected, and he could only say that it would always be valued by him as showing how favourably he stood in their good estimation.

The evening terminated in the usual manner. On Wednesday, the annual ball takes place at the Public Rooms, particulars of which will duly appear.

CONSECRATION OF A LODGE AT DIDSBURY, WEST LANCASHIRE.

An interesting event took place at the pleasant village of Didsbury (about five miles south of Manchester) on the occasion of consecrating the new Lodge "Architect," on Friday, 5th January. Present: Bros. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, V.W.D.P.G.M.; Wylie, P.G. Treas.; Barber, P.P.G. Treas. East Lan.; Alpass, P.G.S.; Mott, P.P.G.D.; Seed, P.G.O. East Lan.; Masters, Pochin, Gilman, Nathan, Robinson, Ward, Redford, &c.

The lodge was opened in form at 2.30 p.m. The V.W.D.P.G.M. presided, and addressed the brethren on the nature of the meeting, calling on the Prov. G. Secretary to state the wishes of the brethren, and the proceedings they had taken with respect to the lodge.

The P.G. Secretary addressed the Presiding Officer, stating that several brethren (naming them, having been desirous of forming a new lodge, had submitted the usual petition to the M.W. Grand Master of England for a warrant of constitution, and he had received a warrant from the M.W.G.M. authorising them to form a lodge under the style and title of the "Architect," No. 1375, to meet at Didsbury, in the western province of the county of Lancashire, on the first Friday of every month, and which he would now read. (Read accordingly.)

The V.W.D.P.G.M. addressed the brethren of the new lodge, and inquired whether they still approved of the brethren named in the warrant as their officers?

The assent having been signified, the Presiding Officer called on the Chaplain to deliver an oration, after which an anthem (133rd Psalm) was effectively sung. The first portion of the consecration prayer was then given as follows: "Almighty God, Great Architect of the Universe, Creator of all things, Judge of all men, look down, we pray Thee, with favour and mercy upon the work which we have in hand. We desire, O God, to consecrate this lodge to Thy honour and ourselves to Thy service, that, united by the holy tie of brotherhood, we may walk worthily as Thy children to our lives' end," &c. "So mote it be." Chant, "Glory to Thee, O Lord." All the brethren knelt whilst the Presiding Officer pronounced the Invocation. S.M.I.B. The lodge was uncovered, and Bros. Wylie, Alpass, and Mott, Prov. Grand Officers, carried the cornucopia, wine, and oil three times round the lodge (solemn music being performed during the procession), then halted in the East. Anthem, "Glory be to God," &c. The Chaplain carried the censor three times round the lodge (solemn music being performed during his progress), then, halting in the East, delivered the second portion of the consecration prayer as follows: "By Thy favour may this lodge long

endure and flourish, happy, united, free as a temple not made with hands, devoted to Thy service, built up to Thy glory, and protected by Thy almighty power." S.M.I.B. Anthem, "Glory to God," &c. The V.W.D.P.G.M. presiding constituted the lodge in ancient form as follows: "By virtue of the authority committed to me by the R.W.P.G.M., I hereby constitute and form you into a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the style, title, and designation of the 'Architect' Lodge, and empower you to meet and act as a regular lodge, and to practice the rites and ceremonies of our Order according to our ancient landmarks and the Constitutions of the Craft." S.M.I.B. The Hallelujah chorus was sung by the vocalists and those present with great effect.

The V.W.D.P.G.M. then vacated the chair, which was occupied by Bro. Mott, P.P.G.D., for the purpose of installing Bro. Heywood Masters, W.M.-designate, and investment of officers. Bros. Alpass and Barber presented the W.M.-designate to Bro. Mott for installation. Bro. Mott installed the W.M.-designate and invested the different officers in his usual masterly style.

The Prov. Grand Lodge retired in form at 4.45 p.m., the new Lodge "Architect" being closed in due and ancient form by its W.M. and officers immediately afterwards, when the brethren sat down to dinner, provided by Mr. R. H. Crisp in his usual excellent style, and spent a very pleasant and enjoyable evening.

MASONIC BALL AT PRESCOT.

The fifth annual Masonic ball of the Lodge of Loyalty, No. 86, Prescott, near Liverpool, took place on Thursday night, 18th inst., at the Old Courthouse, and proved in every respect a great success. The arrangements were of the most complete and satisfactory character, and as the ball was given in aid of the funds of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, the brethren entrusted with its organisation deserve credit, not only for a merry meeting to many, but for giving substantial help to a most deserving Institution.

The ball was under the patronage of Bros. Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., R.W. Prov. Grand Master West Lancashire; the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, R.W. P.D.G.M. West Lancashire; Hon. F. Stanley, P.G.S.W. West Lancashire; Major Wilson, P.G.J.W. West Lancashire, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, R.W.P.G.M. Derbyshire; the Rt. Hon. Lord de Tabley, R.W. Prov. Grand Master Cheshire; the Right Hon. Viscount Combermere, R.W.P. Prov. D.G.M. Cheshire; and a number of other brethren holding various offices in the Masonic world.

The hall had been handsomely decorated for the occasion by Bro. Williams, of Prescott, assisted by Bro. Fowler, and the effect produced by the Masonic devices, landscapes, and other decorations on the walls, with banners suspended from the roof, was pleasing in the extreme. A number of plants were kindly lent by Mr. W. L. Evans, and placed at the main entrance to the hall. The dancing cloth for the floor was provided by Messrs. Week, of Wigan, as last year.

The visitors numbered nearly 100, and amongst the most prominent were the following partisans of Masonry: Bros. J. R. Goepel, Z. and P.Z., E. Viceroy of the K.R.C.C., &c.; H. Scott, J.W. 86, K.T., and K.R.C.C.; R. Martin, S. 82; J. Knight, 186, 104, and 86, P.S.W.; Mrs. Knight, Miss Knight, Bro. R. Corke, 86, I.G.; Miss Corke, Bros. R. Young, 86, J. Fowler, jun. 86, W. Tyrer, 86, T. A. Cross, 107, H. Hilsfield, 1, B. Oppenheim, 86, Mrs. Oppenheim, Mr. S. E. Jones, Bros. J. B. Mackenzie, 349, Hosker, S. L. Gurney, Org. 897, Comp. Chap. 86, Mr. W. Hackshaw, Mr. C. F. Johnson, Fern Hill, Huyton; Mr. J. Grame, Huyton; Mr. W. R. Wainwright, Bro. W. Holme, 86, Miss A. Holme, Bro. T. Grime, Warrington 148; Mr. W. A. Meadows, Mr. J. G. Hogg, Mrs. Hogg, Mr. James Berry, Mrs. Berry, Mr. W. Clarke, Rock Ferry; Mr. W. Waring, Mrs. Waring, Mr. Syred, Mrs. Syred, Mr. H. S. Welch, Miss E. Fowler, Mr. W. J. Dunn, Miss Butcher, Mr. Henry Fair, Mr. W. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mr.

Henry Cross, Mr. J. D. Banks, Miss Fowler, Miss Kellie, Mr. Jameson, Bro. R. D. Simpson, 86, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. W. J. Roberts, Leach Hall; Bro. Vidiano, 86, Mrs. Vidiano, Miss M. Huntington, Mr. T. Beasley, Mrs. Beasley, Miss Adderley, Mr. C. Caldwell, Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. J. Beaumont, St. Helens; Mrs. Beaumont, Mr. H. Barton, St. Helens; Mrs. Barton, Bro. Capt. Birchall, 86, Mr. Edward Spencer, Mr. George Welsby, Miss Welsby, Mr. E. Kirkconnel, Mr. T. Layland, Miss Lea, Mr. Jos. Welsby, West Derby; Mrs. J. Welsby, Mr. W. C. Lawson, Mr. H. Baxter, Rainhill; Bro. J. C. Robertson, K.R.C.C., Mrs. J. S. Robertson, Miss Nellie Robertson, Mr. J. P. Pearson, Mrs. Calvert, Miss Calvert, Dr. Hall.

Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and was continued with unabated pleasure up to three in the morning, to the music of Mr. Martin's excellent quadrille band, from Liverpool. Mr. J. Fowler, jun., and Mr. R. D. Simpson officiated as Masters of Ceremonies.

The refreshments, provided by Mr. F. Beaumont, of the Royal Hotel, were unexceptional, as, indeed, were the entire ball arrangements.

THE PYTHAGOREAN BALL.

On Thursday evening, the 18th inst., a grand Masonic ball, under the patronage of the Pythagorean Lodge and Chapter, No. 79, was held at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich. Nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, and the whole of the resources of that large establishment were laid under contribution for the occasion. At one o'clock the company adjourned to supper, which was of the most *recherché* description, and was presided over by Bro. I. J. H. Wilkins (President) and Bro. H. S. Boate (Vice-President). Bro. Pycroft (the manager) deserves every praise for his exertions in everything connected with the hotel department. The Stewards and the Hon. M.C. (Bro. Shaw) were indefatigable in promoting the happiness and convenience of all present. The diversified Masonic regalia formed a pleasing contrast to the usual sombreness of the gentlemen's costume, while the varied hues of the ladies' dresses and the brightness of their smiles formed a *tout ensemble* which will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of witnessing it. Dancing was not concluded until nearly six o'clock, and every one hoped that this (the first) should be only a prelude to a long series of Masonic balls in Greenwich. The Stewards may, indeed, congratulate themselves upon having achieved a great success.

THE Annual Festival of the Sphinx Lodge of Instruction, will be held at the Stirling Castle, Church-street, Camberwell, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 6 p.m.

THE Annual Festival of the United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, No. 507, will be held at the usual place of meeting, the Duke of Edinburgh Tavern, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, on the evening of Friday, February 9th, at six o'clock. Bro. James Stevens, P.M. 720, 1216, &c., the Hon. Sec. of the lodge, will be installed as W.M. by Bro. Edward Worthington, P.M. 507, and will preside at the banquet. A most agreeable and instructive evening is anticipated, and from the experience we have had of the excellent character of the working of this lodge under the Preceptorship of Bro. Thomas, P.M., we can confidently recommend a visit on the above occasion.

FREEMASONRY IN NORTH WALES.—On Wednesday, the 10th instant, the new Bala Lodge, No. 1369, was opened under dispensation of the R.W.P.G.M., at the Plascoch Hotel (Bro. Harwood's), by Bro. John Jackson, P.M. 823, as W.M.; Bro. John Houlding, of Lodge 823, as S.W.; and Bro. Captain Tottenham, as J.W. The lodge was opened for preliminary business and receiving propositions, and, judging from the manner in which the opening was conducted, with the number of propositions received, there seems to be every indication that the lodge will become one of the most successful in the province. The formal consecration of the lodge will take place during the ensuing summer.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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United States of America.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

STOCKDALE.—On the 22nd inst., at No. 2, Dunrobin-place, Paisley-road, Glasgow, the wife of Bro. Nathaniel Stockdale, M.M. Lodge Clyde, No. 408 (S.C.), Chief Steward Steamship "Anglia," of a son

Answers to Correspondents.

CAYEL.—Any brother, whether an Installed Master or not, can take the chair at a Lodge of Instruction. Otherwise, the very object of the meeting—practice in the work—would be defeated.

BOOK RECEIVED.

"The Legend of Phyllis, with a Year of Song," by William Sawyer. Longmans.

Several reviews, notes, and reports of meetings unavoidably stand over till our next.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

THE FREEMASON is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.
The price of THE FREEMASON is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance).
All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the EDITOR, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.
The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE PRINCE of WALES AND THE CRAFT.

IT has been publicly announced that a National Thanksgiving Service will shortly be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, in grateful celebration of the happy convalescence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The "Queen, Lords, and Commons," the Ministers of State, the foreign ambassadors, the civic authorities, will all take part in this auspicious solemnity; and, we need scarcely add, that their devout rejoicings will be shared in spirit by millions who will not have the opportunity of personally joining in the pæan of praise. It cannot be questioned that the recent illness of the Heir-Apparent has stirred the very heart of the whole nation—the exceptions being so insignificant as to be unworthy of serious comment; and in this respect—painful and alarming as it undoubtedly was—we must regard the Prince's affliction as a wisely-ordered dispensation of Providence to dispel the designs of those foolish agitators, who,

in the absence of any real grievance, are always ready to conjure up wrongs out of their own imaginations. But the voice of the country has been heard, and the throne of England stands firmer than ever, based upon no slavish fear, but girt around by true and loyal hearts, and revered by every lover of liberty as the sacred palladium of British freedom. In making these observations, we are not guided by any abstract comparison of the relative advantages of monarchical or republican systems of government. It is no province of ours to discuss whether the chief magistrate of the commonwealth should be styled a King or a President; but we are happy in the knowledge that the vast, the overwhelming majority of Englishmen are true to their natural instincts—true to their sacred traditions—true to that glorious history which has made them the envy of the world; that they are not to be lightly turned aside from the calm, the rational development of personal and political freedom by every wind which blows from Utopia. We are happy in this knowledge, because it inspires us with confidence in the future of our country—bearing in mind what the prophet of old said of Reuben, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," and believing, as we do, that real progress can only be attained by a steady adherence to the ancient landmarks of the British Constitution.

Let us now consider the situation in our character as Freemasons. If the voice of the nation has sounded with no uncertain sound, may we not claim for Freemasonry a leading part in the universal chorus of joy? If the Prince of Wales be endeared to the inhabitants of these islands as the first-born son of their sovereign, is he not still more endeared to the members of the Masonic Fraternity as a brother of their Craft and a ruler within their halls? To us he belongs emphatically, and our privilege to sympathise in his sorrow and pain, and to rejoice at his recovery and well-being, is second only to that of his own immediate family circle. As Freemasons, we have knelt together at one common altar—we have ministered together at one universal shrine. The mysteries of life, of human knowledge, of Divine science—the appeals of the helpless and the poor—the flow of social intercourse—the geniality of fraternal communion—we have alike heard or shared. Nor is all this knowledge unprofitable, or this geniality unproductive. The true Mason is he who is ever ready to listen to a tale of woe—who is, to use the apposite language of the Order, ever ready to pour the healing balm of consolation into the bosom of the afflicted. The true Mason, however enriched by intelligence, however enlightened by wisdom, is essentially a man—a type of the purest, brightest, and loftiest ideal of a yet-to-be-attained Humanity.

Our Prince has borne himself nobly in our midst; he has identified himself with Masonic ideas, he has participated in our

labours, and fought for our cause. Surely, therefore, such a body as the Free and Accepted Masons of England ought to take a conspicuous part in the proposed public recognition of the Divine mercy which has spared so invaluable a life as that of their Royal Past Grand Master: Surely, amongst the thousands who will throng to St. Paul's on the day of celebration, Freemasonry ought to be represented publicly by some of her most gifted and illustrious sons. We are not an advocate for public Masonic displays, and would deprecate them most strenuously upon ordinary occasions; but the occasion of our Royal brother's recovery is one when, we believe, good might be done by the appearance of a thousand Freemasons in the procession—whether clothed in the badges of the Order, or simply distinguished by wearing the traditional white gloves as emblems of the Craft. In any case, our desire to evince unshaken loyalty to the throne, and to offer our congratulations to the Prince, ought to be forcibly and specially expressed; and we are convinced that besides interpreting the unanimous feeling of the Masonic body, it would have an excellent effect in the present state of the public mind.

Since writing the above, we have learned that the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, M.W. Grand Master, has summoned a Grand Lodge of Emergency for Friday, the 26th inst., for the purpose of adopting an address to her Majesty upon the happy recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and although the notice is short, the attendance of brethren will, we trust, be sufficiently numerous to manifest the interest felt by the Fraternity in the subject, as well as the sentiments of devotion and affection entertained by all of us towards the Queen and our illustrious Brother.

[Owing to the exigencies of publication on Friday, we are compelled to speak in the future tense of this meeting, as it has not taken place up to the time of our going to press.]

THE ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

On Wednesday next, the 31st inst., the first Charity Festival of the season will be held under the Presidency of the Right Worshipful Brother the Earl Percy, who will plead the cause of the aged Masons and the widows of deceased members of our Order. We trust that the pecuniary success of the forthcoming festival will surpass the results of previous years; and when we consider the recent great increase, both in lodges and brethren, and which is still continuing undiminished, we have a right to expect that our new members will do something to sustain the Charities of the Order. We hold it to be every Mason's duty to contribute, in proportion to his means, to one or all of those noble Institutions—the Asylum and the Schools; and nothing is more unsatisfactory than to find

that many who can well afford to subscribe seem to ignore their bounden obligation in this respect, and leave the burden upon the shoulders of a few. If the Israelites of old gave a tithe for the service of the altar, surely every English Mason in modern days ought to give his guinea, or his crown, annually to the Masonic Institutions. We shall not rest satisfied until we shall have pressed this truth home to the hearts of every Mason in England, so that none may plead ignorance as an excuse for so palpable a dereliction from the path of duty.

LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

The monthly meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Bro. James Brett, P.G. Pursuivant, Junior Vice-President, was in the chair, supported by Bros. J. Savage, P.G.D., as S.W.; H. Dicketts, P.M. 25, as J.W.; J. Smith, P.G.P.; J. Coutts, G.P.; J. Boyd, A.G.P.; F. Walters, H. Garrod, J. W. Halsey, J. R. Sheen, C. A. Cottebrune, P. Kirke, J. Stevens, and several other brethren.

Eight grants, standing over from the last meeting for confirmation, were duly confirmed, after which the following sums were voted to various petitioners: Bros. E. S. S., Lodge 141, £20; T. C., 169, £20; J. B., 1247, £20; R. T. P., 7, £20; J. R. (in Ireland), £10; W. G., 546, £5; W. H., 414, £5; J. M. T., late 395, £5. The widows of A. W., Lodge 151, £100; J. R. W., 720, £50; T. W., 872, £20; B. W., 164, £20; W. P., 200, £20. Making a total sum of £315.

THE DILKITES.

"The Dilke demonstration is to take place in the large hall of the Freemasons' Tavern on the evening of Tuesday, the 30th inst."—*Daily papers.*

We are authorized to state that the Directors of the Freemasons' Tavern Company have declined to allow the use of their hall for the proposed meeting, and we are sure that their refusal will meet with the unanimous approval of the Craft.

The following letter on the subject has appeared in the *Echo* :—

THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH DEMONSTRATION.
To the Editor of the *Echo*.

SIR,—As you have stated in your columns "that the Freemasons' Hall has been refused for the use of the 'Freedom of Speech Demonstration Committee,'" perhaps you will allow me space in them to explain that there has been no action on the part of our Committee to justify the breach of contract on the part of the Freemasons' Hall management.

In accordance with my instructions, I waited, with a sub-committee, on Saturday afternoon, at the Freemasons' Hall to tender the balance of the amount for hire of it. However, the money was declined, the use of the hall refused, and I was referred to the solicitor in whose hands they have placed the matter. Of course we have no alternative but to place our case in legal hands.

When we first waited on the managers to know if the hall could be had, and, again, when we called to pay the required deposit, £5, we explained fully the objects of our meeting, which were—"To uphold the right of free speech, and to express our determination not to allow it to be violated, as it was at Bolton, Reading, and elsewhere, and to protest against the supineness of the authorities in not affording due protection to the public when meeting to discuss constitutional subjects." To this the manager replied, "I have let the hall for more critical subjects." We can but infer, then, from this sudden denial, that influences have been at work other than those openly expressed. If this is so, and our opponents think to stifle free discussion by preventing our having the use of the large halls of the metropolis to assemble in, I can assure them that they underrate the earnestness of the supporters of "Free Speech," and that on Tuesday evening, when the executive committee meet, such steps will be taken as will make the demonstration more overwhelming from the opposition we have received.—I am, Sir, &c.,

H. SPENCER, Hon. Sec.

The Black Swan, Ryder's-court, Jan. 22.

FREEMASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

BRO. BRENNAN'S GENERAL REGISTER OF FREEMASONRY.

Few Masons in this country have correct ideas of the progress of the Craft in America. It is simply astonishing. Before the *third* decade of the last century, there was not a lodge of Freemasons meeting in all America. At the present time there are about 8000 lodges and half a million of *subscribing* members in the United States alone!

Brother Brennan has compiled a careful register of all the lodges and Grand Lodges of Freemasons in North America, and after a careful examination of the work, we pronounce it to be a most useful and valuable publication. In order to afford some information to the English Masonic student, we will append the names of the Grand Lodges referred to by Bro. Brennan, with a few particulars, and conclude by recommending all interested in the subject to procure copies for themselves (of Bro. Geo. Kenning), in order to realise the extent of Order.

Grand Lodges.	Lodges.	Members.	Greatest number of Members in any one Lodge.
Alabama ...	228	10,985	159
Arkansas ...	262	9,324	154
California ...	178	9,781	429
Connecticut ...	103	14,072	688
Georgia ...	272	14,100	205
Illinois ...	629	36,250	365
Indiana ...	437	23,308	248
Iowa ...	284	12,548	165
Kentucky ...	413	20,338	204
Louisiana ...	148	7,307	212
Maine ...	159	14,820	362
Massachusetts ...	182	20,253	343
Michigan ...	585	22,172	393
Missouri ...	385	18,493	215
Mississippi ...	278	11,254	129
New Jersey ...	118	9,164	260
New York ...	656	77,079	561
North Carolina ...	199	11,109	127
Ohio ...	403	24,087	264
Pennsylvania ...	315	33,228	411
South Carolina ...	146	6,200	126
Tennessee ...	338	18,601	220
Texas ...	263	11,501	179
Virginia ...	173	8,555	215
Wisconsin ...	160	8,944	222
Canada ...	230	9,924	142
24 Grand Lodges with less than 100 lodges in each ...	876	*55,120	
		518,587	

We could write for some time, if it were necessary, from the facts presented in the above work, but must make the foregoing suffice. To render the little book complete, the years when the lodges were constituted should have been given.

W. J. HUGHAN.

* Approximate.

VALUABLE WORK on the ANCIENT CONSTITUTIONS of the FREEMASONS.

Bro. W. J. Hughan, of Truro, Cornwall, is now preparing for the press a work to be entitled, "The old Charges of British Freemasons." The celebrated manuscript belonging to the *time-immemorial* Lodge of Antiquity, of 1686, will be published, having been carefully transcribed especially for Bro. Hughan's work, and a *fac-simile* page will form the frontispiece. This MS. has not hitherto been published, and much interest centres in this document. Other MSS. will also be inserted, and a careful resumé of all the known MSS., or Constitutions, will form the first part of this important book.

The work, we understand, will be dedicated (by permission) to the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., M.W.G.M. As only a limited number will be issued, brethren should apply at once to the author for copies, which will be sold at *five shillings each*.

Original Correspondence.

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

FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I feel greatly indebted to Bro. "W. E. M., 766," for his suggestion in page 87 of *THE FREEMASON*, as to the desirability of a *resumé* of the articles on "Freemasonry and Israelitism," and, especially, for his generous offer to supply such a *resumé*, if out of my power to undertake it. I feel, with him, that it would greatly add to the value of the papers, and I had commenced it; but the want of sight, and the pain which writing gives me, compelled me to put it aside, and I fear I shall not be able to resume it. If my Brother "W. E. N." will therefore kindly undertake it, I am sure it will be well done, and be very useful to all who may desire to prosecute the interesting inquiry which I have opened, but very imperfectly handled, and he will confer a great obligation on me, personally. As Brother Kenning is about to publish the papers, after the necessary revision, in the form of a book, I shall ask Brother "W. E. N.'s" permission to reprint his addition to them, I, of course, acknowledging its authorship.

On the situation of Bethel, upon which our brother offers some remarks, I quite concur with him, in placing it in Ephraim, and I doubt very much whether there was a city bearing the same name in the tribe of Benjamin, although most biblical writers and map-makers place one there, being, I presume, led thereto by Joshua xviii. 11-13, where it is said that the border of the lot of the tribe of the children of Benjamin went over from the wilderness of Beth-aven towards Luz (which is Bethel). But, surely, going *towards* it does not imply that Bethel was included in Benjamin's lot, and I do not remember any mention being made of a Bethel there. At all events, we know that there was a Bethel in Ephraim, and that Jereboam's idols were set up and worshipped there; as it is also plain from 2 Kings xxiii. 15, &c., that it was in this Bethel of Ephraim that Josiah broke down the idolatrous altars. So far, "W. E. N." and I agree. Nor am I of those who contend that *all* the Israelites were carried away by the Assyrian conquerors. As I put it in one of my papers, the carrying away was complete as to the *kingdom* of Israel. The great bulk of the nation, not the mere flower of the people, was deported, and Israel ceased to be a nation. That the inhabitants of the land, though including the remnants of Israel and the peoples brought from the North by the Assyrians, were comparatively few, is, I think, attested, not only by the descriptions we have of the desolation of the land, and the irruptions into it of the wild beasts, but also by the circumstance that Josiah was permitted, apparently unmolested, to make an irruption into the most important part of the country, and to destroy the effigies of idolatrous worship. All this, however, is quite consistent with the assumption that a few Israelites—a remnant—were left behind, or, having escaped from the Assyrians into Judah, or elsewhere, afterwards returned into their own country, and, mixing with the strangers from the North, subsequently formed the people known as Samaritans.

Brother "W. E. N." formerly suggested the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of the Assyrian conqueror carrying away so large a number of people, men, women, and children, as I have suggested. But, not to insist upon what I said in my reply, I may observe that there seems to have been a caravan route from the Euphrates to Tyre, even in the time of Solomon, as he possessed Tiphshah on the Euphrates, and built, or fortified, Tadmor, the Palmyra of later days, and had certain "store cities" in Hamath, which lay to the north of Lebanon.

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

The brethren of St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 145, held their annual meeting on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, in the Guildford Hotel, for the purpose of installing the office-bearers and celebrating the festival of St. John the Evangelist. Bro. John Thompson, R.W.M., who presided, having opened the lodge in due form, at once proceeded to instal Bro. Robert S. Brown as R.W.M. for the ensuing year, which ceremony he performed in an able and impressive manner. Bro. Brown having been duly installed in the chair of K.S., thereupon proceeded to instal his colleagues in their respective offices as follows: Bros. William Hawley, Depute Master; George Drummond, Substitute Master; Robert Irland, S.W.; Thomas Sinclair, J.W.; James A. Elliott, Treas.; George Darling, P.M., Sec.; James B. Macleod, P.M., Chap.; A. Naismith, Bible-bearer; D. Thomas, S.D.; J. W. Nicholson, J.D.; John Cameron and A. Williamson, Standard-bearers; James Inglis, Architect; W. S. Gray, Steward; T. W. Greenstreet, I.G.; and James Montgomery, Tyler. The following brethren being members of Committee: Bros. John Taylor, P.M.; A. McPherson, P.M.; D. McNab, Scott, W. W. Mooney, and J. B. Mercer. The lodge was thereafter called from labour to refreshment, and the brethren sat down to a sumptuous repast, which was set before them by the widow of the late Bro. Peter Carrie, and to which they did ample justice. The toast of "The Queen and the Craft" having been given and responded to with the utmost enthusiasm, the R.W.M. then gave the toast of "Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Patron of the Scottish Craft," alluding, in appropriate terms, to his late serious illness, and expressing what he felt sure was the earnest and fervent prayer of every good Mason and loyal subject, a hope that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales would still be spared by T.G.A.O.T.U. to fulfil a high and noble destiny in the land, and bind to himself still closer the sacred bonds of loyalty and affection which had been proved so unmistakably to exist in the hearts of the British nation. Other loyal and patriotic toasts followed. Deputations were sent to, and received from, nearly all the sister lodges in the district, and after spending a very pleasant hour, toast, song, and sentiment abounding, the lodge was recalled to labour. The R.W.M. intimated his intention of holding fortnightly meetings for the purpose of instruction, which was very cordially agreed to. The lodge was then closed in harmony and in due form at high twelve.

NOVA SCOTIA.

St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons lately held a very entertaining meeting. The Grand Lodge visitation took place. A third degree was given; several presentations to the lodge were made, and last, but by no means least, the lodge made a present of a very valuable Masonic jewel to Past Master Bro. J. M. Taylor, who for very many years has been Tyler to the various lodges of Halifax. It was in honour of the latter event that the lodge room was artistically decorated. On the west, over the door, were the square and compass with two swords in the centre. Over the Senior Warden's chair was a portrait of St. Andrew with the motto "*nemo me læcessit impune*" under it, and above, the designation of the lodge; "St. Andrew's Lodge, established A.D., 5767." And just above the chair was a Prince of Wales feather, with the motto "God save our brother the Prince of Wales."

At the east, on the canopy, was "In God is our trust;" round the pillars between the twining evergreens were, on the right hand side, "Wisdom, Strength and Beauty;" on the left, "Faith, Hope and Charity." The same mottoes were on the south and north sides of the room, and, together with other decorations, presented a *tout ensemble*, gratifying to the eye and suggestive to the Masonic mind.

Bro. A. H. Crowe presented the lodge, as the oldest lodge in British America, with the chair

used by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent at the old theatre here but lately burnt down. Bro. J. D. Nash presented the lodge with a neatly framed steel engraving of the Prince Regent dressed in Masonic regalia. This picture is over a hundred years old. Bro. Crowe, on behalf of a brother of the lodge, presented two old decanters and goblets, marked with St. Andrew's Cross and Emblems. These mementoes of a former time, when there was much call from labour to refreshment, were the innocent cause of several remarks upon the great change which had come over Freemasonry in respect to drinking habits. Formerly, the danger of acquiring a habit of drinking was great. Now, ever effort is made to prevent any such habit.

After those and other interesting presentations had been made, the third degree was given in a style which attracted immense attention as a splendid exhibition of good Masonic work, Worshipful Master, Bro. R. C. Hamilton, and the other officers of the lodge receiving high commendations for their faithfulness to the traditions of the past.

Bro. J. M. Taylor was then presented with the jewel before referred to, the following address being read by Worshipful Master, Bro. R. C. Hamilton:—

"To the Right Worshipful Past Master, Bro. J. M. Taylor.

"Brother,—In the name and on behalf of the members of St. Andrew's Lodge, it affords me very much pleasure to present you with this jewel as a token of their brotherly love and esteem. During the many years you have acted as Tyler, we have always found you a faithful sentinel, ever cheerful, obliging and courteous; and though your patience has been often severely tried by late hours and otherwise, yet we have never heard you murmur or complain.

"We have always found you ever ready to extend a helping hand in aid of anything that would tend to advance the interests of the Craft, no matter how onerous the duty imposed upon you may have been.

"During our intercourse with you as a Mason, we have ever found that you have always lived up to those truly Masonic principles which you so admirably inculcate, not by words only but by example.

"We trust that you may be long spared to wear this emblem of our esteem, and be assured that the warm brotherly love which is felt for you in St. Andrew's Lodge will not be soon abate.

"In the name of St. Andrew's Lodge I invest you with this jewel of a Past Master. May you long live to wear it and when called from earth to heaven, may you find beyond the 'clouded canopy' a jewel more rich, more lasting, in the approval of the Grand Master of Heaven and Earth."

To this Bro. Taylor made a very feeling reply, which was received in a most enthusiastic manner by those present.

After several speeches had been made by brethren present, the lodge was closed, all present expressing themselves highly gratified with the evening's work.

Hon. A. Keith, Grand Master, honoured the occasion with his presence, and about eighty Master Masons were present.

The Masonic jewel is a fine piece of workmanship, and the inscription on the back reads as follows: "Presented to Past Master Bro. J. M. Taylor, by the members of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1, R. N. S., in appreciation of his uniform kindness and attention as Tyler, and his many good qualities as a Mason."—*Halifax Evening Reporter*.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

THE BEST FIRST.—Turner's Tamarind Cough Emulsion for the Throat and Bronchia, 13½d. and 2/9 per bot.—All wholesale houses in London and Liverpool, and any respectable Chemist.—[Advt.]

ROYAL FREEMASONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL.

On Tuesday, the 23rd inst., the children of the above Institution, numbering 109, visited the Crystal Palace, on the invitation of Mr. Wilkinson, the Company's respected Manager. On their arrival, they were permitted to inspect the Aquarium, with the contents of which they appeared to be deeply interested. The highly successful pantomime of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" also afforded considerable amusement to the young people; and they were altogether much delighted with the treat provided for them, Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, the enterprising contractors for the refreshment department, displayed their wonted kindness and hospitality by providing dinner and tea for the little folks and the resident officials, *free of charge*. The children were accompanied by Bros. Paas, Sheen, and E. Cox, as members of the House Committee; Bro. W. Lane, of the Secretary's Department (in the absence of Bro. Patten from illness); and Bro. Muggidge, the Collector of the Institution.

SIR ALBERT WOODS, Garter Principal King of Arms, arrived at Windsor Castle the other morning, and placed the banner and regalia of the Emperor of Brazil over the sovereign stalls of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

At the annual conclave of the Mount Calvary Encampment of Knights Templar held at the London Tavern on the 12th inst., Sir Knight S. Rosenthal (P.E.C. Grove Encampment) was installed as Eminent Commander, and appointed the officers for the year. A banquet was served after the encampment was closed.

H.R.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON, the Princess Clothilde, Prince Murat, and suite, honoured Bro. Morton's charming theatre, the "Philharmonic," with their presence on Wednesday evening last, and expressed their great gratification at the excellent performance of Offenbach's opera bouffe of *Genevieve De Brabant*.

THE Marquis of Ripon presided on Wednesday over a meeting of the General Purposes Committee appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to carry out the current series of annual International Exhibitions. There were also present Sir Francis Sandford, Mr. Edgar Bowring, Mr. T. F. Gibson, and Major-General Scott (Secretary).

THE *Sunderland Times* of the 20th inst., states that:—"The Rev. Henry Baker Tristram, LL.D., Master of Greatham Hospital, left England the other day for Palestine, *via* the Overland route, to resume his researches in his old field of travel and research, under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund Committee." Our readers will be pleased to know that Dr. Tristram, besides being a distinguished Eastern traveller, is also a distinguished Mason. He is a Knight Templar and S.P. Rose Croix 18°, and either is or was Chaplain to the Eclectic Lodge of Mark Masons. Bro. Tristram is also an M.A.S. and Honorary Canon of Durham, and Churchmen and Masons will be interested to learn of his researches in the land so dear to both.

EVERY physician knows that if only brandy can reach his patient in the form in which it quits the vineyards of Cognac, it is in many diseases the most valuable remedial agent in his pharmacopœia, and thoroughly deserves the name—*eau de vie*—given to it by the monks who first distilled it. It is then, indeed, a veritable "water of life." But there has been hitherto far too much difficulty in procuring it. Therefore it is not too much to describe Messrs. Victor Jouannet and Co., as public benefactors for a reform they are introducing. These gentlemen, the proprietors of the famous "Grande Marque" Cognac, have determined to bring their brandy, which is justly celebrated for its age and purity, within the reach of the smallest consumer, by issuing it in bottles of all sizes—from seven-pence upwards—protected by their trade-mark and capsule. It is fortunate, indeed, that Messrs. Jouannet are large holders, for we venture to prophecy that by their bringing their splendid brandy to the hand, as it were, of every purchaser they will cause a run on "La Grande Marque" such as will soon decrease their immense stock of "1865" brandy now lying in the Victoria docks.

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

[With a view to increase the circulation, and consequently the usefulness, of THE FREEMASON, it is suggested that Lodges, &c., desiring reports to appear in the paper, should take a certain number of copies in proportion to the space required for the report.]

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 73.—The usual meet- of this lodge was held at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, on the 16th inst. In consequence of the non-arrival of the W.M., the lodge was opened by Bro. F. Walters, P.M. There were present during the evening Bros M. A. Loewenstark, W.M.; G. Free, S.W. and W.M.-elect; G. J. Grace, J.W.; E. Harris, P.M., Treas.; A. L. Dussek, S.D.; S. Harman, J.D.; J. S. Gomme, I.G.; I. J. H. Wilkins, D.C.; J. H. Batten, W.S.; Dr. Dixon, H. Moore, D. Rose, and T. J. Sabine, P.M.'s; J. H. Spencer, R. Boyle, T. C. Deere, J. J. Ginhams, G. Hill, W. Gregory, S. Funkenstein, J. Hager, A. Hudson, T. S. Hill, H. Jacobs, F. E. Cooper, J. M. Spindler, J. Mercer, Jas. Phillips, Jos. Phillips, J. W. Elliott, C. L. Gerhold, H. Melbourne, H. Keeble, A. J. Ireton, R. G. Chipperfield, R. S. Harvey, H. Stephens, H. J. Leeuw, H. Woollett, S. S. Sard, A. P. Stedman, W. Hunter, W. Butlin, C. Rayden, &c. Visitors: Bros. John Hervey, P.G.D., G.S.; J. A. Powell, 11; W. Stiles, 55; E. W. Thompson, 55; P. Reed, 69; J. A. Ring, 72; M. Cohen, P.M. 185; C. W. Noehmer, S.W. 186; A. Lewis, 198; E. Sillifant, P.M. 217; J. Glave, 304; W. Wilson, 450; M. Cohen, 461 (New York); R. Gallon, Org. 548; A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. 548; G. W. Verry, W.M. 554; J. W. Avery, P.M. 619; T. Neville, S.W. 765; Walter, 783; A. Overton, 1309; Marcus Loewenstark, D.C. 1360; &c. Bro. Joseph Huntley Spencer (the host) was passed to the second degree. Bro. E. Harris, P.M., then took the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Auditors' report was adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes. It showed a good balance in hand, and no liabilities. The W.M., Bro. M. A. Loewenstark, then took the chair and in an able manner installed his successor, Bro. George Free. The officers appointed and invested were Bros. G. J. Grace, S.W.; A. L. Dussek, J.W.; E. Harris, P.M., Treas. (reappointed); John Donkin, P.M. Sec. (re-appointed); S. Harman, S.D.; J. S. Gomme, J.D.; I. J. H. Wilkins, I.G.; J. H. Batten, D.C.; C. Rayden, W.S.; W. Y. Laing, P.M. Tyler (reappointed). A candidate for initiation was proposed. A six-guinea P.M. jewel was presented to Bro. M. A. Loewenstark, I.P.M., and the lodge was closed. Banquet followed.

Beadon Lodge, No. 619.—This lodge met on Wednesday, 17th inst., at the Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich, under the presidency of the W.M., Capt. G. A. Smith. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the busy period of the year, no less than thirty brethren, among whom were eight P.M.'s of the lodge, were present, testifying thereby to the great popularity of their W.M. There was a full list of business before them, and it was all performed with precision and ability. A joining member was first successfully balloted for, and the same result attended the ballot for three candidates for initiation. Mr. Robert Peter Forge, Mr. George Tatton, and John Rawle were afterwards introduced and initiated in the earliest of the Masonic rites with great fluency by the W.M. The lodge having been properly prepared, and Bros. Lockett, Wright, Angus, Collins, and Dyer formally entrusted, these brethren received from the W.M. the benefits of the third degree. A joining member was proposed, and notice of a motion given by Bro. E. S. Parker, P.M., and the W.M. announced that as the S.D., Bro. W. H. Green, was Steward of the Benevolent Institution Festival next Wednesday for 1870, the brethren would have an opportunity of supporting one of the members of their own lodge on that occasion. He himself would represent the Beadon at the Girls' School Festival in May, and would be glad to place the names of any of the brethren on his list. The Secretary, Bro. A. P. Leonard, P.M., stated that a circular had been received from the "Binckes' Testimonial Committee," which he read to the lodge. The W.M. said that in order that the next business might be recorded on the minutes of the lodge, he would proceed with it immediately instead of deferring it to what might appear a more appropriate season, after the clearing of the banquet table. The testimonial to Bro. Alfred Avery, P.M., who had twice filled the Master's chair of this lodge, had been voted to him when he last left the chair; but the exact form it was to take was only finally settled at the meeting in October. Several brethren

had taken considerable pains in watching its progress, and seeing that it was an adequate representation of the feelings of the brethren and not unworthy of acceptance by so distinguished a Past Master as Bro. A. Avery. The result had been the production of a beautifully-illuminated vellum, glazed and mounted in an elegant frame. He then read the following inscription and handed the gift to Bro. Avery:—

"Beadon Lodge, No. 619, held at the Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich, in the county of Surrey.—At a meeting of this lodge held on the 20th July, 1870, it was resolved that a testimonial should be presented to Bro. A. Avery, who had twice served the office of W.M., and had also for many years acted as Treasurer of the lodge. And it was further resolved that the resolution should be put into writing and presented to Bro. Alfred Avery, in testimony of the respect in which he was held by the lodge.—Presented to Bro. A. Avery, on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, 1872.

G. A. SMITH, W.M.
J. CHAPMAN, S.W.
W. SEAMAN, J.W."

Bro. Avery, in acknowledging the compliment, said that while thanking the brethren most heartily for their kindness, he could not trust himself to give full expression to his feelings; but he received the testimonial with the greatest pride, as he was convinced it conveyed the true feelings of all the brethren of the lodge.—This was the last item of business to be transacted in lodge, and the W.M. then closed down and headed the brethren at the banquet, which was a choice specimen of Bro. Middlecott's style of catering. When the banquet was disposed of, the usual toasts were proposed and honored, and the brethren separated at a late hour, after having spent a right pleasant evening.

PROVINCIAL.

PENZANCE.—Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 121.—The annual meeting of this lodge was held at the lodge-room, Public Buildings, on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th inst. There was a good number of brethren present to witness the re-installation of the Bro. W. C. Borlace. The W.M. selected for his officers: Bros. W. H. Gerry, S.W.; Richard Carter, J.W.; Israel Levin, I.P.M.; Charles Read, Treas.; Thomas Goldworthy, Sec.; Thomas J. Rowe, S.D.; Charles Trevithick, J.D.; Frank Gregory, I.G.; William Anderson, Steward; Robt. Lovell, Org.; William Wallish; and W. H. Kinsman, D.C. After the selection of officers, the W.M., in a very able manner, performed the ceremonies of initiating Messrs. Alfred Morris and W. R. Tresige. At the close of the business, the brethren retired to Bro. Mitchell's, and partook of a substantial banquet. The cloth being removed, the usual speeches and toasts were given by the W.M. and brethren in a Masonic manner. The brethren retired after having spent a most enjoyable evening.

PLYMOUTH.—Lodge Harmony, No. 156.—The brethren of this ancient lodge held their festival of St. John the Evangelist, on Wednesday, 17th inst., and assembled at the Huyshe Masonic Temple, under the guidance of the Worshipful Bro. H. T. Hearle, Master. After the close of the business they all proceeded to the Globe Hotel, where they sat down to a *recherche* dinner provided by Bro. Isaac Watts. The banquet was presided over by the Worshipful Master, and there was a goodly gathering of visiting brethren. It is the custom of the lodges of the Three Towns to unite very cordially with each other, and for the brethren to assemble from other lodges on the invitation of the Masters and brethren of sister lodges. The following brethren were present: W. Bros. W. Pidditch, S.W.; J. Manning, J.W.; V.W. Bros. I. Latimer, P.P.G.S.; S. Jew, P.P.G.T., P.M. 105; T. B. Harvey, P.M., P.P.G.D.C.; W. K. Mitchell, P.M., P.P.G.A.D.C.; J. B. Gover, P.M., P.P.G.A.D.C. 70; I. Watts, P.M., P.P.G.T.; W. Bros. S. Kessell, P.M.; M. Williams, W.M. 105; R. B. Triplett, P.M.; T. A. Yoe, P.M.; W. Bell, P.M.; E. A. Davis, P.M. 1099; V. Bird, P.M. 954; P. T. Skelton, W.M. 1247; J. Wainwright, W.M. 70; Bros. R. Saunders, W. S. Stevenson, J. S. Mason, 223; S. Hyne, J. Carwithen, J. Campbell, W. D. Gould, S. Clutterbuck, R. Dyer, G. Phillips, W. H. Cooksley, 202, J. Lander, J. Hine, G. Thorne, J. Drane, P. B. Chapell, W. Hear, F. Hall, J. Y. Avery, D. Box, J. S. Bunce, 105, J. Rendle, 1247. During the evening the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk, and the evening was passed in festive pleasure, the lodge breaking up at about half-past nine o'clock.

PLYMOUTH.—Lodge Charity, No. 223.—This lodge met at their lodge rooms, Union-street, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, at 4.15, to celebrate the annual festival of St. John. The lodge was opened in due form by the W.M., Bro. J. T. Smith, when Bro. Marcoss was passed to the degree of F.C. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree, and called off from labour to attend the

banquet provided at Chubb's Hotel. The table was very amply provided with the good things of this life. The chair was ably filled by the newly-installed W.M., Bro. J. T. Smith, supported on the right by Bros. L. P. Metham, P.G.D. and D.P.G. Master of Devon; Isaac Latimer, P.P.G. Sec. and Mayor of Plymouth; B. J. Gambell, P.M., P.P.G. Asst. Dir. of Cers.; William Browning, P.M., P.P.G. Dir. of Cers., Secretary; and J. F. Hifley, P.M., P.G.T. On the left by the I.P.M., Bro. J. W. Cornish; Bros. Pollard, P.M., P.P.G.T.; J. May, P.M.; and A. Woolf, P.M. The vice-chair was filled by the Senior Warden, Bro. J. P. Phillips, and the South by Bro. J. Pool, J.W. About fifty members were present. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave "The Queen," which was suitably responded to. On "The Prince of Wales" being proposed, there was manifest evidence of sympathy for his recent affliction and suffering. The toast was most ably responded to by the Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. L. P. Metham. Other Masonic toasts followed in succession during the evening. A most interesting event took place on the toast of "The Treasurer and Secretary" being given. The W.M. and brethren of the lodge, in recognition of the services rendered to the lodge, for several years, in the capacity of Secretary and Past Master of the lodge, resolved that a testimonial, consisting of a very handsome and valuable gold chain, with locket attached, should be presented to Bro. William Browning, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., Secretary—the locket bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Bro. W. Browning, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., by his brethren of Lodge Charity, No. 223, in recognition of his valuable services as Secretary to the lodge, December, 1871." The introductory part of the presentation was delivered by the I.P.M., Bro. J. W. Cornish, in very eloquent and feeling terms, and was followed by the W.M., Bro. J. T. Smith, in the same Masonic spirit, in presenting the testimonial. Bro. W. Browning, on receiving it, expressed the gratitude he felt in receiving such a very substantial and handsome present from the hands of his brethren—not so much for its intrinsic value, as the expression of brotherly feeling it conveyed, and its being a proof that his services were held in estimation by the lodge. He had been a Mason nearly twenty years, and had been in constant work during that time; and trusted, if the Great Architect of the Universe should spare him, to render whatever remained in his power to the advancement of Lodge Charity, and Masonry generally. The lodge was finally closed, after a most pleasant evening being spent, not forgetting speedy relief to all distressed Freemasons.

TRURO.—Phoenix Lodge of Honour and Prudence, No. 331.—This important and prosperous lodge celebrated St. John's festival and held the annual meeting at its rooms in the Masonic Hall, Truro, on Monday the 15th ult., Bro. Ferguson, W.M., in the chair. After preliminary and routine business, Bro. R. M. Paul was ably installed as W.M. for the ensuing year by Bro. John F. Penrose, P.M., after which the following officers were appointed:—Bros. Ferguson, I.P.M.; S. Serpell, S.W.; Rev. H. B. Bullocke, J.W.; Rev. J. Blackmore, Chaplain; Mayne, Treasurer; Christie, jun., Secretary; Wilkins, S.D.; T. R. Olver, J.D.; Hon. T. Agar Robartes, Dir. Cer.; W. Sharp and Hosken, Stewards; S. Harvey, I.G.; W. Rooks, Tyler. The splendid chair, which we described last week, and which was presented by the R.W. the Grand Master of Cornwall (Bro. Augustus Smith), was used at the meeting for the first time. The banquet was served in the spacious dining-room of the lodge, and was supplied by Bro. Rooks, of the "Square and Compass" Inn, Truro, in a manner which would have done infinite credit to the proprietor of an hotel of large resources. The Worshipful Master highly complimented him on the result of his exertions. The bill of fare and general appointments were really excellent, and the lodge generally endorsed this opinion. Forty brethren dined, including the D.P. Grand Master, Bro. Reginald Rogers, the Revs. G. L. Church, F. B. Paul, H. B. Bullocke, and R. Blackmore, W. H. Jenkins (Mayor of Truro), Bros. J. T. Ferguson, E. T. Carlyon, H. Spry Leverton, J. F. Penrose, T. Chirgwin, W. Tweedy, W. H. Christoe, sen., J. O. Mayne, Robert Sharp, E. D. Anderton, William Tregay, W. J. Johns, Robert Bell, and the Masters and Wardens of the Fortitude, Druids, and Boscawen Lodges. The proceedings throughout were characterised by the utmost harmony. The dining-room was decorated with great taste and judgment by Bro. Solomon, P.M.

REDRUTH.—Druids' Lodge, No. 589.—The annual festival was celebrated on Monday, the 15th ult., prior to which the officers for the ensuing year were chosen. Bro. James Sims was installed W.M., and appointed for his officers Bros. S. George, S.W.; R. Heath, J.W.; J. F. Penrose, Chaplain; E. M. Cook, Secretary; J. H. Reynolds, I.P.M.; E. S. Angove, S.D.; Martin, J.D.;

Tresedder, I.G.; Polkinghorne, O.G.; Pascoe, Organist; Kistler, Dir. of Cer.; Thomas Rule, Gladden, and Petherick, Stewards. The banquet was at Bro. Tabb's, to which upwards of fifty brethren sat down. The neighbouring lodges, viz., Fortitude, Phoenix, Boscawen, and Tregulow, were well represented.

HOLYHEAD.—*Lodge of St. Cybi, No. 597.*—A regular lodge meeting was held in the lodge room, Marine Hotel, on the 1st of January. The following brethren were present: J. Peters, I.P.M.; J. L. Griffith, W.M.; Edward F. Miller, P.M.; Sam. S. Wilkes, P.M.; William Lewis, S.W.; John Ellis, J.W.; Dr. O. Williams, S.D.; Owen W. Jones, Chap.; Owen R. Ellis, Sec.; Robert Parry, Org.; Evan Evens, Steward; William Evens, I.G.; C. S. Dyer, Ed. M. Jones, Henry Evans, John Hughes, R. H. Williams (P.M. 1113), R. Evans, William Jones, James K. Morris, Captain Robert Williams, Captain John Roberts, George Mansfield, Adolphus F. Snelson, Joseph Innes, Peter Ellis, Isaac Peters, W. H. Smith, William Innes, John Devcnald, Robert Gardiner, William Poole, William Riva (P.S.W.), William Ankers, Captain T. Jones, Samuel Hughes, Tyler; and visiting Bros. R. R. Williams (606) and John Hughes (950). The lodge was duly opened, the opening ode sung, and minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Bros. Isaac Peters and Peter Ellis were passed to the second degree. This being the annual meeting of installation, the ceremony of installing formed the most interesting feature of the labours of the evening. Bro. J. Lloyd Griffith had been successfully elected at the previous meeting, and now the time had come to place him in the Master's chair. This beautiful ceremony was rendered with great skill and ability, in the several degrees, by Bro. Peters, I.P.M. The W.M. having been duly installed according to ancient custom, he commenced his Masonic labours by investing Bro. John Peters, I.P.M., with a costly P.M.'s jewel, which the lodge desired to be presented to him in recognition of his valuable and energetic services as Master during the years 1870-71. The W.M. commended him greatly for his skilful management of the lodge and his devotedness to the cause of Masonry in general. Bro. Peters made a suitable reply, thanking the W.M. and all the brethren for the honour they had done him. After this the W.M. proceeded to elect and invest his officers as follows: Bros. William Lewis, S.W.; John Ellis, J.W.; Dr. O. Williams, S.D.; James Lloyd, J.D.; Owen R. Ellis, Sec.; Robert Parry, Org.; William Evens, I.G.; Samuel Hughes, O.G.; and John Peters, I.P.M., Treas. After receiving propositions, &c., the W.M. closed the lodge in perfect peace and harmony. The brethren then adjourned to the dining-room to partake of a splendid banquet, prepared by Bro. Smith, of the Marine Hotel. When the table was cleared, the W.M. brought forth the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, commencing with "The Queen and the Craft," "Our Royal Brother Albert Edward, Prince of Wales," &c. The W.M. spoke of the severe illness which had so utterly prostrated his Royal Highness, the anxiety of the nation—yea, of all the civilised world, especially the Masons—about him; and expressed his joy at the cheering news that was gladdening the heart of young and old—"The Prince of Wales is getting better." Bro. Miller, P.M., then sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales," to the words composed by Bro. E. "Cletur" Jones. The song was sung with great enthusiasm and feeling. After several other toasts and songs, the brethren dispersed, each apparently much satisfied with the proceedings of the evening.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—*Dobie Lodge, No. 889.*—Bro. Squire, P.M., Secretary of the Lodge of Fidelity, No. 3, was installed W.M. of this lodge at the Griffin Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, on Wednesday, the 17th instant. The ceremony was very ably performed by Bro. Littlewood, P.M. 780, after which the following brethren were invested as officers for the ensuing year: Bros. Styles, P.M.; Elsam, S.W.; Veal, J.W.; Cartwright, P.P.G.D., P.M., Treas.; Cathrow, P.P.G.S.B., Sec.; Honeywell, S.D.; Bond, J.D.; Buckland, I.G.; Long, P.M., D.C.; Hunt, Org.; and Gilbert, Tyler. An excellent banquet followed, before and after which grace was sung by Bros. Hunt, Hannewell, Veal, and Beattie. The toasts on the card were duly honoured, and a most enjoyable evening passed.

ALDBURGH.—*Adair Lodge, No. 936.*—At the regular monthly meeting of this lodge on Friday, the 1st ult., Bro. William Hayward was unanimously elected to fill the Master's chair for the ensuing year, and the brethren therefore met in their new lodge-room on Friday, the 5th inst., for installation of the W.M., which was performed by Bro. George Harper, W.M. The newly-installed Master having been duly proclaimed and saluted, he then proceeded to invest his officers, and in conclusion Bro. Harper addressed the brethren, impressively exhorting them to the exercise of charity, trusting that their sole aim would be to please each other and unite in the grand design of being happy; concluding by an

earnest wish that unanimity and concord might long continue amongst them. A candidate for initiation having been duly proposed and seconded, the lodge was closed with prayer, and the brethren adjourned to the White Lion Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was prepared by Bro. Moore.—The W.M., Bro. Hayward, in proposing the loyal toasts, said no one could doubt our loyalty and allegiance to the Crown, which had been strongly illustrated by the national feeling and sympathy evinced for "Her Majesty the Queen and the Princess of Wales" in their recent affliction through the dangerous illness of his Royal Highness our brother the Prince of Wales, and fervently expressed gratitude to T.G.A.O.T.U. that He had been graciously pleased to spare the life of our noble and illustrious brother. In proposing the Masonic toasts, the W.M. briefly dwelt on the zeal and efficiency of the distinguished brother who had the honour to preside over the Craft, "The Grand Master of England the Marquis of Ripon." Bro. Capt. James, S.W., gave "The D.G.M., Lord Carnarvon, and Officers of G. Lodge." The W.M. then proposed "The Right Worshipful our Prov. Grand Master, Sir Shafto Adair." The toast he said required no comment from him to insure a warm reception. Our Prov. Grand Master had shown himself worthy of his high position, and claimed for himself the deep and lasting attachments of every member of the Craft.—Bro. James, S.W., in appropriate and few well-chosen remarks proposed "The D.G.P.M., the Rev. Bro. Lockwood, and Grand Officers of the Province," to which Bro. Harper, Prov. J.G.W., responded. He most heartily endorsed the sentiments expressed by the W.M. in regard to the excellent Masonic qualities of our P.G.M., and in acknowledging the toast on behalf of the Prov. Grand Officers, which had unexpectedly fallen to his lot, inasmuch as he had almost overlooked the fact, that he was a Grand Officer, said he regretted that the Officers in the province were not called upon to do something more in the cause of Masonry than merely to meet annually for the purpose of exchanging their badges of office. He thought much good might be done by Grand Officers occasionally visiting the lodges in the province.—The W.M. in rising to propose "The Immediate Past Master Bro. Harper," which he pronounced the toast of the evening, said, that the great pleasure and gratification that he (the W.M.) had in proposing this toast would be equally shared by the brethren, that he could not give utterance to their feelings nor his own in such a manner as the toast demanded, and felt proud at having a brother amongst them who had done so much in the cause of Masonry, not only to the Adair Lodge but to the Craft in general. On this occasion, he (the W.M.) was proud in being the medium of conveying some tangible proof of the affectionate regard for the brother who had with so much pleasure to the brethren, and credit to himself, presided over the lodge for the last two years; adding that it was with the utmost possible pleasure that he on behalf of the brethren presented him (Bro. Harper) with a Past Master's jewel as a mark of the high esteem in which he was held by the brethren, and in appreciation of his services rendered to the lodge, trusting that T.G.A.O.T.U. might be pleased long to spare him to wear it.—Bro. Harper, I.P.M., in responding, congratulated the W.M. on the able and feeling speech which he had just delivered, but feared that the flattering remarks in regard to his (Bro. Harper's) services to the lodge might be considered by the brethren to be overdrawn. He thanked them most sincerely for the valuable P.M. jewel with which they had presented him, trusting he should ever look on it, as the most valuable jewel he had, and cherish it as evidence of the affectionate regard in which he was held by the brethren. He (Bro. Harper) would also take the opportunity of acknowledging the assistance rendered by the officers for the past year, and thanked the brethren one and all for the support, courtesy, and indulgence, he had ever met with during the two years he had the honour to preside over them.—The next toast was the health of the "W.M.," Bro. Hayward, proposed by Bro. Harper, who said that it had frequently fallen to his lot during the last two years to address the brethren, both in the lodge and out of the lodge, but that he never stood before them with greater pleasure than on the present occasion, and felt sure that the toast would be equally gratifying to the brethren; that they would all agree with him that Bro. Hayward had patiently and honourably earned his high position; that it was a mistake to suppose that a Mason of one, two, or three years' standing could be capable of governing a lodge. This was not the case with Bro. Hayward; he had spent a lifetime in the cause of Masonry, and much of that time had been devoted in the interests of the Adair Lodge. Bro. Harper, in his own name, and that of the brethren, congratulated the W.M. on his position, trusting that he would fill the important office with credit to himself, and benefit to the brethren.—The W.M. responded, and said that he felt highly gratified that he had been placed in that position

by the unanimous vote of the brethren, assuring them that nothing should be wanting on his part to promote the interest and well-being of the Adair Lodge, of which, as one of the original promoters of the lodge, he gave an interesting account of its career, and concluded by thanking the brethren for the honour conferred upon him.—Bro. James, S.W., proposed "The Past Masters," alluding, in particular, to the eminent services rendered to the lodge by Bro. Garrett, P.M., who had the honour of being the first W.M. of the Adair Lodge.—Bro. Garrett, in his usual effective style, replied.—The W.M., in proposing "The Officers of the Lodge," spoke in the highest terms of the S.W., Bro. James, who, he stated, was ever ready and willing to promote the interests of the Craft. He (the W.M.) hoped that next year Bro. James would accept the highest honour the lodge can bestow, and congratulated himself on having been successful in the selection of his officers.—Bro. James, S.W., and Bro. Sparrow, S.D., responded.—"The Masonic Charities" was proposed by Bro. Harper, and responded to by Bro. Banning, P.M., a collection being made by the brethren present in aid of the same. "The Ladies," and Tyler's toasts closed the proceedings of this most pleasant and agreeable evening.

TREDEGAR.—*St. George's Lodge, No. 1089.*—The installation of Bro. William Davies as W.M. of this lodge took place on Thursday se'night, at Tredegar. The ceremony was ably performed by Bro. J. Middleton. The banquet was held at the Castle Hotel, and was supplied in the host's best style. The W.M. was supported by the Prov. G.M., Bro. Col. Charles Lyne, the D.P.G.M., Bro. Homfray, and other members of the P.G.L. Amongst the visitors were Bros. J. C. Parkinson, P.M. 181, and J. S. Adam, P.M. 90. The company was very numerous, and everything went off well. In the course of the proceedings, an address, bound in crimson and beautifully engrossed, was presented by the lodge to the P.G.M.

LLANGFNI.—*Anglesey Lodge, No. 1113.*—A regular meeting of the above lodge was held at the lodge-room, Bull Hotel, on Tuesday, the 26th December. There were present: Bros. J. L. Hampton Lewis, I.P.M.; R. H. Williams, P.M.; William Bulkeley Hughes, P.P.S.G.W.; T. C. Roden, P.M., P.P.S.G.W.; William Hughes, P.M., Treas.; William Evans, S.W. and W.M.-elect; R. T. Phillips, J.W.; Evan Williams, I.G.; Edmond Hicks, Sec.; J. L. Griffith, S.D.; B. Rouse, Robt. Rowlands, M. Dyer, Tyler; and visiting Brothers John Peters (W.M.), James Lloyd (I.G.), Owen R. Ellis (Secretary), and Joseph Jones—all from the Lodge of St. Cybi, No. 597, Holyhead. The chief business of the evening was the installation of a Master for the ensuing year. The ceremonies were worked in the several degrees, in a most able and impressive manner, by Bro. T. C. Roden, P.M., who appears to be thoroughly versed in the Craft service, and to have his entire heart in the work. Bro. William Evans had been duly elected at the previous meeting to the office of W.M. for the coming year, and he was therefore installed in the chair according to ancient custom. After appointing and investing his officers and transacting other business, the W.M. closed the lodge in perfect peace and harmony. The brethren then adjourned to the dining-room, where a splendid banquet was awaiting them, prepared by the landlord, Bro. Crewdson. After dinner, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and drunk with enthusiasm, and none more so than the one to "The better health of our Royal Brother Albert Edward Prince of Wales."

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge, No. 1331.*—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, the 4th inst. Bro. J. Fenn, W.M., was in the chair of honour, and was supported by the following officers: Bros. C. Carnegie, I.P.M., Treas.; Captain Richardson, R.E., S.W.; A. M'Kenzie, J.W.; J. Lavety, S.D.; R. Bennett, J.D.; Anderson, I.G.; and U. Lucas, Tyler. Bro. Carnegie acted as Secretary, in the absence of Bro. White. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. It was resolved, on the motion of Bro. C. Carnegie, seconded by Bro. A. M'Kenzie, to give £5 to the Masonic Benevolent Institution, to be placed on the list of Bro. Eve, P.G.S.W. Hants. Bro. Carnegie read a report from the Committee of Reference, stating that the balance sheet, which the lodge had directed to be prepared, had been executed. On the proposition of Bro. Bennett, a vote of thanks was voted to the Treasurer and the Committee of Reference for their able administration of the funds of the lodge during the past year. The W.M. proposed that a charitable association be formed for the purpose of enabling the brethren to become Life Governors of the various Masonic Charities, and Bro. Carnegie was requested to make the necessary preparations, and report to the next meeting of the lodge. Nothing further being offered for the good of Masonry, the lodge was closed in peace, harmony, and brotherly love.

LANCASTER.—*Duke of Lancaster Lodge, No. 1353.*—The regular meeting of this young but flourishing lodge took place on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., at the Masonic Temple, Athenæum, Lancaster. The W.M., Bro. Christopher Hartley, presided, and was supported by his officers as follows: Bros. J. Barrow, S.W.; J. Bell, J.W.; W. Heald, Sec.; R. Wulfenden, S.D. (for Bro. Joseph Barrow); J. Acton, J.D.; J. Coulon, I.G.; J. Watson, Tyler; Bulfield, Holmes, Williams, Parkinson, Banister, Forster, Hodgson (Kendal), Carr, and J. Taylor (1051) as Organist. The lodge was opened in due form in the first degree, and the minutes of the former meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Capt. John Jacobson, a candidate for initiation, which proved unanimous in his favour, and he was introduced and initiated into the mysteries of the Craft, in an efficient and most impressive manner, by the W.M. Bros. Hodgson, Carr, and Banister were questioned in the E.A. Degree, and the answers in each case proving satisfactory, the W.M. invested them separately with the test of merit, when the three candidates for advancement retired, and the lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bros. Hodson, Carr, and Banister were each separately initiated and advanced to the degree of Fellow-Craft, and immediately retired. Bro. Forster was then examined as to his proficiency by the W.M. in the F.C. Degree, which proving satisfactory, he was entrusted with the test of merit and retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, when Bro. Forster was introduced and raised to that sublime degree. The lodge was then closed to the first degree, when Bro. C. Hoyle (281) was proposed as a joining member, and Messrs. Barsby and Daniel Rushton Gardner were proposed as candidates. Hearty good wishes having been given by the S.W. from 281, and there being no other business before the lodge, it was closed in due form.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

LIVERPOOL.—*Liverpool Conclave, No. 55.*—An assembly of this conclave was held on Thursday se'night, at the Adelphi Hotel, by order of the M.P.S., for the installation of approved candidates. Since its consecration a few months ago, this conclave has prospered in a most remarkable manner, and the proceedings this evening were of such a character as to promise even greater success in the future. Amongst the officers present were Ill. Sir Kt. G. Turner, Int.-Gen. W.L.; Sir Knts. J. Kellett Smith, M.P.S.; J. R. Goepel, V.E.; H. M. Molyneux, S.G.; R. Washington, H.P.; J. Wood, Treas.; Henry James, Rec.; T. Clark and W. Doyle, Prefects; and H. Nelson, S.S. The conclave was opened in due form by the M.P.S., and the following brethren were received, admitted, and installed with solemn ceremonial: Bros. E. M. Sheldon (1094), S. J. B. Caldwell (1350), J. T. Parkinson (1013), F. Day (1013), W. H. Lee (673), and E. Dutch (667). Ill. Int.-Gen. Turner announced that, as an acknowledgment of the standing of the conclave, and as a recognition of the valuable services of the M.P.S., the Grand Council had elevated the M.P.S. to the distinguished position of a "Knight of the Grand Cross." The compliment was suitably acknowledged by Sir Kt. Smith, after which the muster-roll was called, and the conclave was closed in peace and harmony. The Sir Kts. companions afterwards partook of an excellent tea, and during the evening a number of knightly toasts were proposed and cordially received. A spontaneous act of charity on the part of the knights resulted in a very substantial addition to the "Hospital Saturday" contributions, which will be transmitted to the Treasurer of the fund.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending Friday, February 2, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of lodges and chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

- Red Cross Conclave, Rose and Lily, Masons' Hall Tav., Mason's-avenue, Basinghall-street.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- South-Eastern Masonic Charitable Association, New Cross Branch.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

- Lodge 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
- " 831, British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Bancroft-place, Mile End.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.

- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James' Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

- Lodge 141, Faith, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
- Ben Jonson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Jonson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

- Festival of Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.
- Lodge 898, Temperance in the East, 6, Newby-place, Poplar.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7½.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Landus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

- Lodge 27, Egyptian, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- " 45, Strong Man, Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
- " 192, Lion and Lamb, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 227, Ionic, Ship & Turtle Tav., Leadenhall-st.
- " 231, St. Andrew's, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 538, La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
- " 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
- " 1178, Perfect Ashlar, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey.
- " 1351, St. Clement Danes, King's Head Htl., Strand.
- Chap. 2, St. James's, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 9, Moriah, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Installation of three Principals and Ceremony.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill Greenwich, at 8.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

- Lodge 706, Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
- " 890, Hornsey, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- Chap. 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 259, Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Htl., Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.

- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Htl. Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. H. Muggidge, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, N. W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S. W.
- United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, P.M. 193, W.M. 1298, Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. Wes Smith, Preceptor.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Urgent Necessity.—These preparations afford the best and cheapest means of removing all ordinary surgical and medical maladies, both in this country and the colonies. In the latter, the Ointment and Pills are invaluable, for none but the careless would be without an antidote to the accidental injuries and the many ailments to which the settler must be more or less exposed when at a distance from all professional help. Sprains, cuts, burns, skin diseases, ulcers, abscesses, and varicose veins are readily cured by Holloway's Ointment. The Pills, too, furnish a perfect pharmacopœia for subduing all internal derangements of the viscera—from simple irritation of the stomach to confirmed liver disease, or the more disastrous dysentery.—[Adv't.]

Advertisements.

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Principal:

Bro. DR. JULIUS KLEIN, M.A., Ph. D., M.C.P., M.S.A.

YOUNG LADIES receive at this Establishment a SOUND EDUCATION combined with a practical knowledge of Modern Languages. They also enjoy the comforts of a good home, Mrs. KLEIN superintending the domestic arrangements. Terms from Seven Guineas per Quarter. There is now an Articled Pupil required, who would be prepared by Professors of high repute for the University of Oxford or Cambridge Examinations. Premium very moderate.

THIRD APPLICATION.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

ELECTION, APRIL, 1872.

THE Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers are respectfully solicited on behalf of WILLIAM RAMSEY PARKER,

AGED 10 YEARS.

His Father, Bro. WILLIAM RAMSEY PARKER, formerly Wine and Spirit Merchant, Worksop, Notts., now out of business and in ill-health, was initiated in Peace and Unity Lodge, Preston, in 1861, and from that time, up to the end of 1867, was a member of three lodges in Sheffield and Doncaster (West Yorkshire); he was the Founder of the Pelham Lodge, Worksop, and great credit is due to him in the way he accomplished it; afterwards W.M. of the same lodge. He was also a member of the R.A. Chapter of Paradise, Sheffield; a Knight Templar; and a member of the Rose Croix Encampment, Sheffield. He has a family of five children (eldest a girl, under 13) and unable to earn a livelihood, or provide any education for the four boys.

The case is one deserving the sympathy of the Craft, and strongly recommended by the following Brethren:—

- THOS. CLOSE, J.P., D.P.G.M. Notts.; Nottingham.
 - †F. BECK, 25, Laurence Pountney Lane, City.
 - †GEORGE BECK, 25, Laurence Pountney Lane, City.
 - †T. WEBSTER, P.M. 939, P.P.G. J.D. Notts.; Worksop.
 - †I. HORNCASTLE, P.M. 939, P.P.G. Sup. Wks. Notts.; Whitmoor, Ollerton.
 - †CHARLES W. WILSON, P.M. 939; Worksop.
 - †EDWARD HAWLEY, Chaplain 939; Vicarage, Worksop.
 - †C. FENDELOW, W.M. 526, P.M. 419, P.P.S.G.D. Staffordshire, 31.
 - †Major WEBSTER, P.M., P.P.G.R.; Sheffield.
 - †W. H. BRITTAIN, P.M., W.M. 139; Sheffield.
- The Brethren marked thus † will be happy to receive Voting Papers.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons.

THE FESTIVAL of this Institution will be held at FREEMASONS' TAVERN, London, on Wednesday, 31st January, 1872, under the presidency of THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL PERCY, M.P., R.W. Provincial Grand Master for Northumberland.

- BOARD OF STEWARDS. President: The Right Honorable LORD LINDSAY, S.G.W., Prov. G.M. West Aberdeenshire, 255. Acting President: Brother RAYNHAM W. STEWART, J.G.D., P.M. 12. Vice-Presidents: Bro. Martyn, Rev. C. J. (Past G. Chaplain), W.M. 1224; Hickman, William (A.G.D.C., P.P.G.W. Hants, 394), P.M. 130; Boyd, John (A.G.P.), ... 23; Strachan, T. V. (P.P.G.W. Northumberland), P.M. 24; Woodall, J. W. (P.P.G.W. N. & E. Yorkshire), P.Z. and P.M. 200; Griffiths, C. C. Whitney (P.P.G.W. Worcester-shire), P.M. and P.Z. 280; Marson, John (P.P.G.W. Norths. & Hants) P.M. 373; Thompson, Benj. J. (P.P.G.W. and P.G. Sec. Northumberland), P.M. 481; Platt, John Parry (P.P.G.W. Cheshire), P.Z. 471, 721, P.M. 537; Hulbert, Robt. Skeat (P.P.G.W. Hants), P.M. 694; Eve, Richard (P.G.W. Hants, P.M. 395, 651), W.M. 723; Radley, W. Hepworth (P.P.G.W. Lincolnshire); Marrett, Rev. E. L., M.A. (P.P.G. Chaplain Northumberland) 1167; Shaboe, Rev. D. (P.G. Chap. Middlesex), P.Z. 554; Edmonds, Wm. (P.P.G.R. Hants), P.M. & Treas. 309; Jeffrey, George (P.P.G.D. Bengal) ... P.M. 7; Maclure, John William (P.P.G.D. East Lanc., 1052, 1253), P.M. 64; Wylie, Robt., jun. (P.G.D. West Lanc., P.M. 292), W.M. 155; Winlaw, Adam (P.P.G.D. Northumberland, 721), P.M. 393; Bland, Wm. Jas. (P.P.G.D. Lincolnshire) P.M. 838; Evans, Captain R. H. (P.P.G.D. Surrey, P.M. 452), P.M. 1139; Gill, J. Elkington (P.P.G.S.W. Somerset), W.M. 53; Laws, Hubert (P.G.D. Northumberland) 541; Clark, Edward (P.P.G. S. of W. Middlesex, P.M. 1164), P.M. 1329; Whitbread, Major J.W. Carey (P.G.S.B. Hants, P.M. 81), W.M. 319; Boor, James (P.G.S.B. Surrey) ... S.D. 370; Inskip, Edward T. (P.P.G.S.B. Somerset, P.P. G.P. Wilts) W.M. 973; Edmonds, Thos. Herbert (P.G. Steward), W.M. 8; Nettleship, William F. (G. Steward) ... J.W. 14; Meggy, Thomas, F.P. (P.G. Steward) P.M. 21; March, Edwin (P.G. Steward) ... W.M. 99; Monckton, John B. (P.G. Steward, P.M. 1150, Z. S. Vice-President Bd. of G. Purposes), P.M. 197; Gibson, John (P.G. Steward) ... S.D. 259; Page, Edward, F.P. (P.G. Steward) ... P.M. 860; Hogg, Charles J. (P.G. Steward, P.M. 58), W.M. 1275. Treasurer: Bro. RICHARD SPENCER, F.P. (P.M. 26), P.M. and Treas. G.S.L. Br. Colls, Wm. A., J.W. 1 Br. Todd, C. W., P.M. 183; Wilson, E., F.A.S. 2 Br. Mortlock, T.S., P.M. 186; Comp. Webb, John (J.D. 11), Chapter 3 Br. Harris, J. J., W.M. 192; Br. Chynoweth, John... 4 Br. Nichols, D. C., W.M. 198; Diaper, Alfred Hy. 5 Br. Field, Wm., S.W. 212; Edis, R. W., F.S.A., P.M. 231; J.W. 10 Br. Howden, D. A., S.D. 293; Picking, B., P.M. 13 Br. Wilkinson, Jas. F. 325; Huggins, J. F., S.W. 18 Br. Saunders, Jason ... 340; Cooper, J. R. (J.W. 171) 22 Br. Hooper, W. Harcourt 435; Waddell, Jas., S.D. 28 Br. Hutton, J., W.M. 473; Wallis, James John 33 Br. Anderson, Alex. ... 507; Llewellyn, W. P. J., W.M. 569; Cameron, J. W., P.M. 34 Br. Wheeler, J., J.W. 574; W.M. Mark Lo. 39 Br. Johnsson, John ... 657; Leage, Richard W. 55 Br. Walker, E. J. ... 685; Huggett, George ... 65 Br. Hooton, R. F., W.M. 765; Loewenstark, M. A., W.M. 73 Br. Miller, W. J., P.M. 766; Main, Wm. Henry P.M. and Sec. 813; Comp. Wilkins, J. J. H. Chapter 79 Br. Stewart, Hy. Chas. M.D., P.M. 822; Br. Bain, R. A. D., P.M. 87 Br. Allsopp, J., P.M. 879; Wetherell, Nathan 90 Br. Darcy, Geo., Treas. 901; Pound, Philip G. ... 95 Br. Morton T., W.M. 907; Taylor, C. C., W.M. 141 Br. Gibson, G. F., W.M. 917; Edwards, M. J. D. 144 Br. Marsh, W. R., S.D. 933; Whiffin, Jas. W.M. 147 Br. Lewis, T. L. H., W.M. 1113; Dubosc, H. W.M. 156 Br. Dilley, C. G., P.M. 1135; Davison, S. C., W.M. 167 Br. Braid, C., W.M. 1196; Bolton, Geo., P.M. and Treas. 169 Br. Goddard, Robt. W., P.M. and Sec. 1227; Comp. Wingfield, Nicholas M.E.Z. Chapter 169 Br. Friend, Ed. (1013) P.M. 1289; Br. Dottridge, E., S.D. 172 Br. Witt, Fansley, W.M. 173; Comp. Lacey, C. (P.M. 174), N. Chapter 174 Br. Hoisley, Charles (69, 382), P.M. 1309; Br. Galsell, F. H., J.W. 179 Br. Green, W. H., S.W. 1310; Hopekirk, Walter P.M. and Treas. 179 Br. Hill, C. Grey, D.C. 1360. Secretary: Bro. WILLIAM FARNFIELD, (P. Ass. G. Sec.), Secretary to the Institution, 4, Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

APRIL ELECTION, 1872.

YOUR votes and interest are earnestly solicited on behalf of

FREDERICK CHARLES GATES,

AGED 7 1/2 YEARS,

Son of the late Bro. JAMES HAYDEN GATES, of Clapham, Surrey, Builder, who died in June, 1871, after a long and painful illness, leaving a Widow and seven children totally unprovided for, his severe sufferings from hereditary disease having, during the previous two years, incapacitated him from attending to his business pursuits. Bro. Gates was initiated in the Panmure Lodge, 720, served the offices and passed the chair of that lodge, and was also Past II. of the Chapter attached thereto. Whilst in a position to do so, he faithfully discharged his Masonic duties, and supported the Charitable Institutions by every means in his power.

The case is strongly recommended by the following brethren:

- The Rev. WENTWORTH A. BOWYER, Rector of Clapham, P.G.C.; The Rectory, Clapham Common, S.W. CONRAD C. DUMAS (G.), P.A.G.C., Prov. G.S.W. Surrey, P.M. 46 and 410, P.Z. 167 and 410; Clapham Common, S.W. Sir CHARLES FORBES, Bart., Broom Wood, Clapham. J. C. PARKINSON (V.P.), P.M. 181, P.Z. 259, J.G.W. Mk., &c.; The Manor House, Collier's Wood, Merton, Surrey. GEORGE MYERS (V.P.), P.M. 108, &c., &c.; Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.E. J. NEAL YORK, P.M. 88, 1088, P.Z., &c., P.P.G.W. Cambridgeshire; Newmarket.

- GEORGE KENNING (V.P.), P.M. 192, J.W. 1293, P.G.D. Middlesex; Upper Sydenham, S.E. R. S. WARRINGTON (G.), P.G.S., P.M. 197, P.Z. 8, 145; 23, Garrick-street, London, W.C. JOHN WALKER (G.), P.M., P.Z. 57, P.P.G. Supt. of Wks. N. and E. Yorkshire, P.M. (Mark) 12, P.G.O., &c.; 56, Lister-street, Hull. SIGISMUND ROSENTHAL (G.), P.M. 435, &c.; Red Lion Square, W.C. C. E. AMOS (G.), P.M. 410, P.P.G.W. Surrey; Cedar's-road, Clapham, S.W. W. B. HEATH (L.), P.M. 198, 504, P.P.G.S.W. Herts.; 54, Threadneedle-street, E.C. *II. C. LEVANDER (G.), P.M. 507, 632, and 928, P.Z. 720, M.E.Z. 76, P.P.G.S.D. Wilts.; 376, Wandsworth-road, S.W. (Steward at the ensuing Festival of the Institution.) *JOHN READ (G.), P.M. 720, P.Z. 720; India Office, Westminster. *EDWARD MOODY, W.M. 1287; 22, Somerclayton-road, Brixton, S.W. (Steward at the ensuing Festival of the Institution.) EDWARD WORTHINGTON, P.M. 507, P.Z. 720; Loughborough Park, S.W. W. S. HALE, 534; Alexandra Hotel, Clapham Common. EUGENE CRONIN (L.), M.D., Treas. 1216; Old Manor House, Clapham, S.W. *JOHN THOMAS (G.), P.M. & P.Z. 507 & 720, P.G.D.C., G.C., &c., 20, Denmark-street, Camberwell, S.E. *JAS. STEVENS (G.), P.M. 25, 720, 1216, P.M. Mark 104, W.M. Mark 139, P.G.O., &c.; Clapham Common.

Proxies will be thankfully received by the brethren marked thus *, and by the Widow, 4, Phoenix-terrace, Wittenberg-street, Clapham, S.W.

(V.P.) Vice Presidents of the Institution. (G.) Life Governor. (L.) Life Subscriber.

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"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

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From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England;

Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, at St. George's School of Medicine.

"I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any Medicine so efficacious as an Anti-Spasmotic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

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J. C. BARER, Esq., M.D., Bideford.

"It is, without doubt, the most valuable and certain Anodyne we have."

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See Times, 13th July, 1864."

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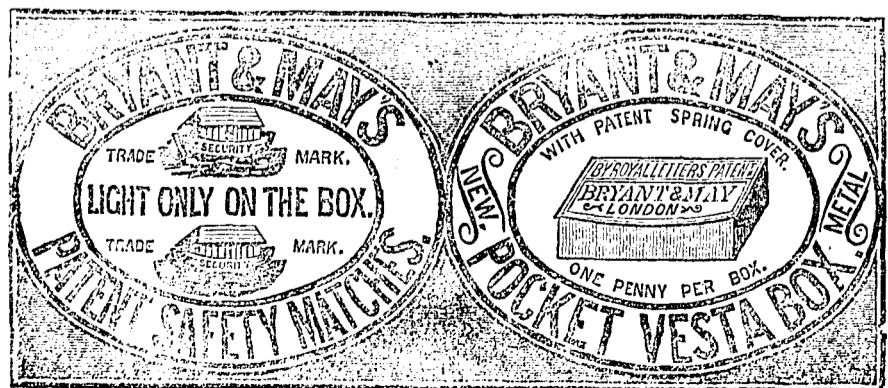


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NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the Freres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st. July, 1872.

BY EMRA HOLMES, 31^o,

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 577.)

Mackey, quoting from Clavel, thus speaks of the Rite of Strict Observance, before alluded to.*

"The Rite of Strict Observance was a modification of Masonry, based on the Order of Knights Templar, and introduced into Germany in 1745 by its founder, the Baron Hunde. It was divided into the following seven degrees:—

1. Apprentice; 2, Fellow Craft; 3, Master; 4, Scotch Master; 5, Novice; 6, Templar; 7, Professed Knight.

According to the system of the founder of this Rite, upon the death of Jacques Molay, the Grand Master of the Templars, Pierre d' Aumont, the Provincial Grand Master of Auvergne, with two Commanders and five Knights, retired for purposes of safety into Scotland, which place they reached, disguised as operative Masons, and there finding the Grand Commander, George Harris, and several Knights, they determined to continue the Order.

Aumont was nominated Grand Master at a chapter held on St. John's Day, 1313. To avoid persecution the Knights become Freemasons. In 1316 the Grand Master of the Temple removed his seat to Old Aberdeen, and from that time the Order, under the veil of Masonry, spread rapidly through France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere. These events constituted the principal subject of many of the degrees of the Rite of Strict Observance. The others were connected with alchemy, magic, and other superstitious practices. The great doctrine contended for was "that every true Mason is a Knight Templar."

He also says that the Clerks of Relaxed Observance were a schism from the Order of Strict Observance. They claimed a pre-eminence over not only the latter Rite, but over all Masonry. The Rite was divided into ten degrees, called Apprentice, Fellowcraft, Master African Brother, Knight of St. Andrew, Knight of the Eagle,

Scotch Master, Sovereign Magus, Provincial Master of the Red Cross, and Knight of Light. This last degree was divided into five sections, comprehending Knight Novice of the third year, Knight of the fifth year, Knight of the seventh year, Knight Levite, and Knight Priest. To be initiated into the mysteries of the clerks, it was necessary to be a Roman Catholic and to have taken all the military degrees of the Rite of Strict Observance. Alchemy was one of the objects of their secret instruction.

Findel says* "Towards the end of the year 1778, the Scotch directories in Auvergne and Burgundy invited to a Convent National des Gaules, in Lyons, which assembly was actually convened in November and December.

The name of Templar "was exchanged for that of Chevalier Bienfaisant de la Sainte cité," and some important changes in the ritual of the Strict Observance were made, without, however, causing any breach with this latter.

It appears that Bro. Von Weiler had in 1774, received from Baron Von Hunde, Grand Master of the Strict Observance, a warrant to establish the Order in France. He was very successful, and the Grand Orient, whose chief officers secretly belonged, Findel says, to the Strict Observance, resolved in 1755, to unite themselves to those directories formed by Weiler, and in the following year a treaty of union was approved of by a very large majority.

I have before noted the tradition about D' Aumont, which is quoted again from Mackey, in relation to the Rite of Strict Observance, and have mentioned some of the objections to it.

The readers of the *Freemason* will, I dare say, pardon me, if I return for a moment to the subject of these traditions. I dare say many will take a greater interest in the subject, when they learn that Jacques de Molay was intimately connected with the Order in England.

Addison informs us that Jaques de Molay succeeded the Grand Master Gaudini, 1293; that he was of the family of the Lords of Louvic and Raon, in Burgundy.

This illustrious nobleman was at the head of the English Province of the Order at the period of his election as Grand Master. He was first appointed Visitor General, then Grand Preceptor of England. During his residence in Britain he held several chapters or assemblies of the brethren at the Temple at London, and at the different preceptories. He stood as sponsor to the son of Philip le Bel, and visited France for that purpose.

He also informs us at that time Bro. Himbert Blancke, Knight, Preceptor of Auvergne, who was one of the Knights examined when the Order was suppressed, had been in the Order thirty-eight years. He was received at the city of Tyre, had been engaged in constant warfare against the Infidels, and had fought to the last in defence of Acre.

When he was asked why they had made the reception and profession of brethren secret, he replied "through our own unaccountable folly."

Bro. Thomas le Chamberleyn, in his examination, said the reception was the same in England as beyond the sea, that all seculars were excluded, and that when he himself entered the Temple

Church to be professed, the door by which he entered was closed after him. On being asked why none else were present but the brethren, he said he knew of no reason, but that it was so written in their book of rules.

Addison states that the Templars were imprisoned over three years in England; so that it is not at all impossible that Himbert de Blancke may have been succeeded by D' Aumont during his imprisonment, or D' Aumont may have been his deputy, and acted as Grand Prior of Auvergne during his absence in England.

One of the rack-extorted confessions of Templars which was exhibited in London, and which had been obtained in France, was from Robert de St. Just, who had been received into the Order by Brother Himbert, Grand Preceptor of England*; one would be glad to know what, if any, connection there was between the Grand Preceptor of England and the Grand Prior of Auvergne. It has been objected that the names mentioned in the traditions of the Knights who perpetuated the Order cannot be traced. It would be surprising if they could.

From the "Student's France," edited by Dr. Smith,* I gather that at the time of the suppression of the Order the Templars formed a body of 15,000 veteran warriors. Dr. Smith says "no less than 546 Templars appeared before the Royal Commission, formed to try them, from different parts of the Kingdom, all of whom agreed in declaring that the accusations against them were utterly false and calumnious,—that the faith of the Order was and always had been immaculate,—that its original rule had been faithfully and strictly observed,—that all statements to the contrary were base and infamous perjuries."

The Archbishop of Sens, one of Phillip's creatures, assembled a Provincial Council, and condemned fifty-four of the Templars. The sentence was carried into effect on the 10th May, 1310, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, at Paris. The unhappy sufferers died with the utmost constancy, and protested with their last breath their entire innocence."

The editor, speaking of Clement V.'s suppression of the Order, which the Pope pronounced 22nd March, 1312, mentions that two-thirds of their moveable property was claimed by the French Crown, "by way of compensation for the expenses of this iniquitous prosecution."

He goes on to say that the Grand Master, Jaques de Molay, and his three brethren, the Preceptors of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Poitou, remained still to be disposed of. They were then kept two years longer in confinement in Paris, and on the 11th of March, 1314, were brought forth before a Commission, named by the Pope, to hear their final sentence, which condemned them to perpetual imprisonment.

The presiding Cardinal had no sooner ceased than the Grand Master and the Preceptor of Normandy suddenly stood up, and, in energetic language, recanted the confessions formerly extorted from them, and called Heaven to witness that they were wholly guiltless. The commission was adjourned till next day, but Philip caused the two prisoners to be conveyed the same night

*Lexicon of Masonry, pp. 235-6.

*Page 234.

*Addison's Templars, page 273.

*pp. 186, 187, 188.

to a small island in the Seine, close to his palace, where they were burnt to death.

"They persisted to the last in asserting their innocence," Dr. Smith adds, "and suffered with a constancy which moved the admiration of all beholders."

The author of "The Student's France" names Ferretti of Vicenza as the historian who mentions the incident already adverted to of the Grand Master summoning the Pope and Philip to appear before the throne of God to answer for their heinous crime.

I have before alluded to Wileke's attack on the Templars, quoted with such unction by Bro. Findel, whose *bête noir* is the Order of the Temple, I believe.

Let us see what a great author of our own says, and what his estimate is of Wileke's book.

In Milman's Latin Christianity,* the learned Dean says, "Wileke asserts (page 342), that Moldenhauers publication of the proceedings against the Templars (now more accurately and fully edited by M. Michelet), was brought up by the Freemasons as injurious to the fame of the Templars. If this were so the Freemasons committed an error; my doubts of their guilt are strongly confirmed by the process. Wileke makes three regular gradations of initiation. First, the denial of Christ; second, the kisses; third, the worship of the idol. This is contrary to all the evidence; the two first are always described as simultaneous. Wileke has supposed that so long as the Order consisted only of Knights, it was orthodox. The Clerks introduced into the Order, chiefly Friar Minorites, brought in learning and the wild speculative opinions. But for this he alleges not the least proof."

Wileke, in his history of the Knights Templar, reviews the accusations made against them on their suppression, but repudiates the claims of the modern Templars to be their successors.

He supposes that the secret form of worship amongst them was introduced about 1250-1270.

He speaks of them as Gnostics, and says that following the bent of their age, they revered astrology and alchemy.

The heresy of the Templars, he says, was displayed at first only as a private opinion. "What previously had only been the belief of a few, now became general doctrine," says Findel in the appendix to his History of Freemasonry, who quotes Wileke as his authority, "their customs were turned into a ritual, their simple unassuming chapter was formed into a lodge, a secret teaching in dogma and ceremonial was inculcated, which most probably originated with the clergy."

The secret doctrine of the Order has been a matter of perpetual strife, and has awakened much speculation.

In the last century, says Findel, when Freemasonry erroneously supposed herself to be a daughter of Templarism, great pains were taken to regard the Order of Knights Templars as innocent and free from all taint of mysticism.

"Several centuries ago," he adds, "the Freemasons, in their eagerness to obtain historical facts, permitted false statements to be palmed upon them."

*Vol. vii, page 277.

It would appear, then, according to his own statement, that this tradition of the connection of the Templars with Masonry was several centuries old.

Bro. Findel (or Wileke, for we hardly know whether the author is quoting Wileke, or only giving a digest of his views), alluding to the report in the eighteenth century, that the Knights Templar were still in existence, denies the possibility of such being the case, because when the Order was abolished, its power was annihilated, and "it was impossible to wake it from the dead."

He continues,—"Besides those members who were executed, many were in prison, and many had taken to flight and perished; some of the Knights, after the abolition of their Order, were set at liberty, and either entered other Orders, or were provided for by different convents, and not a few wandered about in an abject state of want and poverty. The fugitive Knights could not of themselves re-establish the Order (Why not Bro. Findel?) and still less those who have recognised and obeyed the superior powers; neither could they affect anything in their own favour in the Order of the Knights of St. John, or in the building fraternities, for it is probable many joined these communities, and the new confederacies which were sought to be instituted, never boasted of any vitality, and soon fell into oblivion. If the Order had continued to exist until the year 1459, it would most surely have incorporated itself with the new Order of Chivalry, which the Pope endeavoured to establish on the island of Lemnos, as no better opportunity could have been offered it of becoming known. If it had still existed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it would have been discovered and betrayed by the Jesuits. It could not have remained even a score of years concealed, still less centuries."

For a violent opponent of the Masonic Knights Templar, it is rather an important admission to make the probable absorption of the Knights into the Order of Hospitallers, and amongst the Masons; but does Bro. Findel think for one moment that the Hospitallers would have admitted them, had they been guilty of the dreadful crimes imputed to them?

It is true, I dare say, that, as Findel elsewhere says "Not the Templars alone, but many other spiritual Orders of Knighthood were suspected of being addicted to heresy"; but if the truth were known it would simply come to this, that the Templars, like the Freemasons, were, in consequence of their long connection with the East, less bigoted in their religious views than quite suited the fancy of the Ultramontanes of that day, that they were more tolerant of the opinions of others, and in fact were liberal Catholics, or, more properly speaking, what we should now call Latitudinarians.

We all know the old lawyers' advice—"If you have a weak case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

Findel must have a very weak case against the Templars of to-day, when he rakes up against them all the foul calumnies which impartial historians have long ago consigned to the dust of oblivion.

Is it likely, we ask, that a body which had been so persecuted, which was under the ban of

excommunication when excommunication meant something more than it does now, should seek to incorporate itself with a new Papal Order of Chivalry?

And as to the statement that it could not have remained concealed for any length of time, because of the Jesuits, why, by parity of reasoning, it might as well have been said that Freemasonry itself could not so exist, and with equal show of logic and common sense.

No truths are so dangerous as half truths. One of the charges brought against the Templars was that they were Gnostics, heretics in fact, just as the old Catholics of to-day will, no doubt, be termed, because they do not believe in the infallibility of the Pope. Well, it is not impossible that there was a shade of truth in this, that in fact they believed in the Creeds, that is in the form of belief which the Church of England, for instance, accepts for true. See Jacques de Molay's confession, quoted in a previous article.

He confessed all that the Catholic Church holds to be true, though not enough, perhaps for the Church of Rome. If the Templars were the depositaries of Masonic lore, as Laurie suggests, the Hospitallers, from their intimate connection with them, could scarcely avoid the contamination, as their enemies would have said.

The Templars, as men of world, would hardly be bigoted Catholics, and would be naturally disposed towards the reception of "Light."

I have already drawn attention to the probable initiation of the Templars into our mysteries, taught and practised as they were by the Syriac fraternities. Why may not the Templars have got their Masonry through the Saracens?

It has been objected that if we admit this, we admit the charges brought against them. But this I emphatically deny. We all know that to be a good Mason, one must be a good man, and I am yet to be informed that it was otherwise in "the days of old."

Bro. Haye, in his History of the Knights Templar,* says "It was stated by De Clifton that when the arrest of the English Templars was known in Scotland, John de Husflete, Preceptor of Blancradoch, and the others, threw off their habits, fled, and dispersed themselves "propter scandalum exortum contra ordinem," and we are told by a learned French author that, having deserted the Temple, they ranged themselves under the banner of Robert Bruce, and fought with him at Bannockburn.

Reynouard excuses himself from speculating on the fate of the Scottish Knights in these words:—"Que devinrent ils? Ce n'est pas à moi de soulever le voile mystérieux de ces infortunés; l'histoire publique se tait; mon devoir est de me faire comme elles."

Legend states that after the decisive battle of Bannockburn, when Scotland drove the usurping English from her soil, Bruce, in return for their eminent services, formed these Templars into a new body,† with rules based on those of the original Order."

(To be continued.)

* Freemason's Magazine, vol. 19, page 485.

† The Royal Order of Scotland.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1871.

BY BRO. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts may be said to be a literary as well as a Masonic organisation. Its proceedings increase in interest every year, and the volume lately issued for those of 1871, surpasses in value and importance any previous publication of that flourishing Grand Lodge. To do justice to such a massive work of some 750 pages, a long and extended review would be necessary, which we have not the time at present to prepare, and we are anxious not to delay our friendly notice of so extraordinary an edition.

The frontispiece is a finely engraved portrait of William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master from A.D. 1868 to 1871, a bright Mason, a ripe scholar, and perfect gentleman. Possessing these qualifications, we can understand the progress of the Craft in Massachusetts under his rule, and are thus enabled to appreciate the motives of the editor of this grand volume in placing Bro. Gardner's portrait as the frontispiece, although at the time of its issue, he had become Past Grand Master.

A quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Masonic Temple, Boston, March 8th, A.D. 1871. A communication was read from the Grand Lodge of Chili, respecting the Aconcagna Lodge, at Valparaiso, working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from A.D. 1869, and which it was asked may be transferred to their allegiance, because it was in their jurisdiction. The Committee, to whom was entrusted the consideration of this question of privilege, reported that the Grand Orient of Chili having adopted what is known as the Scottish Rite, had been recognised in 1862, as a co-ordinate independent body, but certainly not one to whom the Lodges, long previously established in the Republic under the "York" Rite, would naturally turn, and acknowledge its authority, when it was a foreign rite, with the esoteric formula, of which the members were comparatively unacquainted.

The Committee cited several precedents for such co-ordinate action—England with its District Grand Lodge at Buenos-Ayres, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic; Scotland and its Provincial Grand Lodge within the precincts of the Grand Lodge of Venezuela, and its lodges at Callao and Lima, in the Peruvian Republic; Ireland and its Provincial Grand Lodge under the Grand Orient of Portugal, &c.

The recommendation that the prayer of the lodge under dispensation be granted, and that a charter be issued for the permanent organisation of the Aconcagna Lodge at Valparaiso.

The address of the Grand Master was mainly taken up with purely local matters. He opposed the introduction of what is known as "Female Masonry," under the designation of the Eastern Star, and lodges were forbidden, accordingly, any connection with it.

A special communication was held on March 15th, for the purpose of constituting Temple Lodge of East Boston. The Grand Master read an admirable charge by Paul Revere (Past Grand

Master), written and delivered about 1795, and in his address to the new lodge, gave an address, respecting Sir Thomas Temple, who first went to New England in 1657. Sir John Temple was the first consul general from England to the United States, and died at New York, A.D. 1798.

The second quarterly communication was held on the 14th day of June, 1871. Several letters were read by the Grand Master in his address, which were of an important nature, one had reference to the initiation of maimed candidates, from the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, which the M.W. Bro. Gardiner answered in a fair and liberal manner, and another from Grand Committee of Nevada, raising the question of "making Masons at sight," was answered by the Grand Master to the effect that "There can be no doubt of the existence in the Grand Master to this right and power. . . . I doubt very much whether the Craft of Massachusetts would sustain a Grand Master in the exercise of this prerogative, unless it was apparent that an absolute necessity existed therefor, and not then unless the making was in a regularly organized lodge, and according to the forms and ceremonies required by our ritual.

We quite think with Bro. Gardiner, and believe that the time is entirely past when making "Masons at sight" could be either desirable or justifiable. On the 8th April, Bro. Solon Thornton tendered his resignation of the office of Recording Grand Secretary (Grand Secretary virtually) which having been accepted, with sincere regret, Bro. the Rev. Charles H. Titus was subsequently elected to that office, and also Clerk to the Board and Corporation, as it is called, the Grand Lodge being formally chartered by the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Out of 410 votes, Bro. Titus received 340, and we wish him every success and prosperity in his new sphere of usefulness.

At the special Grand Lodge, opened in ample form, at Nantucket, 27th June, the Festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated, in connection with the centennial anniversary of Union Lodge, originally chartered May 27th, 1771. The Grand Lodge was escorted by members of the De Molay Commander of Knights Templar, and marched in procession with the Masonic bodies to the festival dinner. At the conclusion of the post-prandial speeches the Grand Lodge proceeded to the Methodist Church, "where an oration was listened to by a large number of Masons, citizens, and ladies, after which the Grand Lodge was closed."

At a Deputy Grand Lodge, Sept. 6th, under the gavel of the R.W. Past D.G.M., Bro. C. W. Moore, corresponding G. Sec., the Ezekiel Bates Lodge was constituted and its Hall formally dedicated.

The third quarterly communication (13th Sept., 1871) was one of special interest. The Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, with prayer, by the R.W. and Rev. Charles H. Titus, acting Grand Chaplain, the following hymn was sung.

Music.—*Auld Lang Syne.*

Come, Brothers of the mystic tie,
Our social work begun,
We'll raise a opening song on high,
To Him, the Holy One

With hearts united, firm and free
We round our altar stand
Who best can work, and best agree,
Are dearest in our band.

Come kindle at our holy fire
Fraternal thoughts, and laud
Each worthy act, and pure desire
Shall kindred wishes bind.

With hearts united &c.

The preliminary business having been transacted, R.W. Bro. C. L. Woodbury presented the report of the committee on the petition of Bro. Samuel Evans. It consists of a most elaborate resumé of the whole subject of sectarian matters in Freemasonry, and in the main seeks to show that certain portions or features of a theological character, which exist in the ritual and work of the Order, are not contrary to the letter as well as the spirit of Freemasonry, as Bro. Samuel Evans, and 225 others state, but actually form an integral part of our ceremonies, incidental to the Christian origin of the Fraternity. The committee declare that as an historical question it cannot longer be contended that the institution of Freemasonry is due to the London Grand Lodge.

We quite agree in this statement; but certainly, if not the institution, at all events the constitution of Grand Lodges is due to the London Grand Lodge, as it was the first of that style of organisation, and, directly or indirectly, the mother of all others.

In speaking of our ancient documents, the Committee observe—"Some eight or nine of these manuscripts have been unearthed by the labour of students, among whom the historian of old York Masonry, Bro. Hughan, has been eminently successful." We may state that there are now some twenty original MS. Masonic Constitutions, existing in public and private archives, ranging in date from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, and they are all evidently written and intended for Christians, and there cannot be a doubt that these early MSS. (of which the latter versions are merely free copies) prove that Freemasonry lived in accord with the established Christian religion of England of that period.

The Committee remark "It has been distinctly put to us by an acute and learned Israelite brother that the Christian usages found among our Craft in our traditions, are offensive to him, we ought to exclude them. If that is a sufficient reason, what will become of our society? A Christian may ask that allusion to King Solomon shall be expunged, because he was a Jew. Another may ask all allusion to Hiram to be effaced, because he was a Pagan. The Trinitarian may ask that the Grand Architect of the Universe shall only be addressed in his triune character. The resurrection from the dead stands no better. Every particle of our religion, ritual and symbols, must fall under the same axe, and the Masonry we have received be extinguished. . . . We can have no Hebrew, no Episcopal, no Presbyterian lodges, because one of our objects is the social mingling of good men of various sects. The orthodox and the heterodox must meet in the lodge on the same level, and learn mutual esteem through good Masonry. In this diversity of creeds lies one important field of our labour, and we should deplore the alienation of any

respectable sect from among us." These sentiments will be approved by the English Craft. As Masons, we are tolerant to all religious sects, and all are welcome to our lodges, irrespective of creed, colour or country, so long as of sound judgment, strict morals, and bear the tongue of good report. We have no desire to radically change our ritual. It is now about as little offensive to men of various creeds as it can be made, consistent with its character and origin, and so long as its universal and unsectarian platform be maintained we cannot see there is any cause of complaint, either in a religious or social point of view.

The report having been read, the recommendation of the Committee was put that "The Petitioners have leave to withdraw," which the Grand Master declared to be unanimous in the affirmative, whereupon Bro. Samuel Evans arose, and requested that his name might be recorded as voting in the negative, so that our zealous brother retained his courteous opposition to the last.

The Grand Master read the official documents relating to the magnificent reception of the Grand Master of England, the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and at which were representatives from nearly all the Grand Lodges in the United States. The M.W. Bro. W. S. Gardner, being unable to attend, the distinguished Mason, John T. Heard, P.G.M., was deputed to attend. In a capital letter, Bro. Heard concludes by stating that "both at the reception and banquet, the Grand Master of England returned thanks, eloquently and warmly, for the attention he had received. At the table many brethren from various parts of the Republic made short but appropriate addresses, which were received by the company with great favour."

A copy of the letter signed by our respected Grand Secretary, containing particulars of the vote of our Grand Lodge, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on the 7th June, in appreciation of the hearty and enthusiastic reception of the Earl De Grey and Ripon, was also read, and the resolution was duly forwarded by the next mail, signed and sealed by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary.

On the arrival of the Marquis of Ripon at the city of Washington, U.S., a very kind invitation was extended to his Lordship by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, "as the oldest of those instituted on the Continent. We have thought that it would be a source of extreme pleasure, could we meet, for the first time in near a century and a half, the representative of our Masonic mother."

Lord Tenterden replied, by request of our Grand Master, who had much pleasure in receiving this gratifying proof of the feelings of fraternal union with which the brethren of the Order in Massachusetts are actuated towards the members of the Craft in England, over whom he has the honour to preside; and who much regrets that he sees so little prospect of his visiting Boston as to render it impossible for him to appoint any day on which he could have the pleasure of accepting the friendly and fraternal invitation.

The thoroughly hearty manner in which the Marquis of Ripon was received by the members

of the mystic tie in the United States, and particularly at the Grand banquet, given in his honour at the city of Washington, must ever prove a source of pleasing remembrance to his Lordship; and historically, it will be noted as one of the most prominent and valuable evidences in favour of the happy and genial influences, as well as the international and universal character of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masonry.

The corner-stone of the Army and Navy monument at Boston Common was laid by the Grand Lodge, on the 18th September, under the acting Grand Mastership of Bro. C. L. Woodbury, D.G.M. (The structure is to be erected in memory of those soldiers and sailors, citizens of Boston, who lost their lives in the recent civil war). The Grand Lodge was conducted to carriages furnished for their use by the City Government, and the procession was composed of a large number of military organisations, the Government of the Commonwealth, the Mayor and other officers of the city, and others. The entire procession numbered over 5,000. On the conclusion of the ceremony, an artillery salute was given.

The corner-stone of the new post-office and sub-treasury building was also laid in the same city, on the 16th of October, by the Grand Master. It must have been a grand sight, indeed, to witness, for the spectacle was, in one respect at least, quite unique. It was the first time in their history when the President of the nation had requested the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to lay the corner-stone of a public edifice, and himself been present at the ceremony. More than one hundred lodges were very fully represented in the procession, and no doubt it was as numerous as it was effective. All the Commanderies of Knights Templar in Massachusetts and Rhode Island were called out, and Boston Commandery was detailed as the Body Guard to the Grand Lodge. Four carriages were provided for the Grand Master and his chief officers. Able and interesting addresses were delivered by Past Master General Creswell, Ex-Mayor Shusteff of Boston, General Bust, (Postmaster of Boston), and especially by the Grand Master. A beautiful hymn, composed by Bro. William T. Adams, was sung to the tune "America," all present uniting, and the band accompanied them.

On the return of the brethren to the Grand Lodge the handsome sum of one thousand dollars was voted for the relief of our Masonic brethren in Chicago, and that the said amount be transmitted to the Grand Master of Illinois for distribution. The President received, expressly by his desire, the Grand Master, the same evening at St. James's Hotel, and also the members of the Grand Lodge, about 200 in number, who after shaking hands with that distinguished personage, and enjoying a few minutes in social intercourse, dispersed without formality.

The annual communication was holden 13th Dec., 1871. The annual report of the Grand Master showed that there were 21,506 members, and the lodges generally were in a flourishing condition. The Grand Treasurer had paid the sum of £100,000 (circa) and received about £110,000. The debt of Grand Lodge still amounts to upwards of £80,000, which, however,

we are glad to notice, is being reduced annually by three to four thousand pounds. There is a "Sinking Fund" of some £35,000, which appears to be formed from the Fees receiveable from the initiates as dues from lodges.

The expenses of printing during 1870 was so great (viz. nearly £900) that a Committee was appointed to have charge of that department.

The "Committees" in United States Masonry may be said to do everything. When any matters of consequence arise, petitions presented, or anything important is to be done, a Committee is always appointed to prepare a report. This common sense plan should be adopted in all Grand Lodges, because a great deal of unnecessary discussion and waste time would be saved, as the committee really investigate all matters thoroughly, and the members of the Grand Lodge having sound data, are enabled to arrive, speedily and quietly, at an intelligent decision.

A report was presented by the Grand Secretary, of the contributions received from the lodges in Massachusetts, for Chicago, from October 18th to December 11th, 1871. The total contributions were considerably over £1,000.

Bro. Findel's letter, received September last, was read, and as his suggestions relative to the Grand Lodges being unlimited in number in any state or country, were utterly opposed to the usages of Craft in America, the Grand Master acted as the mouthpiece of some fifty Grand Lodges in saying that the acknowledgment of any Grand Lodge in Massachusetts, other than our own, would lead to the most disastrous results to the institution of Freemasonry.

We rather wonder of our talented Bro. Findel's anxiety to promote the establishment of more than one Grand Lodge in each country, seeing that such a course would inevitably be followed by an unwholesome rivalry and party manifestations, quite foreign to the genius of Freemasonry. One Grand Lodge in each state or country is, in our opinion, much better than many, and even preferable to two; hence we are obliged to disagree with our friend Findel's action in this matter.

The valedictory of the Grand Master is a pleasure to read, because in it he shows that although the commencement of his official duties was not under propitious circumstances, because of the large and unwieldy debt, a taxation irritated many of the brethren, and by others the Grand Lodge was looked upon as a monopoly; yet, in concluding his eventful term of office, he was able to declare that "no administration of the Grand Lodge within his memory had received more encouragement from the Craft at large, or been in closer sympathy with all the brethren than this." One of the mornings occupied by the Grand Lodge meetings was devoted to a "Grand Lodge of Instruction," wherein the work and lectures of the three degrees were fully exemplified by the three Grand Lecturers, assisted by several Past Masters. "A very large number of the members were present, and great interest was manifested in the ritual of the Craft." At the stated communication for the installation, Grand Master Gardner delivered an elaborate address on "Henry Price, first Grand Master of Masons in America." It is quite impossible for us to do

justice to this most exhaustive history in the present friendly review. The readers of the *Freemason* will be familiar with the subject, through several pages already having been devoted to the enquiry, and we also some time ago alluded to it at length.

An excellent portrait is given of M. W. Bro. Price, and various copies of seals and facsimiles of documents have also been engraved and placed in the book. These have an interest of their own, and are quite as valuable, whether Price was or was not what he claimed to be, unless some other papers are discovered of a more definite nature, we do not think the doubts will all be effaced. If such were possible we know of no brother so capable of clearing Price's character as this worthy historian. The Constitutions of the Grand Lodge, containing the Amendments to March 1872, are printed as an Appendix, and are very appropriately prefaced by a most "speaking" steel engraving of M. W. Bro. Winslow Lewis, the second eldest Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, and one universally respected and beloved throughout the Commonwealth.

We should state that M. W. Bro. Sereno Dwight Nickerson was installed Grand Master, and he has for his principal officers Bros. Everett, of Boston, D.G.M.; Kimball, of Lowell, D.G.W.; Cheever of Chelsea, J.G.W.; John McClellan, of Boston, Grand Treas.; C. H. Titus, Recording Grand Sec.; and C. W. Moore, Corresponding G. Sec. They one and all have our best wishes.

In conclusion we propose to christen the proceedings of 1871-2, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, "The Extraordinary" Edition, for nothing to be compared with it has hitherto appeared under the wing of Freemasonry, and no matter how great a future may be before us, the volume must ever be regarded as a monument of the industry, research, and ability of the leading Masons in that community.

Scotland.

GRAND LODGE.

A Meeting of Grand Officers and members of the Grand Lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, George Street, on Wednesday evening, 17th September, for the purpose of presenting the Earl of Rosslyn a requisition for his Lordship's continuance in office as Grand Master for the ensuing year. The meeting was presided over by Brother Henry Inglis, of Torsonce, substitute Grand Master, who was supported by Major Hope, of Luffness, Provincial Grand Master for East Lothian; Captain Colt, of Gartsherrie; Major Ramsay, William Mann, Past Grand Warden; John Laurie, Grand Clerk; John Coghill, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Alexander Hay, Grand Jeweller; M. M'Kenzie, Chief Grand Marshal; and T. Abthorpe, Grand Marshal. There was also present a large number of the Grand Stewards and members of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Clerk read the requisition, which set forth that there was but one opinion in the Craft as to the manner in which his lordship had discharged the duties of his exalted position, and the active interest he had taken in the management of the affairs of Grand Lodge, and the promotion and extension of its benevolent institutions, and that, duly impressed with these considerations, and by the necessity existing, under present circumstances, of the government of the Craft being again confided to the noble, dignified, and impartial guidance which they now possessed, the requisitionists most respectfully and earnestly request his Lordship to allow himself to be put

in nomination for the Throne of Grand Lodge for the next ensuing year. The Grand Clerk stated that the number of signatures to the requisition was 7027.

The Chairman, in addressing his Lordship said—I am no implicit believer in ordinary requisitions and testimonials, because I am aware that many times they can be got up by the acre, and signed by the careless and unthinking for purposes that are not always praiseworthy; but this is no ordinary requisition, and these are no ordinary requisitionists. Freemasonry is in this country a vast republican brotherhood within a monarchy, where each brother is equal to the other, whatever the social rank or standing of that other may be; and the only aristocracy which we admit, subject to our reverence to God and our allegiance to the throne, is the aristocracy of ancient Greece—the aristocracy of the Best. We have no prejudices. Our discussions on matters of Masonic law, and justice, and expediency, are not unattended often with that fervid heat which is the attribute of Scotchmen. (Applause.) We do not hesitate at times boldly to state our opinions in opposition to the very leader we have chosen. But because we may differ from him now and then, we are not on that account blind to the qualities which have placed him at our head, and it is that very independence of thought and expression which is the guarantee of our honest unanimity, when we attain it. That the thousands of names appended to this requisition recognise in you, in all honesty and truth, a chief worthy of your predecessors, and worthy of the ancient craft of Free and Accepted Scottish Masons, your own knowledge and experience will at once enable you to hold as an undoubted fact.

The Earl of Rosslyn, in replying, said—I must feel impressed by the honesty of this requisition, because I have found in presiding over you an independence of thought and of expression, which, of themselves, were guarantees for the honesty of your feelings, and far distant be the day when an assembly of Freemasons will be ashamed or afraid to say that which is honestly their opinion. But I claim a right on behalf of the chair, at least equal to your own, of independently expressing my opinion. (Loud applause.) It is that feeling that the Grand Master of the Craft must be independent, which partially induced me on a late occasion, to declare that I would not again allow my name to be put in nomination; but I acknowledge to you that in the face of a requisition of this magnitude, and of the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of any humble services I have rendered to the Craft, I am fain to withdraw my declaration. (Loud cheers.) And I will venture to promise to you, not only the strictest endeavours to allow the most free and full declaration of your opinions on all subjects brought before you, but I shall endeavour to limit my own language and my own conduct within the most courteous and the strictest bounds that are consistent with thorough independence of opinion. (Applause.) In the course of some further remarks his Lordship said—When I endeavour to point out the means by which matters connected with the Grand Lodge may be improved, I hope you will individually not consider it matter for discord, but that every Mason will make it a point, as far as possible, to help the Grand Master, if he really means doing good to the Craft. (Applause.) I have no doubt that I am looked upon at the present moment very much as if I were on strike. (Laughter.) Well it is the fashion in these days to be on strike? and I may be regarded as being pretty much in the fashion. But now that I have agreed to come back to work—(applause and laughter)—I hope you will do your best to make Freemasonry a positive good that will be well understood by the outer world—that will redound to the credit of Scotland, as well as to the credit of ourselves as Masons. (Applause.) Let us be able to point to our schools and to our orphanages; and to say that we had so much money that we had spent, and have so much money that we are spending, for the benefit of our fellow-creatures. (Applause.)

Before the meeting separated, Lord Rosslyn said he was happy to tell them that he had been requested to lay the foundation-stone of the Watt Institution and School of Arts, on the 9th Oct. Feeling that the brethren would naturally take a

great interest in an institution which had done so much to promote the study of subjects interesting to all Scotchmen, he asked for their support on the occasion. (Applause.)

Three cheers having been given for the Grand Master, the meeting separated.

Original Correspondence.

THE BALLOT FOR W.M.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,

I am pleased to find that Bro. W. J. Hugban, although he is a man who "consents against his will," has withdrawn his suggestions for the ballot of W.M. (Page 522 of the *Freemason*); there should be no doubt on the subject, the ballot should only pass once round, and the brother who then has the majority of votes should be declared elected; and I must say that if the S.W. of the lodge has worked his way to that position, it is unjust of the brethren not to place him in the chair, unless, indeed, the tongue of bad report has been heard and vouched against him, in which case I should vote for the J.W., as, in my opinion, no P.M. of the lodge should be re-elected (although he must be nominated) while there are Wardens ready and willing to serve in the chair.

Sometimes, I know, there is a slight difference of opinion; but let us hope, for the sake of brotherly love, not so often as some may suppose, from the correspondence which you have printed on the subject, for the members of a lodge cannot be said to work with love and harmony, where there is so little unity as to require a Bye Law, such as Bro. William Date suggests in page 537 of the *Freemason*.

Yours fraternally,

MAGNUS OHREN,

P.M. 452; W.M. No. 33.

MASONS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I beg to thank you on behalf of a large section of the Masonic fraternity, who are no friends of religious bigotry and intolerance, for your able article on the above subject, and at the same time to express my entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by "Vectis."

"J. R.," writing to exonerate Bro. Woodward, insinuates that the *Suffolk Reporter* was alone to blame for inserting his office as Chaplain to the Boys' School. I take the liberty of asking how does "J. R." know, writing in London, that the *Reporter* at Ipswich if the innocent origin, of this, as I think, in the interest of Masonry, justifiable attack upon and censure of our Reverend Brother? "J. R." admits that he is a younger Mason than the Chaplain, and I should judge by his letter, that he is a very young Mason, indeed.

Like "Vectis," I am compelled to say that I hope Bro. Woodward will not offend again.

Yours fraternally,

A Mason, of fifteen years standing.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and a nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

H. J. SMYTH, of Salisbury Cottage, Walworth, writes, May, 1871:—"I had had the lumbago so bad for eight days that I thought I should have to give up entirely my business; but thanks to Perry Davis's Pain Killer, I felt quite a new man by the following afternoon. I sat by the fire the previous night, and had it well rubbed into the small of my back, and then took some internally. The effect was almost magical, and the cure complete.—To Perry Davis & Son, London."

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

G.F.S.—The degree of Master Mason is the qualification for reception into the Order of Red Cross of Rome an Constantine.

THE following reports stand over for want of space:—Mark Lodges, 9, 50, 60, 70, 158; and Gwent Red Cross Conclave.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

PAIGE—PEARSON.—Sept. 17th, at Brighton, Bro. Richard Paige, of Lodge No. 421, South Molton, to Sarah, daughter of Bro. Pearson, of Brighton.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE SPURIOUS RITE OF MEMPHIS.

With singular lack of judgment a tribe of Masonic impostors have recently selected England as the theatre of their ridiculous exploits, for whether we consider the past history of Freemasonry in this country, or simply study the peculiar idiosyncracies of the English people, we shall equally arrive at the conclusion that a more unpromising field than Great Britain, for a Masonic *chevalier d'industrie* cannot possibly exist. Have not these gentry yet learned the well-known lesson of experience, that history repeats itself? or do they, the brainless, wooden images of effete and impious rites, hope to rival those pagods of a by-gone day, who dazzled with their tinsel trumpery the minds of certain weak and thoughtless Masons. Where Ramey failed and Cagliostro juggled in vain, the Burts and Hyams of the Memphis abomination madly strive to win. Truly "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and after a century of comparative calm, we find that the most illustrious Harry Seymour, Grand Master General of America, deems it a fitting time to make a descent upon England, and to enlighten the poor idiots who foolishly fancied that we were already in possession of pure ancient Freemasonry. "Nothing of the kind," says Mr. Seymour, "Solomon and Hiram, and all the other traditions of the Craft which cluster round their names, must be set aside, and the worship of old Egypt must be re-established, for am I not Osiris, and are not my satellites, Isis, and Apis and Horus, and Borus? And have we not

derived our titles from Marconis de Negre—a youth of unblemished renown, and are we not proud of our Calvin Burt, despite his larcenous propensities, and of our precious Hyam, notwithstanding his unclean Californian record. Nay, am not I, myself, known to fame as a wig-maker, and therefore, qualified to be "head" of the Masonic Order." Such in effect is the meaning of the presumptuous attempt now being made by a Mr. Seymour of New York, to propagate in England his spurious Rite of Memphis. This personage appears to have chosen Manchester as the first scene of his preposterous folly. We should hardly have thought it congenial soil, as our Lancashire brethren are good Masons, and quite alive, as men of the world, to the modern shams which usurp the name, and would fain appropriate the place, of genuine Freemasonry. Still, strange to say, aided by some malcontents, who suffer personal piques to obliterate whatever common sense they may possess, we find that Mr. Seymour has succeeded in making a few proselytes, and that a "great" banquet of Memphites has been held in Cottonopolis, presided over by one Pipe, who was supported by one Leather, for "there's nothing like leather," you know, with a Fox as K.M., whatever that means; "Kind Man," we presume; and the inevitable Binns, (of Sherry it is to be hoped) as "Standard Bearer!" At this pleasant gathering, we are informed, on the authority of the *Manchester Courier*, illustrious Bro. Yarker was nominated Grand Master, and will hereafter be installed in London, and the officers appointed. This is good news for the metropolis, as no doubt the ceremony will be well worth seeing, especially if the "Most Illustrious" Harry Seymour condescends to perform it *in propria persona*. It is also gratifying to learn upon the same high authority, that "the legality of the appointment of Brother Yarker was unanimously acknowledged," although the "unanimity" of some twenty obscure Masonic nonentities is, after all, no very alarming matter for the rest of the Craft. In fact, if it were not for the damaging impression which the farcical proceedings of these men is likely to create in the minds of friends and well-wishers of the fraternity, we might safely allow them to pursue their puerile proclivities unheeded; but in the public interests of the Masonic Order, we are bound to enter a protest, and to proclaim emphatically that the so-called "Rite of Memphis" is an impudent travesty of our time-honoured observances, originally generated by fraud, and since perpetuated by misrepresentation and guile. That wherever, and whenever, its pretensions have been tried, they have been found hollow as husks, and consequently no Mason who respects his obligation can acknowledge, or have communication with, the supporters of so flagrant an innovation on the genuine Masonic system. More especially, we would remind the Masters and Past Masters of the Craft, of the regulations to which they have yielded their unqualified assent in open lodge, and warn them, in the words of the text, not to countenance "impostors or dissenters from the original plan of Freemasonry." If we once permit these followers of Memphis to settle down in our midst, the unwary may be innocently led astray, and melan-

choly consequences may ensue. However, we can safely assert that, so far as the brethren in London are concerned, laughter and contempt will be the only harvest reaped in the metropolis by the propagators of the bogus Rite of Memphis.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

CLAPTON LODGE (No. 1365).—The members of this lodge held their first installation since the foundation, last September, on Wednesday last, at the White Hart Inn, Clapton, when the W. M., Bro. J.D. Taylor, very ably installed Bro. W. Stephens, Vitruvian, No. 87, the S.W., who had been unanimously elected as the W.M. for the ensuing year. The W.M. having been duly invested, proceeded to appoint his officers as follows, viz.:—Bro. Miles, S.W.; Lutwyche, J.W.; Batchelor, Treas.; R. Buller, P.M., Sec.; Saunders, S.D.; Cattlin, J.D.; Wyatt, I.G.; Webber, D.C.; and Paul, Steward. The W.M., in investing each officer, delivered a charge explanatory of the nature and duty of his office in such happy and appropriate terms that the delighted auditory were at once convinced that they were in the presence of a true master of the mystic art. The ballot was then taken for the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Ayton, Howarth, Edwards, Bruce, and Burnell, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Burnell, were duly initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry by the new W.M., in a manner that reflects great credit on the Clapton Lodge, and argues well for the good working of the lodge during his year of office. Amongst the visiting brethren were Bro. Jas. Brett, P.G.P.; Dr Barringer, P.P.G.S. Herts; Jas. Terry, P.P.G.W. Herts; Lundy, P.M. 45; Laing, P.M. 45; Gompertz, P.P.G.P. Herts; Lloyd, W.M. 780 and 1,278; and Bros. Roberts Holden, Klenck, Pinder, Hubbard, and others. At the banquet, which was served in Bro. Bryant's best style, consisting of every delicacy of the season, the W.M. gave the ordinary Masonic toasts, and in proposing the health of the retiring master presented him with a P.M.'s jewel of the value of 7½ guineas, which had been voted by the lodge for his able working during his year of office, and also a very handsome gold ring, embossed with the square and compasses in diamonds, subscribed by several of his most intimate friends and admirers. The toast of the W.M. was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and also that of the officers. Bros. Dr. Barringer and Gompertz replied for the 'Visitors.' The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the good singing of Bros. McDavitt, Organist, Pierpoint, Miles, and Hubbard. We cannot conclude this notice without calling the attention of the craft to the almost unprecedented success of this flourishing lodge, which at the end of the first year numbers 55 subscribing members, of whom over 30 have been initiated, a result showing an amount of zeal exhibited by the founders, and mainly owing to the exertions of the Immediate P.M., the present W.M., and the officers, all of whom have spared no pains or expense to render the Clapton Lodge, No. 1365, one of the greatest successes that the craft has had for years. Masonry in general has likewise been greatly benefited by the establishment of this lodge, the Grand Lodge dues paid by it during the past year having amounted to within a fraction of £46, and upwards of thirty guineas was also subscribed to the Girls' School on the occasion of the present W.M. acting as Steward at the Festival in May last.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

For the first time during the greater part of thirty years, perhaps, the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Cumberland and Westmoreland took place at Wigton, on Friday, 20th inst. Having been so long since so unusual

and interesting an event had taken place at Wigton much interest was felt in the meeting of the "brethren of the mystic tie" of the year. The Province, of which the Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, M.P., is the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master—comprises fifteen lodges, viz. No. 119, Whitehaven; No. 129, Kendal; 310, Carlisle; 327, Wigton; 339, Penrith; 371, Maryport; 412, Longtown; 812, Appleby; 962, Workington; 1002, Cockermouth; 1073, Keswick; 1074, Kirby Lonsdale; 1220, Silloth; 1267, Egremont; 1390, Millom.

The brethren first met at the Lodge room, at the Lion and Lamb, or at the Mechanics' Institute, where luncheon was provided. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in the Mechanics' Institute, the whole of which had kindly been lent for the use of the brethren.

The Grand Lodge was then opened in due form by the P.G.M., when a vote of condolence was passed to Bro. Busher, on the death of his father, proposed by Col. Whitwell, D.P.G.M., seconded by Bro. the Rev. W. Williams, P.G.C.

The following is a list of Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

Earl of Bective, *M.P.*, 1074 Prov. G. Master.
John Whitwell, *M.P.*, 129 D. Prov. G. Master.
Lieut. A. C. Mott, *R.N.P.M.* Prov. G. S. W.
E. W. Henry, *M.D.*, P.M. Prov. G. J. W

119.

Rev. A. Curwen, *M.A.*, Prov. G. Chaplain
P.M. 962.

R. Rutherford, 1002 " " "

John Lemon, P.M., 327. Prov. G. Treasurer

Rt. Hon. Lord Muncaster, ... Prov. G. Registrar

M.P., 119.

Edward Busher, P.M., 129 Prov. G. Secretary

James Porter, P.M. 327..... Prov. G. S. D.

J. R. Tickle, P.M. 371 Prov. G. J. D.

W. Tattersall, 129 Prov. G. S. of W.

H. Fearon, P.M. 119 Prov. G. D. of C.

P. de E. Collin, 371 Prov. G. A. D. C.

Roger Dodgson, 1390 Prov. G. Swd. B.

John Wood, 1002, Prov. G. Organist

G. Brooker, P.M. 962 Prov. G. Pursuivant

A. Taylor, 310 Prov. G. Steward

H. Bewes, 327 " " "

G. Shannon, *M.D.*, 327 " " "

George Carrick, 327 " " "

John Mills, " " "

J. Norman Hodgson, 327 ... " " "

The following Past and present Provincial Grand Officers were present:—the Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, Prov. G. M.; Bros. John Whitwell, D.P.G.M.; E. Busher, Prov. G. S. B. and Prov. G. Sec.; John Lemon, Prov. G. T.; John Gate, Prov. G. R.; Jesse Banning, Prov. G. S.; W. Kirkbride, Prov. P. G. S. and P. L.; Thomas Richardson, Prov. A. D. S.; T. B. Arnison, P. Prov. S. B.; S. W. Rowland, P. Prov. G. O.; Aaron Routledge, P. Prov. G. T.; J. Wood Prov. G. S. D.; E. Fearon, Prov. G. S. B.; W. Shilton P. Prov. G. S. B.; C. Martin, P. Prov. S. G. W.; P. Quin, Prov. G. S. W.; F. Hayward, P. Prov. G. S. W.; J. Tyson, P. Prov. J. W.; R. Baxter, P. G. T.

There was also a large attendance of brethren from the various Lodges in the Province.

On the closing of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the brethren met in proper form on the bowling green adjoining, and, headed by the excellent band of the Wigton Volunteer Rifle Corps, marched down West Street, through the Market Place and along King Street, turning at the Market Hill, and back to the Parish Church, along King Street, the whole way being lined with crowds of spectators, and the windows of the houses were well filled. The Church was much crowded, the arrangement being that the brethren were to sit below and others in the galleries. The service was a full choral one, and was intoned by Canon Whitmore, of Carlisle Cathedral. The first lesson was read by Canon Porteous, and the second lesson by Bro. Rev. A. Curwen of Harrington. The musical service was more than good; it was most impressive and effective, and Mr. Metcalfe, who presided at the organ was much extolled for the very efficient style in which he played. The sermon was preached by Bro. the Rev. W. Williams, of Cockermouth, P.G. Chaplain, from the text, Mark, chapter 15, verse 38, "And the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom," from which he preached a most

appropriate and Masonic address, inculcating upon the brethren that they must be both material and spiritual builders.

The brethren, to the number of about 180, sat down to a very excellent banquet at about 4 o'clock. It was prepared by Bro. Martin, of the Lion and Lamb, and from the style in which it was prepared and served, well deserved the commendations bestowed upon it. It took place in the Diocesan marquee, which was erected in the Flosfield grounds, through the kindness of Mr. Carrick. The dinner tables were very elegantly decorated with flowers and evergreens from Flosfield.

The Chair at the dinner was taken by the Right Worshipful the Earl of Bective, Provincial Grand Master, supported by Bro. Colonel Whitwell, the Rev. W. M. Schnibben, Bro. Canon Porteous, Bro. Iredale, Bro. Lemon, Bro. Carrick, Bro. Jackson Gillbanks, Bro. the Rev. W. Williams, Bro. E. H. Henry, M.D., Bro. Dr. Jones, Bro. Captain Mott, Minor Canon Whitmore, and the Rev. J. A. Scott.

On the withdrawal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed "The Queen," followed by the toast of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," after which the Chairman gave "The Bishops and Clergy of the Diocese," each of which was received with much enthusiasm. After some of the speeches the band played appropriate airs.—The Rev. W.M. Schinibben was the first called upon to respond for the Bishop and Clergy, and cordially welcomed the brethren to Wigton. He said he had much pleasure in placing his church at their disposal, pleased to think that in their festivities they remembered the service in the Parish Church although he did not expect that his Church was to be turned into a Cathedral. (Cheers.)—The President then proposed "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," to which Colonel Whitwell, M.P., Lieutenant A. C. Mott, R.N., and Ensign Carrick returned thanks.—Mr. Metcalfe then sang his celebrated song "John Peel," with much applause. The room was then "close tyled," and the various masonic toasts were given according to the toast list.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge* (No. 310).—The ordinary meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. The W.M., Alex. Taylor, presided, Bro. W. Court, P. Prov. G. P., S.W. This being the first meeting after the Grand Provincial gathering lately held at Wigton, Bros. Taylor and Court appeared in their new Provincial regalia, each brother "bearing his blushing honours thick upon him." Bro. George Hetherington was passed, and Mr. George Thorpe being balloted for, approved of, and duly initiated. The good attendance of the old brethren, and the enthusiasm of the recently admitted members, are causing this lodge to be of power in the city of Carlisle.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Ancient Union Lodge* (No. 203).—The ordinary periodical meeting of this exceedingly harmonious lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., at the Masonic Hall. Bro J. Parsons, W.M., presided, and amongst his supporters were the following officers and brethren:—Bros. H. James, W.P.M.; T. W. Sergeant, S.W.; H. Glover, S.D.; G. Bromley, Treas.; P. M. E. Neill, Sec.; E. Phillips; B. W. Rowson, P.G.S.W.; W. H. Ball, J. Birtles, E. Johnston, Jesse Wood, T. Armstrong, M. Aroneberg, M. Clarkson, J. W. Peters, T. Crompton, W. Wilson, and W. Japha. The visitors present were Bros. J. C. Angus, G. Reg., New Zealand, W.M., 1048; S. Haynes, P.M., 823; T. Shaw, S.D., 823; J. Holland, W.M. 823; J. Winson, 241; J. Evans, S.W., 1356; W. Myers, 1264; W. F. Roberts, 1295; E. T. Jones, 1264; J. Ellis, 667; W. G. Veale, O. 1356; J. Skeaf, P. Prov. G.O., P.M. 216, &c. The second and third degrees were given during the evening by the W.M. in the most striking and impressive manner. Four candidates were proposed for initiation, after which the lodge was closed. After the repast which followed, the W.M. gave the usual toasts in a very excellent manner, and during the evening Bro. Angus gave

highly interesting and valuable details respecting the position and prospects of Freemasonry at the antipodes.

LIVERPOOL.—*Everton Lodge* (No. 823)—The usual monthly gathering of the members of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool. There was one of the largest meetings which has been seen for some time, there being no fewer than about 100 brethren present. Bro. J. Holland, W.M., occupied the chair of K.S., supported by Bros. Thomas D. Pierce, I.P.M.; Thomas Ashmore, P.M.; George Turner, P.M.; Samuel Haynes, P.M.; J. Banning, P.M.; W. Boulton, S.W.; W. J. Lunt, Treasurer; Wm. Cotterall, Secretary; Thomas Shaw, S.D.; Wm. Wilson, Acting J.W.; J. G. Veale, O.; A. T. Lowe, I.G.; W. H. Ball, Tyler; J. Holden, H. Ashmore, Stewards. The members present were Bros. A. C. Mott, P.P.G.S.D.; J. Service, J. Brooksbank, E. Kelly, R. Warriner, E. H. G. Benedict, J. W. Cave-Brown, G. H. Bryson, P. W. Oglesby, C. Tyren, R. Cox, J. Pugh, R. H. Evans; W. H. Cooper, John Davies, I. W. Robinson, H. Hall, T. H. Careful, S. Milikin, J. C. Dixon, R. Carson, T. R. Granby, J. T. Webster, J. S. Cuthbert, I. Lucas, T. Grant, G. Chapman, W. Johnson, G. Cumer, J. Goodman, J. Duncan, junr., S. M. Guire, R. Price, G. E. Farmer, P. Ashmore, W. Holden, J. Marshall, E. Morgan, T. Evans, L. Bagnall, W. Atherton, R. W. Jex, G. Lowe, W. H. Allen, C. Birchall, R. Wilde, J. Lloyd. Amongst the visitors were Bro. T. Summers, 241; J. C. Augur, W.M. 1049; J. J. Rose, S.W., 249; J. Ball, Secretary 673; E. Kyle, S.W., 673; J. Ellis, 667; J. Pye, 203; J. S. Cunningham, 22; C. H. Hill, P.M., 724 and 1276; J. T. Callow, W.M., 673; G. B. Fithain; 1003; W. W. Walsh, 1393; J. Wood Treasurer, 1094; J. McCarthy, 191; D. Fraser, 477; C. Hocken, P.M., 673; W. Hythe, 1380; C. Hyde, 249; J. Parsons, W.M., 203; H. Jackson, 673, 1393; C. Leedham, P.M., 220; J. M. Davies, 1393, and others. As a mark of respect for the late P.G.M. the brethren appeared with the tassels and rosettes of their aprons in srape. One candidate was initiated, and three F.C.'s were raised to the sublime degree of M.M, the work being performed in an excellent manner by the W.M. Bro. Shaw, S.D., deserves much credit for the admirable manner in which, by the request of the W.M., he gave the ancient charge. Liberal donations were made on behalf of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, and afterwards the lodge was closed in peace and harmony. The brethren subsequently sat down to an excellent repast, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts being proposed during the evening, and after business, proceedings being greatly enlivened by some excellent singing.

WAVERTREE.—*Duke of Edinburgh Lodge* (No. 1182).—The brethren of this lodge assembled for the performance of their Masonic duties, at the Wavertree Coffee House, Wavertree, near Liverpool, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. There was a good attendance of the brethren. Bro. Pughe, W.M., opened the lodge in due form, supported by the following officers and brethren:—Bros. P. R. Thorn, I.P.M.; J. Thornton, P.M.; S. Cookson, P.M.; W. Woods, P.M.; J. W. Williams, S.W.; J. H. Edginton, J.W.; W. Brown, Treasurer; J. G. Bales, Secretary; R. Martin, jun., J.D.; J. C. Brew, I.G.; C. Dewellyn, S.; J. Williams, Steward; G. Scott, O.; W. Crawford, Tyler; L. Simmon, J. H. Wilson, T. F. Jones, J. Hope, J. York, J. Keeping, W. H. Dean, E. Gibson, J. Jacobs, W. Thomason, M. Bennett, J. B. Macdonald, and J. S. Bullock. The visitors present during the evening were—Bros. T. R. Cooper, 1356; R. R. Martin, 1094; L. Hickson, 554; C. McNab, 1035; and B. Willis, 1035. After the minutes of the previous installation meeting had been read and confirmed, Messrs. Walker, Barrett, and Millage, were solemnly initiated into the mysteries of the Order, and Bros. Bennett, and Thomason were passed to the honourable degree of F.C.. The accounts of the lodge for the past year were presented, and unanimously passed, showing that the "Duke of Edinburgh"

was in a highly prosperous and satisfactory position. Subscriptions, amounting to a considerable sum, were received on behalf of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution. After the transaction of some formal business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren retired for refreshment.

CROSTON.—*Hesketh Lodge* (No. 986.)—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Tuesday last, Bro. Roger Rigby, W.M., presiding; Bro. Goggin, S.W.; Bro. Fletcher, J.W. The lodge being opened in due form with solemn prayer, Rev. Thomas Abbot Peters, Principal of Alston College, was duly initiated into Freemasonry in a most efficient manner. On the motion of Bro. Athelstone, a letter of condolence was ordered to be sent to the family of the late Sir T. F. Hesketh, Bart., Prov. Grand Master. The lodge being further opened, Bros. Topping and Howarth were, after answering the several questions put to them, advanced to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The lodge was then closed down with solemn prayer, several visiting brethren were present, Past Master Dr. Smith, and Bro. Dr. Haldane, of 314; Bros. Harding, and Dixon, of 314; Bro. Rev. Taylor, J.P., J.W., of 343; Bro. Wilson, J.W., 333, and sundry others. The brethren having adjourned for refreshments, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, the brethren dispersing at an early hour.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—*Hindpool Lodge*, (No. 1225).—On Tuesday last, the 17th September, the brethren of the Hindpool Lodge of Ancient, Honourable, Free, and Accepted Masons, met at their Lodge-room, the Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness, to instal their Worshipful Master elect, Bro. R. W. Graham, S.W. The assembly was very numerous, and amongst the visiting brethren were Bro. Wylie, Grand Registrar of the Province of West Lancashire; Hamer P. Prov. G. Treasurer; Relf, P.M., 1021, Hartington Lodge; Pearson, W.M., 995, Furness Lodge, Ulverston, &c., &c. Many prominent neighbouring brethren sent apologies for unavoidable absence through previous engagements. The recent decease of the Provincial Grand Master of the Province of West Lancashire, Sir Thomas Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P. for Preston, required that the lodge room and brethren should be in deep mourning, which was duly observed, and several additional Masonic devices appropriate to the occasion were added to the other decorative appendages, giving the lodge the appearance of sombre gracefulness, tending to devout contemplation; and in keeping with the policy of the lodge, that of constantly maintaining their meeting place in a state of arrangement calculated to form those solemn impressions on the mind which the practice of the art is intended to foster. The brethren entered the lodge room in slow time, to the funeral music of the "Dead March." The lodge having been opened in the 1st and 2nd degrees and the usual business gone through: the Provincial Grand Registrar rose and said; Worshipful Master, Wardens and brethren, it will be in the recollection of some of you that we met a short time ago in this district upon a momentous and solemn, but a very joyful occasion, when I, along with other Provincial Grand Officers, were appointed to consecrate the lodge at Dalton-in-Furness. As the representatives of our late highly esteemed and deeply lamented Provincial Grand Master, Sir Thos. Fermor Hesketh, Bart., who was then in his usual health and strength—alas! how soon are we called to meet you, brethren, in North Lonsdale with your lodge decked in, and our costume exhibiting, the emblems of mourning. How true it is that "in the midst of life we are in death," for these mournful signs are in acknowledgement of the grief we feel at the decease of our Provincial Grand Master, who has been so early in life called away. We can have no doubt, for our Provincial Grand Chaplain, whose address at Dalton, all who heard him will long remember as the pious effusions of a noble Christian clergyman, as well as the faithful exponent of our true Masonic principles, informed me that he was in the service of his Divine Master, attending at the bed side of our departed brother, and that his end was peace, and he is now joining the

assembly of the Grand Lodge above, where all is peace and joy for ever, and where he is now illustrating the great teaching of Master Masons, who contemplate death not as the end of affliction, but as the entrance of a better state, because an enduring unchanging of life. Brethren, let the sudden removal of our Provincial Grand Master lead us to contemplate our inevitable destiny; work while it is day in all the services of the order; never let us meet without endeavouring to fulfil the great duties and obligations which we are taught to cultivate. Not only do we meet as brethren, but also beyond the precincts of the lodge; and now, when we look around and view these mournful emblems, "we raise our eyes to that bright morning star whose shining brought peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the human family," and enable His faithful followers to ascend to that Grand Lodge above where the World's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever.

The chair was vacated by the Worshipful Master, Brother John Stanley Ormandy, who, in ancient form, introduced his successor to the W.M. presiding, Brother Past Master Cornfield, whereupon the Provincial Grand Registrar put the usual interrogations, which, upon being satisfactorily answered, the obligation of a W.M. was taken, when the brethren below the rank of Master left the lodge and a Board of Installed Masters was formed. On returning to the lodge the ceremony of congratulation was gone through, and the new W.M. appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Morris, Senior Warden; Jeavons, Junior Warden; Woodhouse, Treasurer; Eckersley, Secretary; Turvey, Senior Deacon; Hadley, Junior Deacon; Morgan and Wells, Stewards; Hill, Organist; Hillier, Tyler. The installation ceremony was for the first time performed by Bro. P. M. Cornfield, and elicited from those brethren who were competent to judge, the highest commendation for correctness of style and propriety of action. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, leaving the lodge room in processional order, to the march of "The Israelites," from "Costa's Eli." The music was most effectually rendered by the organist, Bro. Hill. After grace, the loving cup was passed round, and the brethren having regaled themselves with the well-served viands, and been well attended to by an efficient staff of waiters, the tables were cleared, and the toast list was commenced with. The toast on the list was given by the W.M., as follows:—"The Queen, the daughter, niece, and mother of Masons." The W.M. next gave—"Bro. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, P.G.M.; the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." The W.M. then gave—"The Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Marquis de Grey and Ripon, the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon; and the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England." The toast was coupled with the name of Bro. Wylie, P.G.R. Bro. Wylie heartily thanked the brethren for the manner in which the toast had been received. Those who knew the Grand Master, and had been privileged to sit in Grand and Provincial Lodges with him must have been struck with the manner in which he conducted the business, and could not but conclude that the combination of the Christian, nobleman, and Mason was to be found in the Marquis de Grey and Ripon. (Applause.) He was grieved to hear that the Deputy Grand Master was not so well as was desired, and this, together with the absence from London of the G.M., might in some measure account for the fact that the Provincial Grand Master had not yet been appointed. But it was a principle with the Grand Master never to give to the subordinate officers carte blanche, or in other words, never to sign a document without seeing that it was filled up in proper form. For himself, he thanked them for receiving the toast so cordially. As Masons, they were desirous that the principles of Masonry should be carried out in purity and integrity, and it was gratifying to the Provincial officers to have seen lodges springing up—not ephemeral lodges, but such as the one now met, which had been careful in the selection of their officers and companions, and doing honour to the grand principles they were all so wishful to disseminate. His earnest wish was that

they might never forget the first principles of Masonry, brotherly love and truth, for as they were good Masons so would they be good Christians. Thus, if they would all be true to the principles of the Order, Christian benevolence and Masonic charity would resound throughout the globe. (Applause.)

The W.M. then gave:—"The immortal memory of our beloved brother the late Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master Sir Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P." The toast was drunk in solemn silence. Other toasts followed, when the W.M. next gave the toast of "The Immediate Past Master of 1,225," of whom he spoke in highly complimentary terms as a consistent and energetic Mason. It was his pleasing duty to present, in the name of the brethren, to Bro. Ormandy, a P.M.'s gold jewel, and also a beautifully engrossed scroll in frame. He had great pleasure in presenting him with these marks of the esteem of his brethren, and trusted that they would be handed down to his children's children, unsullied, as they were now given into his hands. (Applause.) He concluded by proposing the toast, which was drunk with full Masonic honours. The following is a copy of the testimonial:—

"Ancient, Honourable, Free and Accepted Masons. At a regular meeting of the Hindpool Lodge, No. 1225, at the Hartington Hotel, Barrow-in-Furness, in the County of Lancaster, on Tuesday the 17th day of September, A.L. 5872, A.D. 1872, it was moved by Bro. Graham, S.W., seconded by Bro. Morris, J.W., and resolved that the lodge congratulate their Worshipful Master, Bro. John Stanley Ormandy, on the successful termination of his eventful year of office and in recognition of the constant attendance to his important duties zeal, and assiduity in performing the same, and for the fraternal courtesy he has ever exhibited to the lodge. His brethren have very great pleasure in presenting him with a Past Master's gold jewel, and a copy of this resolution, illuminated on vellum, and appropriately framed.

"(Signed)

"R. W. Graham, W.M.

"John Morris, S.W.

"John Jeavons, J.W.

"W. M. Eckersby, Secretary."

Bro. J. S. Ormandy, P.M., in responding to the toast, said he could not express all he felt on the occasion. He could only say that he was extremely obliged to them for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health, and also for the handsome jewel they had presented to him. He felt that he scarcely deserved such a present, for he had not often done anything to merit such regard at their hands. It had been great pleasure to him to perform the duties of his office, and had they been fifty times as arduous he would still have done them, for there was a pleasure in working the lodge, when there were such excellent officers to assist in the work. He could only hope that the new W.M. would have the same pleasure as he had experienced during his year of office. He again thanked them, and assured them he would treasure the gifts they had been so kind as to present to him as long as he lived. Bro. Worrall, P.M., gave the next toast, which was—"The Past Deputy Provincial G.M., Lord Skelmersdale;" and Past Provincial Officers of West Lancashire." The brethren were all well aware that since the introduction of Freemasonry into Barrow-in-Furness, the provincial officers of the Grand Lodge had been ever ready to give all the help they could. The brethren had been very energetic in the advancement of the Order in Barrow, but all their efforts would have been but very moderately successful had it not been for the ready and able assistance thus rendered to them (applause). The toast was drunk with Masonic honours. Bro. Wylie responded to the toast, and said that his brethren of the Grand Lodge would at all times do what they could to assist lodges, and said he had to propose the toast of the Worshipful Master of Hindpool Lodge, No. 1225, who had been that day installed, and he hoped that all who sat round that board might feel a desire the fill the W.M.'s chair, and if so, they must cheerfully fill the subordinate offices of the lodge. He trusted they would support the Master during his term of

office and strengthen his hands. If this was the case, there was no doubt their lodge would prosper. The toast was drunk with full Masonic honours. The W.M. said he felt it would be the height of egotism for him to speak of himself, but he could not help saying that this was one of the proudest moments of his life. He felt it a very high honour, indeed, to have such a toast proposed by the P.P.G.R., whom he heartily thanked. He could only say that, if the brethren supported him as they had done the Past W.M., he would do his best (applause). Bro. Morris, S.W., proposed the toast of "The Installing Officers," and said he was proud to be able to say they had now one of their own members who could claim the title, and he had no doubt that the Provincial Officers were also glad that such was the case. This was as it should be, for he thought it was high time that the Past Masters should begin to qualify themselves to go through the ceremony, and it was especially gratifying to him to see Bro. Cornfield perform the solemn ceremony in the able manner he did. He coupled with the toast the name of Bro. George Cornfield, the Installing Officer of the day. (Drunk with honours). Bro. Cornfield felt proud in having to respond to the toast for the first time. It was not long since he was initiated in Lodge 1021, and he did not then think of occupying the position in which he had been placed that afternoon. They might think he was but a young Mason and a young man, and he might be thought to have a little vanity (*no, no*) in aspiring to the high office he had held. Such was not the case, for it was his greatest aim and desire to propagate the principles of Freemasonry. He hoped to see it become the rule in this lodge for the retiring Master to instal his successor. Although he had performed the ceremony that day, yet he must acknowledge that he had been greatly indebted to the Provincial Grand Officers for the able assistance they had given him. They were ever ready to give that assistance. It was a great honour to him to be able to say that he was the first P.M. in Barrow to instal a successor. It should be the aim of all, and, if any brother was wishful, he would be glad to give him such instruction that he could to enable them to do so. Bro. Relp, P.M., next gave "The Past Officers of No. 1225," to which Bro. McKnight briefly responded. Bro. Leary, P.S., also responded and gave "The Past Masters of No. 1225," responded to by Bro. Worrall, P.M., Bro. Cornfield, P.M., Bro. Silver, P.M., and Bro. Ormandy. The occasion was well filled up with other complimentary speeches, toasts, Masonic applause and vocalism, and the feeling amongst the brethren was that they had passed a pleasant and happy day.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 1330).—This lodge held its first meeting since the summer recess at the Assembly Room, Three Swans Hotel, on Friday, the 20th inst., when, in the absence, in Scotland, of the W.M., Bro. Sir H. St. John Halford, Bart. (High Sheriff), the chair was occupied by the I.P.M., Bro. Kelly, W.Prov.G.M. Among the other brethren present were the Rev. John F. Halford, S.W.; Francis Kemp, J.W.; R. Waite, P.M. and Treasurer; — Lawrence, as Secretary; T. Macaulay, M.R.C.S., S.D.; Dr. Grant, J.D.; Freestone and Fuller, Stewards; Harrison I.G.; Shovelbottom, Whitehead, Ellis, Holloway, and others. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last meeting read and certified, Grand Lodge certificates were delivered to several of the brethren. This being the time for the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, a ballot took place, which resulted in the unanimous appointment of the worthy Senior Warden, the Rev. John F. Halford, M.A., Prov. G. Chaplain, who expressed his thanks to the lodge for the honour conferred upon him. The ballot for Treasurer resulted in the re-appointment of the present officer, Bro. Robert Waite, P.M. Bro. Kelly, P.G.M., the first W.M. of the lodge, was nominated for election as an honorary member. The rector of a neighbouring parish having been proposed as a candi-

date for initiation, and three brethren as joining members, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The festival of the lodge was fixed to take place on Friday, October 11th, and the P.G.M. announced that the Bishop of the diocese had fixed Thursday, November 14th, as the day for laying, with Masonic honours, the foundation stone of the Memorial Church to the late Earl Howe, P. Prov.G.M., and that the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge would be held on the same day.

NORTH WALES.

CARNARVON.—*Segontium Lodge* (No. 606).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Thursday, 19th inst. The lodge was opened at 2 p.m., by Bro. Robert Humphreys, assisted by all the officers of the lodge. The minutes of the previous lodge meeting having been read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Mr. T. P. Copeland, which proving unanimous, he, together with Mr. Hugh McKie, previously accepted, were introduced into the mysteries of Masonry. The W.M. being compelled to leave for a short period, the chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. M. Emanuel, W.M. of the Lodge of Israel, 205, also a member of this lodge, who raised Bro. John Jones to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, in a manner which elicited the approbation of the brethren of the lodge. This being the night for election of officers, Bro. Poole, the S.W., was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Webb was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Charles Foulkes re-elected Secretary. A petition to the First Grand Principal, for a dispensation for the opening of a chapter in connection with the lodge, was then read, when it was resolved that the said petition be recommended by the lodge to the First Grand Principal. The three Principals recommended in the petition are Bro. M. Emanuel, first; Bro. Humphreys, second; and Bro. Hayworth, third. The lodge was then closed in due form and solemn prayer. As a proof of the interest of our Provincial brethren in Masonry, and their desire to receive instruction, we mentioned a few months since that Bro. Emanuel gave the lectures on the Tracing Boards, and it being known that Bro. Emanuel would again visit Carnarvon, at the wish of the brethren, the W.M. called a lodge of emergency for Monday last, when there was a large muster of the brethren, including several visitors. The lodge having been opened at seven, p.m., Bro. Emanuel first worked the first and second sections of the first lecture, and then gave the Tracing Board lecture, including extracts from the third, fourth, and fifth sections, at the conclusion of which the sixth and seventh sections were worked. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and the lecture on the Tracing Board in that degree given, including the Masonic illustrations of the seven periods of the Creation. As the questions and answers in the various sections were asked and replied to by Bro. Emanuel, some idea of the nature of the work may be gathered by those intimate with the working of the sections. The lodge being then reduced to the first degree, an especial vote of thanks was carried to Brother Emanuel, and the Secretary requested to convey the same to him in a letter. The lodge was then closed in due form and solemn prayer. Our correspondent writes in the highest terms of the completeness of the fittings and furniture of this lodge, and which has lately removed to a room, fitted up for the express purpose, in Carnarvon Castle, and as regards the proposed new chapter, no less than seventeen brethren have already signified their intention of being exalted, should a dispensation be granted by the First Principal, and with such Principals as those proposed, viz., Bro. M. Emanuel, W.M. of the Lodge of Israel, 205, also a member of the Carnarvon Lodge; Bro. R. Humphreys, W.M. of the Segontium Lodge, 606, and Bro. Hayworth, P.M. of the Llandudno Lodge, the chapter cannot fail of being equally as prosperous as the lodge itself, and as if the dispensation is granted, it will be the only one working in the Principality, it will very shortly be likely to be as numerous in number as any existing chapter.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 302).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, the 16th inst. The W.M., Bro. William Barlow, presided. There was no business of importance before the lodge, but official visits, on the invitation of the W.M., were paid by the lodges of Eccleshill, 1034, and Pentalpha, 974. The lodge was opened in the first degree, the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, the usual routine business transacted, the lodge closed according to ancient custom, and the visiting brethren invited by the W.M. to partake of refreshment. The cloth had been laid for 60, and a little over that number sat down to an excellent repast, the W.M. receiving the congratulations of the visiting brethren for the admirable style in which he had catered for their creature comforts. Bro. Wm. W. Barlow, W.M., was supported at the supper table on his left by Bros. J. D. Sugden as I.P.M., (in the unavoidable absence of Bro. J. Green, I.P.M.); Robert Richardson, W.M. Pentalpha, 974; Edward Smith, W.M., Eccleshill, 1034; Captain Wordsworth, P.M., P.Prov. G.S. of W.; W. Banister, P.M., 1018, P.G.S.B.; C. F. Matier, P.M., 1355, G.S. of Scotland, and and P.G.S.W.; W. H. Evans, P.M. 974; S. B. Walmsley, P.M., 974; J. Schaeppi, P.M., 332, Prov. G.S.D.; Frederick Broughton, W.M., 151, Prov. G.R. and P.Prov. G.S.W. South Wales; M. Rhodes, P.M., 302, A. Hunter, P.M., 302; and on his left by Bros. Rev. J. Oddy, Chaplain of the lodge, and Prov. G. C.; H. Inchbold, P.M. Fidelity, Leeds, 289; W. Beck, W.M., 289; W. Ibbetson, P.M., 302, P.G.J.D.; S. Blakey, P.M., 387; W. Beanland, P.M., 1034; H. O. Mawson, P.M., 302; C. Pratt, P.M., 1034, P. Prov. G.J.D. The W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. W. Banister, P.G.S.B., responding on behalf of the G.M. and Officers of Grand Lodge, expressed a hope that he should have the pleasure of meeting Bro. William W. Barlow, the W.M., as well as other brethren of the Hope, in Grand Lodge; and expressing his admiration of the way in which the proceedings of the evening had been conducted, and his thanks for the hospitality shown him. Bros. Rev. J. Oddy, P.G.C., J. Schaeppi, P.G.S.D.; and W. Ibbetson, P.G.J.D., respectively responded on behalf of Prov. G.M., and Provincial Grand Officers, expressing their pleasure in being able to take part in such an agreeable and numerous attended meeting as this; and in thanking the brethren on the part of the Prov. G.M. and officers, wished the brethren would consider the honour conferred by their appointment as Provincial Grand Officers a compliment paid to the Lodge of Hope, and not to them individually. The W.M. called upon Bro. M. Rhodes, P.M. 302, P. Prov. G.S.W., to propose "The Clergy," which he did in his usual complimentary, earnest, and excellent manner. Bros. Revs. W. J. Flynn, and J. Vaile, responded, never feeling, as they said, the least out of place when attending lodge meetings, the principles and precepts of the Craft being calculated, if acted up to, to improve the minds of men, and make them better citizens. The W.M. proposed the health of the W.M., P.M.'s, Officers, and Brethren of the Pentalpha, 974, speaking in eulogistic terms of all connected that lodge, and of the rapid strides it had made during its short life, prognosticating that it had a brilliant prospect, and must take high standing in the Province. Bro. Robert Richardson, W.M., 974, responded, thanking the W.M. for the complimentary way in which he had introduced the toast, and the brethren for its hearty reception. He, on the part of the brethren of his lodge and his own, begged to tender their heartiest thanks for the very handsome manner in which they had been entertained. The W.M. then proposed the W.M., P.M.'s, Officers, and Brethren of the Eccleshill, 1034, praising them for the great progress made during their short history. Bro. Edward Smith, W.M. 1034, responded in his usual hearty and real Yorkshire fashion. The W.M. then, as he said, for the first time in this lodge, so far as the oldest member knew, proposed the G.M. of Scotland, and the rest of the Grand Officers," being favoured by the presence of one of the Grand Officers of Scotland. Bro. C. F.

Matier, G.S. of Scotland, responded, saying that if, as the W.M. had stated, this was the first occasion on which this toast had been proposed he trusted it would not be the last, for he had been so much delighted by all he had seen, and the great hospitality displayed towards him, that he quite intended, should opportunity offer, to pay another visit to the Hope. The W.M., in giving "The other Visiting Brethren," said how much it pleased him to be favoured by the visit of Bro. Frederick Broughton, Prov. G.R. of South Wales, and brother, by consanguinity, as well as Masonry, to his able S.W. and coadjutor, Bro. B. Broughton, who was alike esteemed and respected in the commercial as the Masonic community. Bro. Fred. Broughton might be assured that his name alone would be a sufficient passport for him in Bradford without bringing with him, as he did, such high credentials. The name of Bro. G. Althorp, S.W., of Pentalfa, 954 was also coupled with the toast. Bro. Frederick Broughton replied, modestly stating that it was well known the members of his family were not gifted with the power of speech; but his elegant and concise remarks only seemed to confirm the prior opinion of the brethren that for good speaking and writing few could surpass them. Bro. G. Althorp, S.W. Pentalfa, 974, also, on the behalf of the other visitors and himself, tendered to the W.M. his hearty congratulations on the admirable way in which the business of the lodge was conducted, and for the courteous, at the same time, rather flattering, mention of them; and to the brethren of the Hope for their cordial and enthusiastic reception of this toast. He could only say that he looked up to the Hope Lodge as a grandson does to his grandfather, and he assured the brethren that his affection was sincere, and he trusted it would be lasting. The W.M., in proposing the health of the P.M.'s, tendered to them his thanks for all their assistance, and wished the lodge would continue to have the advantage of their co-operation and advice. Bro. J. D. Sugden, P.M., thanked the W.M., on the part of the P.M.'s, for the way in which he had introduced the toast, assuring him of every assistance and support they could give, and concluded by proposing the health of the W.M. in flattering terms. Bro. William W. Barlow, W.M., briefly replied, being desirous, as he said, of concluding the business at the usual hour. He thanked all for their kindness and courtesy, and for attending in such numbers, and looked forward to many equally pleasant gatherings. He then proposed "The Officers of the Lodge," coupling with the toast the names of Bros. B. Broughton, S.W., and George Richardson, Treasurer, and complimented them, one and all, on the able and punctual discharge of their respective duties, which had so much assisted him, and conduced to the well working of the lodge. Bros. B. Broughton and George Richardson, respectively responded in their accustomed fluent and happy style, tendering to the W.M., on their part, and that of the rest of their officers, their thanks for the complimentary manner in which he had alluded to them, and to the brethren for their kind and enthusiastic reception of the toast. At 11 o'clock (according to the W.M.'s custom) the Tyler's toast was given, and the brethren separated, after spending a most agreeable and profitable evening. The proceedings were enlivened by harmony from Bro. F. C. Atkinson, Mus. Bac., Cantab, Organist of the Lodge, and other brethren, and by an admirable recitation by Bro. Frederick Broughton, which greatly added to the pleasure of all present.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Perfect Friendship Lodge*.—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on the 18th inst. Present—Bro. J. B. Fraser, W.M.; S. B. King, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D., Secretary; N. Tracy, P.M., P. Prov. J.G.W.; G. S. Findley, P.M., P. Prov. G.D.C.; Dr. Mills, P. Prov. G.S.W.; J. Pitcher, P. Prov. J.G.W.; W. T. Westgate, P. Prov. G.D.C.; W. A. Smith, I.P.M., P. Prov. G.D.C.; J. Franks, P. Prov. G. Registrar; Bros. A. Gannan, S.W.; J. A. Pettit, P.M., P. Prov. G. S.W., P.M., Sec. Visiting, Bro. Emra Holmes, P.G. Registrar, Suffolk, of the British Union Lodge; and Bro. Moses Cohen,

of the Prince of Wales Lodge. The lodge having been opened, the ballot was taken for a candidate from London, who was unanimously accepted, but who, through indisposition, was prevented attending to be initiated. The usual routine business of the lodge having been disposed of, and Bro. Casey having called the attention of the brethren to the Lodge of Instruction, the brethren retired for refreshment. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given, the W.M. called upon the brethren to drink to the Visiting Brethren. One of them, Bro. Emra Holmes, they knew very well; they had seen him before amongst them, and hoped they might often see him again; the other brother, he believed, had never been amongst them before; but he, the W.M. cordially welcomed him amongst them. In reply, Bro. Emra Holmes thanked the brethren very warmly for the kind way in which they had responded to the toast. He had heard it said in Ipswich that brethren should stick to their own lodges (no, no), and that they should not go visiting about (no, no). It had not been said in the Perfect Friendship Lodge, which was well known for its hospitable reception of visitors (hear, hear), but he would venture to submit that it was desirable that brethren should visit each other's lodges, in the interest of Masonry. In some places, he did not say it was so in Ipswich, but in some places, where there were many lodges, there were little differences of opinion, bickerings, as well as possibly a want of uniformity in working. Those differences could be best reconciled and that uniformity could be best attained by frequent visiting at each other's lodges; unanimity would be obtained by frequent intercommunion, so to speak. He, Bro. Holmes, remembered well that the first lodge he visited when he came to Ipswich, three years ago, was the Perfect Friendship. He was so kindly received there, that he would have asked to have been allowed to join that lodge, but for the objection that at that time it was held at a public house. He would not say that he wished he had joined it now, since that would seem disloyal to his own lodge, the British Union, but he would say that it gave him very great pleasure to come amongst them, and he was very glad to accept the invitation to so popular a lodge as the Perfect Friendship. Bro. Cohen briefly responded. In giving toast of the "Past and Present Provincial Grand Officers" the W.M. coupled with the Past Officers the name of Bro. Pettit, who had recently recovered from a severe illness, and who they were very glad to see amongst them again. With the present officers we coupled the names of Bro. Emra Holmes, P.G. Reg. Bro. Pettit replied in feeling terms, expressing his gratitude to the G.A.O.T.U. for restoring him to them once again. Bro. Holmes replied briefly; he said he believed he was the only P.G. officer present, and he would only say that he trusted the present officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Suffolk would endeavour do their duty as well as those who had gone before them. Bro. Smith, Cohen, Pettit, King, and others, ably contributed to the harmony of the evening and a very pleasant social meeting was brought to a close.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Billiousness, Dyspepsia are in Autumn, frequently the forerunners of dangerous diseases known as Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and Cholera. There is no organ in the human body so liable to derangement as the liver, none which requires earlier correction to prevent mischief, pain, and danger. Food, fatigue, climate, and anxiety all disorder its action, and render its secretion, the bile, more or less depraved, superabundant or scanty. The first symptoms should receive attention. A pain in the side, on the top of the shoulder, a harsh cough, and difficulty in breathing are signs of liver disease, which are removed without delay by friction with Holloway's mercurial Ointment. The Pills should be taken early.—ADVT.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND CO LONIAL

The Earl of Jersey was married, on the 19th inst., to the Hon. Margaret Elizabeth Leigh, eldest daughter of the Right Honorable Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, Prov. Grand Master of Warwickshire.

The Masonic Lodge of Strasburg, having been informed that it could not be allowed to keep up its connection with the Grand Orient of France, has resolved to break up rather than be affiliated to a German superior.—*Echo*, 25th September.

The Knole Lodge, No. 1414, was duly consecrated at the Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, by Bro. R. Wentworth Little, in the presence of more than one hundred brethren, including thirty or forty Grand Officers of Kent. A full report will appear in our next.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, October 4, 1872

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Red Cross Conclave No. 3, Rose and Lily, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Lodge 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
" 831, British Oak, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont-square, Mile-end.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), the Horse and Groom Tavern, Wimsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-Hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Colonial Board at 3 o'clock.
Lodge 7, Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.
" 9, Albion, Freemasons' Hall.
" 101, Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern Hampstead.
" 172, Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall.
" 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 705, St. James's.
" 1257, Grosvenor, Caleonian Hotel, Adelphi.
" 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road.
" 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue.
" 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury.
Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. 2., Coatebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Lodge 511, Zetland, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Lodge 27, Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 " 45, Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
 " 136, Good Report, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 192, Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
 " 227, Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
 " 538, La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
 " 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
 " 1178, Perfect Ashlar.
 " 1351, St. Clement Danes, 265, Strand.
 Mark Lodge 3, Keystone, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
 Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, BethnalGreen, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsonby-st., Millbank.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Lodge 706, Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.
 " 742, Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
 " 890, Hornsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 Mark Lodge 8, Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsfc, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M. Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M. Preceptor.

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GRAND LODGE of IRELAND.

A special meeting of the Grand Lodge was held on Friday, 26th ult., in the Freemasons' Hall, Molesworth-street, Dublin, to adopt addresses of congratulation to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Most Worshipful his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master, presided.

The following Grand Officers were present: R.W. Robert William Shekleton, Deputy Grand Master; R.W. the Right Hon. William Meredyth, Lord Athlumney, Senior Grand Warden; R.W. Arthur Bush, Grand Treasurer; R.W. the Rev. John James MacSorley and R.W. the Rev. Lord Plunket, Grand Chaplains; the Hon. David R. Plunket, *Q.C., M.P.*, Junior Grand Deacon; Charles D. Astley, Grand Superintendent of Works; Theophilus E. St. George, Grand Steward; George Hepburn, Grand Sword-bearer; Francis Quin, Grand Organist; Stuart Nassau Lane, Grand Inner Guard; Charles T. Walmisley, Deputy Grand Secretary and Treasurer; Samuel B. Oldham, Assistant Secretary.

The representatives from foreign lodges were: From the Grand Orient of France, R.W. Sir Edward R. Borough, Bart.; from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, R.W. J. Faviere Elrington, *LL.D.*; from the Grand Lodge of Spain, R.W. Captain A. Vesey Davoren; from the Grand Lodge of Canada, R.W. James V. Mackey; from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, R.W. Lucius H. Deering; from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, R.W. John Cottle; from the Grand Lodge of Alabama, R.W. George Huband; from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lisbon, W. John H. Goddard. The attendance of the brethren was very large.

The Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form,

The Grand Secretary read letters of excuse from non-attendance from Charles A. Cameron, *M.D.*; R. B. De Burgh, Representative from the Grand Lodge of Illinois; Godfrey Brereton, *R.M.*, Past Representative from the Grand Lodge of England; and Sir William Hort, Bart., Past Grand Secretary for Ireland.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master, who was greeted with applause, rose and said: Brethren, I believe there is no occasion for me to address you on the reason I have called this lodge of emergency. The addresses that will be proposed to you will so fully express my opinion, and, I am cer-

tain, your opinion, that I think the best way is to go to business at once. (Hear, hear.)

The R.W. the Deputy Grand Master called on Lord Athlumney to move the first address.

Lord Athlumney rose and said: Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren, we are assembled here under the presidency of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, whom we are all so glad to see in health and strength amongst us. (Hear, hear.) We are assembled upon what I consider a very solemn and very joyful occasion. These two adjectives may appear at first to be somewhat antagonistic, but in reality they are not so. I am sure no one can have regarded the events of the last few months without entertaining the most sincere and deep interest regarding the health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. (Hear, hear.) It seems but a short time since his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Patron of the Freemasons of Ireland, addressed us in the plenitude of health and strength from the dais. He addressed us in a speech which we all remember—a speech which should never be forgotten by those who heard it. (Hear, hear.) It was a noble, a manly, a sincere, and a Masonic speech. (Hear, hear.) Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren, it seems as if the plaudits with which his departure from this hall was accompanied are still ringing in our ears. When we heard that he was struck down and laid on the bed of sickness, suffering under a most severe malady—an attack of such severity that we heard of it with fear rather than hope—we all remember what anxiety we suffered, and never, I think, was exhibited more universal national sympathy than during that very trying period. (Hear, hear.) It is said we know not what a day may bring forth—we know not even what an hour may bring forth. We open our morning journals with fear and trepidation. I always myself, and I am sure hundreds of others did the same, looked first of all to see if there were any black edge to the papers before we almost dared to open them. We did not know what an hour might bring forth—we might have heard “the silver cord was loosed and the golden bowl was broken, and that the mourners were going about the streets.” But now it has happened otherwise. A nation's prayers have been heard. The destroying angel that knocks with such stern impartiality at the palace of the Prince and the cottage of the peasant obeyed the Higher Power. The Great Physician heard the nation's prayer—the messenger of death stayed his hand and passed away. We cannot have contemplated these events, I say, without having aroused our deepest emotions of sympathy. And now how different, now how joyous and how joyful, it will be to you to propose an address to her Most Gracious Majesty, congratulating her that the Prince of Wales, her beloved son, has been restored to health, and that her widowed heart has been spared a fresh pang. The address will speak for itself. I have great pleasure in proposing it for your adoption, and I am sure it will receive unanimous assent, being the heartfelt congratulations of the Freemasons of Ireland. (Applause).

“To her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

“May it please your Majesty—We, the Freemasons of Ireland, in Grand Lodge assembled, desire most respectfully to approach your Gracious Majesty with the expression of our most sincere gratification at the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his recent illness.

“During the severe and trying ordeal to which the dangerous and protracted illness of his Royal

Highness subjected your Majesty, we forbore to intrude on your Majesty by giving utterance to the feelings of profound sympathy by which we were actuated; but, now that by the merciful interposition of Divine Providence all anxiety has been happily removed, we beg to tender to your Majesty our earnest and heartfelt congratulations on the restoration to health of his Royal Highness, and, at the same time, to assure your Most Gracious Majesty of our unswerving loyalty and attachment to your Majesty and the various members of your Royal family, who, following the bright example set them by your Majesty, have, by their unremitting and loving attention to his Royal Highness in his hour of need, won for themselves universal admiration and esteem.”

The Right Hon. Judge Townsend, who was received with great applause, had great pleasure in being called upon by his respected brother and esteemed friend, the Deputy Grand Master, to second the address which had been just read. When addresses of congratulation and professions of loyalty to the throne of England, and attachment to the person of our Gracious Queen, are pouring in from all quarters, I think it would not be becoming of the representative body of the Freemasons of Ireland to be last in affording their homage, and their assurances of their sympathy with their Queen in her hour of trial. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to express, in a public manner, to her subjects at large, the feelings of gratification which she felt at the expressions of sympathy which she received from her people in the hour of need. It was well and wise of her to express those feelings. That natural, simple, and heartfelt expression of gratitude to her people had thrilled the heart of every one of her subjects; and they now came forward assured that she would feel towards them as she had felt to so many others—glad that they had been able to appreciate her distress, and thankful that they could join in the joy that must fill her heart in finding her beloved son restored to life, and our country rescued from the danger which the death of the Heir to the Throne of these realms threatened us with. (Hear, hear.) It was but a short time since we opened our papers with trepidation—we looked into each other's faces with anxious and gloomy expressions, and hardly dared to whisper the hope for what had now ripened into certainty—that God has been pleased to spare his Royal Highness to his family and the nation. We ought all to be thankful for this. It was not long since the thunders of a terrible war pealed at our doors, and men gazed aghast on the scenes of the terrible carnage on the battle-field of France—an Emperor flung from his throne, and the heart of Europe shaken to its very centre. They looked on silently. But dark clouds lowered still on the distant horizon which the eye of man could not penetrate. Did they not sometimes see ghastly and fearful figures flit forward from that darkness. Had they not heard of the dark examples of that strange association whose creed is Atheism, whose object is revolution? When we heard of that, and when we knew what dangers might have impended upon us, he scarcely could believe that there were men—and yet it was to be feared that there were in these kingdoms—vile enough, and having courage enough, for the machination of their evil designs. Thank God, they were not of us. (Hear, hear.) If there were any of us among them, they profited not by our teaching. He was not so ignorant of his duty as a Mason as to suppose that that temple in which they were met—constituted to benevolence, to charity, and to brotherly love—was to be contravened by political discussions. He was not the man to make

the floor of the Grand Lodge the arena for political strife; but still he would say this, that with the Freemasons of Ireland such doctrines as these had found no sympathy at all. (Hear, hear.) So far as his experience went, and it reached a great way, those ancient and solemn charges which had been so often repeated—which, in the course of his long duties, he had had occasion to pronounce within those walls—laid down the injunction to Freemasons to be peaceable subjects of the state, loyal to our Queen, kind to our brethren, industrious in working our way through the world; and they had not been employed in plots or conspiracies, nor had there been a single complaint made that discussions in our lodges of such propositions had been for a moment entertained. (Hear, hear.) When the Prince of Wales came amongst them, they welcomed him as their patron and brother. When he would come amongst them again, he trusted his Royal Highness would find manly and generous hearts like his own, ready to shed their last drop of blood in defence of himself and his throne. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He trusted that God, in His Providence, would spare her Majesty to rule over these kingdoms for many years, and that we should live as we would wish ourselves—in peace, love, and harmony with all the world. (Hear, hear.) But, if it be so that God otherwise ordered, he trusted that, if the day came when we must fight for our altars, for our homes, for our lives, and for our liberties, Queen Victoria and her people would find that there is a God who ruleth on the earth who can make her triumphant over all her enemies. (Loud and protracted applause.)

The address was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Lord Plunket, who was cordially received, moved the adoption of an address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They were met on the present occasion, not for the purpose of adulation, nor were they met for the purpose of any political demonstration. (Hear, hear.) Such an object would be utterly inconsistent with the principles of Masonry. (Hear, hear.) But, while they did not feel it their duty to cringe obsequiously at the feet of any person, however exalted his position, yet they were bound by the laws of Masonry to show their loyal emotions to those who are in authority over us. (Hear, hear.) Regarding political demonstrations, they would be less than men if they did not feel a great interest in all those important questions which agitate the minds of the people in this country at the present time; but when they entered the Grand Lodge Room they no longer recognised any differences—they forgot whether they were Whigs, or Tories, or Liberals. Even the deeply-interesting question of Home Rule must be left behind when they entered the room. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) They also forgot religious differences in lodge; but they remembered each one of them that they had a common God. They were bound by the laws of Masonry to remember that they were to depend upon the will of the Great Architect of the Universe. What called them together to-day was the common tie of brotherhood—the feeling of sympathy which they must all extend to those who have been suffering in sorrow, or those who at that moment were in the possession of joy; and, especially, they felt their sympathies drawn but to those who belonged to their own Brotherhood, and, moreover, to that illustrious brother who had done them the honour, and done himself the honour, of becoming a member of the Masonic Brotherhood. ("Hear, hear,"

and applause.) He moved the adoption of the following address:—

"To his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Patron of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland."

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Freemasons of Ireland, in Grand Lodge assembled, desire to express to your Royal Highness our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your restoration to health.

"As Freemasons, both individually and collectively, and as loyal subjects, we are animated by feelings of the deepest gratitude and thankfulness to the Great Architect of the Universe, who, of His infinite wisdom and goodness, has been graciously pleased to hear and answer the nation's prayer, and has raised your Royal Highness from a bed of sickness, and will, we sincerely trust, restore you to perfect health and strength, enabling you to resume the responsible duties of the high station you are called upon to fill.

"And we fervently pray that a prosperous and happy life may be vouchsafed to you, and that you may long be spared to support, by your influence and example, the noble principles of our Order, with which you have so closely and warmly identified yourself."

General Dunne seconded the motion. He spoke of the deep sympathy evoked by the illness of the Prince of Wales, and he thought it was certain that the feelings of the country, except it might be to a very small extent, were true to the Queen and Constitution.

The address was approved of.

The Earl of Charlemont proposed the succeeding address in appropriate terms:—

"To her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales."

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Freemasons of Ireland, in Grand Lodge assembled, respectfully approach your Royal Highness to offer to you our most hearty congratulations on the convalescence of your Royal husband the Prince of Wales.

"While the heart of the whole empire shared in your sorrow and suffering during that time of gloom and woe when your Royal husband lay sick, as it seemed, even unto death, none more deeply sympathised with you than the loyal body of Freemasons of Ireland, who were honoured with his patronage, and hoped long to enjoy his favour.

"As we mourned with you in your anxiety, as we prayed with you and for you in your trial, so we now rejoice with you in the great mercy which God has vouchsafed to you and to us.

"With feelings of profound emotion and admiration, we witnessed the exhibition of those virtues which your great sorrow and trial brought out so brightly—the love and devotion of the wife—the tender and unwearied ministrations of the woman—the piety and faith in God that sustained you to endure, to trust, and to be resigned—and that noble simplicity of character which is the highest grace of an exalted nature. The hand that smote us so heavily we can now recognise as dispensing great blessings, teaching us the value of the life thus spared to us, and evoking the love and loyalty of the nation.

"May this great trial through which you and your beloved husband have passed sanctify your hearts and strengthen your affections; and may God grant you both a long life in love and honour and prosperity."

Sir Edward Borough, Bart., seconded the proposition, and thought there was not a more popular lady in the British empire than the illustrious lady whom they were congratulating on the restoration to health of her beloved husband, and, high as she stood before, she would stand higher still in the affections of the people.

The address was unanimously adopted.

Master Bushe, in moving a vote of thanks to the Grand Master, said the honour of receiving the Heir to the Throne of these realms in that hall, and installing him as their patron was due to the efforts of his

Grace the Duke of Leinster. (Hear, hear.) They all held in great affection their venerated and illustrious Grand Master. (Hear, hear.) He accordingly moved, "That the best thanks of the Grand Lodge of Ireland be and are hereby tendered to his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master, for having called the brethren together on the present auspicious occasion, and for the great solicitude he has invariably evinced in the general interests of the Order." (Enthusiastic applause.)

The Hon. David Plunket, *Q.C., M.P.*, seconded the motion, and said they owed much to the Grand Master, and when they were assembled on great occasions, his presence lent dignity and importance to their meetings. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

The Deputy Grand Master: I do not put the motion to you to say "Yes," or "No," but I ask you to pass it with all the acclamation you can. (Great applause.)

The M.W. the Grand Master: Brethren, I assure you I feel deeply the very kind manner in which you have received this resolution. It gives me great pleasure to have health and strength to be able, at my age, to attend to-day on this very important occasion. We, it may be supposed, are not the first in the field, but I did not like to call you together until we were certain that his Royal Highness was in that state that we could congratulate him on his recovery. (Hear, hear.) I am sure you agree with me that it was much better to suppress our feelings until we could warmly give expression to them. Again thanking you, I beg to sit down. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The lodge was then closed.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

THE R. WENTWORTH LITTLE TESTIMONIAL.

A meeting of the Committee in support of the above testimonial met at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Thursday evening, the 25th ultimo, Colonel Francis Burdett, *P.G.M.* for Middlesex, in the chair. Others present: Bro. John Hervey (Treasurer), Barrett, Moss, Boyd, Rosenthal, Levander, and Kenning.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. John Hervey, the Treasurer, reported that he had in hand £288 12s. 6d.

Bro. J. T. Moss then presented the address, which was agreed to by the Committee.

It was resolved "That a handsome clock be purchased, on which a suitable inscription should be engraved, together with a purse containing £300, be presented to Bro. Robert Wentworth Little by several brethren, in token of their high admiration of his personal qualities, and in recognition of his ability and zeal in promoting the interests of Freemasonry in all its branches."

It was also resolved "That the testimonial should be presented to Bro. Little at a public dinner, to be held at Cannon-street Hotel, on the 24th February, at six o'clock in the evening, and that notice should be sent to every subscriber, with a view to his being present on that occasion."

The meeting concluded with the usual courteous vote to the chairman.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

THE BEST FIRST.—Turner's Tamarind Cough Emulsion for the Throat and Bronchia, 13½d. and 2/9 per bot.—All wholesale houses in London and Liverpool, and any respectable Chemist.—[Advt.]

GRAND LODGE of SCOTLAND.

The Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge was held on Monday evening, 5th February, 1872, in Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, on the throne. The Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, and the preliminary business disposed of, the Grand Master moved that addresses of congratulation on the restoration to health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales be forwarded to her Majesty the Queen and to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. (Cheers.) He was quite sure there was no body of men in the kingdom who excelled the Freemasons of Scotland in their feelings of anxiety during what her Majesty called those "terrible days." (Cheers.) And he was sure there was no body of men who excelled them in satisfaction when they found that the Prince had been enabled to overcome his severe illness. That he had passed through so terrible a crisis, and was now in a fair way of recovery, must, he thought, be matter of gratification to everybody in these realms. He was sure that the Grand Lodge would join in praying that the Almighty Architect of the Universe might see fit to preserve the life of his Royal Highness for the benefit of this country; and that he might be destined to come forth—though changed and weakened from the illness he had undergone—better than ever fitted to discharge those important duties which his Royal Highness might one day be called to perform. (Loud cheers.) The addresses were then read by the Grand Clerk, and were in the following terms:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, Francis Robert, Earl of Rosslyn, Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of Scotland; Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., Right Worshipful Depute Grand Master; Henry Inglis of Torsonce, Right Worshipful Substitute Grand Master, for ourselves and the other office-bearers and members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as well as in the name of the whole Fraternity of Scottish Freemasons throughout the world, beg leave to approach your royal presence with our dutiful and most cordial congratulations on the happy occasion of the recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his late most dangerous illness. We humbly avail ourselves of this occasion to convey our expressions of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's royal person and family with feelings of that true, fraternal, and sincere sympathy with which we as Freemasons welcome every event which conduces to the happiness of so beloved and exemplary a sovereign.

That it may please Him by whom kings reign to shower down upon your Majesty and your royal house His divine blessing, and long spare in re-invigorated health and strength the life of his Royal Highness, our illustrious patron, so very dear to the Masonic Craft, as well as to the whole nation, is our humble but sincere prayer.

Given at Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, in full Grand Lodge assembled, this fifth day of February, anno domini 1872, anno lucis 5876.

(Signed) ROSSLYN, Grand Master.

To her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

We, the Right Hon. Francis Robert, Earl of Rosslyn, Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of Scotland; Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., Right Worshipful Depute Grand Master; Henry Inglis, of Torsonce, Right Worshipful Substitute Grand Master, for ourselves and the other office-bearers and members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as well as in the name of the entire Fraternity of Scottish Freemasons throughout the world, approach your Royal Highness with the warmest expression of our heartfelt congratulation on the happy restoration to comparative health of our much beloved and illustrious patron, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

We gladly embrace this opportunity to express our most loyal and dutiful attachment to your Royal Highness, your royal consort, and family, and most earnestly pray the Great Father, the Great Architect of the Universe, to bestow upon your Royal Highnesses and your royal house every blessing and happiness, combined with long life, health, and prosperity.

Given at Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, in full Grand Lodge, assembled, this fifth day of February, anno domini 1872, anno lucis 5876.

(Signed) ROSSLYN, Grand Master.

The addresses were most enthusiastically adopted by the assembled brethren. They were beautifully inscribed in vellum by Bros. Melville

and Adamson. Charters were ordered to be expedited for new lodges: "Jacob's Deale," Cape of Good Hope; "Cosmos," Lima; "Peace and Progress," Lima; "Abbotsford," Gulgung, New South Wales; and "St. Andrew," New Pitsligo. The resignation of Bro. Brodie of Brodie as Prov. Grand Master of Inverness-shire, on the ground of ill-health, was accepted with regret. It was unanimously resolved to submit the name of Bro. William Mann, Past Senior Grand Warden, to the Grand Lodge of Sweden, for appointment as their representative of this Grand Lodge, vacant by the decease of Bro. W. A. Lurie. Several motions from last quarterly communication were then disposed of. Among others was that of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master:—

That it is desirable that a project for the gradual extinction of the Grand Lodge debt, the augmentation and establishment of the Fund of Benevolence on a more permanent footing, and the Building Lodge Rooms for the assembling of the brethren throughout the provinces, be taken into consideration at the next quarterly communication.

His Lordship urged the necessity for the motion, going into full details of Grand Lodge affairs and interests. He stated that, having sent down his proposal to the various lodges, he had received in reply the strongest expressions of sympathy with the object in view. He had that morning received from the Prov. Grand Master of Berwickshire a very cordial letter, enclosing a cheque for £10 towards the fund sought to be instituted. His lordship intimated his intention of heading a subscription-list for the establishment of an orphan school with the donation of 100 guineas. His Lordship's motion was seconded by Bro. Mann, and was carried amid the acclamations of the brethren. A motion for the recognition of a Past Master's ceremonial was also carried, and the details remitted to a committee to report upon. It was also agreed that precedence in Grand Lodge be accorded to all Past Grand Masters in their Order. Several new motions, including that of the Grand Master for working out his project, were then tabled for discussion at next meeting, and thereafter Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

Original Correspondence.

FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR,—Will you please allow me space in THE FREEMASON, to call the attention of W.E.N. to the paragraphs in your last impression, which in the reading struck me as an error, arising from an oversight, and not a want of knowledge, viz.:—"He sent them first to the . . . scattered through the nations." "And, here, it is important . . . and other parts of Asia Minor." I have for some time been interested in this subject, and have always thought that *nine* tribes only, were carried away by the Assyrians, Benjamin being left until after the time of Christ, closely connected with the Jews, or tribe of Judah, with whom were also the Levites, who, with Judah, went into captivity to Babylon, and with them returned to Jerusalem, remaining there with Judah, when Benjamin, in obedience to the warning of Christ, finally separated from Judah and followed after the nine tribes, at or before the actual commencement of the siege of Jerusalem and the final dispersion of the Jews, Judah and Levi.

I am not learned, but desire to know the truth, and therefore call attention to this, that if it is an error it may be put right; and if I am mistaken, I trust my brother W.E.N. will kindly show me wherein, that together we may know and rejoice in the truth.

Excuse my troubling you, and believe me

Yours fraternally,

J. B. 731

King's Lynn, January 31, 1872.

THE ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

The Annual Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held on Wednesday evening, the 31st ultimo, at Freemasons' Tavern, the Right Hon. the Earl Percy, *M.P.*, Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland, in the chair. The attendance of brethren on the occasion was large and influential, and the President of the day had the gratification of finding that the objects for whom he had undertaken to plead—the aged and helpless—were not the less cared for because the young and strong find so many supporters. It has frequently occurred to us to have to place the benefits which this Charity provides before the brethren; but, in case the good it does may not be generally known, we would again state that it gives a weekly allowance to decayed brethren and the widows of deceased brethren, either to be enjoyed at the almshouses at Croydon (when there is a vacancy), or in the voluntary residences of the pensioners. To the receipt of the pension, candidates have to be elected in the same way as the sons and daughters of Freemasons obtain admission to the schools, with this difference, that a subscription of five shillings a year secures to the subscriber one vote at the annual election of the Benevolent Institution, on the third Friday in May, while a guinea annually paid to either the Boys' or Girls' School obtains one vote at each half-yearly election, in April and October, in whichever Institution the money is paid to.

At the conclusion of the banquet, grace "For these and all Thy mercies," was beautifully sung by the professional ladies and brethren, and the toastmaster then cried "Silence for the Chairman," and the toasts of the evening were commenced. In giving the first toast,

The Chairman said: Brethren, the first toast which I have this evening to call your attention to is one which will require no words of mine to recommend it to your acceptance; it is that of "Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." (Cheers.) It is a very common saying that the empire over which our sovereign reigns is one upon which the sun never sets. From the whole of that great empire have gone up the prayers of all her subjects, for every heart has felt the deepest sympathy for her in her joy and in her sorrow; but of this I am sure that, although this has been a spectacle which has never been equalled, I believe, in any other country or nation since the world began, yet from none have prayers more fervent been offered, none have felt more deep and sincere sympathy than those subjects who are the citizens of an empire which is co-extensive with that of her Majesty, I mean the subjects of our Most Worshipful Grand Master. (Hear, hear.) Brethren, I feel that I need not detain you longer, but that I should at once ask you to drink this toast with that cordiality with which Masons are accustomed to receive it, and which is more especially called for at such a time as this. Brethren, I give you, "Her Majesty the Queen."

The toast was drunk with all the honours

and followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

The Chairman again rose and said: Brethren, the next toast upon the list which I see before me is that of "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon," who is also the President of this Institution. (Hear, hear.) We all know how great the merits of our Grand Master are. (Hear, hear.) They need be great, because he followed one who was, I believe, one of the most popular Grand Masters who ever sat upon the throne. (Hear, hear.) But I believe that our present Grand Master is not one whit less popular—(hear, hear)—nor less likely to discharge faithfully, zealously, and ably the duties which fall to his lot to discharge. (Hear, hear.) We all—at least, I have no doubt, a great number of you here present—heard the remarkably good speech he made with reference to the events of the last two months at the Grand Lodge last week. We all felt, I believe, that he expressed fully our feelings, and that, in occupying the place which he does, he is the fittest exponent that we possibly could have of the feelings of the Freemasons of England. (Hear, hear.) Brethren, I give you "The Health of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon."

After a song from Miss Banks,

The Chairman rose and said: Ladies and Brethren, I approach the next toast which I have to propose to you with very different feelings from those with which I have proposed the other healths. There is something connected with one of the two names which I have now to present to your notice which, I trust, never has been connected with it before, and which, I trust, by God's blessing, we shall never have associated with it again. (Hear, hear.) I have to propose to you "The Health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Zetland, our Most Worshipful Past Grand Masters." (Cheers.) Brethren, I expected that this toast would be cordially received by you, and I see that I shall not be disappointed in my expectation. This is the first great Masonic gathering which I believe has occurred since, I hope I may now call it, the recovery of his Royal Highness. (Hear, hear.) It is a very old saying that we never know how precious anything is until we lose it. Loyalty was always a characteristic of Freemasons, I have always believed that Freemasons were amongst the most loyal subjects in the land—(hear, hear)—but yet I believe that it required that we should see our beloved Prince in imminent danger before we felt how dearly we loved him and how great his loss would be. I remember well how cordially he was welcomed as a Freemason when he first came amongst us. I am certain that during his future career, and most certainly in those parts of it which are in any degree chequered with sorrow or distress—and I trust they may in future be few and far between—(hear, hear)—he will receive the same sympathy, and the same cordial feelings will be extended towards him as we extended when he first came amongst us. (Hear, hear.) I must not allow myself to forget the other name which is connected with this toast—one which it would ill become us to forget while we sit in this place, for I think that all we see around us speaks of the prosperous reign of our Past Grand Master, Lord Zetland. (Hear, hear.) Brethren, we should never forget our old friends, least of all our benefactors, and least still Lord Zetland. I give you "The Health of the Worshipful Past Grand Masters, the Earl of Zetland and the Prince of Wales."

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, and was followed by the choir singing "God bless the Prince of Wales."

The Chairman on rising to propose the toast of the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Officers, said: Ladies and Brethren, I have now to propose to you "The Health of the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Present and Past Grand Officers." (Cheers.) I am sorry that the Earl of Carnarvon is not in a condition at present to take part in our Masonic gatherings; but, I trust, that, ere long, he will be sufficiently recovered again to come amongst us. I have lately heard that he is in a fair way towards recovery, and I trust that we may see him again in Grand Lodge. We all were glad when the Most Worshipful the Grand Master's choice fell upon him. (Hear, hear.) He is an old and experienced Mason; he has shown himself well fitted for the highest posts both in the country and in Masonry, and, I think, we are all agreed that he is the right man in the right place. (Hear, hear.) Of the present and past Grand Officers I need say but little. You, brethren, who are, most of you, I have no doubt, much more constant attendants in Grand Lodge than I am, are much more aware of their merits than I can be; but I know that it is usually reported that no Grand Lodge in the world, no Grand Master, is so well supported by his Grand Officers as the Grand Master of England. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I shall couple with this toast the name of one who is known to you all, and who is much valued for his many merits, and particularly for those which he exercises in Masonry—I mean Bro. Martyn. (Cheers.)

After the toast had been honoured, Miss Alice Fairman sang, "Looking Back."

The Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G.C., in reply, said: My Lord, Ladies, and Brethren, the task which has been imposed upon me this evening of returning thanks for the Deputy Grand Master of England and all the Grand Officers, past and present, is, indeed, a very arduous one, and it is a task which I am sure any man would shrink from when he came to think of all the merits of those who are implied and comprised in that toast. But I am supported by the remembrance that they possess so many merits that I cannot enumerate them, and that my own must fade before them. For my Lord Carnarvon, the Deputy Grand Master, it would be in vain for me to say anything you might not anticipate; still, I have the greatest pleasure in knowing that it is now fifteen years since I had the pleasure of being exalted in Royal Arch Masonry along with him in the Royal Arch chapter at Oxford, and for the past fifteen years he has conducted himself, as you all know, in every position he has been placed in in Masonry, and in every position, as Lord Percy has said, in a way that gives the greatest and highest satisfaction to all of us who have had the satisfaction of observing his conduct in that career. For the rest of the Grand Officers, they are, as you know, always all before you. You have had an opportunity of seeing and observing their conduct, and I am quite certain that the way in which their name is received in all Masonic assemblies is a guarantee of the way in which they perform their duties. For the past Grand Officers, and in their name, as one of them, I return you my very sincere thanks for the way in which you have received the mention of our names; and for the present Grand Officers, I can but hope and trust that they will worthily fulfil, as I know they will, their

duties during their term of office, and at the end of their year of office they will receive their badges and other honours and distinctions to show that they have done so. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, in giving the toast of the evening, said: Ladies and Brethren, I feel very much, I can assure you, like a spoiling spirit, because I feel that I am standing in the way of an entertainment which you would much more appreciate than my voice. (No, no.) Well, brethren, I trust that for the sense and credit of the mystic Order that you do so. I assure you I will not make longer speeches than I can help, but I must ask your pardon for making one and requiring a longer hearing than I otherwise should for this toast, because it is the toast of the evening. (Hear, hear.) Brethren, I am always glad to take part or to aid in any way that lies in my power the charities of Freemasonry—(cheers)—because I know that in the outside world there is a great deal of misconception as to the nature of Freemasonry; and I must confess that I am not altogether astonished that it should be so, because it is perfectly true that there is a great deal of pleasure and enjoyment in Freemasonry—that we have very convivial meetings, and also that, except in our Masonic Charities, it is not apparent to the world what good we do. You will not suspect me, brethren, of intending to say that there is not good which is not done in Freemasonry, which the world does not see; but what I say is, the world does not see it. Now it is perfectly true on the one hand, that we ought to do good whether the world sees it or not—nay more, our left hand should not know what our right hand doeth; and on the other hand, I might quote you a text against that, because we all know that you can prove anything by texts—there is a text which proves (I am saying it seriously), "So let your light shine before men that they may see your good works." Therefore, brethren, I am glad Freemasonry has large and extensive charities which can be seen by the world. I do not know of any body of men who take such good care of their members as Freemasons do from their cradles to their graves. I may say there is help for the deserving, if they choose to seek it. (Cheers.) At the present moment I have nothing to do with the cradle—(laughter)—but I have to advocate before you the claims of our aged brethren. Now, I am perfectly well aware that there is a great deal to be said about the evil of helping those in their old age who might have provided for themselves in their youth; but it also strikes me that people forget that there are those who by accident or misfortune that cannot be foreseen are left in their old age destitute. We do help, through our Benevolent Fund, those who by sudden misfortune are impoverished and in distress, but who in youth are of such an age that they may recover themselves. But the charity which I now have to recommend to your notice helps those who are in the same position as those brethren, only they are arrived at an age which leaves no chance, humanly speaking, of their ever being able to do anything for themselves. Now, brethren, I do not think I need say more on that point, but I will place before you at once, if you will allow me, very concisely, the state the Institution is in, and the claim it has on our notice. You are told it is a flourishing Institution, therefore that it does not want any subscription. I do not know that I should put it in that light, but I have often heard it said that flourishing institutions have not the same claims as those that are not flourishing. I doubt this assertion.

Allow me to say, this Institution is flourishing, not because it has funds of its own which are not dependent on voluntary contributions, because without it has some funds of that description, I will show you in one moment that it cannot depend alone on that source for success. At present, there are 110 old men who are supported by this Institution, and there are 74 widows of Freemasons. And I am sure that we shall not feel that we ought to help them the less than we have helped their husbands, because women require more assistance than men. There are 74 widows upon the funds of the Institution. Now, these persons get, men £26 a year—no very large annuity, allow me to say, although I believe it amply sufficient—and the widows £25. Now that comes to a very large sum in the whole year, and of that there is now supplied by permanent income from Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter funds and so forth, £2057; but the whole expenses of the Institution are £4700 and upwards. This is merely, remember, for annuities; therefore you will perceive that more than half of the funds of this Institution depend upon voluntary subscriptions. Now, brethren, I do not think I am wrong in frankly stating to you the state of the case, because you will see what there is to be done in the Institution; for I have not mentioned working expenses and all other things that come in like that. Brethren, I hope you will agree with me that this Institution deserves support, and you will show by your support that you coincide with me in that opinion. (Cheers.)

Bro. Farnfield (Secretary) then read the lists of subscriptions which amounted in the aggregate to £3567 3s. 6d., with five lists to come in: (Cheers.)

The Chairman said: Brethren, I have much pleasure in announcing to you that the total amount of the lists is £3567 3s. 6d., and I must also add that there are five lists yet to come in. Now, brethren, such a list as this deserves a toast, and a toast requires some one to respond to it, and therefore I shall call upon one who is as fit as any one can be to respond to it, the Grand Treasurer, Bro. Tomkins.

Bro. Tomkins, in response, said: My lord, ladies, and brethren, it is with very great pleasure, as the Treasurer of this noble and useful charity and on this occasion as representing all the executive officers who take a deep interest in the welfare of this charity, that I rise to thank you for the kindness which you have shown on this occasion, and for the way in which this toast has been proposed by his lordship and received by you. As his lordship's health will shortly be proposed by some brother in my neighbourhood, I will pass that point by which otherwise I should have alluded to; but I would rather take up the question of the charity of the Craft, and the charity of the Craft is directed to this noble object. It would indeed be a great blot for the Institution if there were no fund for their aged and widows. I feel heartily grateful, and I am sure every brother who has an interest in the charity participates in the same feeling of gratitude, when he sees how an appeal is made to the Craft and how nobly it is responded to by the Craft on this and on similar occasions. It is a very great gratification to every Freemason to see how nobly our charities are supported, and while it is a great satisfaction that this and other charities should be supported as they are, I think it is the duty of your executive to remind you that of late years the Craft has been greatly increasing in numbers. (Hear, hear.) As it has been increasing, the calls

on the charity have been more numerous than before, and therefore your charities are hardly adequate to the demands made upon them. Every Steward who has come forward has performed a simple duty, and I am sure he has done so with a great deal of pleasure; but I would request every Steward and every brother to disseminate, as far as they can, among their friends and acquaintances the necessity for continued and renewed exertions in the future, for the great increase in the number of Freemasons cause great demands. In future years it may be larger than in past years. Therefore, brethren, while thanking you heartily for the kindness and liberality with which you subscribe to this charity, I pray you not to relax your exertions, but, if possible, to increase them, that we may provide future resources for demands that may be made upon us in future years. (Cheers.)

Bro. Frank Elmore here sang in beautiful style "The Woodman's Son."

Colonel F. Burdett, Prov. Grand Master of Middlesex, proposed "The Health of the Chairman," and in doing so, alluded to that nobleman's great popularity, not only in the northern counties, where he was a Provincial Grand Master, but in London. He had done everything in his power to advance the interests of Masonry, and had taken a prominent part in the Charities, which were a bright ornament to the Order. He (Colonel Burdett) congratulated him on the birth of a son, and hoped that some day or other that son would be initiated in Masonry, and become as great an ornament to it as his father.

The toast having been drunk,

The Chairman said: Ladies and Brethren, I cannot adequately thank you for the very kind way in which my health has been proposed and received this evening. It is no mere form of speech to say that I am most grateful to you for the kindness which you have extended to me, and the way in which you have received me, because I am conscious of many defects in my occupancy of this chair. (No, no.) It is the first time that I have had the honour of presiding at one of these Masonic festivals; it is only the second time that I have had the pleasure of being present at one of them; and, therefore, if I have not performed all the duties which were incumbent on me, I ask you to forgive me, and to take the will for the deed. (Cheers.) I thank you very heartily, brethren, once and for all, for the kindness which you have shown to me. I trust that this may not be the last time we may meet here. (Cheers.) I thank you for having made my tenure of this office an illustrious one to me, both by the numbers in which you have come and the amount of the lists, which, I am told, is greater by far than usual. I thank especially the reds (as Colonel Burdett calls them) for coming here. I have great sympathy with the reds in every position, both in the hunting-field and in the army, and I am most gratified and feel myself much honoured by their presence here this evening; and if you will allow me, brethren, I will now take the opportunity of thanking the brethren of Northumberland for the way in which they have supported me. They have not done the province discredit. Brethren, I know that you have heard quite enough of my voice now. (No, no.) I can only apologise to you for being obliged to force myself so much upon your notice, and in all sincerity, I say, I think I shall be doing you a favour by taking my seat.

The Chairman next proposed "The other Masonic Charities," and in doing so,

said he hoped the brethren would drink the toast with as much cordiality as they had the others. He was not there to advocate the other Masonic Charities, but he might tell the brethren that the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot would preside at the Boys' School on the 13th March, and the Grand Master at the Girls' on the 8th May. He understood that both those Institutions had already got good lists, and he hoped they would be supported as well as this Benevolent Fund had been.

Bro. Binckes said that, as representing the Boys' School, he offered his sincere thanks to the brethren who were supporting him. He congratulated Bro. Farnfield on the success of this festival, and said that, without any feelings of jealousy, he wished for similar support. He was happy to say that the aged Freemasons were well taken care of, and he was pleased to inform the brethren that the boys and girls were equally well cared for. The support afforded to the Charities was excellent, and he was sorry that Bro. Patten was incapacitated by illness from being present to acknowledge the encouragement given to the Girls' School. He strongly urged the brethren to come forward, and wipe off the debt of £5,000 which was hanging over the "unfortunate Institution of which he was the unfortunate Secretary," and as an individual demonstration of thankfulness for the recovery of the Prince of Wales let brethren in their lodges not indulge in banquets, but offer the price as a thanksgiving, and so reduce the debt on the Boys' School.

The Chairman then gave "The Health of the Ladies," for which Bro. R. J. Spiers, of Oxford, replied, and "The Stewards," to which Bro. Raynham W. Stewart, acting President of the Board, responded, and the company afterwards adjourned to the Temple, where they enjoyed a concert, conducted by Bro. Wilhelm Ganz, Grand Organist, in which Miss Banks, Miss Janet Haydon, and Miss Alice Fairman, with Bros. George Perren, Frank Elmore, J. B. Ciabiatta, and Chaplin Henry took part. Signor Scuderi performed on the violin. The pianoforte was lent by Messrs. Erard. The entertainment was kept up till a late hour.

The banquet was well supplied by Mr. Francatelli, the manager of the Freemasons' Tavern Company, and did great credit to his arrangements. Universal satisfaction was expressed with everything; and the wines especially, the arrangement of which was entrusted to Bro. Thomas Meggy, as Wine Steward, met with general approbation.

Mr. Goodchild was toastmaster.

VALUABLE WORK on the ANCIENT CONSTITUTIONS of the FREEMASONS.

Bro. W. J. Hughan, of Truro, Cornwall, is now preparing for the press a work to be entitled, "The old Charges of British Freemasons." The celebrated manuscript belonging to the *time-immemorial* Lodge of Antiquity, of 1686, will be published, having been carefully transcribed especially for Bro. Hughan's work, and a *fac-simile* page will form the frontispiece. This MS. has not hitherto been published, and much interest centres in this document. Other MSS. will also be inserted, and a careful resumé of all the known MSS., or Constitutions, will form the first part of this important book.

The work, we understand, will be dedicated (by permission) to the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., M.W.G.M. As only a limited number will be issued, brethren should apply at once to the author for copies, which will be sold at *five shillings each*.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

DEATH.

HAYDEN.—On the 1st instant, Bro. William R. Hayden, M.M. Lodge Caledonian, Edinburgh, No. 392, S.C.

Notice.

A Supplement of two pages is issued with this impression; it enables us to chronicle the great Masonic events of the past few days, but is inadequate to the extinction of the pile of communications we still have on hand, all of which, however, we hope to publish in due time.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

THE FREEMASON is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains. The price of THE FREEMASON is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance). All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the EDITOR, 198, Fleet-street, E.C. The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

AT A MASONIC FESTIVAL.

BY A PROVINCIAL BROTHER.

[We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following graphic sketch from a valued correspondent.]

IT is a trite, but a true saying that an Englishman likes a good dinner, and we, for one, can bear vigorous witness to the fact that an English Mason nobly sustains the repute of his nationality in this, as, indeed, we may add, in every other respect. However, a poor provincial brother like the writer has but few opportunities of doing justice to the exquisite gastronomic ability of an Ude or a Francatelli, for the very good reason that sublime geniuses of their calibre are not wont to "waste their sweetness on the desert air," or to perpetrate their *chef d'œuvres* in the absence of abdominal appreciation. Having thus formidably prepared the minds of our readers, we make at once the straightforward confession that, on hospitable thoughts intent—or, in other words, bent upon our own temporal regalement—we wended our solitary way to Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday, the 31st January, 1872 (we love precision in dates), on purpose to participate in the varied pleasures which are usually asso-

ciated with doing a good action and demolishing a dainty dinner. Lest any curious reader should desire more copious details of this remarkable event, we will forthwith anticipate his anxiety, and homœopathically relieve his pain. About twenty minutes to six o'clock, post meridian, on the day before mentioned, two hansom cabs might have been seen traversing the devious pathways and unsavoury lanes which lead to Metropolitan Freemasonry's not unhandsome abode. The vehicles arrived at their destination simultaneously—their occupants performed the customary exploit of jumping out, and the (sometimes) unusual feat of paying the Jehus, after which they entered the building, where they encountered a Tyler, dressed up for the occasion in a uniform coat, with brass buttons of the Georgian era, a cap with a fiery peak, like that of Mont Blanc at sunrise, and a pair of orthodox cerulean breeches, whose hue, mellowed in the gaslight which streamed around, reminded us of days when all with us was serenely blue and fair. Our fellow-traveller—for, although we journeyed in different conveyances, it is permissible to call him so, inasmuch as we entered the building together—well, our accidental partner in arrival—lightly bounded up the staircase—we paused to look around; and although nothing like the halls of Vathek met our view, we gained some information. The brother who had so incontinently preceded us was no less a personage than the Right Hon. Henry, Earl Percy, M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Northumberland (of which he is also Duke, *in futuro*), and likewise the Right Worshipful, and, we are sure, *very worthy*, Chairman of the evening!

After this, we modestly ascended the spiral staircase, and proceeded to the robing-room, where we donned the mystical apron (whose first sight brought tears into our beloved consort's eyes), adjusted our hair with an invisible comb, and felt "all a man and a brother." In the corridors leading to the Festival Hall a considerable number of brethren had assembled—many bearing wands in their hands, and blossoming in all the vernal magnificence of exceedingly-handsome rosettes. These, we were informed, were the Stewards. Other brethren wandered to and fro, gossiping here, exchanging fraternal salutations there, and looking very much as if they liked it. About the middle of the corridor a vision of startling splendour burst upon our view. On looking down the steps leading to the Hall, we saw, passing and repassing, ascending and descending, like Jacob's angels, some of the gentle sex, arrayed in wealth of smiles, as well as regal fabrics, and looking so beautiful that we wished—well, we wished we were—a bachelor. In the distance shone the brilliant scarlet of what appeared to be a whole *posse comitatus* of the Household Troops, though we were sorely exercised, in a mental sense, at the first blush, to account for the presence of these sons of

Mars. Fortunately, at this juncture, we fell in, *promiscuously*, with a learned and obliging brother, who, in answer to our somewhat anxious inquiry as to whether the hosts of Dilke and Odger were threatening our peace, kindly responded, "Oh, these are members of the Honourable Artillery Company—all brother Masons and good fellows—who have come to support our friend 'Peter,' the excellent surgeon of the corps, as one of the Stewards of the festival." Upon this hint, we approached somewhat closer to the warriors—who really looked soldiers every inch of them—and to our great joy, as well as amazement, found that one of them was an old friend of ours, a merry Islingtonian to wit, and a quondam Yorick of many a jovial crew. By this time the company had mustered—the ladies had taken their places, either in a spacious gallery overlooking the dining-hall, or in the porchway of the hall itself—we had almost profanely said in the "pit."

The Stewards then entered in procession, each looking as solemn as though the fate of empires depended upon the perpendicularity of his wand of office. Wrapped in this funereal gloom, they passed round the tables, climbed the dais in the East, safely descended on the other side, and arrived at whence they came. At the rear of the procession walked the Chairman, and with him a brother who, we subsequently ascertained, was the Acting President of the Stewards, Bro. Raynham W. Stewart, one of the Grand Deacons, and a warm supporter of the Masonic Institutions. The lugubrious silence ceased as the youthful chairman took his seat in the orient—cheer after cheer broke forth, and after this somewhat stormy welcome grace was said.

Shall we enlarge upon the dinner? Our native bashfulness suggests, No; our bump of candour loudly proclaims, Yes. Suffice it to say that the viands were very good—on the *carte*; the wines passable—but certainly guiltless of age; the waiters animated with abundant *esprit de corps*, and extremely attentive—towards the close of the entertainment. Indeed, one injured Steward assured us, with indignant mien and flashing eyes, that, upon going in quest of a waiter, he had unwarily stumbled behind a screen, whence he was summarily ejected by the aroused British lion in the form of an enraged servitor whom he had rudely disturbed during the agreeable process of quaffing Masonic champagne. For ourselves, we are a philosopher—trifles do not disturb the immobile composure of our brow; but, if that waiter had thus tackled us, we should either have placed him in disagreeable proximity to the floor, or there would have been one man the less in the room—that is all. The best of the banquet were the "sweets"—there the artist's genius shone, and from "Russian Charlotte" and "Nesselrode Pudding"—an easy transition, by-the-bye—we extracted the honey of consolation for the other deficiencies of the repast.

"Order, pray, silence for grace," and in response to the stentorian injunction, all rise while the after-meal thanksgiving is very prettily sung by the choir. The ladies flock back to their seats in pit and gallery, some even invade the vacant seats at the table, and the real business of the evening commences with a speech from Earl Percy in proposing "The Health of her Most

Gracious Majesty." No need to dilate upon her many virtues—Victoria is a name around which circle the prayers and blessings of half the nations, and with loyal demonstrations of enthusiasm the Queen is honoured; and the National Anthem, with a solo by Bro. George Perren, succeeds in eliciting renewed cheering.

The Right Worshipful Chairman, having paid a fitting compliment to the Grand Master, afterwards proposed "The Past Grand Masters of England, the Earl of Zetland, K.T., and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.," making graceful allusion to the services of the peer and the recent recovery of the prince. The applause was tremendous, and sounded to our fancy somewhat like the sustained roll of musketry in a well-contested battle—gradually it died out, but was caught up in spirit by the fine voice of Perren, who sang with taste and vigour "God bless the Prince of Wales." It would ill become us to attempt—and we are satisfied, Brother Editor, that you would not permit—any elaborate account of the speeches which followed. To one, however, we must refer, inasmuch as it comprehended the *raison d'être* of the entire proceedings. After a lucid and well-delivered appeal on behalf of the cause of charity, Lord Percy proposed "Success to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution"—a toast which was received with general enthusiasm. A very venerable-looking gentleman, who, I was informed, was Bro. Farnfield, Secretary to the Institution, then read the Stewards' lists of donations received, announcing at the close the very gratifying aggregate of nearly £3,600. Our stay in the Hall was not prolonged after this practical episode, and we retired fully impressed with the conviction that the periodical Masonic Festivals—unnecessary as some of our friends consider them to be—are really important adjuncts to the success of those benevolent Institutions in which every English Freemason ought to take a deep and lasting interest.

THE subscribers to the fund for the erection of a memorial in Wisbeach to the late Bro. Richard Young, at the time of his death Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and formerly M.P. for Cambridgeshire, include the names of several Masons, amongst whom we may mention Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Truscott and Bro. Ex-Sheriff Jones.

"MORTGAGE BROKING.—Messrs. Henry Salter and Co., the Mortgage Brokers, of Pancras-lane, E.C., announce that, in consequence of the extension of their Irish business, they have established a Branch Office at 41, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, specially for the convenience of their Irish patrons. Mr. H. Salter, jun., has the management of the Dublin branch. The business of Mortgage Broking may almost be said to have been originated by Messrs. Salter, whose name is now well known in connection with it, and as acting for public bodies, legal firms, and owners of property in all parts of England. Ship, Bill, and Stock Broking are long-established branches of business, but it seems to have remained for this firm to make the needful organisation on a sufficient scale to enable mortgagors and mortgagees to carry out with greater facility those exchanges of title-deeds for surplus capital, or *vice versa*, which keep so large a part of the capital of the country in safe and remunerative occupation. It has been recently stated that the annual rental value of property in England and Wales alone, as appears from Parliamentary returns (of which it is assumed that two-thirds are under mortgage), is £143,622,256, which represents a capital of £2,872,445,120; and at the present time there are 4,744,979 houses, representing a marketable value of £1,057,620,275. From deaths, change of residence, division, sale, and other causes for reinvestment of capital, these properties are constantly being transferred, and it is estimated that property exceeding in value £957,481,700 (exclusive of live interests, reversions, and personalty) is constantly available in the market as mortgage securities."—*Money Market Review*.

GRAND CHAPTER.

The Quarterly Convocation of the Grand Chapter of England was held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall, Comps. S. Rawson, as Z.; F. Pattison, H.; Benjamin Head, J.; John Hervey, G.S.E.; H. Browse, N.; the Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, P.S.; the Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, 1st A.S.; E. Snell, 2nd A.S.; T. Fenn, G.S.B.; James Brett, D.C.; and C. B. Payne, J. There were also present: Comps. Joshua Nunn, P.G.D.C.; Joseph Smith, P.G.B.; N. Bradford, P.G.D.C.; W. E. Walmisley, P.G.S.B.; A. B. Bennett, J. 204; George Kenning, Z. 192; George Pymm, H. 749; William Smith, C.E., P.Z. 33; W. Ough, 657 and 749; H. Massey, Z.-elect 619; G. Davage, Z. 185; James Terry, P.Z. 975; F. Binckes; John Boyd, P.Z. 145; W. West Smith, Z. 79; Æ. J. McIntyre, Q.C.; T. Y. Strachan, P.Z. 706; H. G. Buss; F. Walters, P.Z. 73; Edward Cox, the Rev. Dr. Bradshaw, and many others.

The G.S.E., after Grand Chapter had been formally opened, read the minutes of last Grand Chapter and notices of motion.

Comp. T. Y. Strachan then rose and said that he apprehended this would be the right time for him to bring on the first motion, of which he had given notice—the non-confirmation of that part of the minutes of last convocation in November relating to the appeal of Comp. Laws, and the decision of the Provincial Grand Superintendent for Northumberland.

Comp. McIntyre, G. Reg., said that he would place the position of Grand Chapter before the companions, in order that they might act upon it with regard to Comp. Strachan's motion. Grand Chapter, as well as Grand Lodge, met in two capacities—in one as a legislative assembly, where laws were made for the Craft and the Arch. But the laws which were brought forward for the guidance of the Craft or Royal Arch had no effect whatever until the resolutions passed at one meeting were confirmed by the next. But Grand Chapter had another function—it sat as a Supreme Court of Appeal; and as a Supreme Court of Appeal, it exercised a jurisdiction similar to that exercised by the House of Lords in its judicial capacity. In the House of Lords as a legislative assembly, a bill had to be read three times before it became the law of the land and was binding on the subjects of the realm. In the Royal Arch, a matter was submitted to the companions in Grand Chapter, and their decision at one meeting had to be confirmed at a subsequent one. But sitting as a court to hear and determine matters, its decision at one meeting must be acted upon, and its decision must be final. He did not say there were no means of inducing Grand Chapter, if it was wrong, to review its decision; but it could not be done by a motion to non-confirm the minutes. Such a procedure, if it meant anything, meant this, that a decision was no decision at all, because it only became a decision when the minutes were confirmed. Power was given to District Grand Lodges and Chapters to hear and determine complaints, and there was an appeal from those decisions to Grand Lodge or Chapter. Suppose a District Grand Lodge or Chapter suspended a man, did it require confirmation before that suspension took effect? Or, if he appealed to Grand Lodge or Chapter, was he unsuspended till the appellate tribunal had decided the case, and the minutes of the Grand Body were confirmed? No; certainly not. So, here; there had been an

appeal to Grand Chapter from the District Superintendent, and the Grand Chapter had determined it sitting in its judicial capacity, and the decision was final. It was but fair to the M.E.Z. that he should know that, in 1852, when there was a decision of the Grand Lodge, when the minutes of the previous meeting had to be confirmed, upon motion made, so much of the minutes as related to an appeal were not confirmed; but on that occasion the matter was not brought to the notice of the Grand Registrar, and it was allowed to pass *sub silentio*. Had the matter been called to the attention of the Grand Registrar, and had he been asked to give his decision upon it and the different capacities in which Grand Lodge sat, as a legislative assembly and as a Court of Appeal, he would have said that a decision given by it in one capacity could not be upset by it in another capacity. It seemed to him, therefore, that, if this motion was allowed to be put, the former decision of Grand Chapter was not final, and did not take effect, which was contrary to all principle. They might just as well in their lodges say that, although they put it in form that the minutes be confirmed, the confirmation referred only to those things that required confirmation. Then, this state of things might arise. A gentleman might be proposed for initiation, be balloted for successfully, and initiated; and, at the next meeting, the lodge might non-confirm the minutes, and declare that the initiate was no longer a member of the Order. This seemed so contrary to all the rules by which assemblies were guided, that he would advise the Grand Principal that this motion for the non-confirmation of the last minutes, of what was done by it in its judicial capacity, could not be made.

Comp. Strachan having again risen to speak,

The M.E.Z. said he was in hopes that Comp. Strachan would have been convinced, by the arguments of the Grand Registrar, that he could not proceed with his motion. He was convinced himself, and he ruled, that Comp. Strachan was out of order.

Comp. Strachan, whilst submitting to the decision, trusted that an opportunity would be given him to open the subject at a later period.

The Grand Registrar said it could not be done in the form in which it appeared on the notice paper.

Comp. Strachan said he had looked at the Constitutions, and thought he had conformed to the rules by giving certain notices. He had attended at great personal inconvenience in order to have the question discussed, and had come up with two other companions a distance of 300 miles.

The M.E.Z. said he had not the power to allow the motion to be put.

Comp. F. Binckes asked whether it was not admissible to reply to the arguments of the Grand Registrar?

The M.E.Z. thought not, when the Grand Registrar, who was their legal adviser, gave it as his opinion that Comp. Strachan's motion was illegal.

Comp. F. Binckes thought an important principle was involved, though he himself had no personal interest in the question.

The M.E.Z. said they were not on that point at present. They were on the point whether Comp. Strachan was in order on the judicial question.

Comp. F. Binckes believed there was something to be said in opposition to the arguments of the Grand Registrar.

The report of the Committee of General Purposes was then agreed to be taken as

read. All the recommendations contained in the report were agreed to, including the granting of charters to five new chapters.

Comp. Strachan: again rose and said he apprehended the time had now come when he should speak on the subject he had before alluded to.

Grand Registrar had ventured to state in the opinion he had given, that there should be an opportunity, if Grand Chapter had made a mistake, of rectifying it; but he thought that before that could be done it should be brought forward in this way, that Grand Chapter in its proper jurisdiction should be asked to come to a re-decision. But as here the motion was virtually for the non-confirmation of the minutes it was the same thing over again.

Comp. Strachan: said that he had endeavoured to conform to the laws of Freemasonry as far as he could find what they were; he had given the proper notices, and he had received no notice that his notice was not in order. He thought that independent of any other questions it would be doing injustice to send a companion back 300 miles, after he had come that distance, without hearing him. He submitted that he had done everything that was requisite to give him a *locus standi*, and he hoped he should be allowed the privilege of expressing his opinions with the other two companions who had also come up from Newcastle. It was not a matter they had no opinion upon; he had a very strong opinion on it, and he claimed it as a right, as a First Principal of the Order, to expound the views he held on this question.

The M.E.Z. said: Comp. Strachan, I have consulted the Grand Registrar whether I might be allowed to hear your argument without your concluding with a motion. I agree that you have taken a great deal of trouble in this matter and made a long journey on this occasion; but the Grand Registrar's decision is that it would be illegal, and I cannot allow you to be heard. I have made enquiry of the Grand Registrar whether I might allow you to bring the matter forward without your concluding your speech with a motion. He says it is illegal, and I must therefore ask you not to continue your speech. But you may consult with the Grand Officers of Grand Chapter as to bringing this matter in some other way before us, but you cannot do it in the form of which you have given notice, because the Grand Registrar has given his decision that in its judicial capacity Grand Chapter cannot now hear you.

Comp. Strachan: If you decide that I shall not make a speech I shall submit, but I shall protest against the decision as an injustice. I shall submit to your ruling.

The M.E.Z.: You will see that it is impossible that you can bring forward the motion after the decision I have already come to. It is impossible for Grand Chapter to decide that the decision of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Northumberland be reversed. I am very sorry that you should have had all your trouble for nothing, but I am afraid it cannot be helped.

Comp. Strachan: If I understand your decision is that I am to sit down I shall do so, but if it is short of that, I shall contend that it is, though the opinion of Grand Registrar is of very great value, I do not find any law which says that the decision of Grand Registrar is to bind you. What I mean to say is, that there is no law which puts it in the hands of those officers to say that a companion should not bring a motion forward on proper notice given. I say it very strongly, because I feel it, for you have brought me here without telling me I could not bring it forward. I do think that coming 300 miles from Newcastle without a hint being given me that there was a doubt on the subject of my motion—and two other companions with me—is a grave injustice, and that this Grand Chapter will not sanction such a wrong.

The M.E.Z.: I must be guided by the Grand Registrar.

Comp. Strachan: Then, I understand that I am not to make a speech on this occasion.

The M.E.Z.: You cannot without making a motion, make a speech; it is not legal. Regretting it, I wish you should have the opportunity of expressing your opinions. Our legal adviser says it is not legal to make a speech unless you conclude with a motion.

Dr. Bradshaw: This is the first time I have had the pleasure of attending Grand Chapter of England, but I should not like to go away with the feeling that another companion imagined rightly or wrongly that he was injured because the feeling of Grand Chapter was against him. I trust I may be pardoned if I venture to ask why it is that a brother cannot speak without concluding with a motion. I think every brother in Freemasonry is allowed to express himself, and that a brother on the opposite side should rise and state why he should not so express himself, and that the votes should be taken. I am myself a Past Master and Past Principal several times at Lymington, and I did not like to hear one companion say that he had come 300 miles to state his opinions and had not been allowed to be heard. I put it to the good sense and good feeling of this Grand Chapter whether the companion should be overruled by some legal difficulty, either that he is too soon or too late. I hope and trust that if there is anything of which he has to complain after coming 300 miles, that we should hear before the public bar of Freemasonry what is the grievance, and try to redress it. If there is a legal difficulty let us try and get out of it.

The M.E.Z.: You have not heard the whole of the argument. You were not present when the Grand Registrar gave his opinion that this motion is not legal.

Dr. Bradshaw: If it is not legal through a technicality, let us get rid of it.

The M.E.Z.: Our Grand Registrar gave his opinion so strongly that he convinced myself and my companions in the chairs, and I think we are bound, having appointed a distinguished companion to the office of Grand Registrar, to be guided by his decision. It is the second time I have occupied the Grand Principal's chair, and I intend to shelter myself behind the advice of Grand Registrar. If I am wrong I shall appeal to him. I rule that Comp. Strachan cannot bring forward his motion.

Comp. F. Binckes, rose to address Grand Chapter, but was stopped, and Grand Chapter was closed in due form.

P o e t r y .

A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

Addressed most respectfully to Dr. STRONG, Honorary Surgeon to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Croydon, by the grateful daughter of an inmate whom he has recently attended professionally with much care and kindness.

When on the couch of suffering
An invalid lies racked with pain,
And all that love can do to sooth
Appears, alas! to be in vain,
How beautiful to friends around
Falls sympathy upon the heart;
It's gentle influence never fails
Sweet consolation to impart.

Such was the writer's case. She watched
In anguish by her Mother's bed,
With no friend near to share her grief,
And bitter were the tears she shed;
But when her kind physician came,
Each day his goodness sooth'd her woe,
For *he* had passed through suffering,
And seemed her agony to know.

And by his skilled and patient care,
The invalid was spared to bless
The kindness that prolonged her life
And soothed her daughter's deep distress.
And oh! may He who answers prayer,
Upon His heavenly scroll record
Benevolence that is sure to find
A sweet and well-deserved reward.

Croydon.

AGNES S.

OPENING OF A NEW MASONIC HALL AT SWANSEA.

A very large and influential gathering of the Fraternity took place on Tuesday, the 2nd ult., on the occasion of the dedication of a new hall, which has just been completed for the use of the brethren of the Indefatigable Lodge, No. 237. The ceremony was most impressively performed by the R.W. Prov. Grand Master Bro. Theodore Mansel Talbot, who was supported by the following members of the Prov. Grand Lodge: Bros. E. J. Morris, D.P.G.M. and W.M. 1323; Evan Jones, P.S.G.W. and P.M. 651; Rev. Secretan Jones, P.G. Chap.; C. Best Gardner, P.G. Treas. and P.M. 364; L. Tolloch, P.G. Reg. and W.M. 237; R. Boughton, P.G. Sup. of Works and W.M. 651; E. C. Pole, P.P.G.D.C. and W.M. 364; F. D. Michael, C. Bath, J. G. Hall, P.P.S.G.W.; O. G. Williams, G. B. Brock, P. H. Rowland, Rowland Thomas, P.P.J.G.W.; M. Tennant, P.P.G. Reg.; G. Allen, D. Williams, P.P.G. Secs.; H. Rich, P.P.G. Sup. of Works; T. Powell, J. J. Hewson, P.P.G.D.C.; L. Middleton, P.P.G. Org.; H. W. Williams, P.P.G. Pur.; G. Bradford, E. Loveluck, and R. W. Thomas, P.P.G. Stewards.

The following officers from neighbouring provinces were also present: Bro. Capt. J. G. Homfray, D.P.G.M. Monmouth, who was attended by Bros. J. Lewis, P.M. 1098, P.G.J.D.; C. Homfray, and W. Davies, Past G. Stewards; and G. Fothergill, S.W. 471; G. B. Sherrin, 471. From the west came Bros. Sweeney, A. Stone, W. Bonning, and J. B. Phillips, of the Llanelly Lodge; T. Charles, of St. Peter's Lodge, Carmarthen; and M. Harris, from St. Teilo Lodge. From the east, Bro. J. S. Wilson, P.M. 493, P.P.J.W. Gloucester. The lodges of the province were all well represented, and the respected R.R. Past Grand Master had the pleasure of seeing gathered around him the goodly array of about 150 Masons.

The suite of rooms is most commodious and well arranged. On the ground floor is a spacious vestibule, the approach to the lodge-room being by a handsomely-carved staircase. The refreshment room is 22 feet by 22 feet, and 19 feet high. There is a three-light Gothic window with carved capitals and Gothic heads, Forest of Dean stone. The lodge-room is 45 feet by 20 feet, and about 30 feet high, with open timber roof. Each of the principals of the roof rests on corbels and short columns of carved stone. The corbels are composed of Masonic emblems and foliage, the columns being surmounted with carved caps of natural foliage. At the end is a three-light window of carved stone, with carved caps, label moulding, and carved bosses. The interior is fitted up with richly-carved seating. Leading from the lodge-room are the necessary offices, preparing-room, robing-room, and all requisite conveniences. The builder is Mr. Thomas White; and the architect Mr. Thomas Davies, of Page-street. The building is heated throughout with hot water, the fitting of the apparatus being entrusted to Mr. Charles Edwards, High-street. The painting was done by Mr. Miles, painter and house decorator, Walter-road.

The musical arrangements were under the management of Bro. E. Fricker, Org. 237, and the anthems, &c., which formed part of the very impressive ceremonial, were very effectively rendered.

After the ceremony of dedication the newly-elected Master, Bro. G. Bradford, was installed into office by Bro. Tulloch, I.P.M. After having been placed in the chair in the skilful manner with which Bro. Tulloch does all his work, the W.M. appointed his officers for the ensuing year as follows: Bros. L. Tulloch, I.P.M.; W. E. Brown, S.W.; W. H. Tucker, jun., J.W.; Rev. Secretan Jones, Chap.; T. Powell, P.M., Treas.; J. Woolley, Sec.; G. Goodall, S.D.; C. Bullerwell, J.D.; T. R. Robinson, Dir. of Cers.; G. Shaddick, I.G.; J. B. Richards, and T. R. W. Mason, Stewards; Henry Simons, O.G.

After the ceremony the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet prepared for them by "mine host" of the Castle Hotel, Bro. J. P. Williams. The evening was enlivened by some excellent glees and songs.

ST. PAUL'S RESTORATION FUND.

Following the suggestion made a short time since in these pages, the Lodge of Antiquity, at their last meeting, voted a sum of £21 to the St. Paul's Fund. It is to be hoped that so good an example will be generally followed by the whole Craft, and as Sir Christopher Wren's connection with Freemasonry is an interesting portion of the history of the Order in England, a few words on that subject will doubtless incite others to contribute to the completion of our noble Cathedral, Wren's glorious monument, thus described in the motto on its walls: "Si monumentum quæris, circumspice." Freemasonry had flourished in the reign of James I., under the Grand Mastership of Inigo Jones, and continued in favour under the Earls of Pembroke, Danby, Arundel, and Bedford, who successively occupied the same high office, until the civil wars, when its progress was checked. Under the auspices, however, of Charles II., who had been admitted into the Order during his exile, Freemasonry revived. On December 27th, 1663, a general assembly was held, when Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, was elected Grand Master, who appointed Sir John Denham his Deputy, and Mr., afterwards Sir Christopher, Wren and John Webb his Wardens. In 1666 the Earl of St. Albans was succeeded by Earl Rivers, and by him Sir Christopher Wren was appointed Deputy Grand Master. Wren distinguished himself beyond any of his predecessors in promoting the prosperity of lodges then meeting in London, especially that of St. Paul's, which is now called the Lodge of Antiquity. He belonged to that lodge for eighteen years, and during his Mastership he presented three candlesticks to the lodge, which are still preserved and constantly used by the Lodge of Antiquity. After the great fire in 1666, Sir Christopher Wren was appointed the principal architect for rebuilding the city, the cathedral, and the parochial churches. He considered the charge too important for a single person, and accordingly selected for his assistant Mr. Robert Hook, Professor of Geometry in Gresham College. In 1673, the foundation stone of St. Paul's Cathedral was laid with great solemnity and Masonic honours by the King, Charles II., who presented his mallet, made of some wood from the former structure, to Sir Christopher Wren, who gave it to his lodge, where it is now shown, with great pride, to every visitor to the lodge. Long previous to 1718, the year considered by many to be that in which our present speculative or Free Masonry was established, had Masonic lodges been something more than operative societies, and especially so under the rulership of Inigo Jones, for, then, we learn that many learned men were initiated into our mysteries, and lodges were constituted as seminaries of instruction in the sciences and polite arts, after the model of the Italian schools. Few of our public buildings are associated so intimately with the history of the Craft, and the opportunity now offered of assisting in the completion of St. Paul's, as Wren designed it, ought to be eagerly embraced by every lodge and every individual Freemason, and thus make manifest to the world the dignity and usefulness of our Order.

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

[With a view to increase the circulation, and consequently the usefulness, of THE FREEMASON, it is suggested that Lodges, &c., desiring reports to appear in the paper, should take a certain number of copies in proportion to the space required for the report.]

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

Pythagorean Lodge, No. 79.—The usual meeting of this old and prosperous lodge was held on the 29th ult., at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, under the presidency of Bro. J. S. Burls, W.M., supported by his officers: Bros. C. Nash, S.W. and W.M.-elect; J. R. Nash, J.W.; W. C. Penny, P.M. and Treas.; J. H. H. Doughney, P.M. and Sec.; H. Roberts, S.D.; C. Munyard, J.D.; J. Shaw, I.G.; J. J. H.

Wilkins, W.S.; W. West Smith, P.M. 890, as D.C.; and a large number of the members, including Bros. R. Boncey, T. Perridge, and H. A. Collington, P.M.'s, J. R. Dussek, F. Coldery, A. C. Bell, C. Fowler, S. J. Jenard, H. Kingston, W. Kipps, H. Pettit, J. F. Taylor, F. Roberts, B. W. Parsons, J. Ashby, W. Dupere, W. Myatt, H. Bond, A. Beckwith, E. Webb, T. Jeans, E. Mohr, &c. The visitors were Bros. James Brett (P.G.P.), W. H. Farnfield (P.M. 907), R. B. Webster (W.M. 140), J. W. Comb (W.M. 548), H. J. Wright (P.M. 72), E. W. Bumstead (P.M. 548), J. J. West (P.M. 548), T. Simpson (P.M. 9), H. Sydney Boate (72), J. Palmer (72), E. Shallless (140), C. H. Porter (147), T. H. Lavers (W.M. 211), W. H. Hailey (315), H. Jolly (I.G. 675), P. Chatterton (829), W. A. Thompson (829), W. J. Hurlstone (862), J. W. Reed (S.W. 871), J. Griffin (S.W. 933), H. Lord (933), &c. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which the report of the Audit Committee was received, showing a large balance in hand and no liabilities, and being approved of was ordered to be placed on the minutes. Bro. J. F. Taylor was then passed to the second, and Bro. J. Ashby raised to the third degree. The W.M.-elect, Bro. C. Nash, S.W., was then presented to the W.M. presiding and regularly installed into the chair, and appointed as his officers: Bros. J. R. Nash, S.W.; H. Roberts, J.W.; W. C. Penny, P.M., Treasurer (re-elected); J. H. H. Doughney, P.M., Sec. (reappointed); C. Munyard, S.D.; J. Shaw, J.D.; J. J. H. Wilkins, I.G.; J. R. Dussek, W.S.; W. West Smith, P.M., as D.C.; and W. Kipps, as Organist. The ceremonies were performed in a very accurate and effective manner by Bro. Burls, who had the gratification of having presented to him a very chaste solid gold jewel in token of his services as W.M. during the past year. The lodge being closed, the brethren adjourned and sat down to a sumptuous banquet provided by Bro. Pycroft (the manager), after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, and particularly so that of "To the improved health of the Prince of Wales," accompanied as it was with the song, "God bless the Prince of Wales." The evening was further enlivened with many songs from the brethren and visitors, who also expressed themselves as highly gratified and delighted with the evening's enjoyment. Bro. W. Kipps presided at the harmonium in the lodge and at the piano in the banqueting room, and by his admirable performances thereon tended greatly to the harmony and sociality of the evening.

Lodge of Faith, No. 141.—This lodge met at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on the 30th ultimo. Bro. C. C. Taylor, W.M., presided, ably assisted by his officers. There were present nine P.M.'s, and a numerous assembly of brethren. The business of the evening comprised three raisings and three initiations, the ceremonies in each case being effectively and impressively rendered by the W.M. Bro. W. Stewart, P.M., informed the lodge of the fund which is now in course of being raised on behalf of the widow of the late highly-esteemed Bro. S. B. Wilson, and advocated the cause with great heartiness; upon which it was unanimously resolved that £2 2s. be given from the lodge fund in aid of that highly-laudable movement. The enjoyments of the banqueting table were next upon the programme, and after the removal of the cloth the usual toasts were given and responded to; but on this occasion the W.M. deemed it proper to depart from the usual course by proposing the health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and concluded with the hope that all hearts might be lifted up in thanksgivings to the G.A.O.T.U. for the recovery of our royal brother. As may well be imagined, this toast was responded to most loyally and with great enthusiasm. The evening's proceedings were interspersed with songs and recitations by Bros. W. Stewart, S. Davis, M. Davis, Pitt and Dunthorn (one of the newly-initiated), and a more pleasantly disposed assembly can scarcely be conceived. The brethren of this lodge may well be congratulated on the perfect unanimity which has so long prevailed amongst the members, for although, as is naturally the case, perfectly opposite opinions upon the various questions which arise in a lodge are often very warmly expressed, yet there is a display of forbearance and feelings of good-fellowship, that in no case is the harmony of the lodge ever disturbed. The visitors were Brothers Gompertz (P.M. 869, P.G.S. Essex), Charles Atkins (S.D. 27), Hare (1020), Turner (1017).

Royal Oak Lodge, No. 871.—A meeting of this lodge was held at the White Swan Tavern, Deptford, on the 25th ult. Bro. F. Walters, P.M. and Sec., opened the lodge. Present: J. W. Reed, J.W.; W. Myatt, S.D.; G. Andrews, J.D.; S. A. Lewin, I.G.; J. Hawker, P.M.; R. Killick, C. Letton, J. Lea, W. Shaw, W. H. Truelove, J. Ragg, R. G. J. Harris, G. Harvey, G. T. Linn, T. J. Blackmore, H. G. Rattle, J. G. Volmann, T. Spencer, F. R. Hood, C. Wood, J. H. Wilson, B. J. Cole, B. James, E. James, J. Woollett, &c.; visitors, Bros. J. Roper (147), N. Wingfield (P.M. 169), C. Hollier (P.M. 184), T. McCull (190), J. Absell (813), J. Carver

(J.W. 1155), G. Burney (1155), A. Anglier (1227), G. Jones (1326). Bros. J. Spencer, F. R. Hood, and G. Jones (1326) were raised to the third, and Bros. R. Killick and T. J. Blackmore were passed to the second degree. Bro. W. Andrews, W.M., then took the chair and Messrs. B. James, E. James, and J. Woollett were initiated. Bro. T. Killner, S.W., having declined the honour, Bro. Reed, J.W., was unanimously elected W.M. Bro. Andrews, W.M., was elected Treasurer, Bro. Collington honorary member, and Bro. J. McRitchie (1326) joining member. Bro. Andrews, W.M., announced his intention of presenting to the Boys' School, in the name of the W.M. of the lodge for the time being, the five guineas voted for a testimonial for his services as W.M. Some propositions for initiation, &c., were made, the lodge was closed, and the brethren partook of banquet.

Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 1178, met at the Gregorian Arms Tavern, Bermondsey, on the 1st inst. The W.M., Bro. G. J. Grace, in a proficient manner passed four brethren to the second degree and initiated three candidates into the mysteries of the Order. Banquet was afterwards served. There were present during the evening: Bros. Grace, W.M.; J. Green, I.P.M.; J. W. Avery, P.M., W.S.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; J. W. Dudley, S.W.; J. H. Harmsworth, J.W.; T. W. Cox, J.D.; C. Deakin, I.G.; J. Ruse, D.C.; &c. Visitors: Swann (174), Wintle (S.W. 548), Cracknell (829), Etheridges (829), Vincent (1076), Willett (1076), Hammond (1216).

PROVINCIAL.

IPSWICH.—British Union Lodge, No. 114.—The ordinary meeting of this, one of the oldest and most exclusive lodges in Suffolk, was held on Thursday, 25th ult., when there were present: Bros. C. E. Long, W.M.; R. W. Beaumont, R.N.; S. Wright, J.W.; Rev. R. N. Sanderson, P.P.G.C., W.M. Prince of Wales's Lodge, Chap.; W. Spalding, P.M., Sec.; A. D. George, S.D.; J. J. Burton, J.D.; Emra Holmes, P.M., P.G.A.D.C., D.C.; Past Masters P. Cornell, P.G.S.D., I.P.M.; Rev. E. I. Lockwood, D.P.G.M. Suffolk; H. Harris, F. Gull, W. Boby, Rev. A. W. Moore, and Rev. T. G. Beaumont. Amongst the visitors present were: Bros. Capt. Durrat, Dr. Fleming, P.P.G.S.W.; R. G. Wood, R.E., P.P.G.S.D. Hampshire, C. Childre, Isaac Newton, University of Cambridge; G. S. Golding, I.P.M. Phoenix Lodge, P.G.S.B.; W. A. Smith, I.P.M. Perfect Friendship Lodge, P.G.D.C.; H. Samuel, W.M. Angel Lodge, Colchester; Rev. E. H. Crate, P.G.C. Essex; F. Cole, Angel Lodge Colchester; S. B. King, P.M.; H. G. Moore, P.M., &c., &c. The ballot was taken for Bro. J. J. Burton, of Lincoln's-Inn, and Westminster and Keystone Lodge, as a joining member, who was duly accepted, and appointed to the office of Junior Deacon. The ballot was then taken for Arthur Philip Viscount Mahon, M.P., proposed by W. Bro. the Rev. E. I. Lockwood, D.P.G.M., seconded by Bro. C. F. Long, W.M., and Mr. Henry Miller, proposed to Bro. Emra Holmes, and seconded by the W.M. Both candidates being present, they were duly initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry, the ceremony being ably performed by Bro. Cornell, I.P.M., and the W.M. Bro. Long. Bro. the Rev. Augustus Moore was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The brethren, numbering nearly forty, afterwards sat down to an admirable repast, provided in Bro. G. Spalding's best style. After the removal of the cloth, the various loyal and Masonic toasts were given from the chair, and the harmony of the evening was promoted by the vocal efforts of Bros. Geo. Turner, A. D. George, W. A. Smith, H. Miller, &c. Bro. G. Cook presided with his customary ability at the pianoforte, and one of the most agreeable evenings was spent by the brethren.

LIVERPOOL.—Lodge of Sincerity, No. 292.—This lodge held its annual festival and installation on the evening of Monday, January 8th, when a large number of visitors and members of the lodge met together to do honour to the occasion. At the regular meeting in December, the choice of the brethren had fallen on Bro. T. H. Hustwick, J.W., as their W.M. for the ensuing year. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, the W.M.-elect was presented to the Installing Master, Bro. Thomas Wylie, P.G. Reg., by Bro. the Rev. J. H. Jukes, P.M. 120, and P.P.G. Chaplain Herefordshire, and Bro. Laidlaw, P.M. and P.P.G. Supt. of Works, the ceremony of installation being rendered in a most impressive manner by the P.G. Reg. After the return of the brethren, and the usual proclamations, the W.M. appointed his officers as follows, addressing to each in turn a few words of encouragement and congratulation: Bros. Foy, S.W.; Evans, J.W.; Hess, P.M., Treas.; Russell, Sec.; Hughes, S.D.; Fletcher, J.D.; Llewellyn, I.G.; and W. H. Ball, Tyler. Each officer, on being led to his seat by the Installing Master, received from him an address explanatory of his duties. The new W.M. at once commenced the active duties of his office by initiating into Free-

masonry a gentleman who had been duly proposed and balloted for—the work throughout being creditably performed, considering that, to some of the officers, this was the first time they had shared in the work. The lodge was afterwards duly closed, when the brethren reassembled at the Angel Hotel to partake of a most excellent banquet, under the presidency of the new W.M. After the removal of the cloth, the W.M., in proposing the usual loyal toasts, remarked on the universal sympathy shown by the nation in general, and the Craft in particular, towards the Queen and the Royal family during the recent severe illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and felt sure that he only echoed the sincere wish of the Craft when he hoped that, by the blessing of the G.A.O.T.U., the Prince might be spared for many long years of usefulness amongst us. After the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Prince of Wales," Bro. R. Wylie, P.G. Deacon, sung "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" in such a manner as to call forth the warmest applause of the brethren. In replying to the toast of "The Visitors," Bro. the Rev. J. H. Jukes, P.P.G. Chaplain Herefordshire, expressed the gratification it afforded him at having assisted at the installation of so old a friend as their new W.M.; that he had come from Hereford for that sole purpose, and would carry away with him a grateful remembrance of the kindness and hospitality afforded him by the brethren of the Lodge of Sincerity. Many excellent songs were given, and at an early hour the brethren separated, after having spent a most pleasant evening. Much regret was expressed that the I.P.M., Bro. Pillain, was unable to be present, on account of his health. Amongst the visitors present were: Bros. the Rev. J. H. Jukes, P.M. 120, &c.; Dr. Ridley, P.M. 321 (I.C.), and S.W. 1350; Laidlaw, P.M. 216 and P.P.G. Supt. of Works; M'Kune, P.M. 216; Jeffery, 1094; &c., &c.

HELSTON.—*True and Faithful Lodge, No. 318.*—On Thursday, 25th ult., the annual meeting of this lodge was held, when Bro. H. Trembath was installed as Worshipful Master by W. Bro. T. N. Curry, P.G.S.D. The W.M. appointed the following as his officers: Bros. Rev. W. H. Blossome, S.W.; R. H. Cade, J.W.; T. Taylor, P.P.G.S.D., Treas. (re-elected); J. Q. James, P.M., Sec.; T. Davey, P.M., D.C.; Rev. W. H. Blossome, Chap.; P. G. Hill, P.P.G.R., Org.; W. K. Stephens, S.D.; E. R. Ridington, J.D.; T. J. Joyce, I.G.; and R. James, Tyler. The brethren of the lodge, joined by several visitors, enjoyed an excellent banquet at the Angel Hotel, which was served in Mrs. Bennett's best style. The proceedings were very harmonious and enjoyed by all.

YEOVIL.—*Lodge of Brotherly Love, No. 329.*—The annual meeting of the members of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 24th ult., at the lodge-room, Three Choughs Hotel, to celebrate the festival of St. John the Evangelist, and to install the W.M. for the ensuing year. The lodge was opened in due form by the V.W.D.P.G.M., Bro. Capt. Hy. Bridges, who attended to perform the ceremony of installation. The minutes of the former lodge having been read and confirmed, Bro. the Rev. R. J. F. Thomas, P.G. Chap. England, presented the W.M.-elect, Bro. John Chaffin, S.W., to Bro. Capt. Bridges for installation, which ceremony, it is needless to say, was performed in a most able and impressive manner. The W.M. then proceeded to invest his officers as follows: Bros. John Howe Farley, P.P.A.G.P. and P.S.G.D. Somersetshire, I.P.M.; William B. Millborne, S.W.; Wm. Cox, J.W.; Rev. R. J. F. Thomas, P.M. and P.G. Chap. England, Chap.; John Millborne, Treas.; Henry Raymond, P.M. and P.P.J.G.D. Somersetshire, Sec.; Charles Parsons, S.D.; Robert J. Damon, J.D.; J. W. Nosworthy, P.P.G.O., Org.; R. S. Chant, I.G.; John Hole and Edwin Helliard, Stewards; and James Harvey, Tyler.—Bro. the Rev. R. J. F. Thomas, P.M. and P.G. Chap., then rose, and proposed in eulogistic terms, "That the hearty thanks of the lodge be recorded to the retiring W.M., Bro. Farley, for the very able and efficient services he had rendered to the lodge during his year of office," which was seconded, and enthusiastically carried.—Bro. Farley, P.M., acknowledged the compliment in a most suitable reply.—The W.M. then alluded to the very high compliment which the V.W.D.P.G.M. had conferred on them by attending that day to perform the ceremony of installation—a compliment which was immediately acknowledged with the fraternal thanks of the brethren present. The sum of £10 having been voted in aid of the Yeovil General Hospital, and £5 towards the relief of the suffering poor of the town, the lodge was closed in due form. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, provided by Bro. T. Sharland, which, together with the arrangements, were so perfect as to call forth the warmest approbation of the whole party. The loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received with the utmost enthusiasm, all the brethren joining heartily in the strains of the National Anthem and

"God bless the Prince of Wales." The beautiful singing of Bros. W. Millborne, Raymond, Thomas Sampson, and J. R. Damon contributed largely to the harmony of the evening, especially the latter, whose style was much admired for the tender feeling and pathos with which his selections were rendered, and altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent.

UXBRIDGE.—*Royal Union Lodge, No. 382.*—The January meeting of this lodge (the oldest in the province of Middlesex) was held at the hall in the Chequers on Monday se'nnight. Bro. Jaquin, W.M., presided, and the members present were: Bros. W. H. Coulton, I.P.M.; Coombes, P.M., Sec.; C. Horsley, P.M.; Lonsdale, S.W.; J. L. Coulton, J.W.; B. Swallow, S.D.; C. Cloak, J.D.; Davis, I.G.; and numerous other brethren and visitors. The W.M. worked the several degrees with much ability. Bro. Folkey was raised to the third degree, Bros Pitkin and Jenkins were passed, and Messrs. Raven and Kosner were initiated. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the election of Master for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and Bro. Lonsdale, S.W., was unanimously elected to the office of Master for 1872-3, his ability as a working Mason having long been appreciated. Bro. Woodward was again elected Treasurer. After the appointment of the Audit Committee, the lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to a very quiet, but excellent repast at the Chequers' Hotel, which was supplied by Bro. McPherson. At the conclusion of the banquet, Bro. Charles Horsley, P.M. (having been deputed for that purpose by the W.M., Bro. Jaquin), presented to Bro. W. H. Coulton, Prov. G.S.W., the Immediate P.M. of the lodge, a very beautiful gold watch; and, in an eulogistic address, pointed out the distinguished claims of Bro. W. H. Coulton to the gratitude of all the members of the lodge for his untiring devotion to their service during his year of office, for his very arduous duties, admirably performed, when the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex visited the Royal Union Lodge last March, and for his revising the whole of the by-laws, in conjunction with Bro. Horsley; and he trusted that the Great Architect of the Universe would spare him for many a long year, and give him health and strength to wear the gift which he had so much pleasure in presenting.—After the warm applause which the remarks of the presenter had called forth had died away, Bro. W. H. Coulton warmly returned his heartfelt thanks for the munificent gift which had been presented to him, and said, if he had done anything during his term of office for the good of his mother lodge, he was more than amply rewarded by the kind and generous remarks of the presenter, and the fraternal greetings of the brethren.

GLOSSOP.—*Devonshire Lodge, No. 625.*—The usual monthly meeting was held at the Norfolk Arms, Glossop, Derbyshire. Amongst those present we noticed Bros. Bramhall, W.M.; J. Vertegans, P.M., P.P.G.A.J.D.; Dawson, S.W.; D. Davis, J.W.; Mason, and others. The lodge was attired in mourning through the sudden death of Bro. Woodhead, printer and proprietor of the "Glossop-dale Chronicle." The Master Mason dress was worn, with the usual crape rosettes, supplied by George Kenning, London. The very appropriate lecture was given by Bro. Vertegans, in a most impressive and beautiful manner, and the condolence of the brethren was expressed for the widow and children of our departed brother.

LOUTH.—*Lindsay Lodge, No. 712.*—The brethren of this lodge held their Festival of St. John the Evangelist, on Friday, 26th ult. A goodly number of brethren were present to witness the installation of Bro. Geo. Hy. Porter, P.P.G.O., as W.M., whose patient and assiduous study and untiring energy in the interest of the Craft have, for many years, been the admiration of his fellow-workers. The ceremony of installation was ably performed by Bro. James Fowler, I.P.M. and P.P.G. Sup. of Works. The W.M. selected and invested the following officers: Bros. F. D. Marsden, P.G. Sec., S.W.; Rev. S. Pepper, J.W.; Rev. Geo. Wash, P.P.G.C., Chap.; E. Locock, P.P.G.W., Treas.; J. G. Tupholme, Sec.; F. Goodhand, S.D.; W. Oliver, J.D.; J. Fuller, I.G.; Jos. Richardson, Steward; W. Griffin, P.P.G.D. of C., D.C. and Almoner. After the close of the business the brethren adjourned to a banquet joined by Bro. Richardson, of the Mason's Arms Hotel, in his usual splendid style, and a most friendly evening was spent, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts being given and responded to. A handsome sum was collected by Bro. Locock, P.P.G.W., after the banquet, to be devoted to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for the support of aged Freemasons and their widows.

LIVERPOOL.—*Derby Lodge, No. 724.*—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, 24th Jan., for the purpose of installing Bro. J. F. Jones, the W.M.-elect. There was a numerous attendance of visitors and members, the former consisting of:

Bros. Jas. Hamer, P.P.G. Treas. West Lancashire, Installing Master; J. P. Platt, P.P.J.G.W. Cheshire; Thos. Platt, P.P.J.G.D. Cheshire; W. Bulley, P.P.J.G.D. Cheshire; H. James, W.M. 203; R. Nelson, P.M. 241; H. Pearson, W.M. 249; W. J. Sunt, P.M. 823; R. H. D. Johnson, P.M. 1094; J. Pemberton, P.M. 1264; T. S. Jones, W.M. 1276; Bradley, 884; Ockleston, 241; McArthur, 1086; C. Leighton, 249; Fieldmann, 241; Rupell, 419; R. Wilson, 43; R. W. Holt, Pennington, Taylor, Evans, and Brewer, all of 1276. The following P. Masters of the Derby Lodge were also present: Bros. Stediford, Chesworth, Caine, and Hill, besides many other brethren. Bro. Ward ably presided at the organ. The lodge was opened by Bro. Hill, W.M., and the minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, and the transacting of the ordinary business of the lodge, the W.M. proceeded to initiate Mr. Robert Crispe into the mysteries of the Craft. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. J. F. Jones took the customary O.B. A Board of installed Masters was then opened by Bro. Hamer, as W. Installing Master who then proceeded to instal the W.M.-elect in that able and efficient manner for which this Masonic veteran is so justly celebrated. Bro. Jones having been placed in the chair of K.S., forthwith proceeded to appoint and invest his officers, viz.: C. H. Hill, I.P.M.; Shortis, S.W.; McLaren, J.W.; Chesworth, Treas.; Hutchin, Sec.; Ballard, S.D.; Beckin, J.D.; Ward, Org.; Barker, I.G.; Parker and McSwiney, Stewards. The lodges was then closed down by the new W.M., and the brethren retired to refreshment. During the course of the proceedings the W.M. in the name of the lodge, presented a gold P.M. jewel to Bro. Hill, I.P.M., for his services to the lodge, for which Bro. Hill returned thanks in suitable terms, and after spending a very enjoyable evening the brethren separated in peace and harmony, much pleased with their entertainment both moral and social.

BRIGG.—*Ancholme Lodge, No. 1282.*—The annual meeting of this lodge took place on Friday, the 19th ultimo, for the purpose of installing Bro. Decimus Maltel Robbs as W.M. for the ensuing year. After the ceremony of installation, the new W.M. proceed to appoint his officers as follows: Bros. George Nelson, I.P.M.; Geo. Murriss, S.W.; William Pigott, J.W.; J. Fryer, Sec.; H. H. Cave, S.D.; W. A. Field, J.D.; and J. B. Kirkham, I.G. The usual proclamations and salutes were given in a hearty and impressive manner, the W.M. closing the lodge in the three degrees in a way that promises well for the future working the lodge. The brethren retired to Bro. Kirkham's, where a banquet was laid out for them. Grace was first said by the Chaplain of the lodge (Bro. the Rev. J. Hodgson), who had been invested with his collar of office during the evening. The W.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, and after spending a pleasant evening, the brethren separated at an early hour.

ROYAL ARCH.

PROV. GRAND CHAPTER OF DURHAM.

On Tuesday afternoon se'nnight, the Provincial Grand Superintendent, Comp. John Fawcett, held his annual convocation in the Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham, when there was a very numerous assemblage of the companions of the Order. The Chapter was opened shortly after one o'clock by the M.E.Z.J. Fawcett, assisted by Comp. Anthony Wilkinson, Prov. G. H., and Comp. W. Brignall, Senior Prov. G. J. Amongst the visitors present was M.E. Comp. Lonsdale M. Cockcroft, Provincial G. Superintendent for the Province of Northumberland.

The customary reports having been made from the representatives of the different chapters in the province, the Prov. G. Superintendent congratulated those present on the flourishing condition of this most distinguished branch of the Masonic Order, and strongly exhorted them to persevere in their efforts to uphold its dignity. He then appointed and invested his officers for the present year as follows: Anthony Wilkinson, *J.P.*, Prov. G. H.; J. Morrell, Prov. G. J.; W. H. Crookes, Prov. G.S.E.; J. E. McNay, Prov. G.S.N.; G. Lawson, Prov. G. Pr. Soj.; D. Clark and T. Nelson, Prov. G. Assistant Sojs.; Rev. J. Cundill, B.E., Prov. G. Treas.; W. Brignall, jun., Prov. G. Reg.; W. A. Malcolm, Prov. G. Sword-bearer; R. Dixon, Prov. G. Standard-bearer; J. W. Marshall, Prov. G. Org.; S. J. Wade, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; and J. Thompson, Prov. G. Janitor.

The Provincial Grand Chapter was then closed in proper form.

DURHAM.—*Chapter of Concord, No. 124.*—On Tuesday evening se'nnight, the annual meeting of this chapter was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Durham, under the presidency of Comps. W. A. Malcolm, Prov. G. Sword-bearer, M.E.Z.; C. Rowlandson, H.; and W. Brignall, jun., Prov. G. Reg., J. Several candidates for exaltation were balloted

for, after which the officers for the present year were elected, viz.: Comps. C. Rowlandson, M.E.Z.; W. Bignall, jun., H.; James Monks, J.; T. W. Hearon, S.E.; R. Peele, S.N.; J. Gray, P.S.; W. Donkin, Treas.; and J. Carter, Janitor. The chapter was then closed, the M.E.Z. having announced previously that he would cause a Chapter of Emergency to be summoned before the next general meeting to work up the arrears of business.

PLYMOUTH.—*Concord Chapter, No. 223.*—A meeting of this chapter took place on Friday, the 26th ult., when two brethren were exalted. The chapter was numerous attended, and the working very satisfactory. Comp. J. M. Hifley, Z., in the chair. The first part of the ceremony of exaltation was performed by the Ven. Comp. T. Pollard, P.Z., &c., in his usual impressive manner, assisted by Comp. W. Browning, P.Z., as Principal Sojourner. The historical lecture was delivered by Comp. A. Woolf, P.Z., the symbolical lecture by Comp. W. Browning, and the mystical lecture by Comp. F. Stevens, P.Z., of London, in a very efficient manner, to the pleasure and satisfaction of the companions present. Among the members present were Comps. J. Montgomery, H.; J. May, P.Z.; J. Blackwood, S.N.; Meaby, P.S.; J. P. Phillips, S.A.S.; J. Pool, J.A.S.; &c., and visitors, Comps. Isaac Watts, P.Z. 70 and 156; Baxter, St. Aubyn Chapter; Thomas, 158; &c. The companions retired for refreshment, the usual toasts being given and appropriately responded to, and a very pleasant evening spent.

LIVERPOOL.—*Temple Chapter, No. 1094.*—This young and prosperous chapter held its meeting at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, on Tuesday evening, the 23rd ult. As this was the night for the installation of chiefs, a goodly number of the companions assembled. The chapter was opened at 6 p.m. by Comps. Hamer, P.Z.; J. K. Smith, P.Z.; and Pemberton, J. Comp. J. B. Robinson, H., the Z.-elect, and a number of the companions then entered, and after some little business had been transacted, all below the rank of M.E.Z. were requested to withdraw. The ceremony of installation of chiefs was then proceeded with, Comp. Hamer, P.Z., conducting this in his usual effective manner. Comp. Robinson having been installed as First Chief, Comp. Pemberton was afterwards duly installed as H. The elect for the third chair, Comp. Winstanley, being unavoidably absent, his induction was postponed. The companions having re-entered the chapter, Bros. Jeffrey (1094) and Jones (1336, Wrexham), after being duly elected, were exalted into H.R.A. Masonry by the newly-installed Z. in a most effective and able manner. Before the chapter was closed, Comp. Hamer was elected a honorary member, and three brethren were proposed for exaltation. Afterwards an excellent banquet was served by Comp. Ball, the House Steward, which having been partaken of by the members and visitors, was afterwards followed by the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. "Our Masonic Rulers, supreme and subordinate," was responded to by Comp. R. H. D. Johnson, P.Z. The Installing Officer's health being proposed by the M.E.Z.—Comp. Hamer replied, and said that it always gave him the greatest pleasure to be present with, and work for, his Masonic brethren. He thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him in electing him a honorary member. He had promised to assist the chapter at its formation, and after having passed through its three chairs, he considered it his duty to resign as a subscribing companion, he already being such in several other chapters and lodges. In conclusion, he asked the companions to join him in drinking "The Health of the Three Principals," and alluded in flattering terms to the working of Comp. Robinson, Z.—This was duly honoured, and the M.E.Z. responded. In the course of his remarks, he stated that he had recently gone to reside in Manchester, but that during his year of office the chapter should not suffer inconvenience on that account, as he would attend its meetings regularly, and do all he could to further its prosperity.—The Second Principal briefly responded, stating that he thanked the companions for the position they had placed him in, and that he would endeavour to merit their confidence by strict attention to his duties.—"The Health of the Past Chiefs" was then honoured, three being present—viz., Comps. R. H. D. Johnson, J. K. Smith, and Hamer—allusion being made to the energy and industry of each, to their Masonic zeal and ability, and the prosperity which had attended their efforts in making the Temple Chapter a great success.—The First Principal, in proposing "The Newly-exalted Companions," said that he considered them to be his eldest children in Arch Masonry, and he hoped that they would appreciate its ceremonies, and live long to remain in companionship with the members of that chapter.—Comp. Jeffrey responded. He hoped that the children would reflect credit upon their parent, and give every satisfaction.—"The Officers of the Chapter" was replied to by Comp. Macmurdrow, P. Soj., in appropriate terms

"The Visitors" were then kindly alluded to amongst whom we noticed Comps. Banning, 823 and 310; Hocker, 220 and 673; Jones, 249; Holland, 823; and Hill. This toast was responded to by Comp. Holland, of the Everton Chapter, who stated that he had been very much pleased with the proceedings of that evening, and he trusted that as many as could make it convenient would attend the chapter to which he belonged, and he promised them a hearty greeting and fraternal reception.—During the evening Comps. Deacon and Washington contributed towards the pleasures of the members by singing appropriate selections.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending Friday, February 16, 1872.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Lodge 108, London, Ship and Turtle Tav., Leadenhall-street.
 ,, 173, Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 1328, Granite, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 1351, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon.
 Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
 Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.
 Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329, Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
 Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Lodge 5, St. George & Corner-stone, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 29, St. Alban's, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-street.
 ,, 59, Royal Naval, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 90, St. John's.
 ,, 136, Good Report, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
 ,, 193, Confidence, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 ,, 222, St. Andrew's, London Tav., Bishopsgate-st.
 ,, 957, Leigh, Freemasons' Hall.
 Chap. 22, Mount Zion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
 ,, 720, Panmure, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
 Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
 Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
 Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
 British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
 St. James' Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
 Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
 St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Lodge 46, Old Union, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
 ,, 96, Burlington, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-street.
 ,, 166, Union, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
 ,, 180, St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 198, Percy, Ship and Turtle Tav., Leadenhall-st.
 ,, 211, St. Michael's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 ,, 228, United Strength, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
 ,, 235, Nine Muses, Clarendon Hotel, New Bond-st.
 ,, 548, Wellington, White Swan, Deptford.
 ,, 834, Ranelagh, Sussex Hotel, Hammersmith.
 ,, 917, Cosmopolitan, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 ,, 933, Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 ,, 185, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
 Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
 Ben Jonson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Jonson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
 Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Committee R. M. Benevolent Institution, at 3.
 Lodge 3, Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 13, Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, Woolwich.
 ,, 15, Kent, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-st.

Lodge 87, Vitruvian, White Hart Hotel, College-street, Lambeth.
 ,, 147, Justice, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
 ,, 238, Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
 ,, 749, Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 ,, 781, Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, Limehouse.
 ,, 1017, Montefiore, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 1216, Macdonald, Head Quarters 1st Surrey Rifles, Brunswick-road, Camberwell.
 ,, 1228, Beacontree, private rooms, Leytonstone.
 ,, 1260, Hervey, Iron School Room, Moore Park, Walham Green.
 ,, 1306, St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7½.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Lodge 23, Globe, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 49, Gihon, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-st.
 ,, 55, Constitutional, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 ,, 63, St. Mary's, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
 ,, 179, Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 ,, 181, Universal, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 657, Canonbury, Masons' Arms, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.
 ,, 733, Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.
 ,, 1139, South Norwood, South Norwood Hall.
 ,, 1287, Great Northern, Great Northern Htl., King's Cross.
 ,, 1339, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tav., Stockwell.
 Chap. 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
 K.T. Encampment, Observance, 14, Bedford-row.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, illustrations of Banners and Ensigns, and part sections.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill Greenwich, at 8.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

House Committee Boys' School, at 4.
 Lodge 6, Friendship, Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.
 ,, 201, Jordan, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 813, New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.
 ,, 1118, University, Freemasons' Hall.
 Chap. 92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Htl., Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Htl. Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. H. Muggidge, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, P.M. 193, W.M. 1298, Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Advertisements.

Mason's Hall Tavern,

MASON'S AVENUE, BASINGHALL STREET, CITY.

THE above old-established Tavern is NOW OPEN, newly decorated, by Bro CHARLES GOSDEN, late Manager of the Freemasons' Tavern Company. Every accommodation will be found for Lodges, Chapters, Mark and other degrees, for their Meetings, Dinners, Suppers, &c., and every attention will be paid to their comfort and enjoyment by the new Proprietor.

Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.

SPACIOUS Dining-rooms, Chop and Steak-rooms, Luncheon-bars, and Smoking-rooms. Rooms of all sizes, suitable for Auction Sales, Consultations, Arbitrations, Building Societies, &c.; also for Freemasons' Lodges and Banquets, Private Dinners, &c.

Guildhall Tavern Company (Limited), 32 and 33, Gresham-street,

GEORGE CRAWFORD, Manager & Secretary.

City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, LONDON.

WELL adapted for Banquets, Balls, Amateur Dramatic Entertainments, Public Meetings, and Arbitrations. The large Hall is capable of seating upwards of Twelve Hundred people.

SYDNEY SPENCER, Manager.

Caledonian Hotel,

ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI TERRACE, STRAND.

GENTLEMEN and Families visiting London will find every accommodation, combined with comfort and moderate charges, at the above Hotel.

Beds from 2s.; Sitting Rooms from 3s.; Breakfasts from 2s.; Table d'Hotel 6.30, 3s. 6d.

Every accommodation for Masonic Meetings and Banquets.

A Spacious and Cheerful Coffee Room overlooking the Thames.

BRO. GEORGE STATES, Manager.

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7, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET.

Public and Private Dining Rooms.

First-class Cooking and Wines.

Open for Suppers after the Theatres.

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MINIATURE WAR MEDALS,

TO BE HAD AT

KENNING'S

MILITARY AND NAVAL WAREHOUSES,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

RIBBONS FOR WAR MEDALS.

THIRD APPLICATION.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

ELECTION, APRIL, 1872.

THE Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers are respectfully solicited on behalf of WILLIAM RAMSEY PARKER,

AGED 10 YEARS.

His Father, Bro. WILLIAM RAMSEY PARKER, formerly Wine and Spirit Merchant, Worksop, Notts., now out of business and in ill-health, was initiated in Peace and Unity Lodge, Preston, in 1861, and from that time, up to the end of 1867, was a member of three lodges in Sheffield and Doncaster (West Yorkshire); he was the Founder of the Pelham Lodge, Worksop, and great credit is due to him in the way he accomplished it; afterwards W.M. of the same lodge. He was also a member of the R.A. Chapter of Paradise, Sheffield; a Knight Templar; and a member of the Rose Croix Encampment, Sheffield. He has a family of five children (eldest a girl, under 13) and unable to earn a livelihood, or provide any education for the four boys.

The case is one deserving the sympathy of the Craft, and strongly recommended by the following Brethren:—

THOS. CLOSE, J.P., D.P.G.M. Notts.; Nottingham.
 †F. BECK, 25, Laurence Pountney Lane, City.
 †GEORGE BECK, 25, Laurence Pountney Lane, City.
 †T. WEBSTER, P.M. 939, P.P.G.J.D. Notts.; Worksop.
 †H. HORNCASTLE, P.M. 939, P.P.G. Sup. Wks. Notts.; Whitmoor, Ollerton.
 †CHARLES W. WILSON, P.M. 939; Worksop.
 EDWARD HAWLEY, Chaplain 939; Vicarage, Worksop.
 C. FENDELOW, W.M. 526, P.M. 419, P.P.S.G.D. Staffordshire, 31.
 †Major WEBSTER, P.M., P.P.G.R.; Sheffield.
 †W. H. BRITAIN, P.M., W.M. 139; Sheffield.

The Brethren marked thus † will be happy to receive Voting Papers.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

APRIL ELECTION, 1872.

YOUR votes and interest are earnestly solicited on behalf of

FREDERICK CHARLES GATES,

AGED 7½ YEARS,

Son of the late Bro. JAMES HAYDEN GATES, of Clapham, Surrey, Builder, who died in June, 1871, after a long and painful illness, leaving a Widow and seven children totally unprovided for, his severe sufferings from hereditary disease having, during the previous two years, incapacitated him from attending to his business pursuits. Bro. Gates was initiated in the Panmure Lodge, 720, served the offices and passed the chair of that lodge, and was also Past H. of the Chapter attached thereto. Whilst in a position to do so, he faithfully discharged his Masonic duties, and supported the Charitable Institutions by every means in his power.

The case is strongly recommended by the following brethren:

The Rev. WENTWORTH A. BOWYER, Rector of Clapham, P.G.C.; The Rectory, Clapham Common, S.W.
 CONRAD C. DUMAS (G.), P.A.G.C., Prov. G.S.W. Surrey, P.M. 46 and 410, P.Z. 167 and 410; Clapham Common, S.W.
 Sir CHARLES FORBES, Bart., Broom Wood, Clapham.
 J. C. PARKINSON (V.P.), P.M. 181, P.Z. 259, J.G.W. Mk., &c.; The Manor House, Collier's Wood, Merton, Surrey.
 GEORGE MYERS (V.P.), P.M. 108, &c., &c.; Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.E.
 J. NEAL YORK, P.M. 88, 1088, P.Z., &c., P.P.G.W. Cambridgeshire; Newmarket.

GEORGE KENNING (V.P.), P.M. 192, J.W. 1293, P.G.D. Middlesex; Upper Sydenham, S.E.

R. S. WARRINGTON (G.), P.G.S., P.M. 197, P.Z. 8, J. 145; 23, Garrick-street, London, W.C.

JOHN WALKER (G.), P.M., P.Z. 57, P.P.G. Supt. of Wks. N. and E. Yorkshire, P.M. (Mark) 12, P.G.O., &c.; 56, Lister-street, Hull.

SIGISMUND ROSENTHAL (G.), P.M. 435, &c.; Red Lion Square, W.C.

C. E. AMOS (G.), P.M. 410, P.P.G.W. Surrey; Cedar's-road, Clapham, S.W.

W. B. HEATH (L.), P.M. 198, 504, P.P.G.S.W. Herts.; 54, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

*H. C. LEVANDER (G.), P.M. 507, 632, and 928, P.Z. 720, M.E.Z. 76, P.P.G.S.D. Wilts.; 376, Wandsworth-road, S.W. (Steward at the ensuing Festival of the Institution.)

*JOHN READ (G.), 1316, P.M. 720, P.Z. 720; India Office, Westminster.

*EDWARD MOODY, W.M. 1287; 22, Somerleyton-road, Brixton, S.W. (Steward at the ensuing Festival of the Institution.)

EDWARD WORTHINGTON, P.M. 507, P.Z. 720; Loughborough Park, S.W.

W. S. HALE, 534; Alexandra Hotel, Clapham Common. EUGENE CRONIN (L.), M.D., Treas. 1216; Old Manor House, Clapham, S.W.

*JOHN THOMAS (G.), P.M. & P.Z. 507 & 720, P.G.D.C., G.C., &c., 20, Denmark-street, Camberwell, S.E.

*JAS. STEVENS (G.), P.M. 25, 720, 1216, P.M. Mark 104, W.M. Mark 139, P.G.O., &c.; Clapham Common.

Proxies will be thankfully received by the brethren marked thus *, and by the Widow, 4, Phoenix-terrace, Wirttemberg-street, Clapham, S.W.

(V.P.) Vice Presidents of the Institution. (G.) Life Governor. (L.) Life Subscriber.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague. CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery. CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.

"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

"Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a dispatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, Dec. 1, 1864.

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England;

Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, at St. George's School of Medicine.

"I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any Medicine so efficacious as an Anti-Spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West, Cork.

"I will thank you to send me a further supply of Chlorodyne. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as Opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as Chlorodyne."

From J. McGRIGOR CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.P. London, late Staff-Surgeon to H.M.F.

"STR.—After prescribing Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for the last three years, in severe cases of Neuralgia and Tic-Doloureux, I feel that I am in a position to testify to its valuable effects. Really in some cases it acted as a charm, when all other means had failed. Without being asked for this report, I must come forward and state my candid opinion that it is a most valuable medicine, and I have recommended several Chemists in this neighbourhood not to be without it for prescriptions."

From Jno. E. GOULSTONE, M.D., late Principal Surgeon to the Steamship "Great Eastern."

"I can confidently state that Chlorodyne is an admirable Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic, having used it in Neuralgia, Hysteria, Asthma, and Consumption, with remarkably favourable results. It relieved a fit of Asthma in four minutes, where the patient had suffered eleven years in a most distressing manner, no previous remedy having had so immediate and beneficial an effect."

From Dr. B. J. BOULTON and Co., Newcastle.

"We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation, in whatever organ and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after effects."

J. C. BAKER, Esq., M.D., Bideford.

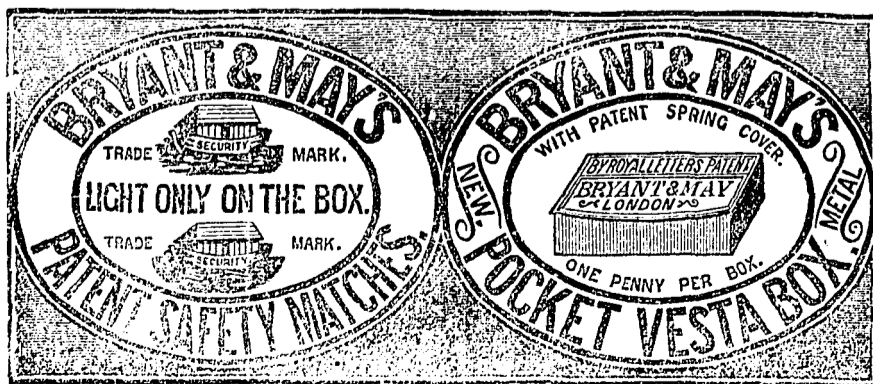
"It is, without doubt, the most valuable and certain Anodyne we have."

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1/1, 2/9, 4/6, and 11/0 each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury, London.



DEDICATION of the NEW MASONIC HALL AT BRISTOL.

The new Masonic Hall at Bristol was dedicated on Friday, the 2nd instant. Amongst those present were Earl Limerick, Grand Master of the province of Bristol, Lord Elliott, and other well-known members of the Craft. It may not be amiss to preface our account of the proceedings with a few facts relative to the history of Freemasons in that ancient city, and a description of the handsome structure which has now been dedicated.

The connecting link between ancient and modern Masonry in Bristol is not easily traceable, and we must, therefore, content ourselves by stating that, so far as we can ascertain, some of the lodges at present in existence owe their origin to charters granted by the Grand Lodge of London, which dates from 1717, and of which the Duke of Cumberland and George IV. (when Prince of Wales) were successively Grand Masters. In 1813 the Grand Lodges of London and York were amalgamated, under the title of the "United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England," with the Duke of Sussex as Grand Master. The Earl of Zetland succeeded the Duke of Sussex in 1830, and held the office until a year or two since, when he resigned, and the present Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon, was elected. There are six regular lodges in what is known as the province of Bristol—viz., the Royal Clarence, No. 68; the Beaufort, No. 103; the Royal Sussex, No. 187; the Moira, No. 326; the Colston, No. 610; and the Jerusalem, No. 686. Attached to the Clarence, Beaufort, and Sussex are Royal Arch Chapters, and there is also a Canynge's Lodge of Mark Masters, Conclaves of Knights, &c. Each lodge is governed by a Master, who is elected annually, and all are subject to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the Provincial Grand Master being the Earl of Limerick, and the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. W. A. F. Powell. What transpires in the various lodges is known only to the members of the Craft; but we have evidence that the Masons of the present day, like their "ancient brethren," are not indifferent to their duties, when either the promotion, preservation, or restoration of public buildings is concerned, inasmuch as they have left their impress on such edifices as the Guildhall in Broad-street, the Horfield Barracks, Redcliff Church, the Cathedral, &c. The foundation stone of the Guildhall was laid with Masonic forms in 1842, that of the Barracks at Horfield in 1844, Redcliff Church restoration in 1846, and the corner-stone of the west nave of the Cathedral in 1870. The ceremonial at Horfield Barracks was made a very attractive spectacle, as it was a combined display of Masonic, military, and municipal gentlemen. The Freemasons of Bristol and other places attended in great force, and with full regalia took part in the procession. It is Redcliff Church, which Queen Elizabeth declared to be "one of the most famous, absolute, fairest, and goodliest parish churches within the realm of England," that the Freemasons of Bristol have chiefly identified themselves of late years. On the 21st of April, 1846, they assisted in laying the first stone of the new work in connection with the restoration of that noble structure. A local paper says the laying of the restoration stone was performed by the Worshipful the Mayor, Mr. J. K. Haberfield (who was subsequently knighted), and that the Freemasons of the city and neighbourhood attended with all their imposing paraphernalia. The Mayor laid the stone, but the D.P.G.M., Bro. W. D. Bushell, applied the rule and level to ascertain that it was properly fixed, and after other Masonic forms had been gone through, made an effective speech, in which he wished every success to the undertaking.

The good wishes expressed by the D.P.G.M. in 1846, may be said to be all but realised in 1872, and the Masonic Fraternity may congratulate themselves in the fact that both individually and in their corporate capacity they have

had no small share in producing so satisfactory a result. There is every reason to believe that *Nil Desperandum*, who, at a cost of £2,534 8s. 8d., restored the handsome North Porch, was a distinguished member of the Craft. At all events the Craft was represented by the D.P.G.M. Bro. W. Powell (who succeeded Bro. W. D. Bushell) on the laying of the first stone of the Porch on the 24th November, 1848; and until his death in March, 1854, Bro. Powell proved himself a most zealous coadjutor in the restoration of the church, at which he had been a constant attendant for forty years. In 1853 it was announced that the Misses Powell had collected subscriptions, amounting to nearly £200, towards the "Ladies' Window" in the south transept, and, as a memorial to Bro. Powell, his family filled in the south-west window of the same transept with a design in stained glass. Another member of the Craft, Bro. Sholto Vere Hare kindly intimated in 1857 that, on the restoration of the west window, he would present stained glass to fill it of a design to be approved by the committee. This work was subsequently accomplished, and by the removal of the organ the west window was thrown open to the nave. The present D.P.G.M. Bro. W. A. F. Powell has also taken great interest in the restoration of Redcliff Church. He is a past president and one of the members of the Canynge's Society, and was president of the Commercial Society, by whom the South Porch was restored, and it was on his suggestion that the several lodges in Bristol determined on completing the restoration of "The Ladye Chapel," which a committee of ladies had been obliged to abandon for want of funds. The Freemasons had previously restored the north-east corner of the chapel, and they completed their work in 1870 by laying down an encaustic pavement, and decorating the roof in a style unsurpassed in any building in the West of England. On the 21st of April, 1870, the members of the Craft attended Divine Service at Redcliff, and on its conclusion proceeded to the Ladye Chapel, where an address beautifully illuminated, was read by the Provincial Grand Registrar.

The Earl of Limerick, P.G.M., presented the address to the Vicar (the Rev. Canon Randall), who acknowledged the work done by the Freemasons, as did also by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

At one time the Freemasons had two places of meeting in Bristol, viz.: in Bridge-street and Broad-street, but for several years past all the lodges have assembled at the Masonic-hall in Bridge-street. The rapid increase in the Craft, and the gradual residential exodus to the suburbs, has long forced on the attention of the Governors of the hall the necessity of providing a new hall. Park-row was at first fixed upon as a site in that locality actually secured on which to erect a building for the use of the Craft. Just at that time, however, the Philosophical Institution in Park-street, was placed in the market, owing to the completion of the New Museum in Queen's-road, and on examination it was found so well adapted to the requirements of the Craft that it was purchased, and the site in Park-row abandoned. As soon as the Philosophical Institution was vacated, it was taken in hand by a sub-committee, and under the general superintendence of Bro. J. A. Clark, P.G.A., has been transformed into one of the most handsome and commodious Masonic-halls in the provinces. At present the Freemasons only occupy the vestibule and reception room adjoining, and the rooms on the first floor. The basement, the late library and reading room and lecture room, it is proposed to let off until the Craft are in a position to occupy this part of the building themselves as club rooms, &c. The ceiling of the lofty staircase, leading from the vestibule, is enriched with the fine paintings of the four cardinal virtues—Justice, Fortitude, Temperance, and Prudence. These paintings, which were executed by Bird, R.A., adorned the ceiling of the old hall in Bridge-street. The ceiling is also decorated with buff, gold, and green, relieved with vermilion and amber tint. The compasses and square occupy the angles, with a five-pointed star in gold at the external angle. The walls are painted a sharp claret colour. In the vestibule the ceiling is painted buff, relieved with colour, and gray

granite walls. Figures are to be inserted in the several niches, and emblems in the sunk panels over the doors. The walls of the reception room are painted sage colour, and the ceiling a warm gray, with cornice and mouldings, relieved with crimson and gold. The door is grained on the outside, and on the inside painted so as to harmonise with the general character of the room.

The lodge-room, lately the museum room of the institution, has been painted throughout. The walls are stencilled in oil, with an Egyptian design, modified somewhat and enriched by Moorish characters, relieved with leaf of gold, and having a gold bordering in the Grecian key pattern. Beneath this is a casing of pitch pine, stained and ornamented, forming the back of stalls down each side of the room, for the brethren. Each stall has a couple of small panels in it, relieved with blue. These seats are on a dais, and approached by three steps, painted gray and marble. The dais at the eastern extremity of the hall, will be occupied by the officers' seats, and is handsomely tessellated. Over the Master's chair is a shell-shaped canopy, gilded and decorated in colours. The cove under the gallery, which extends right round the hall, is diapered in white and gold, and enriched with stars, a rope moulding running round the face of the gallery; while the railings are painted white and picked out with gold. Above the gallery at the end of the hall hangs a large portrait of the Duke of Sussex, late Grand Master of the Order in England. There are also hung upon the walls heavily-framed portraits of Bros. Richard Smith, F. C. Husenbeth, and W. Powell, late P.D.G.M.'s of the Province. The western extremity of the hall is occupied by the organ, standing on a platform. It is surmounted by the crown and cushion, richly gilt; in the centre is a clock, and the show pipes are plain gilt. The ceiling, from which hangs five gas sun-lights, has eight panels richly painted with emblems of the different Masonic degrees; and the skylight in the centre is decorated with the well-known emblems of the Craft, the compasses and square. The doors of the lodge are painted uniformly white and gray, the panels bearing devices richly painted and gilt. A handsome Brussels carpet covers the floor, bearing the Craft emblems worked in brilliant colours, with a border pertaining to the Royal Arch degree. Adjoining the lodge is a chapter-room, a small but handsome apartment, the walls of which are painted of a delicate salmon colour, the cornice and mouldings being handsomely gilt. A canopy, draped, for the Grand Master or his deputy, stands in front of the centre window, which has been darkened, and the panels of the door contain the jewels of the different degrees. This room is illuminated by means of a sun-light. At the other end of the lodge, on the opposite side, is what is called "the preparing room," in which neophytes are prepared for initiation. The walls of this apartment are painted a warm gray, and the door is done in deep marone, relieved with crimson mouldings, and panels of deep chrome. A polished oak gallery runs round the room, the railings of which are white, picked out with gold. The skirting is painted marone colour, to match the door, the ceiling being of pure white, and there are four gas branches projecting from the walls. We may add that Mr. Diment, builder of St. James's-square, has carried out the whole of the work, with the exception of the carpentering, which has been executed by Mr. Eastbrook, of Stapleton-road, and the gas-fittings by Mr. Hunter, of Durdham-down. Mr. Vowles, of St. James's-square, has repaired and fitted up the organ.

The new hall described above was dedicated by the Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, G.M. of the province, assisted by the D.P.G.M., the members of the Grand Lodge, and several distinguished brethren of the Craft from all parts of the kingdom. Amongst those present we observed Lord Elliott, Col. Adair, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Grand Chaplain, &c. The brethren assembled at "high twelve" in large numbers. It was intended that the ceremony should commence at one o'clock p.m., but, in con-

sequence of a delay in the arrival of some of the trains by which the visiting brethren travelled, the ceremony was postponed until a somewhat later hour. Every precaution was taken that none but Freemasons should be admitted, as every person presenting himself at the entrance was required to write his name, the number of his lodge, and his Masonic rank, on which he received a ticket, without which no person was admitted to the hall. The Grand Lodge Officers and distinguished visitors assembled in the late library on the ground floor, where a procession was formed in accordance with the Book of Constitutions. The procession, on leaving the library, passed through the reading-room into the vestibule and up the staircase into the Grand Hall, which was previously well nigh filled by the brethren—indeed, so numerous was the attendance, that the gallery was filled as well as the body of the hall. On the entrance of the procession, the Grand March was played on the organ, and the brethren received the Provincial Grand Lodge according to ancient custom. The customary circuit of the hall having been made, the procession halted, and, facing inwards, the P.G.M., the D.P.G.M., and the visitors of distinction, occupied the stalls and seats on the dais, as had been previously arranged.

The D.P.G.M., addressing the P.G.M., said it was with much pleasure that he now requested him to dedicate that hall. He might mention that the brethren had for some time past contemplated a change of residence. The old hall in Bridge-street had long since been found to be too small, and in addition to this, there was a tendency amongst the brethren to move their habitations westward. It was fortunate for the Craft that the building of the Philosophical Institute presented itself to them. As a proof of its adaptation to the purposes to which it was to be applied, he would state that not a single shilling had been spent in alterations. They had, of course, gone to considerable expense in embellishments, but if the architect by whom the building was originally designed (Sir Wm. Cockerell) could revisit the scene of his former labours, Sir William would find that nothing had been altered, and that, even if he had intended it, he could not have reared a structure more suited to Masonic purposes.

The P.G.M. expressed the pleasure he felt in complying with the request made to him. He said he attended that day with the more pleasure as he knew from his experience of the Freemasons of Bristol that, whenever they were called upon, they never failed to perform their duty. He congratulated them on having so fine a building—so perfect in all its parts, and so well adapted to the various ceremonies of the Craft. He was proud that he had been asked to dedicate the hall for the purposes of Freemasonry for, he hoped, all time.

The ceremony of dedication was then proceeded with, and, as may be imagined, it was of a most elaborate and impressive character, all the gorgeous and symbolical accessories of which Freemasonry is capable being brought into requisition, aided by both vocal and instrumental music. After the ceremony, the Chaplain delivered a most effective and eloquent address, which was warmly applauded by the brethren. The ceremony concluded by the usual proclamation of the fact of dedication being made by the Grand Director of Ceremonies.

A Provincial Grand Lodge was then held, and the officers of the Grand Lodge appointed for the ensuing year, viz.: Bros. S. H. Lowe, P.S.G.W.; H. Merrick, P.J.G.W.; S. E. Taylor, P.G. Treas.; R. J.

Bramble, P.G. Reg.; E. J. Inskip, P.G. Sec.; Coafsee, P.S.G.D.; George Gay, P.J.G.D.; J. A. Clark, P.G. Supt. of Works; Samuel Bryant, P.G. Dir. of Cers.; Gullifer, Asst. Dir. of Cers.; J. Hatherley, P.G.S.B.; J. Churchill, P.G. Org.; Maby, Asst. P.G. Org.; and J. Perrin, P.G. Purs.

This portion of the business concluded, the G.M., in appropriate terms, proposed the adoption of an address to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, congratulating him on his recovery from his recent illness. The motion was carried unanimously, all the brethren rising to their feet. It was ordered that the address should be engrossed on vellum, and forwarded to H.R.H.

Subsequently, a banquet was held at the Royal Hotel, College-green, when a very large company sat down.

MASONIC BALL AT NORTHAMPTON.

On Thursday, 25th ult., a grand Masonic ball was held in the Corn Exchange, Northampton, under most distinguished patronage.

The patronesses were the Duchess of Manchester, the Countess Spencer, and the Lady Southampton. The patrons were Bro. the most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., M.W.G.M.; Bro. Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, K.Z., M.W.P.G.M.; Bro. his Grace the Duke of Manchester, R.W.P.G.M. of Norths. and Hunts.; Bro. Right Hon. and R.W. Lord Leigh, P.G.M. of Warwickshire; Bro. R.W. Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., J.Z.P., P.G.M. of West Lancashire; Bro. R.W. Wm. Kelly, P.G.M. of Leicestershire and Rutland; Bro. the Hon. and R.W. the Earl Jersey, P.G.S.W.; Bro. the V.W. Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, P.G.C.; Bro. his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, K.G.; Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Southampton, Bro. the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, J.Z.P., Bro. the Right Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Bro. William Wells, W.M. and P.M., &c.; Bro. the R.W. V. Cary Elwes, P.P.G.S.W. of Lincolnshire; Bro. R.W. C. W. Ekington, P.D.G.M. of Warwickshire, P.G.S.B.; Bro. R.W. S. Ings, D.P.G.M. of Norths. and Hunts.; Bro. W. Ed. Cox, P.G.S.W. of Norths. and Hunts.

The Stewards were the Worshipful Master (Bro. M. W. Flewitt) and P.M. of the Pomfret Lodge, No. 369, in this town. Bro. Valentine Thomas Barford (390) acted as honorary Secretary, and Bro. Alfred Dorrell was Master of the Ceremonies.

The ball, which was a very brilliant and successful affair, was held in aid of the Masonic charities, and in connection with the Pomfret Lodge. In consequence of the number expected to attend, the large hall of the Corn Exchange was engaged, and the result proved that the choice of a room was a fortunate one, as it was the only one capable of containing the visitors who attended. The actual number present was 369. The arrangements were exceedingly good, and were highly creditable to the Stewards and committee, who were determined that, as no Masonic ball had been held here since the 26th January, 1843, the present one should be one noteworthy of the Order to which they belong, and which is pre-eminently distinguished for the usefulness and munificence of its charities. The consequence was that no pains were spared to ensure success, and the efforts of the committee were well rewarded.

Nothing was omitted that was calculated to promote the comfort of the guests. The upper portion of the hall was partitioned off for a supper-room by a screen covered with scarlet cloth, which ran across the whole width of the room. Plenty of room was then left for dancing, the floor being covered with a suitable cloth, 500 yards of which were used for the occasion. The hall was well warmed, and in order to give greater brilliancy to its appearance, additional gaslights were introduced. A large circular pipe, from which issued about 100 jets, was suspended in the centre of the hall, and at the top of the screen, dividing the ball room from the supper-room, there were three handsome brass gas candelabra, which added much to the effect of

the scene. On the north wall, facing the entrance, was a large Prince of Wales's feather in gas-lights, and facing it on the south wall was a star in gas-lights, and over it the Royal arms. A tasteful orchestra was erected for the band immediately in front of the screen, and adjoining this were tables for the supply of tea, coffee, lemonade, and wine, previous to and after supper. In front of the orchestra was a remarkably handsome silver fountain from Rimmell's, from the branches of which streams of Eau de Cologne were thrown out during the whole of the night. Handsome pier glasses were placed at intervals on the walls, which were decorated with great taste and elegance by workmen under the superintendence of Bro. E. W. Tuffley, who was assisted by Bro. James Watkin and others, Mr. C. Lewis, on the Wood-hill, being engaged also as a decorator. From the upper portion of the walls were suspended elegant wreaths of evergreens, intermingled with flowers, and these were met with corresponding wreaths on the lower part. At both ends of the hall were large designs in evergreens, 14 feet in height, of the compass and square, and on the walls between the wreaths were Masonic emblems and other designs in evergreens and flowers. In addition to these there were various coloured shields, on which were Masonic emblems, and which were a great relief to the foliage by which they were surrounded. Flags of all nations, and of every variety, were suspended from the walls on all sides, and added much to the appearance of the hall. For the convenience of the dancers, and by the kindness of the Racing Committee the large number boards used at the races were placed at the disposal of the Stewards. There were twenty-four dances, and, as each dance came off, the number of the dance on the list was denoted by a number which was exhibited at the top of the hall, and the result was, there was neither delay nor confusion.

The visitors began to arrive about quarter-past nine, a very large concourse of people being assembled round the Exchange. Amongst the guests were the principal inhabitants of the town, professional or otherwise, and a considerable number of visitors from the adjoining parts of the county. The dresses of the ladies were exceedingly handsome, and, as was remarked by more than one person, the beauty of Northamptonshire was well represented. Dancing commenced at a quarter before ten o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until five o'clock. Supper was served at twelve o'clock, and, by the general consent of all present, it was one which was worthy of the occasion, and which reflected the highest credit upon the Messrs. Higgins, by whom it was provided. The ball was opened by the W.M. (Bro. M. W. Flewitt).

The music, which was excellent, was supplied by the militia quadrille band.

Among the gentlemen recently nominated as Queen's Counsel we are delighted to see the name of Bro. Aeneas J. McIntyre, Grand Registrar, whose talent is so widely acknowledged.

"MORE than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physician as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., Lpool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these famous Pills. They purify the blood, soothe and strengthen the nerves and system, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and, in fact, render the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. They may be commended most unreservedly as the very best family medicine in existence. Though so powerfully efficacious, they are singularly mild in their operation, and may be given with implicit confidence to delicate women and young children. They contain not a grain of mercury or other noxious substance, and cannot do harm. Delicate females and all persons of sedentary habits will find these Pills a blessing.—[Advt.]

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ISRAELITISH ORIGIN OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

The literature referred to in the article at page 51, on our subject, relates exclusively to the *history* of the Israelitish nation. We find that after the destruction of the kingdom of Israel, the historical information as to the subsequent fate of this people is of the scantiest and most meagre kind, but such as it is their later history will be hereafter more particularly referred to. We have, however, in the Bible some remarkable prophecies, and if these be intelligently read and considered, they will throw a flood of light on the subject and will materially guide us in our search for the lost people, and will teach us under what circumstances we may expect to find them.

Many persons when reading in the Old Testament the prophecies relating to Judah and Israel, get dreadfully confused owing to their failing to discriminate properly between the two houses. It must be admitted that there is some difficulty at first in avoiding this confusion, as the reader is very apt to imagine that Judah means Judah and Benjamin, including the priests and Levites

resident amongst them, and that Israel means the ten tribes that revolted under Jeroboam. Readers are also very likely to consider that passages which follow each other in the prophetic books in regular order, as in our Bibles, must necessarily refer to the same events, especially if the same names occur. This, however, is not always the case, and the best way of steering clear of such errors is to bear constantly in mind that, although the several parts of each of the prophetic writings, as contained in our Bibles, are apparently strung together in a certain sort of consecutive order, they all, in fact, consist of detached fragments written or spoken by their authors on different occasions many years (in some cases) intervening between the writing of these detached fragments which have not necessarily any connection with each other. The division of the scriptures into chapters and verses is a comparatively modern innovation, and frequently will be found to have been very imperfectly done; we must not therefore allow this arrangement of the scriptures to warp our minds. In some cases the division of the subject is sufficiently apparent, as, for instance, in Isaiah we find prophecies addressed to distinct nationalities by name, such as Moab, Edom, Babylon, &c., but frequently, in other parts of Isaiah and also in the prophecies of Jeremiah and Ezekiel, the bearing of the prophecies is by no means obvious, and the subject is not rendered any clearer by the notion that usually prevails in the mind of the reader, that the ten tribes having been carried away by Shalmanezar and placed in the cities of the Medes (as mentioned in the sacred narrative), were quietly disposed of, and therefore demand no further attention on our part.

We are now gradually waking up to the feeling that our preconceived notions, and the generally accepted opinions on this subject are not exactly correct, and we now discover that although God determined to punish the Israelites (the ten tribes) for their wickedness, and to this end allowed them to be carried away into captivity and dispersed among the nations, He has never said they should be destroyed, but only that they should be dispersed and lost for a time, after which they shall be gathered from all nations and from the "Isles of the Sea," and shall be restored to their own land. When this is to happen we have no means of judging, but there are many persons who think they can discern in the signs of the times that this consummation is now approaching.

In reference to the prophets Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel, the reader is reminded that these holy men were contemporaries, and each apparently had his own sphere of usefulness appointed for him. Daniel, who was a scion of the royal house of David, was carried away to Babylon, where his example (enhanced, doubtless, by his high position at court), and his constant prayers and exhortations, had a powerful influence

on his exiled countrymen. As Daniel lived throughout the seventy years' captivity of Judah and was in high authority, he doubtless was mainly instrumental in keeping the Jews from relapsing into idolatry. Ezekiel, who belonged to the sacerdotal race, was carried away to Babylon with Daniel, but was subsequently removed to some place on the river Chebar, a part of the country where a portion of the ten tribes were located. It is but reasonable, therefore, to suppose, as no doubt was the case, that several of Ezekiel's prophecies were directed to the ten tribes, while others were specially directed to the Jews, or Judah and Benjamin. The same may be said of the prophecies of Jeremiah, who was also of the sacerdotal race. He was not carried away to Babylon, but was left at Jerusalem to minister to the remnant of the Jews that remained in that city until its final destruction. Each of these great prophets, it will be seen, had his separate task and sphere of usefulness assigned to him, and upon examination it will be found that many of the prophecies of Ezekiel and Jeremiah relate exclusively to the ten tribes, and not to the Jews.

On a future occasion, I may, perhaps, direct more particular attention to some of these texts referring to the House of Israel. In the meantime, I will proceed with the matter in hand—namely, a further notice of the historical literature bearing on the subject, and written since the time of Christ. Scraps of useful information will be found scattered through the works of the old fathers, Jerome, Eusebius, and others, and also in various ecclesiastical histories. Mocheim throws a great deal of light on the ancient Nestorian Christians, of whom mention has already been made in former articles, in which it was shown that they traced their descent from the ancient Israelites. It was also stated that descendants of the tribe of Dan are to be found in the southern parts of Arabia, also in Afghanistan and Northern India. Numerous colonies of people, professing the Jewish religion, are to be found dotted along the coast of Northern Africa, and also far in the interior of that continent, even as far as Timbuctoo; but to what tribe they belong does not appear, although their origin may doubtless be ascertained and traced, if diligently inquired into. Readers desirous of further and more detailed information as to the Nestorians and the other points above alluded to, are referred to Dr. Asahel Grant's "Nestorians," and Dr. Woolf's "Narrative of a Mission to Bokhara." Neither of these writers, however, attempt to show any connection of the Anglo-Saxon race with the ancient Israelites—in fact, such an idea does not appear to have occurred to them, although various scraps of information contained in their works throw much light on the subject of the dispersion of the descendants of the ten tribes. Dr. Woolf, in particular, demonstrating (at any rate, to his own satisfaction) that these lost Israelites are widely spread over Southern Asia, while Dr. Grant contents himself with showing that his friends, the Nestorians, belong to the stock of Israel. W. E. N., 766.

SECRETS.—We have heard of a secret which was so big that it required all the women in the town to keep it; and then they could not do so without the help of their husbands.

*DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF
BENGAL.*

The Quarterly Communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, 27th December, 1871. Present: R.W. Bros. Hugh David Sandeman, District G.M., and W. J. Judge, as Dep. Dist. G.M.; W. Bros. J. R. Roberts, P.D.D.G.M.; F. Powell, as D.S.G.W.; W. B. Farr, D.J.G.W.; D. J. Zemin, D.G.R.; Capt. W. G. Murray, D.G. Sec.; I. L. Taylor, D.S.G.D.; W. G. Amos, as D.G.J.D.; W. O. Allender, D.G. D.C.; W. E. Jellicoe, as D.G.A.D.C.; W. B. Mactavish, as D.G.S.B; C. Compton, D.G.O.; R. Harvey, as D.G.P.; W. H. Macgowan and T. Carritt, D.G. Stewards; Bro. G. Alexander, D.G. Tyler; the W.M.'s and Wardens of the various lodges, and several visiting brethren.

The minutes of the previous Quarterly Communication were confirmed.

The R.W.D.G.M. then addressed the brethren as follows: W. Brethren, I am glad again to be able to give a very satisfactory report of the progress of Freemasonry in the Province. Our lodges are all working well, and I hope soon to be able to announce the opening of a new lodge at Roorkee under the auspices of Bro. Capt. R. G. Birch and other Masons, who have selected for it the name of the Beauchamp Lodge. We have just passed the time when the annual election of rulers takes place. From all that I hear in Calcutta and from the provinces, the selections have been generally well made, and are such as to induce a belief that the coming year will be one of prosperity and progress to the Craft. I trust that in all cases the members of lodges will rally firmly round their new Masters, and thus show their own fitness to rule in their turn, by a cheerful obedience to the Masters of their own nomination. The usual reports of Committees will be submitted to you during the evening. The suggestions of the Finance Committee appear to be sound, and their recommendation that our Hall shall not be let out for meetings of lodges working under other Constitutions is one that I hope will be adopted. Any opposite course might prove to be in time exceedingly inconvenient, and I think it will be found to be most conducive to the foreign lodges themselves, as well as to our own body, that our meetings should not be held in the same place. The report of the Sub-Committee of the Fund of Benevolence again shows our inability to meet all applications for relief, owing to a want of funds. This of course is to be regretted, but it is unavoidable, and would be equally, so I fear, even had we a much larger amount of money at our disposal for the purposes of charity. I adhere to the opinion which I expressed on a former occasion, that the names of persons relieved should be given in the reports of the Committee of this Fund, as is done in England. To move the adoption of a report relating to grants of money, without the means of finding whether we approve of the details, seems to me to be, at least, a vote in the dark; but I have no desire to press my views on this point, believing that they are not concurred in by many influential members of District Grand Lodge, who think it inadvisable to parade, as it were, the recipients of our small bounty by a publication of their names. The report of the Bengal Masonic Association shows, I am grieved to find, a falling off in subscriptions, and I would wish to invite the attention of Masters of lodges to this excellent charity. Since the date of the report, I learn that a handsome donation of

500 rupees has been received from the proceeds of a fancy fair held by Freemasons at Mussoorie for the benefit of the Association, a praiseworthy example which might be followed advantageously by others. I would invite the special attention of Masters of lodges to a circular lately received from the Grand Secretary in London, calling attention to a previous circular issued in 1859, on the subject of spurious lodges, and to the penalties imposed by Grand Lodge upon any lodges under their jurisdiction which may give a Masonic reception to any brethren connected with such spurious and illegal bodies. I would wish again to notice the existence in Calcutta of a Masonic publication styled the "Masonic Herald," edited by Bro. Burroughs. The publication does not receive that amount of support which one might reasonably expect in a large district like Bengal, and I would be glad to see it patronized to a greater extent.

The report of the Committee of General Purposes was read and adopted, and the report of the Sub-Committee of the Fund of Benevolence was ordered to stand over till the next Quarterly Communication.

The D.G. Secretary read the following report from the Bengal Masonic Association:—

"At a General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Masonic Association held in pursuance of the provisions of the 10th By-Law at the Freemasons' Hall, No. 55, Bentinck-street, on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1871, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Hugh D. Sandeman, Esq., in the chair.

"1. The proceedings of the General Meeting held on the 7th of July last were read and confirmed.

"2. The accounts from the 1st July, 1871, to the 30th November, 1871, showing a balance of Rupees 14,500 in Government securities, and Rs. 2845-4-1 in cash, were examined and passed.

"3. The President laid on the table an abstract of the cash transactions of the Association during the past half-year, with balance-sheet, showing a sum of Rs. 1332-11-10 available for expenditure during the year ending 30th November 1872.

"4. The President in addressing the meeting noticed that the amount of invested capital belonging to the Association was Rs. 14,500, in 4 per cent. paper, in addition to which they held a cash balance of Rs. 2845-4-1. The donations received during the year amounted to Rs. 3111. He regretted to report a falling off in the amount of subscriptions as compared with those of the previous year, Rs. 912 having been received in 1870, and Rs. 688 only during 1871, the result being that whereas at the close of 1870 a sum of Rs. 1357-7-8 was available for expenditure during 1871, there was now a sum of Rs. 1332-11-10 only available for expenditure in 1872. Three children were now receiving the benefits of the fund. The cost of their education had been during the twelve months just lapsed a little over Rs. 900, or say Rs. 300 for each child, and it was now for the meeting to decide whether it would be safe to admit a fourth child to the benefits of the Association.

"5. Read applications for admission to the benefits of the Association, of the following children:— Kathleen Williamson Hoff, aged 13 years; Juliet Margery Williamson Hoff, aged 8 years. After some discussion it was determined to postpone the question of admitting another child to the benefits of the fund till the half-yearly meeting in June next.

"6. An unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Secretary for his valuable services to the Association.

"7. After the usual vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting separated.

"W. B. FARR, HUGH SANDEMAN,
Secretary. President."

The District Grand Master then appointed the officers of the District Grand Lodge for the year 1872. He took the opportunity of

thanking the officers of the past year for their general services, and for the support which they had given him during their tenure of office, and further expressed a hope that he might continue to receive the benefit of their future advice and counsel. He thought it advisable, as in previous years, to bestow some rewards upon deserving Masons in the Mofussil, who frequently had great difficulties to contend with in their endeavours to promote the interests of the Order, and who, by holding office in Grand Lodge, would necessarily be led to take a still deeper interest in matters connected with the Craft, and he had endeavoured, to the best of his ability, to apportion the remainder of the appointments fairly among the town lodges, selecting brethren whose real worth and personal merit he believed to be acknowledged and respected by their fellows.

The District Grand Lodge was then announced to be composed as follows:—

John Pitt Kennedy, P.M. 109	...	Dep. G.M.
W. B. Farr, P.M. 486 & 825	...	S.G.W.
I. L. Taylor, P.M. 392 & 1374	...	J.G.W.
Rev. F.W. Robberds, B.A., 109, 1106	G. Chaplain.	
Demetrius J. Zemin, P.M. 229	...	G. Reg.
Capt. W. G. Murray, P.M. 109 & 639	G. Sec.	
W. O. Allender, P.M. 67 & 232	...	S.G.D.
Capt. M. Clementi, P.M. 1066	...	J.G.D.
J. P. H. Walker, C.E., P.M. 1106	G.S.W.	
G. J. Scott, P.M. 218	...	G.D.C.
J. H. Clarke, W.M. 639, P.M. 391	Asst. G.D.C.	
S. Delpratt, M.D., P.M. 1352	...	G.S.B.
C. H. Compton, 218	...	G. Org.
Andrew Forsyth, P.M. 1210	...	G. Purst.
R. C. Sterndale, J.W. 109		
I. Blackburn, J.W. 218		
J. A. Ferris, M.D., P.S.W. 218		G. Stewards.
A. Le Franc, S.W. 229		
P. Melville, P.J.W. 218		
W. Hay, P.J.W. 825		
Geo. Alexander	...	G. Tyler.

W. Bro. J. H. Linton was unanimously re-elected District Grand Treasurer; and Bro. Amos was reappointed Custodian of the Hall for the ensuing year.

A letter from the District Grand Secretary of the Punjab was read, forwarding a cheque for Rs. 150, the donation voted by the Punjab District Grand Lodge at their Communication of the 23rd October, 1871, to the Masonic Fund of Benevolence in this district; and a vote of thanks to the District Grand Lodge of the Punjab was carried with acclamation.

A collection was then made for the Fund of Benevolence, and the amount announced to be Rs. 180.

There being no further business to be brought forward, the District Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF DEVON.

A special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Devonshire will be held at the Huyshe Masonic Hall, Princess-street, Princess-square, Plymouth, on Thursday next, 22nd instant, at one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to her Majesty the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the happy recovery of his Royal Highness from his late severe and dangerous illness.

At this meeting will be taken into consideration the following proposition to be submitted by the P.D. Prov. G.M., Bro. W. Denis Moore:—"That the Province of Devon avail itself of the occasion of the restoration of the Exeter Cathedral to record the happy restoration to health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by presenting to the Cathedral a window, designed to commemorate that auspicious event."

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF
DERBYSHIRE.

A meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Derbyshire was lately held at the Assembly Rooms, Derby, for the purpose of adopting addresses of congratulation on the happy recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his severe and dangerous illness.

The Marquis of Hartington, *M.P.*, Prov. Grand Master, telegraphed to express his deep regret at not being able to be present, consequently the chair was taken by Bro. H. C. Okeover, *D.P.G.M.*

There was a very large attendance of brethren.

CONSECRATION OF SKELMERS-
DALE LODGE, No. 1380.

A highly-significant evidence of the progress of Freemasonry in the West Lancashire province was given on the 31st ult., by the consecration of the Skelmersdale Lodge, No. 1380, which took place at the Blundell Arms Hotel, Great Crosby, near Liverpool, under the most promising and auspicious circumstances. Not only was there a large gathering of the brethren, but an unusually large muster of those who have held the highest office in Craft Masonry gave additional *clat* to the opening of a lodge which promises to become one of the most popular and successful in this division. About eighty brethren, chiefly from Liverpool, assembled at the "Arms," and amongst the purpled were the following: Bros. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, *R.W.P.G.S.W. of England, D.P.G.M. of West Lancashire, and P.M. 32*; T. Wilson, *P.J.G.W.*; J. F. Goggin, *P.G.C.*; H. S. Alpass, *P.G. Sec.*; J. Mawdsley, *P.P.G. Sec.*; T. Armstrong, *P.G.T.*; J. Hamer, *P.P.G.T.*; T. Wylie, *P.G. Reg.*; A. C. Mott, *P.P.S.G.D.*; G. Broadbridge, *P.G.D.C.*; J. Skeaf, *P.G. Org.*; G. de la Perelle, *P.G.S.*; T. Armstrong, *P.G.T.*; F. Stevenson, *P.G.S.B. Cheshire*; S. E. Ibbs, *P.P.G.S.B.*; Rev. H. G. Vernon, *M.A., P.P.G.C.*; T. Platt, *P.P.J.G.D. Cheshire*; H. S. Danvers, *P.G.S.*; P. Ball, *P.G.T.*; Rev. P. Hains, *C. Caledonian (204) Manchester*. Fermor-Hesketh, *M.P., R.W.P.G.M.*, was expected, but an unavoidable engagement prevented him from being present for the purpose of performing the consecration ceremony.

The brethren assembled in the lodge room shortly after two o'clock, when the Craft lodge was opened by Bro. Mott, as *W.M.*, assisted by Bros. Kearne, as *S.W.*, J. W. Baker, as *J.W.*, and G. de la Perelle as *I.G.* After the brethren of the new lodge had been properly marshalled, the lodge was opened in the three degrees, after which the usual formalities previous to the consecration were gone through. The *P.G.C.* (Bro. Goggin) then delivered an oration of the most impressive and appropriate character, which was succeeded by Bro. Skeaf's admirably-arranged anthem "Behold how good," sung with the most striking effect by Bros. Armstrong, Haswell (203), J. Busfield (1299), and J. Jones, Bro. Skeaf being at the harmonium. The first part of the consecration prayer having been offered by the *P.G.C.*, the lodge was uncovered, and the corn, wine, and oil were carried according to ancient custom. After the second portion of the consecration prayer and another anthem by Bro. Skeaf, the deputy of the *P.G.M.* (Bro. Mott) constituted the lodge in ancient form. The whole of

the highly-imposing ceremony was performed in the most efficient manner by Bro. Mott, who next proceeded to the installation of the *W.M.-designate*, Bro. Lord Skelmersdale. After his lordship had been duly installed as *W.M.* of 1380, he invested the following officers: Bros. A. C. Mott, *P.M.*; G. Broadbridge, *S.W.*; G. de la Perelle, *J.W.*; R. Brown, *Sec.*; R. S. Williams, *Treas.*; J. A. Hambleton, *S.D.*; T. Mercer, *J.D.*; H. L. Richards, *Org.*; H. W. Harris, *I.G.*; and G. Ladmore, Tyler, *P.M. 673.*

The charges to the different officers were delivered with marked effectiveness, and before the principal business of the day had concluded five gentlemen were proposed for initiation and one for joining. A letter was read from the *R.W.P.G.M.*, expressing his great regret that, in consequence of another engagement, he was prevented from being present. As an evidence of the spirit which marks the opening of the Skelmersdale Lodge, it may be interesting to know that several brethren now connected with it have presented for its present and future use the three principal chairs, the lodge oil-cloth, silver square and compasses, salver, frame for the warrant, working tools in box, Bible, cushion, &c., and other donations are expected.

After the conclusion of the consecration and installation ceremonies, about forty of the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet provided by "nine host" of the Blundell Arms, under the presidency of the *W.M.*, Bro. Lord Skelmersdale. During the evening the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to with much heartiness. In an excellent speech Br Mawdsley proposed the health of the noble *W.M.*, who, in reply, thanked the brethren most heartily for their kindness. When their worthy *S.W.* (Bro. Broadbridge) wrote to him, asking that his (Lord Skelmersdale's) name should be given to the lodge, he thought it a great honour; but he considered it a still greater honour when he was asked to become the *W.M.* He assured the brethren that he would strive to do his duty to the Craft, and if he followed generally the example set by his father, grandfather, and uncle (Lord Derby), he was certain not to do wrong. His lordship concluded by thanking the numerous visitors for their attendance that day.

A pleasant gathering was greatly enlivened by the musical efforts of Bros. Armstrong, J. Jones, Busfield, and Haswell, Bro. J. Skeaf being the accompanist.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE DUKE OF
EDINBURGH LODGE, No. 1182.

The annual ball in connection with this lodge took place on the 6th instant, in the lodge-room, Wavertree Coffee House, in aid of the funds of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution. Upwards of 170 members and their friends were present. The ball was opened by the *W.M.*, Bro. Philip Richards Thorn and Mrs. Thorn, the dancing being kept up with great spirit until an early hour in the morning, Mr. Martin's excellent quadrille band being in attendance. The refreshments were supplied by the hostess, Mrs. Thomas Wright, on a most liberal scale, which gave entire satisfaction to all present. Amongst those present were Bros. Cookson, *I.P.M.*; Thornton, *P.M.*; Williams, *J.W.*; Edgington, *S.D.*; Jones and Martin, *Stewards*; Myers, *M.C.*; Brown, *Treas.*; and Bales, *Sec.* Also Bros. Larsen, *P.M. 594*; Doyle, *P.M. 667*; Jackson, *S.D. 667*; and McInnis, 401.

CONSECRATION of the KENNINGTON
LODGE, No. 1381.

Another lodge was added to the roll of transpontine lodges, on the 9th inst., at the Surrey Club House, Kennington Oval. Bro. James Brett, Past Grand Pursivant, having been appointed by the *M.W. Grand Master* to officiate as Consecrating and Installing Master, attended at the time and place above-mentioned, where a very large assemblage of brethren had gathered to witness the imposing ceremonies.

The lodge having been duly opened in the three degrees, the Consecrating Master addressed the brethren upon the nature of the meeting, after which Bro. R. Wentworth Little, *P.M.*, the Director of Ceremonies, stated the desire of the founders to be formed into a new lodge. Bro. Brett having signified his pleasure in complying with the request, proceeded with a splendid oration on the principles of the Institution, which was listened to with wrapt attention by the great assembly present, and greeted with enthusiastic applause at its conclusion. The musical brethren—who were Bros. G. T. Carter, *P.M. 382*, Baxter, and Theodore Distin, under the direction of Bro. E. Schuberth—then sang in superb style the anthem "Behold how good and joyful," Psalm 133, and the remainder of the ceremony was rendered in the same painstaking and perfect manner which distinguishes all Bro. Brett undertakes to perform in Freemasonry.

The *D.C.* then presented Bro. Edward J. Page, Past Grand Steward, for installation as the first *W.M.* of the lodge, and a Board of Installed Masters having been formed, Bro. Page was duly placed in the oriental chair. Upon the readmission of the brethren, and after the customary salutes, the *W.M.* invested Bros. W. Mann, *P.M.*, as *S.W.*; F. W. Koch, as *J.W.*; and the other officers, including Bro. Lemuel F. Littell as acting *P.M.* Bro. Brett then fluently and impressively delivered the several addresses, after which it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That he, as the able Consecrating Master, and Bro. Little as his *D.C.*, be elected honorary members."

Both brethren returned thanks, and a large number of propositions for candidates and joining members were then read by the Secretary, Bro. St. John Ingram.

The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet supplied by the Bros. Pope, purveyors to the Club, and who gave immense satisfaction. The genial *W.M.* presided, supported by his equally-genial Wardens, and good speeches, good songs, and happy faces were the order of the evening. We regret being unable to give the names of all present, but we noticed, besides those already mentioned, Bros. J. Coutts, *G.P.*; J. Boyd, *A.G.P.*; J. Thomas, *P.M.*; W. Stuart, *P.M.*; R. A. Wright, *P.M., P.P.G.D. Herts.*; G. Pymm, *P.M.*; W. Platt, *P.M.*; T. Pulsford, *P.M.*; Drysdale, Gardner, Webb, and several brethren of the United Pilgrims' Lodge, No. 507, by whom the lodge was recommended.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

CONSECRATION OF A CHAPTER AT
NEWPORT.

The interesting ceremonial of consecration in the Royal Arch degree took place in this town on Tuesday last week. It was the birthday of "The Saint Woollo's Chapter" in connection with the Isca Lodge (683), which has, more especially during the last few years, under the fostering care of Masters, Past and Present, acquired a position in the van of a province which, from all points of the compass, is regarded most favourably not only on account of the numerical increase of the Craftsmen, but the judgment and discretion by which the selection of those seeking the advantages of an ancient and honourable institution has been characterised. It cannot be too extensively known that Masonry seeks not to proselytise—that Masons are absolutely prohibited, under penalties, from soliciting the "outer world" to join their Order, and that the Grand Lodge of England ever impresses on those under its authority the vast importance of selecting for participation in their privileges men of sound morals and of recognised social position. Hence the high character of the confraternity. Founded on the grand principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth, Masonry in not a "benefit society," in the ordinary sense of the term. These fundamental principles constantly in view, its influence is felt throughout the habitable globe. For the important ceremony, to which we have referred, the services of Companion Henry Muggeridge, First Grand Standard Bearer of England, were enlisted, who came expressly from London to consecrate the Chapter and to install the principals designate, viz., Comp. John Middleton, M.E.Z.; Comp. John Laybourne, H.; and Comp. Thomas Williams, J. The induction of officers was postponed until Wednesday, the 14th, when, by the bye, the banquet takes place at the Hostelry commonly known as "The King's Head," which, being freely translated into the Classics, straightway becomes "*Caput Regis*." At "*Caput Regis*," then, the Companions are invited to assemble, and that they will do so in force cannot be doubted for a moment. In the hands of Comp. Muggeridge the ritual, solemn and majestic as it is, was rendered peculiarly impressive by the elocutionary powers he displayed. His oration, after the usual preliminaries had been gone through, was in itself a Masonic gem, to which were added in graceful harmony, some of the poetic creations of Addison, Milton, Shakespere, Young, and Pope. We wish we could give it to our readers *in extenso*, but the rules of Craft Masonry forbid! Let us add that every part of this grand ceremonial evinced the efficiency in Masonic knowledge of the installing Companion; indeed the attention of the Chapter was wrapt as he expounded the beautiful points of the fourth degree. The occasion was rendered still more imposing by solemn music. Comp. Koelbel, bandmaster of the 94th Regiment, presided at the organ, and well he did his duty. The anthem (Stephens) was sung to the following words:—

Behold! how pleasant and how good
For brethren such as we,
Of the "Accepted" Brotherhood,
To dwell in unity.

'Tis like the oil on Aaron's head,
Which to his feet distils;
Like Hermon's dew, so richly shed
On Zion's sacred hills.

For there the Lord of Light and Love
A blessing sent with power;
Oh! may we all that blessing prove,
E'en life for evermore.

On Friendship's altar rising here,
Our hands now plighted be,
To live in love with hearts sincere,
In peace and unity.

The S.E., an officer of whom our non-masonic readers, of course, know nothing, but who exists, nevertheless, in every chapter, then presented the principals to the presiding-officer, who thereupon gave the first portion of the "Dedication Prayer," all the companions joining in the chant "So mote it be." The sanctus "Glory

be to Thee, O Lord" preceded the Invocation, which the presiding-officer delivered, all the companions turning to the east, and again came that beautiful chant "So mote it be."

Three P.Z.'s here stepped forward, carrying sumptuous vessels of silver containing corn, and wine, and oil, and perambulated the chapter, the organ pealing forth and the companions chanting—

"Glory be to God on high;
Peace on Earth;
Good-will toward men."

The Chaplain took the censer, and pronounced the comprehensive Masonic benediction, the solemnity being heightened by the excellent musical effect produced.

The second portion of the "Dedication Prayer" having been given, the presiding officer "dedicated" the chapter in due form, and "constituted" the same, the whole closing with the anthem (Haydn)—

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim.
The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

What, though in solemn silence all,
Move round this dark terrestrial ball,
What though no real voice nor sound,
Amid their radiant orbs be found;
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing as they shine,
The hand that made us is Divine.

The installation of the principals already named followed (Comp. Laybourne was absent owing to indisposition), and a number were proposed for exaltation, and as joining members.

A few of the companions afterwards dined together at the King's Head Hotel, where Comp. Muggeridge was the honoured guest.

Amongst the companions present at the Consecration we noticed:—Henry Muggeridge, P.G.S. Bearer; John Middleton, Z. designate; Thos. Williams, J. designate; W. Pickford, P.Z. 471; William Watkins, 471; Alfred Taylor, 471; Henry J. Gratte, J. 471; R. J. Chambers, P.N. 471; R. S. Roper, 471; R. B. Evans, 471; Henry Fletcher, 471; C. H. Oliver, Z. 471; Rev. Samuel Fox, H. 471; David Lloyd James, 471; F. Orders, 471; Henry Hellyer, P.Z., 471; Charles Rowe, 471; W. H. Wickey Homfray, 471; William Wade, 471; Egbert Horlick, 471; Benjamin Lawrence, P.S., 471; H. Koelbel, 563, Umballah; Samuel Coombes, P.Z. 471; W. Parfitt, 471.—*The Star of Gwent Times*.

SCOTLAND.

KELSO.

On Friday evening, the 26th ult., the Tweed Lodge, No. 261, celebrated the festival of St. John the Evangelist by a grand torchlight procession and ball. It was intended to have had the demonstration on the eve of St. John, but, owing to the severe illness of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it was delayed until Friday. The brethren met in the lodge-room at the Cross Keys Hotel, about six o'clock, when they formed themselves into processional order, two and two, and headed by the Kelso Brass Band, and bearing aloft the flambeaus and insignia of the Order, proceeded up Roxburgh-street, to the old familiar tune of "The Merry Masons." After coming down Roxburgh-street, the procession proceeded along north side of Square, and down Horse Market, into Coal Market, and up Wood Market, passed along south side of Square, proceeded along Bridge-street to the Manse entrance gate, passing through and going up the avenue to the Rev. Bro. Smith's residence, and passing along by the grammar school, and by this route walking round the Old Abbey, where a halt was made, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." The procession afterwards retraced their steps up Bridge-street, and walked twice round the Square, and at last went straight from the British Linen Company's bank to the lodge-

room. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather (rain having fallen during the entire course of the procession), the street windows in the route were crowded with spectators, many of them coming great distances to witness the procession, and all of them evincing the greatest interest in the rather novel demonstration. It is nearly twenty-seven years since the last torch-light procession took place, and many of the inhabitants will remember the procession of Friday for many years to come. The principal office-bearers who took part in the demonstration on Friday were Bros. J. S. Macgregor, R.W.M. 261; the Proxy Master 70; P.M. 393 (E.C.), and P.G. Org. Northumberland; Steel, P.M. 261; and Gibson, R.W.M. 70. In the evening a supper and ball took place in the Hall, which was neatly decorated for the occasion with flowers and evergreens. The company were joined by several office-bearers and brethren from the St. David's Lodge, Berwick (E.C.) There was a large attendance, and dancing commenced about ten o'clock, to the strains of an excellent string band, and continued with unflagging interest up to twelve o'clock, when supper was served up and heartily partaken of. After a few songs, dancing was again resumed, and with country dances, quadrilles, schottisches, and polkas, the evening's enjoyment was kept up almost until "night's candles had burned out," and chanticleer proclaimed the dawn of morn.

MELROSE.

The annual festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated by Lodge St. John, on Wednesday, the 27th ult., within their own lodge-room, Melrose. The lodge being opened, the brethren proceeded to the election and installation of their office-bearers, when the result was as follows: Bros. Renton, R.W.M.; Middleness, S.W.; Hart, J.W.; Wood, S.D.; Aikman, J.D.; Graham, P.M.; Hart, D.M.; Fairbairn, Sec.; Scott, Treas.; Sardine, Chap.; Scott, I.G.; and Ticket, Tyler. The lodge was then closed, and immediately thereafter ninety-four sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The usual torch-light procession was held in the evening, headed by an instrumental band, numbering upwards of twenty players. Everything passed off in the usual good old style.

DUNBLANE.

The annual festivals of St. John's Lodge of Freemasons, No. 9, Dunblane, were held on 27th December and 8th January last, and were very largely attended. The festivals were inaugurated by a torchlight procession on 27th Dec., which proved eminently successful. It was headed by Depute Master Gilbert Farie, Bridge of Allan, in the absence of the R.W. Master John Stirling, of Kippendavie, and started from the lodge-room in the Stirling Arms' Hotel, proceeded through the principal streets of the city, and was joined in by a larger number of brethren than has been known to walk in procession with it for the last fifty years. The inhabitants of Dunblane took an unusual interest in the spectacle, as they turned out to witness it almost to a man. After perambulating the town, the brethren returned to the hotel, where they formed a mystic arch, through which the Depute Master and his office-bearers passed.

A numerous-attended banquet followed, the chair being filled by the Depute Master, and the croupier being Bro. R. Philip. Toast, song, and sentiment followed the banquet, and at "high twelve" the brethren separated, much pleased with the reunion.

The turn-out on old St. John's night was also very large, but the crowning results of the efforts of the brethren connected with the lodge took place, under their auspices, in the Stirling Arms Hotel. About forty brethren and friends, with their wives and sweethearts, eighty in all, assembled on that occasion. The lodge was opened in due form by the Depute Master, in the absence of the R.W. Master. Immediately thereafter the lodge was closed to permit of the brethren proceeding with the assembly. After dancing till one a.m., they adjourned for supper—the Depute Master in the chair. The croupiers were

Bros. D. Irvine, R. Philip, and W. R. McGregor. The viands and liqueurs were unsurpassed for excellence, and were served up, as is customary for this establishment, in the very best style. The chairman said he was very much pleased, indeed, to preside over such a company of the youth and beauty of the country. He thanked the Committee in connection with the lodge for putting him in the honourable position which he held, and he hoped the remainder of the evening would be spent in the pleasant and social manner, and with as much harmony, as had characterized their proceedings up to that time. He did not intend, on the present occasion, to regard the meeting as a public one, which would require them to honour in due form the usual loyal and patriotic toasts. He wished to look upon them all as brothers and sisters assembled under their Masonic roof, and sitting at their social board, and, therefore, he would not intrude upon their time by proposing a toast of any kind. In order to allow the ladies—who, he hoped, would look upon the meeting as a family party—to enjoy the coolness of the fine dry sherry, and to eat some of the delicious fruit, he had resolved to ask them to sit for a little time before recommencing dancing, and to vary the proceedings by the singing of a few songs. (“Hear, hear,” and applause.)

A number of songs were then sung by different ladies and gentlemen of the company. The singers were frequently applauded. The dance was again engaged in with renewed energy, and was kept up with unabated zeal until an early hour on the following morning. The Depute Master ably acted as Master of Ceremonies, and Mr. Bowie, of the Highland Borderers, Stirling, conducted the music.

During the past year the lodge has added a large number of members to its ranks, between twenty and thirty having joined during the last few months. In no period of its history has the lodge been in so flourishing a condition as it is at present. Indeed, for some years previous to last year very few new members have been enrolled. We hope the prosperity of 1871 may prove a stimulus to the brethren to continue their efforts to add to their numbers.

STRANRAER KILWINNING LODGE.

The brethren of the mystic circle who, in bygone years, cultivated the acacia on the banks of Lochryan having generally passed away from Time's level, the mystic tree under whose shade they laboured has been suffered to droop, but fraters elsewhere will learn with pleasure that an effort is about to be made to cause it to burgeon afresh, and bring forth fair truth. A meeting of brethren was held in the house of a brother in Stranraer, on the evening of Tuesday last, when there was the necessary number of enlightened craftsmen present. No lodge was opened, however, but an “ancient from the West” produced the charter and seals of Stranraer Kilwinning Lodge, No. 208, and gave a clue to the minute book of the lodge, which will be produced on another occasion, and which is said to contain numerous facts illustrative of the past history of Masonry in the burgh. By a few strokes of the pen the old charter may be made as good as new, and the brethren resolved to take the necessary steps to have the lodge reopened in its proper position in connection with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Meantime, it was resolved that no delay should be lost in resuming work, and the “light that never was on sea or shore” will, it is expected, gleam brightly in a proper locality in Stranraer next week. The tools of the old lodge, if not forthcoming, will be supplanted by others, and the ring of the gavel summoning the Craft to labour will again be heard within the precincts of a closely-tyled lodge. Brethren resident in Stranraer and its vicinity are solicited, by an advertisement in another column, to attend a meeting to be held here next week. Those who may be unsteady in their gait, and liable to stumble from want of exercise, are requested to bring their diplomas with them. In a couple of weeks, at most, candidates will be admitted across the tessellated border, and brought to light by an efficient R.W.M., and as many blocks await the

Master's mark, trade will be brisk till the occurrence of an event to which well-informed brethren are looking forward, and which it is expected will cause some little stir in the province.—*Galloway Advertiser*, Feb. 1.

I R E L A N D .

WATERFORD.

We have the pleasure of publishing the address presented by the brethren of Lodge No. 5, Waterford, to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, on the happy recovery of the Heir-Apparent, with the touching reply that her Majesty has, through her Home Secretary, forwarded. It is very creditable to the Waterford Lodge to be amongst the first of the brethren in Ireland to express sympathy with the royal sufferer, who is himself the Patron of the Order in Ireland and an ornament to the brotherhood.

“Waterford, January 18, '72.

“To the Right Hon. the Home Secretary, London.

“Sir—I have the honour to forward by this day's post an address of sympathy for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, from the Master, Wardens, and brethren of the Masonic Lodge, No. 5, Waterford, and shall be much obliged by your kindly taking an early opportunity of having it presented to her Most Gracious Majesty.—I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

“THOMAS SLEATOR, Hon. Sec.

“Masonic Lodge, No. 5, Waterford.”

“We the W.M., Wardens and brethren of Masonic Lodge, No. 5, Waterford, being in open lodge assembled, desire respectfully, and with true feelings of loyalty and devotion, common to all Freemasons of Ireland, to express to our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, the heartfelt sympathy we had for them during the illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and we still sympathise with the Royal family. We at the same time congratulate them upon the daily improvement in the condition of H.R.H., and we fervently pray the Great Architect of the Universe to speedily restore to health our Prince and Patron.

“Signed in open lodge this 8th day of Jan., 1872.”

“F. MALCOMSON, W.M.

“T. SLEATOR, Hon. Sec.”

“Whitehall, 27th January, 1872.

“Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the Master, Wardens and brethren of Masonic Lodge, No. 5, Waterford, on the occasion of the illness of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I have to inform you that her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“H. A. BRUCE.

“Thomas Sleator, Esq., Secretary,

“Masonic Lodge, No. 5, Waterford.”

The members of Lodge 32 assembled at their rooms, Olave's Place, on Friday evening last week, to present Bro. W. S. Thompson with an address and P.M.'s jewel, he having signified his intention of resigning the office of W.M., being about to leave the city for Limerick.

A large number of brethren sat down to a sumptuous supper, amongst whom were visitors from Lodge 5.

The chair was taken by Bro. Sleator, P.M., H.K.T.

After the chair toasts were duly given and honoured, Bro. Sleator introduced the special business of the evening—bestowing a warm eulogium on Bro. Thompson, and on the working and appearance of the lodge under his presidency. He then read the following address:—

“To Bro. William S. Thompson, P.M., R.A., and Worshipful Master of Royal Shamrock Lodge, No. 32, Waterford.

“Dear Sir and Brother,—We, the Past Masters Wardens and brethren of Lodge 32 cannot permit you to leave this, your native city with

expressing our entire approbation of your conduct since you became a member of our lodge.

“Your having been elected to fill the chair of our lodge on three several occasions is a sufficient proof of the esteem and regard in which you are held by its members.

“We have much pleasure in presenting you with a P.M.'s jewel, not only as a token of our very great regard, but also that the members of other lodges may be made aware of the esteem in which you were held by the members of Lodge 32.

“We pray that the Great Architect of the Universe may have you in His holy keeping and grant you to be spared many years to your dear wife and family, and to promote the interests of our ancient and time-honoured Order.

“Signed on behalf of the members of Lodge 32.

“THOS. SLEATOR, P.M., H.K.T., Acting W.M.

ROBERT WHALLEY, sen., P.M., H.K.T.

H. McLEAN, P.M., R.A.

ROBERT WHALLEY, jun., P.M., H.K.T.

JOHN DAVIS, P.M., R.A., Hon. Sec.

“January 26, 1872”

He then invested Bro. Thompson with the jewel on behalf of the lodge, amidst much enthusiasm. Several brethren spoke in the most affectionate and fraternal manner of their W.M.'s conduct since he first became a member of the lodge, particularly during the three sessions in which he presided as their Worshipful Master.

Bro. Thompson in accepting the address and jewel spoke as follows: It is unnecessary that I should occupy much time in saying how gratified and pleased I am at receiving such an especial mark of your esteem and favour, as well as for the valuable jewel that has accompanied it. I accept this too flattering address and jewel in the fraternal spirit in which you have presented them. They shall be carefully preserved as mementoes of the many unclouded and happy days we have wrought together—days never to be forgotten by me. I only regret that I am forced through leaving your city to resign the office of W.M., to which you had three several times by your unanimous votes elected me. I cannot part with you, however, without thanking you, officers and brethren, for the ready help I have ever received at your hands, and for the truly Masonic manner in which you have ever acquiesced in my decisions as your W.M. To my old and much esteemed friends, the P.M.'s who have been ever by my side, I return my warmest and most grateful thanks, praying that the Great Architect of the Universe may continue to bless 32. I again thank you one and all.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the most happy manner. Several capital songs and good recitations were given.

At a special meeting held on Thursday evening, it was unanimously resolved, “That as a further compliment, Bro. Thompson should continue to hold the office of W.M. to the end of the present term—even though prevented by absence from attending regularly.”

SUDDEN DEATH.—Bro. John Ashton, P.M. Lodge of Virtue, 152, member of the Jerusalem Encampment, and 32nd Grand Council Ancient and Accepted Rite, fell dead in his own home, near Mottram, on Thursday se'nnight. He was greatly respected, and a genuine and good sound Mason.

THE Fifteen Sections will be worked at the Panmure Lodge of Instruction, No. 720, Ballham Hotel, Ballham, on Thursday, the 29th inst. The questions will be put by Bro. J. Stevens, P.M., P.Z., as W.M., and answered by Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., P.Z., P.G.D.C., the Hon. Preceptor. A large muster is expected.

“MORE than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physician as ‘past cure.’ I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son.”

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

Vol. I., bound in cloth	4s. 6d.
Vol. II., ditto	7s. 6d.
Vol. III., ditto	15s. 0d.
Reading Cases to hold 52 numbers...	2s. 6d.

United States of America.

THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s. per annum, payable in advance.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

DEATH.

WEBB.—On the 8th instant, at Liverpool, Bro. H. Bellamy Webb, P.G.S.B., in his 61st year.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for THE FREEMASON should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

J. T. S., P.M. AND R.A.—A P.M. is usually selected to respond for "The Visitors," in preference to a brother who has not passed the chair.

AN AMERICAN FREEMASON.—We have closed the discussion on the subject of rituals for the present, and regret, therefore, that we cannot insert your letter.

A LOOKER-ON.—There being no name or address appended to your communication, in accordance with our rules, it has been consigned to the waste-paper receptacle.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

THE FREEMASON is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

The price of THE FREEMASON is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance).

All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the EDITOR, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE EARL OF MAYO.

THE assassination of the popular Viceroy of India is an event at once so startling and so horrible that the intelligence seems at first but the fantasy of a hideous dream. A career so splendid, a life so useful and honourable, to be thus suddenly quenched in blood; the mind can hardly realise it without an effort, although, unhappily, the news is but too fatally true. This terrible catastrophe will undoubtedly awaken the deepest sympathy wherever our tongue is spoken, not only on account of the fiendish nature of the deed, but because Lord Mayo was personally a most amiable and true-hearted man, whose death would be, under any circumstances, a calamity to any civilized community. In him the British nation is called upon to mourn the loss of one who was an honour to the name of Briton, and

who may now be said to have perished, like Nelson, in the discharge of a patriotic duty. We have at present but scanty details of the fearful act; but it is much to be feared that the cruel fanaticism which inspires many of the Mahomedan tribes of India has prompted the murder of the Viceroy. If this be so, the utmost vigilance should be exercised in our Eastern possessions, and, indeed, the recent assassination of Acting Chief Justice Norman ought to have placed the local authorities on their guard. By the telegram announcing Lord Mayo's fate, we learn that the murderer was a Mahometan convict, and that the miscreant stabbed his Excellency twice in the back. We confess to considerable astonishment, mingled with distrust, at the fact of a convict, in the first place, being so free in his movements as to be able to approach a personage like the Viceroy of India; and we are still more amazed to hear that such villains are allowed to carry knives or other deadly weapons. There must have been a laxity of discipline somewhere to have rendered the atrocious attack possible, and those who are to blame in the matter will not easily be absolved by the English nation.

The deceased nobleman was initiated into Freemasonry in a lodge in Ireland, and attained high honours in the Irish Craft. For many years he represented the Grand Lodge of Ireland at the Grand Lodge of England—a post which he vacated on his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India, and in which he was succeeded by the popular Brother Colonel Francis Burdett, who is now also Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex. Lord Mayo joined the Skiddaw Lodge, No. 1002, at Cocker-mouth—the borough for which he sat in the House of Commons—on the 6th September, 1864; and we believe his respected name is borne on its roll up to the present time. Upon assuming the government of our vast Indian empire, the late Earl was requested by the brethren in India to accept the position of "Patron of Freemasonry," and he at once acceded to their wishes, ever afterwards continuing to evince a warm friendship for the Craft. The Order therefore loses in Lord Mayo a brother whose high character had—although in former days not unassailed by unscrupulous foes—nevertheless stood the test of time and truth, and few who remember twenty years back can forget the vile calumnies which were uttered by John Sadleir and his clique against our noble brother's honour. Freemasonry, especially, can ill afford his loss, but his memory will be green in all our hearts for many years to come, and the part which he bore in this amphitheatre of strife will be handed down as an example to future ages.

The Earl of Mayo, whose tragic end, in the very midst of the most honoured and honourable part of a long political career, is thus announced: was born in Dublin on the 21st February, 1822; and had, therefore, on the evening of his assassination reached to within a fortnight of the completion of his fiftieth year. He was the son

of Robert Bourke, fifth Earl of Mayo, in the peerage of Ireland, and his mother was the only daughter of the Hon. John Jocelyn, third son of the first Earl of Roden. The Earldom dates from 1785; but the Barony of Naas had been conferred on the family in 1776. The late Earl was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degrees of B.A. in 1844, M.A. in 1851, and LL.D. in 1852. He married, in 1848, the third daughter of the first Lord Leconfield, and had four sons and two daughters; the eldest son, Lord Naas, who succeeds his father as the seventh Earl of Mayo, was born in 1851, and is now in his twenty-first year. The late Earl succeeded his father in the earldom in August, 1867. It was, therefore, not as Earl of Mayo, but as Lord Naas, to which title he succeeded when his father became Earl of Mayo in 1849, that he was best known in our political history. Like many young men of family and position who aspire to a political career, Lord Naas began his public life by the publication of a volume of foreign travels. His "Impressions of St. Petersburg and Moscow" were given to the world in 1845; but it was not till the general election of 1847 that he made his first appearance in political life. In that year he became the Conservative candidate for the county of Kildare, of which he was afterwards a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant, and in which his family seat, Palmerston House, Naas, is situated. At this time he was only the Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, and under that name made his first appearance in Parliament. His politics were those of the old school of Conservatism. He expressly contested the county as a Protectionist, and was returned by a considerable majority over the second Liberal candidate, Mr. J. A. O'Neill, though Lord Kildare, a Liberal, headed the poll. During the first two sessions of the new Parliament Mr. Bourke seems to have confined himself to a couple of questions on an Irish workhouse; his maiden speech was made on the 6th of February, 1849, in support of a motion by Sir George Grey for a continuance of the Act, passed in the previous July, for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. Speaking as an Irishman and an Irish county member, he expressed the regret with which he was compelled to confess that this suspension was needful. In 1849 he became Lord Naas, and began gradually to take an active part in the discussion of Irish questions. When the second and final overthrow of Lord John Russell's first administration took place in February, 1852, Lord Naas had already established a position in Irish discussions, and in Lord Derby's short-lived Administration of that year occupied the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland without a seat in the Cabinet. On his appointment to this office he did not offer himself for re-election in Kildare, where a Liberal was returned unopposed in his place; but Mr. John Boyd, the Liberal-Conservative member for Coleraine, conveniently accepting the Chiltern Hundreds at that time, Lord Naas was returned in his place without a poll. In July Lord Derby dissolved Parliament, and Lord Naas was again returned unopposed for Coleraine, his old seat for Kildare being still occupied by a Liberal. Lord Derby's Administration was overthrown by the new Parliament in December, on a vote on Mr. Disraeli's extraordinary Budget, and Lord Naas, of course, quitted the Irish Secretaryship, his short exercise of which had been chiefly distinguished in the House of Commons by his vigorous and successful opposition to Mr. Sharman Crawford's Tenant-right Bill. During the Administrations of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, Lord Naas, of course, remained out of office. At the general election which followed on Lord Palmerston's penal dissolution of the House after the vote on the Canton massacre in 1857, Lord Naas sought a seat at Cocker-mouth, and, first under his courtesy title of Lord Naas and then as Earl of Mayo, was returned.

Lord Palmerston's triumph in 1857 was followed by the exhibition on his part of some of the intoxication of power, and early in the next year he was thrown out, and the second Derby Administration took the reins of Government. Lord Naas was, for the second time, appointed

Chief Secretary for Ireland, still without a seat in the Cabinet. This Administration also was short-lived, and during his year or so of office, Lord Naas not only vindicated the post he filled against Mr. Horsman's assertion that it was almost a sinecure, but endeavoured to show a good deal of activity, both in administration and legislation. He quitted office with the Ministry in 1859, and remained out of office during the second Palmerston Administration, which ended with Lord Palmerston's death in 1865, and the second Administration of Lord Russell, which came to a premature end in 1866. In that year Conservatism returned to power, and with it Lord Mayo, again as Secretary for Ireland, and now as a member of the Cabinet, who had meanwhile succeeded to his title. It was in this period of his official career that he especially distinguished himself by his celebrated declaration as to what he thought to be the true ecclesiastical policy for Ireland. Lord Lawrence's return from India gave an opportunity for taking Lord Mayo out of the political arena, and it was at once seized. The appointment was much discussed at the time, but Mr. Disraeli, in his hustings address to the Buckinghamshire electors on the 19th November, 1868, declared that he had been appointed for his sagacity, judgment, fine temper, and knowledge of men; and added, "I believe he will earn a reputation which his country will honour. He has before him a career which I believe he will, in the end, equal that of any of the Governors-General who have preceded him. We are glad to feel that in great degree this high eulogy has been justified. Lord Mayo expanded under the pressure of great responsibilities. He had been known in Parliament as a large, genial Irishman, whose round open face was clear of guile, and who had rather blurted out with too great honesty some official secrets. He had been a tolerably active administrator, but had shown no great parts. Perhaps it is such able, conscientious, hard-working administrators India needs. Lord Mayo took the Department of Public Works under his especial care, and has, possibly, bestowed as much benefit on India as any former Viceroy. Over the whole of the peninsula he will be remembered and beloved. He has fallen in the prime of his life, in the fulness of his opportunities, and in the zenith of his fame, like a successful warrior on the field of battle—fallen at the post of duty, and will bequeath both his example and his memory to be a strength to his country."

Original Correspondence.

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

MASONIC BALLS.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your last issue I see it stated that, in consequence of a ball at Weston-super-Mare not being restricted to Masons, the Earl of Carnarvon, the P.G.M. of Somerset, refused his sanction to the brethren appearing in the clothing of the higher degrees. Surely, there must be some mistake in this. Lord Carnarvon is a Past Grand Master of the Mark, and one of the members of the Supreme Grand Council 33°; but as he has no jurisdiction in his capacity as P.G.M. over the higher degrees, I cannot conceive that his lordship should affect to exercise a jurisdiction where he has no Masonic authority to do so.

Yours fraternally,

Feb. 7, 1872.

Æ, 31°.

WE have great pleasure in directing special attention to the advertisement on our front page, respecting the anniversary meeting of the Royal Arch Chapter of Improvement, on Thursday next, the 22nd inst., when a rare treat will be provided for R.A. Masons in the working of Comps. Brett, Boyd, and other well-skilled companions.

THE "KEYSTONE" AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The *Keystone* has issued a sheet almanack for 1872, and distributed it to its numerous readers. As many of the subscribers to THE FREEMASON are interested in the progress of the Craft in the "Keystone State," we subjoin the list of officers for 1872 of the various Masonic bodies for that flourishing Masonic neighbourhood, and likewise the poem, entitled "The Masonic New Year," which we hope, though late, may not be unappreciated by the Fraternity in this country.

W. J. HUGHAN.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

R.W. Grand Master—Samuel C. Perkins.
R.W. Deputy Grand Master—Alfred R. Potter.
R.W. Senior Grand Warden—Robert Clark.
R.W. Junior Grand Warden—James M. Porter.
R.W. Grand Treasurer—Thomas Brown.
R.W. Grand Secretary—John Thomson.

Officers of the Grand I.R.A. Chapter of Pennsylvania.

M.E. Grand High Priest—Chas. E. Meyer.
M.E. Grand King—John Wilson, Jr.
M.E. Grand Scribe—Andrew Robeno, Jr.
M.E. Grand Treasurer—Thomas Brown.
M.E. Grand Secretary—John Thomson.

Officers of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.

R.E. Grand Commander—Sir Charles M. Howell, Lancaster.
V.E. Dep. Grand Commander—Sir A. Miller (C), Easton.
E. Grand Generalissimo—Sir Fitz-James Evans, York.
E. Grand Captain-General—Sir Nathan Smith, Philadelphia.
E. Grand Prelate—Rev. Sir R. H. Pattison, Phila.
E. Grand Senior Warden—Sir Geter C. Shidle, Pittsburgh.
E. Grand Junior Warden—Sir S. Grant Weidman, Lebanon.
E. Grand Treasurer—Sir M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia.
* E. Grand Recorder—Sir A. Creigh, Washington, Pa.

* Resigned since. My esteemed friend Sir Charles E. Meyer, of 722, Arch-street, Philadelphia, is the Grand Recorder *pro tem*.

THE MASONIC NEW YEAR.

BY THE EDITOR.

Out in the chill, December night,
Out in the inky, ghostly air,
Ominous spirits wing their flight,
Hither, thither and everywhere.

Space is filled with their countless throng,
Time seems waiting their movements grand;
Angels are chanting a requiem song,
While the Old Year's borne to the Spirit land.

The belfry tolls the midnight hour;
The shadowless shapes seem bowed in gloom,
As though their spirits could feel the power
Of grief that gathers round the tomb.

But hark! far out from the realms of space,
A whispering melody seems to steal,
With more witching a tone, and faultless grace,
Than Beethoven's genius did e'er reveal.

At first it trembles on the air,
Then swells, with chorus grand and long,
Until it echoes everywhere,
"A New Year's born, a New Year's born!"

We sing the praise of this glad New Year,
So rich with its wealth of days and hours;
How we long to have its joys draw near!
How we want to pluck its summer flowers!

The Present, alone, is ever sad,
The Future is always robed in blue;
A promise, a hope, will make the heart glad,
When the face wears the palest and gloomiest hue.

But how shall we spend these many days,
When they come to be ours, one by one?
How merit the lofty and generous praise—
"Your hours were well spent, your deeds well done."

We practise an Ancient and Royal Art;
We are gifted with light to the world unknown;
We are called to act no humble part,
But to be Masters all and ascend the throne!

To the East we each go for guiding Light,
That our pathway through life may be clear as
the day,
That the sirens of evil, which work in the night,
May ne'er blind us to duty, nor lead us astray.

The Ancient Craft has learned too well
To measure the hours, as quick they flee,
To yield to any siren's spell,
Or to Passion's god to bow the knee.

We are wisely taught to portion the day—
Eight hours for toil, in our round of care,
Eight hours for sleep, and eight always
For our brother's needs, and to God in prayer.

So let us portion this happy year—
Now full of promise, now our's to spend—
Let words that gladden and deeds that cheer,
Our footsteps in every path attend.

Then shall we build in our hearts and lives,
A glorious Temple to our Master above,
Which shall last till Eternity's bright day arrives,
And the world has become *all* a kingdom of
Love.

VALUABLE WORK on the ANCIENT CONSTITUTIONS of the FREEMASONS.

Bro. W. J. Hughan, of Truro, Cornwall, is now preparing for the press a work to be entitled, "The old Charges of British Freemasons." The celebrated manuscript belonging to the *time-immemorial* Lodge of Antiquity, of 1686, will be published, having been carefully transcribed especially for Bro. Hughan's work, and a *fac-simile* page will form the frontispiece. This MS. has not hitherto been published, and much interest centres in this document. Other MSS. will also be inserted, and a careful resumé of all the known MSS., or Constitutions, will form the first part of this important book.

The work, we understand, will be dedicated (by permission) to the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., M.W.G.M. As only a limited number will be issued, brethren should apply at once to the author for copies, which will be sold at *five shillings each*.

The following reply to the address from the Royal Alfred Lodge, No. 777, Guildford, has been received:—

"Sandringham, King's Lynn,
February 7, 1872.

"General Sir William Knollys is desired by the Prince of Wales to return his sincere thanks to the Worshipful Master and members of the Royal Alfred Lodge for the kind sympathy they have expressed on the occasion of his recent illness, and for their congratulations on his recovery.

"R. Mason, Esq., W.M."

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has sent a present of twenty pheasants, twenty partridges, and ten hares for the patients of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which he is President.

A sum of one hundred guineas was voted by acclamation by the Court of Common Council, on Thursday se'nnight, towards the expenses of the Livingstone Expedition.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This medicine has resisted every test which time, prejudice, and vested interest could impose upon it, and it at length stands forth triumphant as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system so common at the change of seasons. When the functions of the skin are retarded, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will call on the liver and kidneys for greater activity, and compensate the system for diminished cutaneous action. As alteratives, tonics, and aperients, these Pills, have no equal. To every aged and delicate person, whose appetite is defective, digestion infirm, and tone of health low, this medicine will be a precious boon, conferring both strength and ease, with activity and cheerfulness.—[Advt.]

THE NORTH-EASTERN MASONIC
CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

We have received the second report of the above society, which we here insert for the information of our readers, as we did last year, and congratulate the members on the continued success of the Institution.

REPORT.

In presenting their second report, the Committee have again to congratulate the members upon the continued success of the Association.

During the past year there has been received £293 5s., being an increase of £23 15s. 6d over the previous one. This has enabled the Committee to submit for ballot 28 Life Governorships, which, with the 26 previously obtained, makes 54 in the two years, a result your Committee cannot but think eminently satisfactory, and in their opinion entirely unprecedented in the history of these associations.

Since its establishment, 14 members have chosen the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls; five, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; and 28, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons; the remaining seven have not as yet decided.

At the Festivals holden during the past year, this Association was represented no less than fourteen times by its members, who served as Stewards from their various lodges, taking in lists with amounts varying from £24 3s. to over £100, thus again augmenting the funds of the three Institutions very considerably.

It is one of the most gratifying incidents in the working of this Association, to find that of the 54 members who have obtained Life Governorships, their arrears only amount to a very small sum, while during the past year two have paid up the amount required to redeem them, and, consequently, the receipts have been placed in their hands and their engagements cancelled.

Your Committee have again to regret the death of two members. The amount paid in by one of them was within a short time repaid to his widow, without deduction, and his share transferred; while in the other instance the amount has not yet been applied for.

Since the last report, numerous kindred associations have been established in various parts of the country, mainly owing, your Committee have reason to believe, to the success which has attended this Association, and they can but hope that the suggestion made in the first report, that brethren would join this, or aid in establishing others, may still be borne in mind, and that, before long, wherever a lodge is located there will be attached to it, as part of its organisation, an association similar to this, so that every member may have the opportunity of becoming a Life Governor of one at least of our noble Institutions.

Another good result arrived at through this Association has been the success which attended the efforts made during the past year in the election of candidates on the various Institutions, by being enabled to bring prominently before the members the claims of some of our less fortunate brethren, and the Committee venture to hope that as more members obtain their Life Governorships, still greater success may attend their efforts.

Your Committee have great pleasure in again acknowledging the invaluable services of the Hon. Secretary, Bro. James Terry, and they feel that much of the success of the Association is due to the attention and zeal evinced by him, and venture, further, to suggest that an opportunity may shortly present itself when the members can substantially record their appreciation of his services.

JOHN J. WILSON, President.
JNO. BELLERBY, Vice-President.
J. NEWTON, Treasurer.
W. H. MAIN.
D. FORBES.

London, 10th January, 1872.

THE BEST FIRST.—Turner's Tamarind Cough Emulsion for the Throat and Bronchia, 13½d. and 2/9 per bot.—All wholesale houses in London and Liverpool, and any respectable Chemist.—[Advt.]

P o e t r y .

MASONIC SONG.

AIR—"For a' that, and a' that."

When heaven first formed this world o' light,
The stars, and sun, and a' that;
The glories bright o' day and night,
The sky, and wave, and a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
The joys o' love and a' that,
The social sweet was wanted yet,
The crowning bliss to a' that!

Tho' Adam had a bonny wife,
In Eden's bower, and a' that,
The friend and brother charm o' life
Was wanting still, for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Existence, love, and a' that,
Had still been but an infant's dream
Without that friend, for a' that!

The diamond in the dusky mine,
The morning star, and a' that,
Less fairly glow and brightly shine
Than Friendship's gem, for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
The satrap's crown, and a' that,
Adorned not more the brows that wore
Than Love, the soul, for a' that!

The jewel on a brother's breast
Is rich and rare, and a' that,
The man who serves his brother best
More priceless is, for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Who lays his wealth, and a' that,
Upon the throne o' love alone,
And Masonry, for a' that!

There stands a temple, proudly reared
By Wisdom's hands, and a' that,
The Mason's fane, by truth endeared,
A mystic tower, I ca' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
The pomp, and pride, and a' that,
The pyramids in dust shall fall
Ere Masonry, for a' that!

W. BARRY KEANE.

Liverpool.

HULL.—In our report of the annual ball in connection with the Humber Lodge, No. 57, in our issue of the 3rd instant, we inadvertently omitted the name of Bro. H. E. Voigt as one of the Stewards, a circumstance which we regret, more especially when we remember how zealously he worked for the good of the undertaking. The following is a list of the officers for the present year: R. T. Vivian, W.M.; Wm. Tessyman, P.G. Sup. of Works, I.P.M.; James Walker, S.W.; Jonathan West, J.W.; David Middlemist, Chap.; John Fountain, P.P.G.S.B., Treas.; J. L. Seaton, P.M., P.J.P.G.W., Treasurer of the Benevolent and Pension Fund; William Banks Stay, M.D., P.M., P.S.P.G.D., Treasurer of the Improvement Sinking Fund; W. D. Keyworth, P.M., P.P.G. Sup. of Works, Treas. and Almoner of the Poor Fund; J. P. Backwell, Sec.; M. Haberland, Lecture Master; Henry Preston, S.D.; Richard Boggett, J.D.; John Hudson, Dir. of Cers.; J. W. Stephenson, Org.; George Haigh, Richard Hicks, W. H. Wellstead, H. T. Hall, R. V. Knowles, and J. Hindson, Stewards; Edward Kidd, Inner Guard; W. Bernard, Librarian; W. Johnson, P.G.T., Tyler; and Thos. Crier, Assistant Tyler. It may not be generally known that this lodge is one of the largest in the kingdom, the list of members for St. John's Day, 1871, showing a number of 242, to which may be added many members who have since been initiated. To this lodge there are also attached Benevolent and Pension and Poor funds, which are often the means of conferring great blessings upon our poor, old or infirm brethren. The building, too, we believe has few inferiors, not so much on account of the exterior, but for the comfort and thorough Masonic completeness within.

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

[With a view to increase the circulation, and consequently the usefulness, of THE FREEMASON, it is suggested that Lodges, &c., desiring reports to appear in the paper, should take a certain number of copies in proportion to the space required for the report.]

T H E C R A F T .

METROPOLITAN.

Egyptian Lodge, No. 27.—The installation meeting of this old and flourishing lodge was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on the 1st instant, when the chair was taken by Bro. T. Sheppard, W.M., who was supported by Bros. J. Palmer, S.W.; T. F. Harrison, J.W.; H. G. Buss, P.M., Sec.; C. Atkins, S.D.; S. R. Lambie, J.D.; J. Green, as I.G.; John Savage, P.G.D., honorary member; J. Coutts, G.P.; W. H. Libbis, C. P. Payne, D. G. Berri, and Hoare, P.M.'s; Shepherd, Org.; and about forty other members. The visitors, about thirty-six in number, comprised Bros. John Hervey, G. Sec.; John Boyd, Asst. G. Purs.; Jos. Smith and James Brett, P.G.P.'s; William Watson, P.G. Steward; J. Terry, P.G.S.B. Herts.; H. M. Levy and E. P. Albert, P.M.'s 188; R. W. Little, P.G. Sec. Middlesex; G. Stacey, P.G. Reg. Berks.; J. Sherrard, P.M. 401; W. Bourne (P.M., S.W.), J. Summers, G. Penny, W. Bartley, R. W. Paget, J. Arnold, J. Verity, G. Griffith, T. F. Cheek, and C. W. Roberts, 1348; T. W. Pulsford, P.M. 1158; F. Burdett, 140; Major Finney, W.M. 1361; R. J. Hopkins, 87; T. L. Fox, P.M. 19; T. E. Pardy, P.M. 861; W. Mackey, W.M. 861; T. Bartlett, P.M. 831; J. A. Garrett, W.M. 704; W. Dodd, P.M. 1194; A. A. Pendlebury, P.M. 1056; and Jesse Owens, J.W. 1366. The minutes of the previous meeting, and the report of the Audit Committee having been read and confirmed, ballots were taken for several candidates, all of which proved favourable. Bro. Scott was raised and Mr. Goddard initiated, after which Bro. John Savage, P.G.D., who has for many years performed the duty of installing the Masters of the old Egyptian Lodge, took the chair and proceeded to instal Bro. John Palmer into the chair of K.S.—a ceremony which he performed in a deeply-impressive and eloquent style. The following brethren were then invested as officers for the ensuing year: Bros. Harrison, S.W.; Atkins, J.W.; Todd, P.M., Treas.; Buss, P.M., Sec.; Lambie, S.D.; Green, J.D.; Tyerman, I.G.; Hales, D.C.; Payne, P.M., W. Steward; Shepherd, Org.; Riley and Gullock, Tylers. Great regret at Bro. Todd's absence through ill health was expressed by all present. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet in the large hall, no less than eighty brethren sitting down to table. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were heartily given and received, especial enthusiasm being evinced when the national song, "God bless the Prince of Wales" was sung by the musical brethren. Our space will not permit us to insert the many able speeches made by the W.M., the Grand Officers, P.M.'s, visitors, and other brethren; but there is one toast which we cannot pass over—namely, "The Health of the worthy Secretary, Bro. H. G. Buss"—a proposition which was accompanied by the presentation of a splendid gold chain and locket, value about thirty guineas, in recognition of the many services rendered by Bro. Buss to the lodge during a long series of years.—Bro. Savage, P.G. Deacon, having been deputed to present this handsome gift, said it gave him the greatest pleasure to be the medium of tendering to Bro. Buss, on behalf of the lodge, a tribute of the respect in which he was held by all the members. He (Bro. Savage) had known the Egyptian Lodge for a considerable period—in fact, he had first entered Grand Lodge as a Warden thereof; and during that time he had also known Bro. Buss, whose services were about to be so properly and so gratefully acknowledged by the brethren. (Cheers.) After some further graceful allusions to the happy occasion, Bro. Savage concluded by placing around the neck of the esteemed Secretary the chain voted to him by the lodge; and Bro. Buss, in responding to the toast of his health, returned thanks in warm and energetic language for the beautiful gift he had received, and resumed his seat amidst great applause. The old reputation of the "mummies" for hospitality was fully sustained at this meeting, and every visitor left with good wishes for the prosperity of the lodge, and a hope that he might again be invited to a similar happy gathering at a future installation.

Lodge of Regularity, No. 91.—The meeting of this lodge held on the 8th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, was of unusual interest, as besides the two ceremonies of passing and raising, the brethren met for the installation of their W.M. for the coming

year, Bro. L. J. Frost. The installation, as well as the two other ceremonies, were admirably carried out by Bro. Radcliffe, a member of the lodge, and one of the best working Masons in the Craft. The lodge being duly closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was excellently served in Mr. Francatell's best style. After the cloth was removed, the usual toasts were proposed in short but appropriate terms by the W.M., who this year also serves as Grand Steward, and who on proposing the health of the Prince of Wales, took occasion to refer to the gratifying manner in which the few remarks he had made in the last Grand Lodge relating to Danish Masonry (the W.M. being himself a Dane) had been received. The visitors present were Bros. Binckes, Webster, Beal, Sutro, Peebles, McCabe, Averillo, and Sairle Clark, and as the W.M. expressed his inability to make a choice who was to return thanks to the Visitors' toast, he requested each of the visitors to speak for himself, which led to a series of amusing and characteristic speeches. The proceedings were enlivened by some excellent music under the direction of Mr. Nelson Henry, of the Stella Glee Union. The soloists were Miss McDonnell, and Messrs. Henry White and Nelson Henry. Bro. Beecroft, P.G.O., a member of the lodge also charmed the brethren by his masterly execution on the piano. The brethren separated about eleven, after having spent a most agreeable evening.

The Lodge of Asaph, No. 1319.—This lodge held its regular monthly at Freemasons' Hall, on the 5th inst. The business of the meeting was the passing of Bros. Hutchins and Hodges, and raising Bros. F. Pritchard and Kaufmann. Both ceremonies were impressively performed by the W.M., Bro. Charles Coote. Propositions were taken for Messrs. J. Ratcliffe (Professor of Music), Henry Lazarus (do.), and G. R. Egerton (do.), for initiation, and for joining members the names of Bros. Ambrose Austin, concert agent, and Henry Nicholson, Professor of Music, were submitted. There were present: Bros. C. Coote, P.M., W.M.; E. J. Jones, P.M., I.P.M.; J. M. Chamberlin, P.M., S.W.; James Weaver, P.M., P.G.O. Middlesex, J.W.; E. C. Frewin, S.D.; C. S. Jykell, J.D.; W. A. Tinney, I.G.; H. J. Tinney, Org.; W. H. Stephens, D.C.; J. Boatwright, T. Edgar, C. Harper (jun.), H. Montague, G. Horton, J. M. Ball, H. Synders, W. A. Easton, J. Egerton, J. Baker, E. Terry, J. Strachan, W. Graves, L. Silberberg, E. Swanborough, G. A. Compton, E. H. Reynolds, and J. Gilbert, Tyler. Visitors: Bros. Strachan, G. Pritchard, F. Pritchard, C. Kaufmann, and J. Coppey. The lodge was closed with solemn prayer.

PROVINCIAL.

BOLTON.—*Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 37.*—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, the 5th inst., when there were present: Bros. R. W. Knowles, W.M.; W. H. Wright, P.M., P. Prov. G.W.; T. H. Winder, Prov. G. Purs.; James Pilkington, S.W.; W. Slater, J.W.; John Sharples, Treas.; G. P. Brockbank, P.M., Sec.; J. Walker, S.D.; Horrocks, J.D.; Freeman, I.G.; Brown, Rutter, and Crowther, Stewards; Robinson, Newton, and Harwood, P.M.'s; James Mayon, Rev. F. Brindley, and E. Ainsworth; and the following visitors: Bros. the Rev. Philip Haines, 204, and Ainsworth, 1024. After other business had been transacted, Bro. the Rev. Frederick Brindley was raised to the degree of M.M., and Bro. E. Ainsworth passed to the degree of F.C., both ceremonies being performed by Bro. Robert Harwood, P.M. Three candidates for initiation were proposed, and the lodge was then closed.

SOUTHEND.—*The Priory Lodge, No. 1000.*—The annual meeting of this flourishing lodge for the installation of Bro. Samuel Cox, of Shoeburyness, the W.M.-elect for the ensuing year, took place at the lodge-room in the Middleton Hotel, Southend, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., the ceremony of installation being very ably performed by W. Bro. William Pissey, P.M. 160, P.P.J.G.W. Essex. The W.M. appointed his officers as follows: Bros. J. A. Wardell, S.W.; J. R. Hemman, J.W.; Frederick Wood, P.M., P.P.S.G.W., re-elected Treas.; W. Smith Cox, P.M., P.P.G. Sword-bearer, re-appointed Sec.; Rev. T. W. Herbert, P.M., P.P.G. Chap. Worcestershire, re-appointed Chaplain; Albert Lucking, S.D.; E. E. Phillips, J.D.; H. Rowley, P.M., P.P.S.G.D., Dir. of Cers.; W. Frost and W. J. Chignell, Stewards; W. Chaplin, I.G.; B. Notley, P.M., Tyler. At the close of the business, the brethren, about thirty in number, sat down to an excellent banquet, provided by Mrs. Cantor, of the Middleton Hotel. The following Provincial Grand Officers (past and present), P.M.'s, and visitors, were present: W. Bros. Frederick Wood, P.M., P.P.S.G.W.; Rev. F. B. Shepherd, P.M. 276, P.P.S.G.W.; Wm. Pissey, P.M. 160, P.P.J.G.W.; Rev. T. W. Herbert, P.M., P.P.G. Chap. Worcestershire; Henry Rowley, P.M., P.P.S.G.D.; W.

Smith Cox, P.M., P.P.G. Sword-bearer; J. Brazier, P.M. 160; James Cantor, I.P.M.; Jones, P.M.; Bros. A. Veley, S.W. 276; T. Smce, J.W. 276; H. Landfield, W.M. 1343; and Bond, 1343. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and during the evening some excellent songs were given.

CHESHIRE.—*Oakwood Lodge, No. 1126.*—This lodge held its St. John's Festival at the Stock Dove Inn, Romiley, near Marple, on Thursday, the 1st inst. The lodge was opened in due form at four o'clock, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the ballot taken for Bro. Frank R. Dickson as joining member, which was declared unanimous in his favour. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bro. Henry Howard, P.P.G.J.D., presented Bro. James H. Hartley, W.M.-elect, for installation. The ceremony was performed in a most pleasing and effective manner by Bro. John Beresford, P.M. 104. The following brethren were appointed by the new W.M. to the respective offices: Joseph Hartley, I.P.M.; John Wood, P.G.R. Eng., S.W.; Frank R. Dickson, J.W.; Thomas Smith, M.D., Treas.; Henry Howard, P.P.G.J.D., Sec.; Joseph Buckley, S.D.; John H. Patten, J.D.; John Haughton, I.G.; and Richard Wilkinson, Tyler. The lodge was closed a little before six o'clock, when the brethren adjourned to a most excellent banquet, and the evening was spent in peace, love, and harmony. Amongst the visitors and brethren present we noticed Bros. S. W. Wilkinson, P.M. 322, P.P.G.D.C.; John Swindells, P.M. 323, P.G. Tyler Cheshire; William Sykes, P.M. 104; Thomas Drinkwater, W.M. 1166; John Beach, W.M. 361; Frederick Drinkwater, P.M. 361; and Robert Taylor, P.M. 287.

HINDPOOL.—*Hinapool Lodge, No. 1225.*—The brethren of this lodge were very much gratified on the occasion of an emergency meeting, on the 1st inst., at hearing a lecture on the 1st tracing-board, delivered by Bro. George Cornfield, P.M. The attendance was numerous, as the W.M., in the circular calling the lodge, exhorted the brethren not to neglect the opportunity, which the lecture provides, for an insight into Masonic formula, symbols, and sentiment; and which, in his lodge, he observed it had hitherto been difficult to find time for, through the numerous admissions which had taken place for a long time past. The lecturer commanded the attention of his hearers in a marked manner, the result of which was that the lodge passed the following highly complimentary resolution, moved by Bro. Worrall, P.M., and seconded by Bro. Davies: "That the best thanks of the lodge is due to Bro. Cornfield, P.M., for the pleasure which the lecture on the first tracing-board has afforded, its efficient manner of delivery, and the instructive tendency which its application exhibits at the hands of Bro. Cornfield." The only other business of the evening was the raising of Bro. Ashlumer, of Newbarns, which was done by the W.M., Bro. Ounandz, in his customary effective manner.

HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX.—*Burdett Lodge, No. 1293.*—The second anniversary meeting of this flourishing lodge was held at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, on the 27th ultimo, and was very numerous attended. The chair was occupied by the W.M., Bro. R. Wentworth Little, P.M., Prov. G. Secretary, and in the course of the evening he initiated three gentlemen into the Order, viz., Messrs. Coalbank, Bindoff, and Evans. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when the W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. John Hervey, G. Secretary, who had kindly consented to instal the W.M.-elect, Bro. Kenyon, as he had previously installed the two first Masters, Bros. Col. Burdett and Little. It is needless to add that the ceremony was performed to perfection, and the Installing Master received the special thanks of Bro. Kenyon and the lodge for his ready compliance with their wishes, and for the great ability with which he had conducted the work. The officers were then invested as follows: Bros. R. W. Little, I.P.M., and Treas.; Major H. W. Palmer, Prov. G. Steward, S.W. (by proxy); D. R. Still, J.W.; Rev. D. Shaboe, Prov. G.C., Chap.; G. Kenning, Prov. G.D., Sec.; Captain A. B. Donnthorne, S.D.; H. Phythian, J.D.; T. H. Wiles, I.G.; J. Weaver, Org.; S. Rosenthal, D.C.; H. G. Buss, Prov. G. Treas., Wine Steward; and F. Keily, Collecting Steward. The sum of £5 was then voted to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, also five guineas for a jewel to the retiring Master, and several propositions having been received, the lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet. The new W. Master proved himself to be the right man in the right place by the geniality of his demeanour, and the hearty manner in which he proposed the several toasts, which were responded to in the following order: "The Grand Officers," by Bros. Hervey, G. Sec., and R. W. Stewart, J.G. Deacon; "The R.W. Prov. Grand

Master," Colonel Burdett; "The Provincial Grand Officers," Bro. Little, Prov. G. Sec., with whose name it was specially coupled; "The Initiates," Bro. Evans, a ready and pleasing speaker; "The Visitors," Bros. J. Coutts (G. Purs.), Boyd (A.G. Purs.), F. Binckes (P.G. Steward), &c.; "The Officers," Bro. Still, J.W.; and, of course, the W.M.'s health was given in the usual order, the proposer being Bro. Hervey, who spoke in high terms of Bro. Kenyon's good qualities. The Tyler's toast was then announced, and the proceedings of this pleasant reunion terminated. We regret not having a full list of the brethren present, but besides the officers they comprised, as already indicated, Bros. Col. Burdett, Hervey, Stewart, Coutts, and Boyd, Grand Officers; F. Binckes and E. Baxter, P.G. Stewards England; J. Self (M.D.), D. R. Adams, R. Boncey, and W. H. Hubbard, P.M.'s; Major E. H. Finney, and E. H. Finney, jun.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge, No. 1331.*—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the lodge-room, Royal Hotel, on 1st Feb. The chair of K.S. was occupied by the W.M., Bro. John Fenn, who was supported by the following officers: Bros. C. Carnegie, G. Purs. Hants., I.P.M.; Captain Richardson, R.E., S.W.; A. McKenzie, J.W.; J. Laverty, S.D.; R. Bennett, J.D.; R. White, Sec.; F. Anderson, I.G.; U. Lucas, Tyler. There was a strong muster of the brethren, and among the visitors was Bro. Warne, Panmure Lodge, No. 723, who presided ably at the harmonium. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. Sergt.-major Silk, a candidate for initiation, being in attendance, was introduced and initiated, the W.M. performing the ceremony and giving the charge in a style which portends well for his term of office. Bro. Captain Richardson presented the working tools in his usual impressive manner. Bros. J. Battersby and J. Lynch, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and G. Holmes, 7th Hussars, were then balloted for and unanimously accepted as joining members. The questions appertaining to the first degree were put by the W.M. for the information of the newly-initiated. Bro. S. Eve, P.G.S.W. Hants., was requested to represent the Aldershot Camp Lodge on the Provincial Charity Committee. Corp. Russell, Royal Engineers, was proposed as a candidate for initiation. Some other business having been transacted, the lodge was closed with solemn prayer about 8.30 p.m.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 73.—The regular meeting was held at the Bridge House Hotel, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., Comp. T. J. Sabine, Z., presided. The candidates for exaltation did not attend. The elections resulted unanimously in favour of Comps. J. Trickett, C.E., as Z.; M. A. Loewenstark, H.; J. T. Moss, J.; A. D. Loewenstark, P.Z., Treas.; F. Walters, P.Z., S.E.; W. Roebuck, C.E., S.N.; E. Harris, P.S.; W. Y. Laing, Janitor. A five-guinea P.Z.'s jewel was voted to the M.E.Z., Comp. T. J. Sabine. The chapter was closed, no banquet following. There were no visitors.

Caveac Chapter, No. 176.—At the Guildhall Tavern, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., the convocation was holden. The chapter was opened by Comps. Pemble Browne, M.E.Z.; M. Scott, H.; and P. A. Nairne, P.Z., as J. The companions were then admitted, and the minutes were read and confirmed. The conclave of Installed Principals was formed, when Comp. Frederick Walters, P.Z. and Treas., in a correct and able manner, installed Comp. R. S. Foreman, S.E., as the J., he having been abroad on the installation night. The conclave was then closed, and the companions were readmitted. The regular business having been disposed of, the chapter was closed, when banquet and dessert followed, the regular toasts being given and received. No visitors were present.

PROVINCIAL.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—*Chapter of Friendship, No. 100.*—At the quarterly meeting of this chapter, held on December 11th, it was proposed by Comp. Batty, and seconded by Comp. Wright, "That this chapter hereby gives expression to its sincere attachment to the throne and heartfelt sympathy with her Majesty the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family, under their present severe domestic trial and anxiety; and that the companions of this chapter fervently join in humble prayers to Almighty God that He will, in His great mercy, spare to the nation the valuable life of Past Grand Master H.R.H. the Prince of Wales." The following acknowledgements have since been received:—

"Sandringham Rectory,
Kings Lynn, 28th Dec., 1871.

"Brother Companion,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the condolence of the chapter meeting 100, Friendship, of Great Yarmouth, expressing its sincere attachment to the throne, and heartfelt sympathy with her Majesty the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal family, under their present severe domestic trial and anxiety. I will duly convey the same to Bro. Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who will place it before our Past Grand Master when he is able to receive such marks of attachment from the Masonic Body, of which he is one of its noblest jewels.

"Believe me to be, Brother Companion,
"Fraternally yours,
"WILLIAM LAKE ONSLOW, P.G.C.
"Brother and Companion
A. Hanlon, Scribe E."

"Whitehall, 8th January, 1872.

"Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the Chapter 100, Friendship, Great Yarmouth, on the occasion of the illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and I beg to inform you that her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"H. W. BRUCE.

"A. Hanlon, Esq., Scribe,
Chapter 100, Friendship, Great Yarmouth."

LIVERPOOL.—*Walton Chapter, No. 1086.*—The regular meeting of this chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, on Friday, the 2nd Feb. There were present the following companions: John Lunt, M.E.Z.; T. Chesworth, H.; Josh. C. Lunt, J.; William Sephton, Scribe E.; William Archer, P.Z., Past P.G.S., Treas.; J. P. McArthur, P.S. Visitors: Comps. J. W. Baker, M.E.Z. 241; and W. V. Kearne, P.Z. 241. The chapter was opened by the Principals, when the rest of the companions were admitted. After the minutes of the previous chapter were read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. C. McEwen, of Lodge 1086, who was duly elected; being present, he was exalted to the sublime degree of R.A.M. by the M.E.Z. in a very perfect manner. The lectures were afterwards given by the Principals. The chapter was then closed.

FOREIGN.

VALPARAISO, CHILI.—*King Cyrus Chapter.*—The following companions were installed as officers of the chapter for the ensuing Masonic year, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12th: F. B. Shanklin, M.E. High Priest; W. Walker, E. King; A. E. Brower, E. Scribe; George Green, Captain of the Host; Robert Massponan, P. Soj.; J. Katy, Royal Arch Captain; W. H. Nugent, M. 3 Veil; J. R. Bennett, M. 2 Veil; F. C. Brown, M. 1 Veil; R. A. Claude, Treas.; F. P. Briggs, Sec.; and W. Williams, Guard. This chapter works under charter from the General Grand Chapter of the U.S.A., and confers the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch.

MARK MASONRY.

PROVINCIAL.

LEICESTER.—*Forke Lodge, No. 19.*—The regular bi-monthly meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, Leicester, on Wednesday, the 24th January, when there were present: Bros. Charles Johnson, W.M.; A. M. Luff, I.P.M.; William Weare, S.W.; G. Toller, jun., 18^o, S.O.; Clement Stretton, Treas.; W. Sculthorpe, Sec.; Richardson, J.O.; L. L. Attwood, S.D.; Hall, Santer, Statham, Sargeant, &c. Letters of apology for absence were read from the Rev. Dr. Haycroft, M.O., and G. Chaplain of England, and the other officers not present. A resolution was passed, voting a sum of two guineas towards the fund in recognition of the services to Mark Masonry of the Rev. George Raymond Portal, Grand Master of England, on his retirement. The elections for the ensuing year were then proceeded with, when Bro. S. S. Partridge, 18^o, J.W., was unanimously elected W.M. Bros. Worthington and Dr. Clifton were then balloted for and unanimously elected, and Bro. Dr. Clifton, being present, was advanced. Bro. Stretton was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Bembridge Tyler. The lodge was then closed, and the usual refreshments proceeded with, followed by toasts and harmony.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PROVINCIAL.

IPSWICH.—*Prudence Encampment, No. 75.*—This encampment met at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, for the purpose of installing the E.C.-elect, Sir Kt.

Emra Holmes, 2nd G. Capt. of the Lines of England, Post Prov. G. Almoner of Northumberland, Prov. G. Reg. of Suffolk and Cambridge. The impressive ceremonial was conducted by Sir Kt. John Pitcher, P.E.C., Past Prov. G. Capt. Suffolk and Cambridge, assisted by Sir Kt. Dr. Mills. The E.C. then installed the following Sir Knights as his officers for the ensuing year: J. Franks, Prelate; G. S. Golding, 1st Capt.; Dr. Beaumont, R.V., 2nd Capt.; G. S. Findley, P.E.C., Reg.; J. Pitcher, P.E.C., Treas.; P. Cornell, Almoner; Capt. Terry, 60th Rifles, Expert; S. B. King, 1st Standard-bearer; A. J. Barber, 2nd Standard-bearer; Capt. Hales, 27th Inniskillings, 1st Herald; Capt. Ormsby, 2nd Herald; A. J. Barber, P.G.O., Org.; and George Spalding, Equerry. A loyal address, sent down for that purpose by the Grand Chancellor of the Order, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C., LL.D., was signed by the companions present, congratulating her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the recovery of his Royal Highness from his late dangerous illness. The address, which will be magnificently illuminated on vellum, and signed by the whole of the members of this distinguished Order, numbering some 4,000 in England and Wales, will be presented at an early date. Letters were received from Sir Kts. Capt. Philips, P.G.C. Suffolk and Cambridge; Vigne, P.P.G.C. Dorsetshire; J. M. P. Montagu, D.P.G.C. Dorsetshire; Sir Patrick Colquhoun, G. Chancellor; Rev. R. N. Sanderson, D.P.G.C. Suffolk and Cambridge; &c., expressing great regret at their inability to attend on the occasion. The E.C. was instructed to make the necessary inquiries as to working the Order of Malta, which the encampment, under its charter, is empowered to give, and to report at the next meeting as to the expense attending the same. At the banquet which succeeded the usual loyal toasts were given, that of "The Prince of Wales" being received with especial fervour. In proposing "The P.G.C., Sir Kt. Philips," the E.C. dwelt upon his many knightly qualities and deserved popularity in the province. The toast was responded to with great cordiality by the Sir Knights present.

FOREIGN.

GIBRALTAR.—*Calpe Encampment, No. 60.*—One of the most successful meetings of this encampment took place on Thursday, the 11th ult., at the Masonic Hall, Gibraltar. The summonses notified that the business of the evening would be the installation of no less than four candidates. Punctually at the time appointed Comp. Hardy and Lonsdale (74th Highlanders), the Chevalier Marinucia (Italian Consul), and Hepper were in attendance, and having undergone the necessary preparation, were admitted into the encampment, and duly installed as Knights Templar. The worthy E.C., Sir Kt. Balfour Cockburn, presided, being most ably supported by Sir Kts. Carver as Prelate; Lyon Campbell as 1st Capt.; Andrews as 2nd Capt.; Richardson as Expert; and Haynes as Capt. of the Lines. After the ceremony of installation, the E.C. notified that his next duty was to proceed with the presentation of P.E.C.'s jewels to Sir Kts. Alton and Dantez. These jewels had been unanimously voted to them, and they had but recently arrived out from England. These distinguished knights having been placed before the E.C., marshalled by Sir Kt. Ellison, the senior knight of the encampment, and P.E.C. Sir Kt. Spry, a well-known member of the Plymouth Encampment, Sir Kt. Balfour Cockburn observed that it would be out of place and unbecoming on his part to say anything in eulogy of two knights whose good Masonic deeds and chivalrous conduct had for many years contributed so materially towards the welfare and prosperity of the Calpe Encampment. He trusted that the jewels which he had now the honour of placing on their breasts would be pleasing mementoes of this auspicious and gratifying ceremony for many, many years to come, and that they would be cherished and preserved by their children and children's children as tangible proofs of the honour and estimation in which their ancestors had been held.—Sir Kt. Alton returned thanks in that felicitous manner so peculiarly his own, and Sir Kt. Dantez also responded in suitable terms. So crowded a meeting as this had never been known, every member of the encampment being present.—Before closing, the E.C. expressed his regret at the changes which were about to take place in the garrison, and which would necessarily lead to the withdrawal from the encampment of very many knights. More especially he alluded to the officers of the 74th Highlanders, to whom the encampment was much indebted for their zealous and warm support, and he desired that an expression of sympathy and earnest wish for the future welfare and prosperity of these gallant knights should be recorded in the minute book, coupling the same with the name of Sir Kt. Capt. Lyon Campbell.—This was carried by acclamation, and Sir Kt. Lyon Campbell rose and begged, on behalf of himself and his brother officers, to thank the E.C. and Sir Knights for the kindly expression of their sentiments.

INSTRUCTION.

METROPOLITAN.

Eastern Star Lodge, No. 95.—A gathering of nearly sixty brethren took place at the above lodge, held at the Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, on Monday, the 5th instant, to witness the working of the fifteen sections by brethren of the Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, under the able guidance of Bro. James Brett, P.M., P.Z., P.A.G.P. So large a concourse seldom assembles at a Lodge of Instruction, and proves the high esteem in which the eminent brother who presided is held. Taken as a whole, each one of the brethren did his duty with marked efficiency. A vote of thanks and honorary membership to Bro. Brett and the brethren who assisted him was carried with great applause, and a most delightful evening's proceedings terminated. The following brethren worked the sections: Bros. A. W. Stead, Robbins, J. Shaw, C. Nash, W. W. Smith, Annett, Stacey, G. Lemann, Mander, Hogard, and Ashby.

The following reports are crowded out: Craft Lodges 107, 279, 331, 448, 995, 1040, 1051, and 1085; and the Edinburgh Red Cross Conclave, No. 4.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending Friday, February 23, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of lodges and chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Lodge 715, Panmure, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
" 1297, West Kent, Forest Hill Hotel, Lewisham.
" 1329, Sphinx, Stirling Castle Tavern, Church-st., Camberwell.
" 1364, Earl of Zetland, St. Thomas's Hall, Hackney.

MONDAY, FEB. 19.

Lodge 1, Grand Masters, Freemasons' Hall.
" 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.
" 21, Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
" 58, Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
" 185, Tranquillity, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
" 720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
" 862, Whittington, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 901, City of London, Guildhall Coffee House.
" 907, Royal Albert, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1159, Marquis of Dalhousie, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1201, Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall.
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30, Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James' Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.
Lodge 30, United Mariners, George III., Aldermanbury.
" 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
" 95, Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
" 162, Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall.
" 165, Honour and Generosity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
" 194, St Paul's, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
" 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-street, Soho.
Chap. 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.
" 19, Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
Ben Jonson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Jonson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.

Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

General Committee of Grand Lodge, and Lodge of Benevolence, at 6 precisely.
 Lodge 140, St George's, Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.
 ,, 174, Sincerity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.
 ,, 190, Oak, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall, Woolwich.
 ,, 969, Maybury, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 1044, New Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Tav., New Wandsworth.
 ,, 1150, Buckingham and Chandos, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars.
 ,, 1395, Clapton, White Hart Hotel, Clapton.
 Chap. 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7 1/2.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maimore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

Lodge 34, Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 60, Peace and Harmony, London Tav., Bishopsgate-street.
 ,, 65, Prosperity, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street.
 ,, 66, Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 99, Shakespeare, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 ,, 858, South Middlesex, Beaufort House, Fulham.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, Companion James Brett, Preceptor. Festival (see advertisement).
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Pamure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill Greenwich, at 8.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Lodge 197, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.
 ,, 569, Fitzroy, Head Quarters Hon. Artillery Company, Finsbury.
 ,, 861, Finsbury, Jolly Anglers, Bath-st., St. Luke's.
 Chap. 749, Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hill, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hill, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. H. Muggerridge, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, P.M. 193, W.M. 1298, Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

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buildings, Liverpool; Meadow-street, Bombay.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.
APRIL ELECTION, 1872.

YOUR votes and interest are earnestly solicited
on behalf of

FREDERICK CHARLES GATES,
AGED 7½ YEARS,

Son of the late Bro. JAMES HAYDEN GATES, of Clapham,
Surrey, Builder, who died in June, 1871, after a long and
painful illness, leaving a Widow and seven children totally
unprovided for, his severe sufferings from hereditary disease
having, during the previous two years, incapacitated him
from attending to his business pursuits. Bro. Gates was
initiated in the Panmure Lodge, 720, served the offices and
passed the chair of that lodge, and was also Past H. of the
Chapter attached thereto. Whilst in a position to do so,
he faithfully discharged his Masonic duties, and supported
the Charitable Institutions by every means in his power.

The case is strongly recommended by the following brethren:

The Rev. WENTWORTH A. BOWYER, Rector of Clapham,
P.G.C.; The Rectory, Clapham Common, S.W.
CONRAD C. DUMAS (G.), P.A.G.C., Prov. G.S.W. Surrey,
P.M. 46 and 410, P.Z. 167 and 410; Clapham
Common, S.W.

Sir CHARLES FORBES, Bart., Broom Wood, Clapham.
J. C. PARKINSON (V.P.), P.M. 181, P.Z. 259, J.G.W. Mk.,
&c.; The Manor House, Collier's Wood, Merton, Surrey.
GEORGE MYERS (V.P.), P.M. 108, &c., &c.; Belvedere-
road, Lambeth, S.E.

J. NEAL YORK, P.M. 88, 1088, P.Z., &c., P.P.G.W.
Cambridgeshire; Newmarket.

GEORGE KENNING (V.P.), P.M. 192, J.W. 1293, P.G.D.
Middlesex; Upper Sydenham, S.E.

R. S. WARRINGTON (G.), P.G.S., P.M. 197, P.Z. 8, J.
145; 23, Garrick-street, London, W.C.

JOHN WALKER (G.), P.M., P.Z. 57, P.P.G. Supt. of Wks.
N. and E. Yorkshire, P.M. (Mark) 12, P.G.O., &c.;
56, Lister-street, Hull.

SIGISMUND ROSENTHAL (G.), P.M. 435, &c.; Red Lion
Square, W.C.

C. E. AMOS (G.), P.M. 410, P.P.G.W. Surrey; Cedar's-
road, Clapham, S.W.

W. B. HEATH (L.), P.M. 198, 504, P.P.G.S.W. Herts.;
54, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

*H. C. LEVANDER (G.), P.M. 507, 632, and 928, P.Z. 720,
M.E.Z. 76, P.P.G.S.D. Wilts.; 376, Wandsworth-
road, S.W. (Steward at the ensuing Festival of the
Institution.)

*JOHN READ (G.), 1316, P.M. 720, P.Z. 720; India Office,
Westminster.

*EDWARD MOODY, W.M. 1287; 22, Somerleyton-road,
Brixton, S.W. (Steward at the ensuing Festival of
the Institution.)

EDWARD WORTHINGTON, P.M. 507, P.Z. 720; Lough-
borough Park, S.W.

W. S. HALE, 534; Alexandra Hotel, Clapham Common.
EUGENE CRONIN (L.), A.D., Treas. 1216; Old Manor
House, Clapham, S.W.

*JOHN THOMAS (G.), P.M. & P.Z. 507 & 720, P.G.D.C.,
G.C., &c., 20, Denmark-street, Camberwell, S.E.

*JAS. STEVENS (G.), P.M. 25, 720, 1216, P.M. Mark 104,
W.M. Mark 139, P.G.O., &c.; Clapham Common.

Proxies will be thankfully received by the brethren
marked thus *, and by the Widow, 4, Phoenix-terrace,
Wirtemberg-street, Clapham, S.W.

(V.P.) Vice Presidents of the Institution. (G.) Life Governor.
(L.) Life Subscriber.

Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged
Freemasons or their Widows.

ELECTION, MAY, 1872.

THE favour of your Votes and Interest is
earnestly solicited on behalf of

WILLIAM ALLISON,
AGED 62 YEARS.

He has been a Mason 27 years, having been initiated into
the Barton Lodge, No. 733, in Hamilton, Canada West,
in 1844; Exalted in the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 733, in
1845; Joined the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13, in
1848. Became a Knight Templar in 1856. He suffered
a considerable time from disease of the throat, rendering
it necessary for him, thirteen years ago, to undergo an
operation; the result of which and old age unfits him to
contribute anything towards his own support. He is
entirely dependent on the small sum he receives from three
Lodges and one Chapter as their Tyler. He was formerly
in good circumstances, having been a Foreman in a
Boot and Shoemakers' Warehouse, in Canada.

The case is strongly recommended by

Bro. the Right Worshipful FREDERICK PATTISON, P.G.
Warden; 57½ Old Broad-street, E.C.

† G. BOLTON, P.M., 169, 147, 1155, P.Z. 169;
Russell-street, Rotherhithe.

† C. COUPLAND, P.M. 913, A.S. No. 13 Chapter;
Burrage-road, Plumstead, S.E.

† SAMUEL MAY, P.M., P.G.S., 23, 101, 780, 87,
1185, Grand Stewards' Lodge, V.P.

† EDWARD ARNOULIN, P.S.W., No. 12, 172; St.
John's-street, Clerkenwell.

† C. W. ASHDOWN, S.W. 1076; Lime Villa, Gur-
ney-road, Stratford, E.

† F. T. P. BIRTS, 13, P.M. 829; Powis-street,
Woolwich.

† G. B. DAVIS, W.M. 13; Wellington-street, Wool-
wich.

† J. DELLAGANE, P.J.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-
street.

† C. A. ELLIS, P.M. and W.M., No. 913; 19,
Vicarage Park, Plumstead.

† JOHN GRAYDON, P.M. 13 and 913, P.Z. and M.E.Z.
13 Chapter, P.P.S.G.D. Kent; Royal Arsenal,
Woolwich.

† W. J. GRAHAM, W.M. 700; Albion-terrace,
Charlton.

† J. HENDERSON, P.M. 13, 829, 913, 1107, P.Z. 13;
33, Eleanor-road, Woolwich.

† MCKIERNAN, 192, 1288; 62, St. John's-square,
Clerkenwell.

† KNIGHT, W.M. 1107, J.W. 913, P.G.S. Kent.

† GEORGE KENNING (V.P.), P.M. 192, J.W. 1293,
P.G.D. Middlesex; Upper Sydenham, S.E.

† S. H. PAIN, S.W. 913, 1107; Artillery-place,
Woolwich.

† PICKING, P.M. 13, and 1227, 1076; 28, Victoria-
grove, South Hornsey.

† J. ROWLAND, P.M. 700.

† C. J. SUTTON, P.M. 55 and 1107, P.P.G.A.D.C.
Kent; 268, City-road.

† EDWARD WEST, W.M. 1327, P.M. 1076, S.G.D.,
Herts.; North Woolwich.

Gentlemen against whose name † appears will be thank-
ful to receive proxies on behalf of William Allison,
44, Wilham Street, Woolwich

Boys and Girls' Proxies will be gladly received for the
purpose of exchange at Bro W. Francis', No. 8, Red
Lion-square, London; Bro. Ed. West, North Woolwich;
and Bro. Kenning, Upper Sydenham, London.

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THE MYSTIC MASONS OF THE EAST.
 (From the Royal Cornwall Gazette.)

“The heathen world, confined to the exclusive pursuit of operative architecture, excelled greatly in every branch of that noble science; for, though the Israelites had improved every opportunity of cultivating a taste for the liberal sciences, they were far exceeded by the inhabitants of Tyre in these pursuits. Thus the epithet *Sidonian* became proverbial for every elegant and scientific attainment. The city of Tyre and the temple of Dagon, built by the Phœnicians at Gaza, were esteemed master-pieces of art, and rendered the name of the architects deservedly celebrated throughout the world. This temple was so artfully constructed that the whole weight of the edifice was supported by two slender pillars only, and exhibited the taste as well as the judgement of Sanconiatho, whose fame is transmitted to posterity, though the building gave way under the giant grasp of Sampson the Nazarite.”—*Dr. Oliver's "Antiquities of Freemasonry."*

Yes! But who taught the Phœnicians how to build? In attempting to gain any knowledge on this point, we travel eastward, and still eastward; finding, as we grope our way in the darkness, that, whatever the spiritual light which comes to masonry through the tent-dwelling Israelites, evidences of most wonderful operative skill are found among the people we call “Heathen.” One of the uninitiated myself, I have thought, for a long time, that without departing one jot from the cultivation of religious and moral and beneficent schemes, Freemasons might take an intelligent interest in many pursuits which would tend to make the the duties and pleasures of the Lodge still more agreeable. That an attentive Mason should view, or read of, the magnificent modern structures which his predecessors unquestionably built, without emotion, I cannot conceive. A love of architecture paves the way not only to a due appreciation of the form, the adornments, and the symbolic decorations of his Lodge, but incites the wish that the place in which he assembles should, outwardly, arrest the gaze and admiration of “profane,” as well as, inwardly, satisfy his own taste. To the enquiring Mason (at least, so it seems to me) the monuments of antiquity, whether in his own country, or in the eastern or western hemispheres, should have a thousand attractions. For him the discoveries of a Wilkinson or a Layard, in one direction, or of a Stepha or a Taylor in the other, ought to possess a twofold charm. Symbolism or hieroglyphics, the explorations in Palestine, ceremonial, numismatics, even heraldry, ought to yield him hours of pleasant reading, and additions to his store of knowledge; and in books of travel he will constantly find new objects repleat

with information and allusions which are of special value to him. Who can read of the stupendous ruins of the East and the West—of the palaces of Cambodia and Palenque—erected by nations of builders whose very names are unknown, but who must have had their Hiram and Hardoim, their expert master masons, stone-squarers, hewers, and builders, without an ardent desire to learn something definite of the extinct and nameless, but talented, people.

These thoughts arise after a perusal of a volume, not long since published, “*The English Governess at the Siamese Court.*” Mrs. Anna Harriette Leonowens spent six years of her life in the royal palace of the capital of Siam, and was employed in useful and successful effort to impart a knowledge of English to the numerous wives and children of the monarch who is not long dead. With all her trials, hairbreadth escapes, and insight into court life at Bangkok, we have nothing to do now. But the concluding pages of her volume, descriptive of the ruins of Cambodia, in its day one of the most powerful of the eastern empires—have filled my mind with awe and wonder. In the hope that others may share these feelings, I have transcribed some portions of her account. As I said before, it occurs forcibly to me that if one class of readers more than another should be specially interested in what follows, it ought to be the “brethren of the mystic tie.”

Two days' journey from Bangkok towards Kabin, through tortuous mountain track and tangled jungle, past the remains of a magnificent palace at Phanomok, brought the adventurous Mrs. Leonowens to an ancient roadway, elevated 10 or 12 feet above the swampy lowlands, “now diving into the depths of the forest,” now in apparently “eccentric sweep,” not “a vestige of any other rain near it; and the long lines it here and there shows, ghostly white in the moonlight, seems like spectral strands of sand.” This isolated ridge was once the great highway of ancient Cambodia, and, pursuing it for many miles, the travellers came to the work of the unknown bridge builders.

“Taphan Hin (the stone bridge), and the finer and more artistic Taphan Thevada (the angel's bridge), are both imposing works. Arches—still resting firmly on their foundations, buttressed by fifty great pillars of stone—support a structure about five hundred feet long and eighty broad. The road-bed of these bridges is formed of immense blocks or beams of stone, laid one upon another, and so adjusted that their very weight serves to keep the arches firm.

“Having rested and supped, we again followed our guides over the foaming stream, and re-crossed the stone bridge on foot, marvelling at the work of a race of whose existence the western nations knew nothing—who have no name in history, yet who builded in a style surpassing in boldness of conception, grandeur of proportions, and delicacy of design, the best works of the modern world—stupendous, beautiful, enduring!

“The material is mostly freestone, but a flinty conglomerate appears wherever the work is exposed to the action of the water.

“Formerly a fine balustrade crowned the bridge on both sides, but it has been broken down. The ornamental parts of these massive structures seem to have been the only portions the invading vandals of the time could destroy.

“The remains of the balustrade show that it consisted of a series of long quarry stones, on the ridges of which caryatidian pillars, representing the seven-headed serpent, supported other slabs grooved along the rim to receive rain-convey-

stones with arabesque sculptures, affording a hint of ancient Cambodian art.

On the left bank we found the remains of a staircase leading down to the water, not far from a spot where a temple formerly stood.

“Next morning we crossed the Taphan Teph, or heavenly Bridge—like the Taphan Hin and the Taphan Thevada—a work of almost superhuman magnitude and solidity.”

Crossing the Paleng River by another of these bridges—one wonders if the Cambodians had their Masonic bridge builders, as we had in the Middle Ages—Mrs. Leonowens came to the town of Seimrap, and then started for the ruins of Nagh-Kon or Ongkooor, supposed to have been the royal city of the ancient kingdom of Cambodia; which are thus referred to:—

“In the heart of this lonely region, in a district still bearing the name of Ongkooor, and quite apart from the ruined temples which abound hard by, we found architectural remains of such exceeding grandeur, with ruins of temples and palaces which must have been raised at so vast a cost of labour and treasure, that we were overwhelmed with astonishment and admiration.

“What manner of people were these?
 “Whence came their civilization and their culture?”

“And why and whither did they disappear from among the nations of the earth?”

“The site of the city is in itself unique. Chosen originally for the strength of its position, it yet presents none of the features which should mark the metropolis of a powerful people. It seems to stand aloof from the world, exempt from its passions and aspirations, and shunning even its thrift. Confronting us with its towering portal, overlaid with colossal hieroglyphics, the majestic ruin of the Watt stands like a petrified dream of some Michael Angelo of the giants—more impressive in its loneliness, more elegant and animated in its grace, than aught that Greece and Rome have left us, and addressing us with a significance all the sadder and more solemn for the desolation and barbarism which surround it.

“Vainly may we seek for any chronicle of the long line of monarchs who must have swayed the sceptre of the once powerful empire of Maka Naghkon. Only a vague tradition has come down, of a celestial prince, to whom the fame of founding the great temple is supposed to belong; and of an Egyptian king, who for his sacrilege, was changed into a leper. An interesting statue representing the latter, still stands in one of the corridors—somewhat mutilated, but sufficiently well preserved to display a marked contrast to the physical type of the present race of Cambodians. These magnificent edifices seemed to have been designed for places of worship rather than of royal habitations, for nearly all are Buddhist temples.”

The temple of Ongkooor is spoken of by our authoress as the most beautiful and best preserved of these glorious remains:—

“At each angle of the temple are two enormous lions, hewn, pedestal and all, from a single block. A flight of stone steps leads up to the first platform of terraces. To reach the main entrance from the north staircase we traverse a noble causeway, which midway crosses a deep and wide moat that seems to surround the building.

“The main entrance is by a long gallery, having a superb central tower, with two others of less height on each side. The portico of each of the three principal towers is formed by four projecting columns, with a spacious staircase between. At either extremity are similar porticos, and beyond these is a very lofty door, or gateway, covered with gigantic hieroglyphs, where gods and warriors hang as if self-supported between earth and sky. Then comes groves of columns that in girth and height might rival the noblest oaks. Every pillar and every part of the wall is so crowded with sculptures that the whole temple seems hung with petrified tapestry.”

The different compartments are covered with sculpture, as the English governess remarks elsewhere—“myrtle symbols, to be deciphered only

by the initiated. Ah! could I but have read them as in a book, construing all their allegorical significance, how near might I not have come to the distracting secret of this people! But our main business is with the handiwork of the wonderful builders, to whom, working in the earliest ages of the world, according to scripture chronology, the secrets of architecture, mechanics, &c., must have been mastered:—

"The entire structure is roofed with tiers of hewn stone, which is also sculptured; and remains of a ceiling may still be traced. The symmetrical wings terminate in three spacious pavilions, and this imposing colonnade, which is conspicuous from a great distance, and forms an appropriate vestibule to so grand a temple.

"Traversing the building, we cross another and finer causeway, formed of great blocks of stone carefully joined, and bordered with a handsome balustrade, partly in ruins, very massive, and covered with sculptures.

On either side are six great platforms, with flights of steps; and on each we find remains of the seven headed serpent,—in some parts mutilated, but on the whole sufficiently preserved to show distinctly the several heads, some erect as if guarding the entrance, others drawn back in a threatening attitude. A smaller specimen is nearly perfect and very beautiful.

"We passed into an adytum, warded by gigantic effigies, whose mystic forms we could hardly trace; above us that ponderous roof, tier on tier of solid stone, upheld by enormous columns, and incrustated with strange carving. Everywhere we found fresh objects of wonder.

"At the foot of the terrace are artificial lakes, and the terrace opens into a grand court, crowded with a forest of magnificent columns with capitals, each hewn from a single block of stone. The basement, like every other part of the building, is ornamented in varied and animated styles; and every slab of the vast pile is covered with exquisite carvings representing the lotos, the lily, and the rose, with arabesques wrought with the chisel with astonishing taste and skill.

"As the four cardinal points of the horizon naturally form a cross, called *phram*, so we invariably find the cross in the plan of these religious monuments of ancient Cambodia, and even in the corridors, intersecting each other at right angles. These corridors are roofed with great blocks of stone, projecting over each other, so as to form an arch, and, though laid without cement, so accurately adjusted as to leave scarcely a trace of the joinings. The galleries of the temple also form a rectangle. The ceilings are vaulted, and the roofs supported by double rows of columns cut from a single block.

"On the south side we found representations of an ancient military procession. The natives interpret these as three connected allegories, symbolizing heaven, earth, and hell: but it is more probable that they record the history of the methods by which the savage tribes were reclaimed by the colonizing foreigners.

"This mighty pile—the wondrous Nakhkon Watt—is nearly three miles in circumference; the walls are from seventy to eighty feet high, and twenty feet thick.

"We wandered in astonishment, and almost with awe, through labyrinths of court, cloisters, and chambers, encountering at every turn some new marvel, unheard of, unbeamed of, until then. Even the walls of the outer court were sculptured with holy histories of wars and conquests, in forms that seem to live and fight again. Prodigious in size and number are the blocks of stone piled in those walls and towers. We counted five thousand and three hundred solid columns. What a mighty host of builders there must have been! And what could have been their engines and their means of transport, seeing that the mountains from which the stones were quarried were nearly two day's journey from the temple?

"All the mouldings, sculptures, and bas-reliefs seem to have been executed after the walls and pillars were in their places; and everywhere the stones are fitted together in a manner so perfect that the joinings are not easy to find. There is neither mortar nor mark of the chisel; the

surfaces are as smooth as polished marble.

"Next morning our elephants bore us back to Siemrap through an avenue of colonnades similar to that by which we had come; and as we advanced we could still descry other gates and pillars far in the distance, marking the line of some ancient avenue to this amazing temple."

And here we must leave this most interesting subject. M. Mouhot and Dr. Bastian have witnessed the same wonderful ruins. We must wait until a second Belzoni, who was made a Freemason late in life, and expressed his heartfelt regret that he was not earlier initiated, thoroughly explores these stupendous and mystic remains. Who shall say that there is not deposited in some cavity, carefully prepared by the skilled stone-cutters, a roll, a papyrus, a parchment, cylinder—something which will throw a light on the nation—perhaps on the guilds, societies, fraternities, Freemasons, of the Year of the World 200—who planned and built in massive masonry temples and palaces well nigh indestructible?

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO BRO. SAMUEL WATKINS, TREAS. AND P.M. 212 AND 1076.

On the 7th instant, at the Victoria Tavern, Barking-road, E., a testimonial was presented to its proprietor, Bro. Samuel Watkins, subscribed for by a number of members of the above lodges, which consisted of an illuminated testimonial on vellum, and also a valuable diamond ring. The occasion was celebrated by a dinner, at which between 20 and 30 sat down.

The Chairman of the Testimonial Committee, Bro. David Swabe, P.M. 212, and Past President of Euphrates Benevolent Fund, who had shown such great interest in the matter from its very formation, presided on this occasion.

After having proposed the usual loyal toasts, he alluded in eulogistic terms to the various merits of Bro. Watkins, not only in his above-mentioned qualities, but also as the President of the Benevolent Fund attached to the Euphrates Lodge, which position he has held for several years. He said that Bro. Watkins was, when occasion required, always ready to give his valuable services in promoting the welfare of all those who have ever asked for his assistance; that he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to any one in distress who might claim his assistance and that he was one who might be looked up to for the high estimation in which he had ever been held in the craft in particular, and by all those who knew him in general.

The various parts of the Chairman's speech met with rounds of applause, proving the hearty concurrence in the Chairman's remarks.

Bro. Watkins, in very feeling terms, duly acknowledged the kindness of the brethren in the unexpected mark of their appreciation of his past services, and expressed himself highly gratified with so valuable a present. He assured the brethren that, as long as he lived, he would cherish it with lively remembrances of that evening, and that his endeavours would always be to make himself useful to every one in general and the craft in particular. He hoped, if it should please T.G.A.O.T.U. to take him away from this world, the testimonial would be handed down as a heirloom to his children, bright and untarnished as he had received it that day.

Bro. Steam, P.M. 212, proposed the health of the Chairman, and in dwelling on the merits of Bro. Swabe, as a man and a Mason, thanked him for his indefatigable exertions in guiding and presiding at all the meetings of the Testimonial Committee, prior to the presentation of. He at the same time stated that Bro. Swabe had always been a most zealous member of the Euphrates Lodge, and that when Bro. Swabe was President of the Euphrates Benevolent Fund, he had done

all in his power to make it prosperous and successful.

The toast of the W.M. of the Euphrates, Bro. William Field, coupled with that of the I.P.M., Bro. J. P. Frank, was then given and appropriately responded to.

In conclusion, the toast of Mrs. Watkins, the hostess, was given, who had so ably catered for the requirements of the dinner, and had superintended the culinary department. The toast was most heartily received and responded to with three times three.

The entertainment of the evening was enlivened by various capital songs.

Original Correspondence.

FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am always obliged when any brother directs my attention to matters which he conceives require explanation, and am ever anxious to correct errors that may creep into any of my articles on the above or kindred subjects. I have therefore referred to and carefully perused my article on "the Israelitish Origin of the Anglo Saxon Race" as published in the *Freemason* of January 27th, and fail to discover any error at the parts indicated by "J. B. 731;" nor do I clearly learn from his letter of what he complains, unless it be that it is stated "the descendants of the ten tribes were living in Armenia and other parts of Asia Minor."

J. B. seems to think that only *nine* tribes were carried off by the Assyrians, and if he looks upon all Ephraim and Manasseh as one tribe, namely, that of Joseph, he may have some warrant for his belief, but if he will refer to 14 chap. Joshua, v. 4, he will find that:—

"The children of Joseph were *two* tribes, Ephraim and Manasseh—therefore, they gave no part unto the Levites in the land, save cities to dwell in."

Again in chap. 17, we read, "the children of Joseph spake unto Joshua, saying: Why hast thou given me but one lot and one portion to inherit, seeing I am a great people," &c.

"And Joshua spake unto the house of Joseph, even to Ephraim, and to Manasseh, saying, thou art a great people and hast great power, thou shalt not have but one lot only."

Joshua then gave the children of Joseph an additional lot, consisting of a mountain and woodland, and he told them to drive out the Canaanites.

In the 16th and 17th chap. of Joshua, there is a precise account of the manner in which the land allotted to the "children of Joseph" was divided between the "tribes" of Ephraim and Manasseh.

J. B. will find that these two families are, from the time of Moses, nearly always spoken of as distinct and separate tribes, and that the house of Levi had no inheritance as "the Lord was their inheritance." We are therefore perfectly justified in saying that *ten* tribes were carried away by the Assyrians.

It is not the first time that the error of assigning to the kingdom of Israel only *nine* tribes has arisen: and in defiance of historical truth and the scripture narrative, some people still persist in attaching *three* tribes, namely, Judah, Benjamin, and Levi, to the kingdom of Judah. I hope I have conclusively shewn, in the article referred to by J. B., that at first the house of David, under Rehoboam, at the time of the rebellion, was left entirely alone, but that in conformity with God's promise, one tribe (Benjamin) was given back to David. As regards the Levites, they were scattered throughout the whole of the twelve tribes, and their duty was to minister to the people, even of the revolted tribes, and they no doubt would have continued to do so, if they had not been driven out by Jeroboam. The Levites, in company with many of the Israelites who remained true to their religious duties, resorted to Jerusalem when Jeroboam set up his golden calves in Bethel and Dan, but that is no reason why they should be counted as a tribe.

I hope Bro. J. B. will be satisfied that *ten* tribes were carried off by the Assyrians, and not *nine* only, and now ask where J. B. learns that "when Benjamin, in obedience to the warning of Christ, finally separated from Judah, they followed after the ten tribes at the final dispersion of the Jews, Judah and Levi." I am quite open to believe that, by the preaching of Christ and the apostles, the children of the tribe of Benjamin were in great measure, converted to being believers in his great mission, but I have no evidence that they joined the ten tribes in their exile. If Bro. J. B. can give any information on this point, it will be very acceptable.

Permit me to take the opportunity of replying to some other critics, who take exception to an observation in my letter, published Jan. 20th, in which I say that I can never understand where geographers get their information whereby they are enabled to trace with such apparent precision the boundaries of the several tribes of Israel. I am told I shall find this precise information in the book of Joshua, but on referring to this book I find little more than a recital of a number of names of places, which doubtless existed in the time of Moses and Joshua, but of whose precise locality we now can know next to nothing. We can, with tolerable accuracy determine the "whereabouts" of of the different tribes in reference to each other, but I contend that we have no data whereby to define boundaries with the accuracy usually claimed by geographers. It was this feeling which induced me to question the accuracy if the maps which place Bethel in Benjamin, even in defiance of the scripture narrative, which states facts totally irreconcilable with such an assumption.

It now only remains for me to correct a typographical error, which occurred in my article of Jan. 27th. The work "Historical Dissertations of the prophetic Scriptures" is ascribed to Mr. Matthew Huberston's; it should have been "Hubershon's."

I am, yours fraternally,
W. E. N. No. 766.

MASONIC BALLS.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

Dear Sir and Brother,—I conclude the P.G.M. of Somerset must have based his refusal upon the ground of the Ball being intended as a Craft assembly, and that he, consequently, had the right to prescribe in what costumes the company should attend. This inference, I think, must be correct, as his Lordship is not at the head of the High Degrees, and is very unlikely to usurp authority with which he is not duly invested.

It does not appear to me that any permission is required for wearing the decoration of the High Degrees, or of the Temple, any where or at any time, where they are not objected to; but seems to rest only with the discretion and good taste of the possessors.

Yours fraternally,
LUPUS.

HUMBER LODGE, (No. 57.)

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

Dear Sir and Brother,—At page 106 of last Saturday's *Freemason*, I was pleased to read a notice of the Humber Lodge, (57), of which I have the honour of being a member.

Permit me to point out an error in the concluding sentence.—You say the Building has few inferiors. I feel sure the writer intended to convey the direct opposite to that.

Also in the list of officers, W. Banks *Stay* should have been W. Banks *Hay*.

With great respect, I remain

Yours fraternally,
J. PRATT.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast, tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—*Civil Service Gazette* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epp's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

GRAND MASONIC BALL AT WHITEHAVEN.

Previous to last Friday, ten years had elapsed since the occurrence of a Masonic Ball in Whitehaven, and it may readily be conjectured that on the announcement being issued three weeks ago, no little interest was manifested in the novelty, both among craftsmen and the uninitiated. The fact of there being two lodges in the town, each with strong and influential membership rolls, was of itself sufficient to guarantee the assembly a success, for the *empressment* of the brethren belonging to the Sun, Square, and Compass Lodge, No. 191, and Lewis Lodge, No. 872, in all matters masonic, is beyond rival in the province. The ball was under the distinguished patronage, among others, of Brother the Right Hon. the Earl of Beetive, *M.P.*, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master; Brother Colonel Whitewell, *M.P.*, Deputy Provincial Grand Master; Brother the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, Brother Lord Muncaster, and Bro. G. A. F. C. Bentinck, *M.P.*

The Town Hall was the appointed *locale* of the evening's enjoyment, and the visitors upon entering the *salon*, could not be oblivious to the fact that the committee of management had perfectly succeeded in transposing the dingy room into a magnificent terpsichorean palace. The staircase was carpeted and nicely ornamented; and the windows of the hall were draped with muslin curtains. The spacious floor was entirely covered with holland for the occasion, and the usual dirty walls had been coloured anew, at the expense of the committee. At one end of the hall blazed in jets the star of the five points, and, facing this, above the orchestra, was the conventional level of [the craft, also in gas. All around the hall, paintings, engravings, and flags were suspended, principally of a Masonic character, including the banner of the Provincial Grand Lodge, as also those of the Whitehaven Lodges, and a few handsome mirrors further tended, when the floor was covered with dancers, to heighten the splendour of the scene. Prominent amongst the paintings were portraits of the Earl of Zetland, the Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of England, and of Colonel Lowther, *M.P.* There was also a portrait of Bro. Patrick Quinn the oldest Freemason in Cumberland, who years ago did good service to the craft, and lives respected and honoured by his brethren. Large views were exhibited of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, at Wood Green, near London, and of the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children at Battersea. A framed document, in illuminated writing, recorded that in 1866 the Sun, Square, and Compasses Lodge had subscribed a sufficient sum of money to the Royal Masonic Institution for the Sons of Indigent and Deceased Freemasons to secure four votes in perpetuity. A similar record stated that the Lewis Lodge had done precisely the same. It was interesting to notice a framed memoir, with portrait, of the Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, who, when Miss St. Leger, was installed a Mason, under circumstances well-known to the craft, and pretty generally familiar to the outside public. Hothouse plants, in ornamental vases, were also plentifully besprinkled here and there, and white and pink drapery was placed above the seats, which were unique and appropriate in their character, being composed principally of the new and superbly upholstered offices' chairs and ordinary seats belonging to the Lewis Lodge. In the hall was a refreshment buffet, loaded with everything, liquid and otherwise, calculated to restore exhausted nature after a long enjoyable waltz or gallop. It may be mentioned that, conspicuous above the entrance to the Town Hall, was the square and compasses, with the number of the old lodge, in gas jets.

The ladies who graced the ball-room by their presence looked most charming, and the dresses were elegant and fashionable. Many ladies were to be noticed emulating the brethren of the "mystic tie," in dress at least, a Royal Arch Mason's scarf here and there adorning the shoulders of not a few fair dancers; whilst one lady had, for a nonce, donned the sombre and funeral-looking baldric of a Knight Templar, minus, however, the sword. We likewise noticed one lady wearing the baldric of a Knight

of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine. From the foregoing list of company it will be readily seen that a great proportion of the gentlemen were connected with the craft, and these all appeared in Masonic clothing, thus adding much to the brilliancy of the evening's enjoyment. Royal Arch Masons predominated, by the way, and it is an interesting point to adduce that pretty nearly all so attired belong to either lodge 191 or 872. The next prevailing feature in the adornments of the brethren was that of the blue and silver of Craft Masonry, and then there were two or three in the undress of the chivalric degree (the Red Cross and Templar Knights). The garter blue and gold clothing of the Provincial Grand Officers was also very numerous represented. One brother wore a Lambskin apron, curiously emblazoned with Masonic emblems, upwards of eighty years old, and originally belonging to the Worshipful Master of one of the most ancient of the Scotch lodges, that of the St. John's Lodge, Banff. The jewellery and similar ornaments of the more advanced Masons formed a noticeable feature in the display, the coat breasts of two or three gentlemen being absolutely resplendent with valuable craft decorations and costly marks of honour.

All things considered, the ball was in every respect a magnificent affair; in fact, it is no exaggeration to assert that, in point of numbers, beauty of the ladies, and attractiveness of the general *entourage*, the re-union may justly be chronicled as the ball of the season in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Much credit, too, is reflected on the members of the two lodges who had the arrangements in charge, and it is devoutly to be hoped that their endeavours on this occasion may only form the precursor of an annual gathering.

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

POOR AND DISTRESSED MASONS'.

During six years in which I acted as Secretary of the Lodge of St. Oswald, (1124), I found the duties of Almoner more vexatious than any portion of the work of a Secretary, until I adopted a plan which we have found to work admirably. It is this; I prepared a book for entering all cases of relief, in which there was space reserved for the signature and number of lodge of all recipients of relief.

When a party, called claiming sympathy, I never "prove" him (and by so doing give him a hint) but at once asked him for his Grand Lodge and private lodge certificate. If he could not produce this, there was an end of the matter, but if he did, then I asked him to sign the book. In one or two cases the applicant has not been able to write; in others his signature has not corresponded with the name on the certificate. In one case a man told me he had been a master-mason fifteen years; yet his certificate was not more than ten years old. In nine cases out of ten, I am sorry to say, the applicants were either impostors, or periodical mendicants. The book acts as a register, and saves a world of trouble and lying.

ASKREW ROBERTS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Healing not Harmful.—No application has met with the same universal approbation for curing all external ailments as that which this unguent has received. Sores, deep ulcers, fætid discharges, burns, blistered surfaces, and many similar affections, are at once soothed, and set on the road to soundness, by Holloway's Ointment. With this Ointment and Pills the wealthy may save themselves much suffering, and the poor may help themselves to health, since these medicaments are reasonable in price, and can be purchased in every hamlet. They have effected cures of stiff joints, swelled legs, and lacerated limbs, and opened out the prospect of a happy future after hope of recovery had been given up.

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF
DERBYSHIRE.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO THE QUEEN.

On Monday, February 12th, 1872, pursuant to a summons which was duly forwarded to all members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, a Provincial Grand Lodge of Emergency was held in the Assembly Rooms, Derby, for the purpose of addressing the congratulations of the Freemasons of this province to Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales upon the convalescence of the Heir to the Throne of these realms.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened, in form, with solemn prayer, at half-past one o'clock, the V.W. Bro. H. C. Okeover, D.Prov.G.M., occupying the chair. The others officers were Bro. Gadsby, as D.Prov.G.M.; Bro. F. Campion, Pro. S.G.W.; Bro. R. Darwin, as Prov. J.G.W.; Bro. the Rev. A. A. Bagshawe, Prov.G. Chaplain, Bro. S. Taylor, Prov.G. Reg.; Bro. T. Cox, Pro.G. Treasurer; Bro. W. Naylor, Pro. G. Sec.; Bro. W. H. Marsden, Prov. G. Organist; Bro. J. Worsnop, Prov. G.P. There was a very large attendance of members from the remotest parts of the province.

The V.W. Bro. Okeover, proposed, and the W. Bro. Gadsby, seconded, the adoption by the Provincial Grand Lodge of the following loyal address to the Queen:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Antient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Derbyshire, in Provincial Grand Lodge assembled, humbly tender to your Majesty our sincere congratulations that the Great Architect of the Universe has been pleased in His infinite mercy to raise his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, P.G.M., from a bed of grievous sickness to his present satisfactory state of convalescence. We further sincerely trust that his Royal Highness will be speedily restored to perfect health, and that he may long be spared to his family, the nation, and the craft. In conclusion, we beg to assure your Majesty of our devoted and loyal attachment to your throne and person."

This was carried by acclamation.

Bro. the Rev. A. A. Bagshawe, Prov. Grand Chaplain, moved, and W. Bro. T. Cox, Prov. Grand Treasurer, seconded, a similar address of congratulation to Bro. H.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales. This was also carried by acclamation, and the two addresses were ordered to be engrossed upon velum and presented in the usual manner, through the M.W. Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon.

THE DISTRESSED MASONS OF CHICAGO.

It was announced from the chair that the Derbyshire Craft Lodges had contributed the sum of £74 2s. 6d. for the relief of poor and distressed Masons of Chicago. Their contribution had been sent to the Mayor of Chicago for distribution.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The grand stands raised by Messrs Willing and Co., the eminent contractors, along the route to be taken by the Royal Procession on Tuesday will not be the least interesting feature of the occasion. Built apparently to last for a century, they will be absolutely luxurious in their appointments. Refreshments of the finest quality will be supplied by Messrs. Trotman, the eminent contractors. Retiring rooms and lavatories will be provided. The stands will be adorned with flags, flowers, and banners by Messrs. Defries. They will be brilliantly illuminated by the same firm at night. Entrance will be arranged by which the crowd may be avoided, and altogether the thousands of occupants will have cause to congratulate themselves on the public spirit of this eminent firm, who have been especially fortunate in securing their stations only in those places where the whole procession will be seen.

THE BEST FIRST.—Turner's Tamarind Cough Emulsion for the Throat and Bronchia, 13d. and 2/9 per bot.—All wholesale houses in London and Liverpool, and any respectable Chemists.—[Advt.]

BALL OF THE SAINT JAMES'S UNION
LODGE, (No. 180.)

A Ball in connection with the above lodge took place on Friday evening last, the 16th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, when about 300 members and friends were present.

Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and continued until about 12 o'clock, when the whole company adjourned to the splendid banqueting room, and partook of a sumptuous supper, provided by Mr. Francatelli. Everything that could be desired was provided. The arrangements were well considered, each table having the name of the Steward shown upon the board, and placed in the centre, in order that every one might refer direct to the Steward through whom they were introduced.

The following are the brethren who kindly officiated as Stewards, and all honour is due to them for the kind and gentlemanly manner in which they conducted the proceedings:—

Bros. L. Herf, W.M., (President); G. Bubb, W.M., (Vice President); A. Cameron, P.M., Treas.; H. A. Stacey, Sec.; T. Allen, P.M.; J. T. Woodstock, P.M.; W. Smithott, S.W.; A. Gallico, J.W.; G. J. Cremer, S.D.; J. W. Gillard, J.D.; C. Jackson, P.M.; J. R. Stacey, P.M.; J. Miles, T. A. Layland, F. Miceli, G. Bolton, A. Annett, J. J. Kent, J. A. Bayley, A. F. Bacharah, and A. Vivante.

The usual toasts were given, That of "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," was received with acclamation.

Dancing was afterwards resumed, which was kept up in a very spirited style until an early hour of the morning.

Bro. Adams, with his usual attention to the selection of stirring music, gave general satisfaction to all.

The Ball has been given with the intention of increasing the Masonic Benevolent Fund of the lodge, and the whole of the net proceeds will be handed over to that useful institution.

The Stewards in arranging the hall, had this philanthropic notion solely at heart, and it is believed that a good sum will be handed over.

The ball has, we hear, been a great success, and it is flattering to the officers and stewards, under whose direction the arrangements were carried out, to find that they have been earnestly solicited to give another next year, many having expressed their intention of attending.

Obituary.

BRO. W. R. HAYDEN.

Our columns have already announced the death of Bro. William Robert Hayden, Master Mason of Lodge Caledonian, Edinburgh, (No. 392, S.C.) which took place at his residence in Montague Street, Edinburgh, on the 1st February, 1872. He was born at St. Asaph's, Wales, and at an early age was sent to Moffat for his education. His first occupation was that of a writer, in a solicitor's office in Moffat, he then accepted a position in a solicitor's firm in Glasgow, being ambitious he then came to Edinburgh, and got an appointment in the Bill Chamber of Her Majesty's Register House.

When the Lodge Caledonian, (No. 392), received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he was the first application for initiation, and after some time was elected by the brethren of the lodge to the office of Secretary, a position

to which he was re-elected for no less than eight successive years. Many with melancholy interest will read his untimely death.

MASONIC FUNERAL IN CALIFORNIA.

There has been considerable excitement in California of late in reference to the first Masonic funeral in that country, which occurred in 1849, an account of which has just been reprinted and circulated throughout America.

The ceremony was performed over the body of a brother, found drowned in the bay of San Francisco. The account of the ceremony states that on the body of the deceased was found a silver mark of a Mason, upon which was engraved the initials of his name.

A little further investigation revealed to the beholders the most singular exhibition of Masonic emblems that were ever drawn by the ingenuity of a man upon the human skin, and I believe there is nothing in the history or traditions of Freemasonry equal to it. Beautifully dotted on his left arm in red and blue ink, which time could not efface, appeared all the emblems of the entered apprentice. There were the Holy Bible, the square and compasses, the 24in. gauge, and the common gavel. There were also the Mosaic pavement, representation of the ground floor of King Solomon's temple, the indented vessel which surrounds it, and the blazing star in the centre. On the right arm, and artfully executed in the same indelible liquids, were the emblems pertaining to the Fellow Craft, viz.: the plumb, the square, and the level. There were also the five columns representing the five orders of architecture, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. In removing the garments from the body the trowel presented itself, with all the tools of operative Masonry, beside all the emblems peculiar to the degree of Master Mason. Conspicuous on his breast were the lights of Masonry. Over the heart was the pot of incense; on other parts of his body were the bee-hive, the book of constitutions, guarded by the Tyler's sword, the sword pointing to a naked heart, the all-seeing eye, the anchor and ark, the hour glass, the scythe, the forty-seventh problem of Euclid, the sun, moon, and stars, the coronet, the three steps, emblematic of youth, manhood, and age. Admirably executed was a weeping virgin, reclining upon a broken column, upon which lay the book of constitutions, in her hand she held the pot of incense, the emblem of a pure heart, and in her uplifted right hand a sprig of accacia, the emblem of the immortality of the soul. Immediately beneath her stood winged Time, with his scythe by his side, which cuts the brittle thread of life, and the hour-glass at his feet, ever reminding us that our lives are passing away. The withered and attenuated fingers of the destroyer were delicately placed amid the long and gracefully flowing ringlets of the disconsolate mourner.

Thus were the striking emblems of mortality and immortality beautifully blended in one pictorial representation. It was a spectacle such a Masons never saw before, and in all probability, such as the fraternity will never witness again. The brothers name was not known.

GRAND MARK LODGE.

On Wednesday evening a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of adopting addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, on the recovery of His Royal Highness from his late serious illness.

The Right Hon. Earl Percy, *M.P.*, Dep. G.M., and M.W.G.M. elect, presided, supported on his right by the Earl of Limerick, as Deputy Grand Master; Magnus Ohren, G.S. as S.G.W.; and James Stevens, P.G.J.O. as G.J.W.

Among the other brethren present were Bros. F. Binckes, G. Sec.; S. Rosenthal, G.D.C.; John Boyd, H. C. Levander, H. Massey, T. J. Sabine, Wilkins, (22), S. Lazarus, Richard Spencer, Thos. Williams, J. W. H. Piggott, T. Cubitt, Joshua Nunn, and Morton.

Grand Lodge having been duly opened, Bro. Binckes, by direction of the G.M. on the throne, read the notice convening the meeting.

Earl Percy then rose, and said:—Brethren, before I make any remarks about the business which calls us here to day, I must inform you of the cause of the absence of your Grand Master, who ought to have been present on this occasion, and to have presided over you. He has, as some of you I believe, are aware, lately suffered a serious bereavement in the loss, by death of one of his children, and he wrote to me to say that he really did not feel equal to presiding at this Grand Lodge under those circumstances. I need scarcely say I am certain you will all sympathise with our Grand Master, and will perfectly comprehend how his inability to come does not arise from any want of will on his part, but from events over which he can exercise no influence. Brethren, to proceed to my motion, I think it is hardly necessary for me to make any remark on the cause of our assembling together to night. From every Masonic body, as well, I believe, as from every other body of loyal subjects of Her Majesty, addresses are now going up to congratulate her and her royal son upon the mercy which Providence has vouchsafed to her. The whole country is moved with gratitude to Almighty God, and we feel a deep sympathy with the Queen in her joy, as we did with her in her sorrow. At the same time I cannot help thinking that if there is any thing which is necessary to enhance these feelings within us we should find it in the reflection upon what a loss the death of the Prince of Wales would have been to us, had it pleased the Almighty that his illness and should terminate fatally. We should then remember that we would have lost not only a Prince beloved by the nation, not only our future King, but also our brother Mason, and that Her Majesty would have lost in him what is most necessary to a widow, and still more necessary to one who has to discharge her high functions, her eldest son, her help, and her stay. I am sure that you will feel that Grand Mark Lodge, and our Order, ought not to be behindhand in congratulating Her Majesty upon this happy event, and the Prince of Wales upon his restoration to health, and assuring Her Majesty that the Masons of England are among the most loyal of her subjects, and that she may depend upon them to maintain her throne, and

to sympathise with her in all the different events of her life. Brethren, I need not add more words, I think, but I will read you the two addresses which are proposed for your approval.

“TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“May it please your Majesty, We, the Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown in Grand Lodge assembled by leave, humbly to approach your Majesty with every feeling of duty and devotion to Your Majesty's Royal Throne and person, and to be permitted to offer our sincere and cordial congratulations on the recovery of Your Majesty's Son, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his late dangerous illness.

“We feel most deeply that our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Great Disposer of Life and Death, that He has been pleased to restore His Royal Highness to health and strength, and we earnestly pray Almighty God that He will shower down His choicest blessings on Your Majesty and the Royal Family, and that Your Majesty may long be spared to reign over a loyal, a happy, and a prosperous people.”

“TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES.”

“We the Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, and the Colonies Dependencies of the British Crown, in Strand Lodge assembled, desire to express our warmest congratulations on the recovery of your Royal Highness from your late dangerous illness.

“We render our hearty thanks to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that it has pleased Him to restore your Royal Highness to health and strength, and We earnestly pray that your Royal Highness may long be spared to be a blessing to the Royal Family and to our nation.

The Earl of Limerick, Most Worshipful Grand Master, said, if it was a subject different from what it is, that we are met to consider, I should rise with considerable diffidence to second the motion that had been brought forward, because, expecting as we did that our Grand Master himself would have presided to day, and that you would have seconded the address which he would have moved. I till a few moments ago did not know that the duty of seconding the motion would have fallen on me: but in a matter like the present I am sure no words of mine are necessary, especially after what has fallen from your lordship, and I am also convinced that the smallness of the meeting this evening is not owing to any want of feeling in the subject, but from a conviction that it was so much a matter of course that the Masons should feel so deeply on this matter that nobody thought his attendance would be to signify how earnest where the emotions of his heart.

I most entirely agree with the sentiment contained in the addresses that you have read. I am quite certain that those sentiments have found an echo in the hearts of all Masons in common with the whole of the inhabitants of this kingdom. All have sympathised with Her Most Gracious Majesty in the deep grief and anxiety she must have felt. All now sympathise with her in her

joy. All also feel the great loss that His Royal Highness's death would have been to this country at large as heir apparent to the throne, and the Freemasons of England would have felt his loss, and mourned for him as a brother. I do not think that it will be necessary for me to say any thing more, and I will simply second the addresses which your lordship has proposed.

Bro. Lazarus suggested a verbal alteration in address, to the effect that it was at a special Grand Lodge the resolution was come to; but Bro. Binckes explained that this was not at all necessary, and was not adopted elsewhere.

Bro. Binckes informed Grand Lodge that letters of apology for non-attendance at this Grand Lodge had been received from Bros. Kelly, Prov. G.M. Leicester; Rev. John Huyshe, Prov. G.M. Devon; Lord Skelmersdale, the Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G.C.; the Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, G.C.; Perkins, J.C. Parkinson, G.S.W.; Rev. C. R. Davy, King, Gopel, Hardy, Griffiths, R. J. Spiers, and Hamilton

Bro T. J. Sabine said he hoped he would not be considered as acting irregularly, in suggesting that a practical proof of the sympathy of this Grand Lodge might be given in a sum of money being contributed by this Grand Lodge to one or another of the Masonic Charities, as a thank-offering. If he was in order, he should be most happy to move a resolution to that effect.

Earl Percy said, he did not think it was possible to take any other business than that for which the special Grand Lodge had been summoned, otherwise, he should have been most happy to entertain such an excellent suggestion as that moved by Bro. Sabine.

Grand Lodge was then closed.

 UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement in the current number, relating to the “Universal Fire Insurance Company.” This is not a speculative undertaking—the success of the Company being already assured—and under the careful management of the Directorate and officials, most of whom are personally and favourably known to us, we anticipate for the Company a future of unexampled prosperity.

CORNWALL.—A special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall will be held in the Masonic Hall, New Public Rooms, Truro, on Friday, March 1st, for the purpose of passing a vote of congratulation to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his recovery, and for the transaction of other business preliminary to the usual meeting in June or July.

SUFFOLK.—A special Provincial Grand Lodge of Emergency was ordered to be held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Friday, the 23rd inst, (yesterday) for the purpose of voting resolutions congratulating H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, P.G.M. of England, on his recovery from his late dangerous illness. A report of the meeting will appear in our next.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

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All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE FUTURE OF FREEMASONRY IN IRELAND.

By BRO. JOSEPH WOODWORTH, P.M. COMMERCIAL LODGE, No. 245.

(Continued from page 736, Volume 4.)

THIRD ARTICLE.

By a resolution of Grand Lodge, bearing date February 1, 1844, that body "strictly prohibits as unlawful all assemblies of Freemasons in Ireland, under any title whatsoever, purporting to be Masonic, not held by virtue of a warrant or constitution from this Grand Lodge, or from the Masonic bodies recognized by and acting in unison with the Grand Lodge of Ireland."

To this rule, the framers of the new laws which are about to be submitted to our discussion have thought fit to add a clause of the most objectionable character, to which I shall have occasion hereafter more particularly to refer.

The "bodies recognized by and acting in unison with the Grand Lodge of Ireland," alluded to in the above rule, were:

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

The Grand Encampment of High Knights Templar.

The Grand Council of Rites for Ireland.

I say *were* advisedly, for the last named, "The Grand Council of Rites for Ireland," has ceased to exist, and has, for the first time, this year, disappeared from "The Freemasons' Calendar and Directory," published "under the sanction and by

the authority of the Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Ireland."

In lieu of it we find "The Grand Chapter of Prince Masons of Ireland," (for the first time), and the "Supreme Council of Ireland, 33rd Degree." Now, as neither of these bodies have thought fit, as far as I am aware, even to notify their existence to Grand Lodge, they are not, of course, "recognised" by it, and are therefore unlawful, and their meetings are "prohibited."

How they came to be officially included among the Masonic Bodies of Ireland, in a Calendar published "under the sanction and by the authority of the Grand Lodge," is a question that might be asked.

We are indeed told that the change that has taken place in the internal arrangements of the "High Degrees" here, is only a nominal one, that the same body comes before us under a different title. Let us see if such is the case.

The constitution of the "Grand Council of Rites of Ireland," as given in the "Ahiman Rezon," is thus stated.

"3. The Grand Council of Rites for Ireland shall consist of the Grand Inspectors General, 33°, the Officers of the Council, and the three Superior Officers of all the several High Degrees of Freemasonry in Ireland (above that of High Knights Templar) or three representatives from each (duly accredited), who shall be summoned to assist at all its meetings and deliberations; that is to say, the three Superior Officers of

"The Princes of the Royal Secret, 32nd.

"The Grand Inspectors Inquisitors Commanders, 31st.

"The Order of Mizraim.

"The Council of Knights of the Sun.

"The Colleges of Philosophical Masons, or Knights, K.H.

"The Chapters of the [Most Excellent the Knights of the Eagle and Pelican, Princes Grand Rose Croix;

"And of all Past Commanders and Past Sovereigns of Philosophical Masons, and of the Chapters of Prince Masons, respectively, so long as they are subscribing members to a College or Chapter."

It is with the body so constituted that Grand Lodge formed a compact, and that body is expressly declared to be the "governing body of the degree of Prince Grand Rose Croix; the governing body of the Superior Masonic Grades being the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree" (Rule 1).

It is quite true that the Grand Council of Rites retained the right, "with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at any regular quarterly meeting, at any time hereafter to revise, repeal, amend or alter" their constitution, on proper notice being previously given (Rule 31), and various changes have accordingly been gradually made in the internal arrangements of the "High Degrees," and a new set of "Rules and Constitutions" were promulgated to take effect from the 21st of March, 1866, by which the control of the Rose Croix degree was practically taken out of the hands of the Supreme Council, and the degrees superior to that of "Prince Mason," and vested in a body designated the "Council of Rites for Ireland."

The reason for adopting this course it is unne-

cessary just now to dwell on. It was at all events a move in the right direction, and had the members of the Prince Masons Chapter there and then severed their connection with the degrees above them, and come before Grand Lodge for recognition, there would probably not have been a word said against it, but, instead of doing so, they thought proper to go on as usual towards those of the "inferior" degrees, until the present year, when they officially burst upon our view as an "independent Grand Body," exercising the government over the Prince Masons Chapters, formerly vested in the "Grand Council of Rites," with whom alone Grand Lodge, rightly or wrongly, formed a compact.

It is not to the point that the change made has been a gradual one. The alteration in the organisation and government of the "High Degrees" here is equivalent to a revolution in their character, and if one effect has been to give a proper independence to the Rose Croix degree, such as its antiquity and respectability entitle it to, another effect has been to strengthen the position and consolidate the authority of the "Supreme Grand Council of the 33°," and to hand over to it, as a matter of right, the government of all the degrees superior to that of the Rose Croix.

In order to understand the position properly, it is necessary to go a little into the origin and history of this "supreme" degree, and in doing so let it be understood, once for all, that I mean no disrespect whatever to the present holders of the thirty-third degree in Ireland. They are, many of them, otherwise, eminent as true Masons, having "the good of the fraternity at heart," and if the degree were what it assumes to be, the summit of Freemasonry, and the "elective," instead of the "selective" principle was the means by which brethren attained it, probably most, possibly all, the brethren who at present hold it, would occupy the same position. Especially, I distinctly disclaim anything like a reflection on the masonic character of the brother who has for nearly sixty years so worthily presided over our fraternity, and whose character, both inside and outside the order, rests upon an unchallenged eminence, but I do not recognize the principle that respect for individuals should blind us to the defects of a system to which they may happen to belong, and I will not be prevented, by either mistake or misrepresentation, from exposing and attacking errors and perversions which have in the past done much, and may in the future do much more injury to our ancient order, unless we take steps to neutralize their action, and limit the sphere within which their mischievous tendencies have room to play.

I have no desire to raise, *unnecessarily*, the veil that is supposed to conceal from our gaze the internal history of the "High Degrees" in Ireland. There is much in that history, that it is expedient should "sleep in the shade" and I trust that their possessors will see the wisdom of avoiding any conflict that might render it necessary to look more closely into their antecedents, or call in question their present claims and authority.

We have already seen, that a Chapter of Prince Masons, and a body of Knights K.H. were recognized in Dublin in the last century, and that the latter body also existed in England, is shewn

by Dalcho himself, in a note to the Kadosh degree at page 68, where he says; "His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, &c., is at present the presiding officer of the degree of K.H. in England."

The assumption of authority over that degree, as over the Rose Croix by the 33rd degree, is based on the statement that Frederick the Great, having been appointed head of the Order of "Sublime" Masons by the Councils of the "Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, 32°," thought fit to institute the 33rd. degree, in order to perpetuate the authority so vested in him personally, and for that purpose arranged that nine members in each country should constitute the "Supreme Council of the 33°," and we are told that in the year 1786; Frederick accordingly ratified the constitution of the 33rd degree.

The theory supposes that the various degrees up to the 32°, the then "Ne Plus Ultra" of Masonry, formed a regular and connected series of Masonic degrees, and that the crowning degree was instituted to consolidate masonic authority and give unquestioned headship to the system and the history of the actual formation and confirmation of such constitution reads very nicely and consistently. There is, however, the one slight objection to it, that from the beginning to the end it is entirely false.

"Frederick never took part in, or recognized, any but the first three degrees of Freemasonry" and the constitution purporting to be ratified by him. The matter originated in Charleston in 1801, and the Charleston Council themselves now admit the fraud of their predecessors; and claim to be the "Mother Council of the World."

In the year 1824 a warrant of constitution for a Supreme Council of the 33° for Ireland was obtained from Charleston, and thus the degree got footing in this country. Whether Grand Lodge will think it consistent with its dignity and character to continue recognition of a degree possessed of such an origin, and such antecedents, remains to be seen.

There is, however, one point on which I think Grand Lodge cannot for a moment hesitate. In the "Annals" appended to our "Ahiman Rezon" the unfounded statements as to the origin and confirmation of the 33rd degree, are set out as historical facts.

If it is proved, and admitted, that those statements were a deliberate imposition on the masonic world, without any basis of truth on which to rest, in any future edition of our annals, *those passages must be expunged*. It is one thing to make a statement in ignorance of facts; relying on the good faith of those from whom the statement originated; it is another thing to continue to publish, as truth, an admitted lie, and to lend the authority of Grand Lodge to sanction an imposition.

I would suggest that if it be intended to republish those "Annals" a committee of Grand Lodge should be appointed to enquire into and report on those particular portions of masonic "history," and it would be only prudent to confine that committee to members who are not also members of any of the so called "high degrees."

As already explained here, Templar qualifications are required in selected members of the

"high degrees" and their natural allies would be the English Templar bodies, who have continued to work those degrees from time immemorial, and whose requirements and mode of working are almost identical with ours. But in the A. and A. Rite, any Master Mason of "good standing" may obtain the Rose Croix degree, and may in fact become possessed of *all* the degrees of that Rite; without professing the Christian faith.

As one result of this extraordinary alliance, an English Rose Croix Mason cannot be recognized or admitted as such here, unless he has qualified himself by obtaining the Royal Arch degree, and the degrees worked here under Templar warrants. He must also be a M.M. of seven years standing, the P.M. of a Lodge, and 33 years of age; and some of the Brethren under the Irish Constitution who obtained the Rose Croix degree in England, from the authority with which the Irish Prince Masons here are in alliance, had to qualify themselves subsequently by taking the Templar degrees, before they were admitted as visitors to an Irish Prince Masons Chapter. Further, several Irish Brethren, who received the Rose Croix degree in England under its ancient legitimate authority, a H.K.T. warrant, cannot be recognized here in that degree, unless they previously make their peace with the authorities of the A. and A. Rite, under which circumstances it is not at all likely that many of them will be inclined to "qualify," for the privilege of being admitted to the meetings of Prince Masonry in Ireland.

The whole subject both here and in England, present many glaring anomalies and inconsistencies, and as a "revolution" in England in the "highgrades" is far from improbable, and as their working here is most unsatisfactory and unmasonic, I do hope that when we come to deal with our new laws here, we shall take good care to keep "Craft Masonry" clear from strife, by cutting the connection that at present unites it with an order, whose rules and practices are opposed to its fundamental principles.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

DORIC LODGE (No. 933).—Amongst the many well-conducted and prosperous lodges in the metropolis, the Doric Lodge stands conspicuous. The visitor cannot help being struck with the order and discipline which distinguish the proceedings, and the evident desire of all the officers to discharge their duties in conformity with the spirit of the beautiful ceremonies in which they are called upon to take a more or less active part. Few lodges can boast of such an array of talented Past Masters, amongst whom the names of Bros. Barnes and Scurr are perhaps more generally known; and the W. M., Bro. Yetton, who presided at the anniversary meeting, which was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C. on Tuesday the 13th inst., will certainly not be an unworthy addition to their ranks. On this occasion there were candidates for all the degrees, and in each case the work was done with care, earnestness, and an amount of proficiency seldom equalled and more rarely surpassed. The business of the evening included the installation of Bro. James Griffin as W.M. for the ensuing year; and in this, as in the former instances Bro. Yetton proved himself master of the work he had in hand; the addresses were delivered with an intelligent appreciation, and

an impressiveness that commanded the undivided attention of his hearers. In this ceremony he was ably assisted by the active and efficient D.C., Bro. John Stevens, P.M. 554, who for some years past has filled this important post, and at the same time has given his services as Honorary Secretary of the Lodge. The newly installed Master appointed his officers as follows: Bro. Austin, S.W. Marsh, J.W.; Scurr, Treas.; Stevens, Sec. Ayton, S.D.; J. Taylor J.D.; Hocking, I.G. Sedden, Organist; Bridgeland, W.S.; Grant Tyler. A handsome Past Master's jewel was presented to the retiring Master, by the W.M. Bro. T. Barnes, P.M., then made a pathetic appeal to the Lodge on behalf of Bro. Saqui, an old Past Master, and preceptor of various lodges, who has been bedridden for upwards of three years and is, in consequence, in great distress. That unfortunate brother being so well and favourably known to most of the members, he considered himself justified in moving that five guineas be voted from the Benevolent Fund of the Lodge, to be handed over for his use and benefit. This of course was unanimously carried. The business of the lodge being ended, the Brethren adjourned for refreshment. The banqueting table presented a cheerful appearance, and although, besides the members of the lodge, over forty visitors had to be accommodated, the lively and pleasant activity of Bro. Stevens very soon settled every individual in his appointed place, where each found a pretty little bouquet of real flowers for his buttonhole, which gave the assembly quite a festive aspect. Upon the removal of the cloth the usual toasts were briefly given and as briefly responded to. Bro. Yetton in his reply on behalf of the Past Masters took occasion to state, that three personal friends whom he had had the pleasure of introducing into the lodge, had that evening presented him with a slight token of their gratitude towards him. The present was handed around for inspection. It consisted of a handsome pin with the masonic emblem set in diamonds. Some excellent songs and recitations were given by Bros. Mortlock, Gunn, Munyard, H. Wainwright, Yetten, Stevens and H. M. Levy. The music, both in the lodge and banqueting rooms, was most efficiently performed by Bro. Tedder, the Organist of the lodge. Amongst the visitors were the following, Past Masters, Bros. Gee, 174; Wright, 72; Buller, 9; Bencey, 79; Iron, 902; Lacy, 174; Mortlock, 186; Gottheil, 141; Foulger, 193; Chadwick, 554; H. M. Levy, 188; Motion, 453; and Charles Nash, W.M. 79.

STOCKWELL LODGE, (No. 1339).—A meeting of the members of the above Lodge, was held at the Duke of Edinburgh, Stockwell, on Thursday, 15th inst. The business of the evening was the initiation of Mr. Price and the installation of Br. William Worrell, S.W., as Worshipful Master, for the ensuing year. There were present Bros. Hammerton, W.M.; Francis, P.M. Sec.; Pain, S.W.; Brighten, S.D.; Klinck J.D.; Stolg, I.G.; Sidwell, Timewell, and Williams. The visitors were, Bros. Avery, 766; Newham, 192; Benham, 100; Parker Ward, W.M., 1257; Garrod, P.M. 720; C. Knight, 1319; Leskey, P.M., 72; Lovett, 1314; Dodson, P.M., 72; Simmons, S.W. 902; Packer, S.W., 1257; Croysdale, 136. After the opening of the Lodge, Mr. Price was initiated by the W.M., Br. Francis, then took the chair, and in an impressive manner, installed Br. Worrell into the chair of K.S. Br. Worrell then appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Pain, S.W.; Brighten, J.W.; Klinck, S.D.; Williams, J.D.; Sidwell, I.G. The W.M. presented the Lodge with a magnificent banner, which was much appreciated, and he received a vote of thanks. After the closing of the Lodge, the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The usual toasts were given, the W.M. making some feeling remarks on the restoration to health of our royal and worthy Bro. the Prince of Wales, which met with great applause. "The Initiate was responded to by Br. Price, the W.M., giving the E. A. song, *con amore*. "The Visitors," was replied, to in excellent terms, by Bros. Garrod, Dobson, and Packer. "The health of the W.M." was proposed by Br. Hammerton who paid a deserved compliment to his masonic abilities. The W.M. in reply, said he

certainly never anticipated the honour, so soon, of presiding over a lodge, he being a comparatively young mason. Most certainly he appreciated the privilege of attaining that honour in Stockwell Lodge, and should always have the interests of the Lodge at heart, and hoped to merit the approbation of the brethren. The W.M. in proposing "The health of the Immediate Past Master, Br. Hammerton," took occasion to refer to his able qualities as a mason, and his services to the Lodge, which had received much assistance at his hands. Bro. Hammerton in reply spoke of the pleasure it was to him to be among them, and hoped to have that happiness for many years to come. Br. Francis replied to the toast of "The Installing Master." He complimented the Lodge upon having two such worthy Masters as he had had the pleasure to instal; looking forward from their excellent example to a prosperous future. "The Officers" was duly responded to by Bros. Pain and Kluck and the Tylers's toast brought a most agreeable meeting to a close.

BERKS AND BUCKS.

WINDSOR.—*Windsor Castle Lodge*, (No. 771).—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Windsor, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., and attracted a large gathering of local and metropolitan brethren, amongst whom were Bros. John Fuller, W.M.; Dr. Wall, S.W. and W. M. elect; J. Devereux, P.M., P. Prov. G. Sec., and Installing Master; Wigginton, P. Prov. G. S.W. Treasurer; C. Holden, Prov. G. Treasurer, Secretary; J. Stephens, P.M. 1216, Hon. Mem.; J. Tolley, P.M., P. Prov. G.O.; Whitehouse, Prov. G.D.; Guisbrook, Prov. G.S.B.; Palmer, Prov. G.O.; Bingham, Nattali, Cutler, Willett, Holmes, P. M., Marriott, Biggs, Dempster, P.M., Goddard, Newells, Nicholson, Stacey, Saunders, Hatch, Kent, Jeeves, &c.; and visitors, Bros. Ravnham Stewart, Grand Deacon; Frederick Binckes, W.M. Grand Stewards, Lodge, Palmer, W.M. Egyptian Lodge; Walford Goede Trow Lodge, Cape of Good Hope, Reid, Blagden, Tyrell, and members of the Etonian and other Lodges. The Lodge having been opened and previous minutes confirmed, the W.M., Bro. Fuller, ably initiated into Freemasonry Messrs. William A. Wall, and Henry McMahon, both of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and the full ceremony was completed by the delivery of the charge, by Bro. Stevens, P.M. The Chair of K.S. was then occupied by Bro. J. Devereux, the senior Past Master, who, in admirable style, installed Bro. Dr. Wall, W.M. for the ensuing year. The ceremony was accompanied with perfect musical service, and was completed by the usual salutations and addresses by the Installing Master. The newly installed W.M. then appointed his officers as follows:—Bro. Guisbrook, S.W.; Bingham, J.W.; J. Fuller, I.P.M.; Wigginton, Treas.; C. Holden, Sec.; Palmer, S.D.; Nattali, J.D.; Cutler, I.G.; and Newells, Tyler. Several matters of masonic business having been disposed of, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the White Hart Hotel for the banquet. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were interspersed with appropriate songs, and replies followed in due course, and the claims of masonic charity having been liberally recognised, the brethren separated after full enjoyment of a well spent evening. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Br. J. Tolley, P. Prov. G.O., assisted by Bros. Briggs and Marriott, of the Windsor Castle Choir, and gave universal satisfaction.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.—*Hartington Lodge*.—This lodge, which has removed to convenient and well-arranged rooms at the St. James's Hotel, (recently opened under the management of Bro. Plock, late of the Midland Hotel, Derby), held its sixth annual meeting on Wednesday, the 7th inst. There was a good muster of brethren, and amongst the visitors were Bros. Cox, P. Prov. G. S.W. and P.G.T. Smith, P. Prov. G.S.D.; Ward, Dusatoy, Reed, Goodall, Ritchie, Knight, &c. The minutes of the previous lodge were read and confirmed, and the ballot taken for a candidate for initiation, who was elected, but being unable to be present, the ceremony of initiation was post-

poned. The installing officer, Bro. Bobart, P. Prov. G.S.W., then took the chair, and in his usual correct and impressive manner installed Bro. Webster, S.W.; into the chair of K.S. After the master had been proclaimed and saluted in the three degrees, he invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Simpson, I.P.M.; Moore, S.W.; Prince, J.W.; Bobart, P. Prov. G.S.W. Treas.; Worsnop, Prov. G.P. Sec.; Mainprize, D.C.; Headland, S.D.; Ratcliffe, J.D.; Dodd, I.G.; Stone, Tyler. Two candidates were proposed for initiation, and two brethren as joining members, and the lodge was closed in due form. The members then adjourned to the supper room, where Bro. Block had prepared a repast which did credit to his capabilities as a caterer. After the cloth was drawn, the usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly honoured, and in due time the Brethren separated, much pleased with the success of the anniversary, and satisfied they had now overcome the difficulty attendant on the formation of a new lodge, and that a prosperous future would be enjoyed by the Hartington Lodge.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—*Rowley Lodge* (No. 1051).—The regular meeting of the Rowley Lodge, was held on Monday, 5th inst. There were present Bros. W. Barker, W.M.; Dr. Moore, G.S.B. as I.P.M.; W. J. Sly, S.W.; E. A. Sale, L.L.D., J.W.; James Taylor, S.D.; James Bolton, J.D.; K. Taylor, I.G.; J. Watson, Tyler; Robt. Hargen and J. L. Bradlaw. Visitors: James Hatch, P.M. 281; Edmund Simpson, P.M. 281; John Hatch, P.M., 281. After the regular business had been transacted, Bro. Moore proposed, and Bro. Dr. Sale, seconded an address to be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, and to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the restoration to health of our Royal Brother. Bro. J. D. L. Bradshaw, F.C. having given proof of his proficiency in the second degree, was duly and effectually raised to the degree of M.M., by Br. Moore. In answer to an appeal from Bro. Batten, P.G.S.B., on behalf of the Girl's School, Bro. Dr. Moore undertook to represent the lodge as Steward at the coming festival. Some alteration in the bye-laws was discussed, and a joining member proposed, after which the lodge was duly closed.

ULVERSTON.—*Lodge of Furness*, (No. 995).—This numerous lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Tuesday, the 6th inst., in the Masonic Temple, Theatre-street. Br. Reuben Pearson, W.M., being supported by Roger Dodgson, S.W.; the J.W. being unavoidably absent, his duties were performed by Br. J. Postlethwaite, S.D. There was a good attendance of brethren. The minutes of last regular lodge were read and confirmed. Brother Busher, P.G.S.B. of England, P. G. Sec. Cumberland and Westmorland, entered the lodge, and was received with grand honors, he was accompanied by Br. Mott, P. Prov. G.D., of West Lancashire. There were also present, as visitors, Bros. Atherstone, 131, Preston; and the Sec. of No. 986, Croston; Bros. Cox and Hargreaves, having given proofs of their proficiency, were entrusted and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Cox was passed as F.C. The lodge was then lowered to the first degree, and called from labour to refreshment for 15 minutes, when the brethren retired to the masonic club-room, in connection with the lodge. Upon re-assembling Br. Hartley was invested and retired. The lodge was again opened in the second degree, and Bros. Hargreaves and Hartley were severally passed as F.C.'s, the ceremony being performed by the W. M., the S.W. giving the working tools and lectures on the tracing board. This W.M. then brought before the lodge the subject of the Hamer testimonial, when two guineas were unanimously voted for the purpose. The I.P.M., Br. T. Dodson, then gave notice of motion that at next regular lodge he would ask the lodge to vote ten guineas to the Ulverston District Cottage Hospital, and a yearly subscription of one guinea. In the course of the evening Bro. Busher highly complimented the lodge on its working, remarking that he had never seen the ceremonies better worked. He

also complimented the lodge on the magnificent and beautifully decorated structure, which their zeal and liberality had enabled them to dedicate to Freemasonry. The other visitors also expressed their warm approval, and thanked the brethren for the kind reception that had been accorded them. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation, the lodge was then finally closed, in ancient form.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—*Hartington Lodge* (No. 1021).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, 12th inst., at the Royal Hotel, and was well attended by members and visitors. After transacting the formal business, the accounts for the past year were read, showing that nearly £50 had been remitted to the Masonic Charitable Institutions during the past twelve months, and taking into consideration amounts previously voted, places the lodge in a very good position with the charities. The members feeling that this satisfactory state of affairs was mainly due to the exertions of the W.M., Bro. Bagot, who has acted as Honorary Secretary for upwards of three years, decided some months ago to mark their appreciation of his services, by presenting him with a substantial acknowledgement, which consisted of a very handsome timepiece, a Secretary's jewel, and a massive gold pen and pencil case, supplied by Bro. G. Kenning, and which gave entire satisfaction to the contributors. At the particular request of the brethren, Bro. Henry Cook, P.M., 1021, 119, Prov. G. Reg. for Cumberland and Westmorland, made the presentation, and in doing so reviewed the services of Br. Bagot, who by a consistent course of perseverance and energy had been instrumental in placing the lodge in the satisfactory position in which it now stands, and by his business aptitude and kindly disposition had gained the respect of the brethren, as exemplified by these testimonials. Br. Baggot, in response, assured the brethren that these marks of their recognition of past services, and the high eulogiums of Bro. M. Cook, would ever be remembered by him, and he hoped his conduct in the chair would give the same satisfaction and tend to cement the friendship and good feeling which now prevailed among all the brethren of that lodge.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge*, (No. 279).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemason's Hall on Wednesday evening, 7th inst., under the presidency of Br. E. J. Crow, W.M., assisted by the following officers and brethren:—Bros. Stretton, I.P.M.; W. Weare, P.M., as S.W.; R. W. Widdowson, J.W.; J. M. McAllister; Sec.; S. Cleaver, as S.D.; J. Halford, J.D. and C. E. Stretton as I.G. Among the brethren present were Bros. Kelly, P.M., Prov. G.M.; G. N. Strathan; W. Pegg; G. Santer; S. Shuttlewood; W. Wilkinson; W. Beeton; W. Pye; and as visitors, Bros. G. Toller, P.M., Prov. G.S.; W. Skullthorpe, W.M. 523; F. Baines, J.W. 523; Rev. W. Tray, 523; Dr. Clifton, 523; J. Dawson, 84; R. H. Worthington, 594. The lodge having been opened in ancient form, and the usual preliminary business transacted, the Worshipful Master proceeded to pass Bros. Lewis, T. Scramton and B. Ellis to the degree of F.C. A petition, numerously signed, for the constitution of a new lodge in this town, to be called the "Commercial Lodge," was recommended to the favourable consideration of the Most Worshipful Grand Master. This circumstance must have been peculiarly gratifying to our chief, the Provincial Grand Master, whose efforts, ably supported by Br. Toller, Prov. G.S., to perfect the working and extend the ramifications of Freemasonry in this province are so well known and widely appreciated. During the evening the Provincial Grand Master conversationally alluded to the "Earl Howe Memorial Church," and other matters of interest to the brethren.

NORFOLK.

LYNN.—*Philantropic Lodge* (No. 107).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, 11th inst., at the Globe Hotel, Lynn, the business

being opened at four o'clock by the retiring W. M., Bro. G. S. Woodwork. After the usual preliminaries, Bro. Wm. Patrick, who had been unanimously elected by the brethren as W. M. for the ensuing year, was installed in the chair, the impressive ceremony being performed with great ability by Bro. C. T. Ives, P. M., assisted by Bro. G. G. Sadler, P. M., as Director of Ceremonies. The newly installed W. M., having been saluted in due form, invested the following brethren with the jewels of their respective offices: Bro. J. J. R. Chadwick, S. W.; J. C. Sadler, J. W.; Rev. W. L. Onslow, Chaplain; Jas Green, Sec.; R. Cruso, Treas.; Rev. Thos White, S. D.; Alfred C. Jones, J. D.; E. Howes I. G.; Wolsey, Tyler. The Lodge was then adjourned, and shortly after six o'clock the brethren sat down to a banquet, served by Bro. Marshall in excellent style. The company numbered about 40, and included several visitors from neighbouring and distant lodges. Bro. Patrick, W. M., presided, and was supported by Bro. C. T. Ives, Installing Master; Rev. W. Lake Onslow, Prov. G. Chaplain; Rev. Geo. Thompson, P. Prov. G. Chaplain Cambridgeshire; Rev. H. H. Bridgwater; Merrick B. Bircham, P. M.; J. D. Thew, Mayor of Lynn; and Past Masters G. S. Woodwork, W. J. Pole, G. G. Sadler, J. T. Banks, and G. Webster. Amongst others present were Bros. Rev. Dr. White, Rev. Thos. Peacey, Dr. Lowe, Dr. Reed, Dr. Cooke, T. Adams, R. Cruso, T. Patrick, Craggs, J. F. Young, J. Leach, P. Prov. G. W. Cambridgeshire; H. Hudson, Syder, and others. The after dinner speeches were interspersed with excellent singing by several of the brethren, Bro. Hillam accompanying at the piano-forte. "The Queen and the Craft" having been given and responded to enthusiastically, "The health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, P. G. M. of England," was proposed in an effective manner, with suitable allusion to His Royal Highness's membership of and visit to this lodge, and to his happy recovery from his late severe illness, through the skill and vigilance of his physicians, under the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe. Dr. Reed here sang "God bless the Prince of Wales," with original Masonic words, the brethren joining heartily in chorus. The next toast from the chair was "The M. W. Grand Master of England, the Marquis of Ripon," which was received with full honours. Dr. White proposed "The V. W. Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Caernarvon;" and Bro. Sadler "The Earl Zetland, Past Grand Master." Bro. Webster proposed "The R. W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. B. Bond Cabbell; the V. W. Deputy Prov. G. M., Hon. F. Walpole; and the Provincial Grand Officers," to which Bro. Pole, P. Prov. A. G. D. C., responded. "The health of the Worshipful Master" was then proposed by Bro. Woodwork, and received with full masonic honours. The W. M. suitably acknowledged the cordial reception he had met with, and proposed "The health of the Installing Master, Bro. Ives." Bro. Ives, in returning thanks, referred to the valued services he had received from Bro. Dunsford, P. M., and from Bro. Sadler, P. M. Bro. Banks proposed "The health of the I. P. M., Bro. Woodwork." Bro. Woodwork, in reply, referred to a topic which had been broached by the W. M. that of the proposed erection of a Masonic Hall in Lynn. Several other toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren separated.

SHROPSHIRE.

OSWESTRY.—*Lodge of St. Oswald* (No. 1124).—At the February meeting of this lodge, an address of congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, P. G. M., was moved by Br. J. R. Ormsby Gore, M. P., W. M., and seconded by Mr. W. H. Hill, P. M., Prov. G. J. D. A Past Master's jewel was presented to Bro. W. H. Spaul, I. P. M., in recognition of his services on behalf of the lodge. Br. Spaul has now taken the more onerous duties of Hon. Sec., relinquished by Br. Askew Roberts, Prov. G. S., who has performed the duties of the office from the establishment of the lodge in 1866. There were also present at the lodge Bros. G. Owen, P. M., Prov. G. D. C.; J. Ward, S. W.; E. Wood, J. W.; A. Walker, S. D.; John Thomas, J. D.; J. Morris, I. G.; Dr. Burton, Steward; Oswell, Treas.; Salter, Phillips, H. Davis, and others.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

FILBY.—*Royal Lodge*, (No. 436).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on the 12th inst., at the Lodge Rooms, Foord's Hotel, Filey. Bro. C. Scrivener, M. D., W. M., opened the Lodge, and, after the minutes of the minutes of last meeting had been read and confirmed, Br. H. Blane, P. M., Chaplain of the Lodge, proceeded to initiate, in a high impressive manner, Messrs. W. Whitley and C. Beck. Bro. W. Hanks then proceeded to initiate with his usual ability, Mr. J. Smith Cowton. After the usual Lodge business had been transacted, Br. J. F. Spurr, P. M., 209, proceeded to install Br. W. G. Long, P. M., as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. Br. Long then invested as his officers, Bros. G. Simpson, S. W.; R. Simpson, J. W.; Rev. H. Blane, Chaplain; W. Hanks, P. M., Treas.; H. A. Darby, Sec.; H. Kilby, S. D.; W. Simpson, J. D.; J. McFaden, S. D.; W. Jefferson, Tyler. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren ad to a splendid banquet, provided by Bro. H. Kilby. The chair was taken by the newly installed W. M., Bro. W. G. Long, P. M., and it is needless to say with what genial good humour and kindly feeling he performed the duties of his post. He was ably supported in the vice-chair by I. P. M., Bro. C. Scrivener, M. D. After the cloth was drawn, the W. M. gave "The Queen and the Craft," "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, P. G. M.," "The Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, M. W. Grand Master of England;" "The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Past Grand Master;" "Br. Bale, D. Prov. G. M.," "The Installing Master, Br. J. F. Spurr, P. M., and the visiting brethren." This toast was ably responded to by Bro. Spurr, with truly masonic feeling, and also by Bro. H. C. Martin, P. M., P. Prov. G. D. C., who had rendered most efficient service during the performance of the ceremonies. Bro. H. Hanks, P. M., gave "The Clergy," coupling them with Br. H. Blane, P. M. The Chaplain, and Bro. the Rev. R. Mitford Taylor, severally returned thanks in very appropriate terms. Bro. the Rev. R. M. Taylor, proposed "the health of the immediate Past Master, Bro. C. Scrivener, M. D.," who responded in a most eloquent and emphatic manner. The installing master, then gave "The health of the newly elected W. M.," in a most telling speech, which was enthusiastically received. The W. M. returned thanks in a speech replete with masonic and paternal feeling, and promised to do his utmost for the good of the Lodge and for Freemasonry generally. The next health was that of "the Worthy and Courteous Treasurer, Br. W. Hanks, P. M.," proposed by Bro. Blane, P. M., amidst great applause, testifying the high position that he enjoys in the estimation of the brethren. Bro. Hanks replied in his usual strain of mingled eloquence and appropriate sentiments. Bro. R. Mitford Taylor, P. M., then gave, in a neat speech, "The health of the Secretary" who briefly returned thanks. Several other toasts were given, and duly honoured, the most prominent being that of "The Worthy Host, Brother H. Kilby, and his excellent wife, with thanks to them for having so effectually provided for the entertainment of the brethren." The brethren then separated in peace and harmony.

GREAT DRIFFIELD.—*The Sykes Lodge* (No. 1040).—The annual meeting of the above lodge took place in the Masonic Hall, Great Driffield, on Wednesday, the 17th January, 1872. The lodge was opened in due form. The ordinary routine business having been transacted, Bro. Samuel King, P. M. 660, P. Prov. J. G. W. North and East Yorkshire, took the chair as Installing Master. The Worshipful Master elect, Bro. Jonathan Turner, was then presented and duly installed, and afterwards invested as his officers the following brethren:—Bro. Thomas Homly, I. P. M.; Edward G. Warren, Organist; Ralph Teal, S. W.; Wm. Roberts, D. C.; Thomas Britton, (M. D.) J. W.; Ed. Jessop, I. G.; W. G. Chickman, Chaplain; Thos. W. Lister, and John Dunn, Stewards; James Elgey, Treas.; James Bordass, Sec.; Richd. Davison, S. D.; Robt. Galt, J. D. Rob. Potts, Tyler. Mr. John Wilkin-

son was then initiated by the W. M. and his officers. Heartly good wishes having been expressed, and the thanks of the lodge conveyed to Bro. King, for the impressive and correct manner in which he had performed the ceremony of installation the lodge was closed in the usual form. The annual banquet in celebration of the installation of the W. M. was held the same evening at the Bell Hotel. The usual loyal and masonic toasts having been duly honoured, the W. M. then presented a beautiful Past Master's jewel, as a fraternal token of regard and esteem to the I. P. M., Bro. Thomas Hornby, on his retirement from the chair (for the second time) of the Sykes Lodge, and congratulated that worthy brother on being the means of raising the lodge to its present harmonious and prosperous condition.

Royal Arch.

METROPOLITAN.

PANMURE CHAPTER (No. 720).—This chapter held its election meeting at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday, the 12th inst., when there were present: E. Companions, Joseph Nunn, M. E. Z.; R. H. Harvey, H.; S. Davison, J.; James Stevens, P. Z.; Scribe, E.; H. C. Levander, P. Z., Treas.; John Thomas, P. Z.; John Reed, P. Z.; Rev. W. B. Church, N.; C. Hammerton, P. S.; G. H. N. Bridges, 1st. A. S.; G. Waterell, 2nd. A. S.; W. Worrell, Organist; H. Smith; H. F. Hodges; M. S. Larham; E. H. Pulsford; W. J. Messenger; and visitors, E. Companion; H. E. Frances. Bro. John Rexworthy, of Israel Lodge, No. 205, was exalted into the Supreme Degree of the Royal Arch. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows, viz.—E. Companions Harvey, M. E. Z.; Davison, H.; H. Smith, J.; J. Stevens, P. Z., Scribe E.; H. C. Levander, P. Z., Treasurer; C. Hammerton, N.; Bridges, P. S.; and Bradley, Janitor. On proposition to vote a presentation to the retiring M. E. Z. on his leaving the Chair of First Principal, for the second time, the M. E. Z. expressed his desire to honour the memory of the late E. Companion, J. H. Gates, who, if he had been spared, would have been the present First Principal, by appropriating the value of the customary P. Z. jewel, with an additional contribution he would be willing to make himself towards securing the election of the deceased's son, Frederick Charles Yates, into the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, at the ensuing election in April. This honourable and liberal suggestion was cordially received by the Chapter, and evoked a general expression of esteem for the M. E. Z.; and the amount was unanimously voted to be placed at his disposal. The Chapter was then closed, and after a brief period of refreshment, the Companions separated.

Red Cross of Constantine.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—*Edinburgh Conclave* (No. 4).—The third quarterly meeting of this conclave was held at the Albert Hotel, Hanover-street, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23rd. Present Em. Sir Kts. J. B. Mercer, M. P. S. R. S.; Brown, Hon. Sov., E. V. E.; J. Taylor, Hon. Sov., H. P.; Alex. Henry, Hon. Sov.; and F. L. Law, Hon. V., Prefect; Sir Kts. Dr. J. T. Loth, Charles G. C. Christie, G. Watson, and Thomas Sim. The conclave having been duly opened, the following brethren were proposed for installation viz.—W. Anderson and C. J. Kerr, M. M.'s of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 48; R. Irlam, M. M. of St. Stephen's, 145; and W. Hawley, M. M. of St. David's 36; and having been approved of, they were duly installed Knights Companions of the order. The next business was the election of office bearers, for 1872-3, and Sir Knight Brown, E. V. E., having declined the Chair of C., Sir Kt. Dr. J. T. Loth, R. W. M., of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 48, was elected to that office, and Sir Kt. Charles G. C. Christie, R. W. M. of St. David, No. 36, as E. O. E.; Em.

Sir Kt. Taylor, H.P.; Sir Kt. A.M., Bruce, Treas.; Em. Sir Kt. Brown, R.W.M., of St. Stephen's, 145, Recorder, Em. Sir Kt. F. L. Law, Prefect; Sir Kts. William Anderson, Standard Bearer; Robert Irlam, Herald; and Chas. J. Kerr, Sentinel. Em. Sir Kt. Mercer, M.P.S., intimated that he had received a communication from the Grand Recorder intimating that the M. Ill. Grand Sovereign had been pleased to promote him to the rank of Knight Grand Cross of the order, upon which he received the hearty congratulations of the conclave, on receiving this mark of distinction. The conclave was then closed in due form.

FREEMASONRY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

ST. ANDREWS LODGE, No. 1.—The old Masonic Lodge Room in Nova Scotia never held a brilliant assemblage than was gathered together on the occasion of the recent annual meeting. For the first time in the annals of the craft, its old walls resounded with the happy laughter, and its mystic landmarks grew bright with rainbow tints, of fair women, the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of masons, who had come together by invitation from St. Andrew's Lodge, to receive their first lessons in masonry, and to listen to an exposition of its mysteries, from men alike eminent and eloquent in the order. The lodge was most tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Festoons of bunting, encircled the room, and mottoes peeped from evergreen borders on all sides. The Craftsmen were clad in their richest attire, and all the regalia, working tools, and paraphernalia of the order, were brought from their dim recesses to do honour to the occasion. The gentlemen who had kindly consented to speak were Bros. the Hon. H. W. Smith, Attorney-General; Hon. W. Garvie, Commissioner of Public Works, and Hiram Blanchard, Q.C.; whose several speeches were models of genuine eloquence, and were listened with well merited attention throughout.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, March 1, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of lodges and chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Roman Eagle, K.T. Encampment, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
Presentation to Bro. R. Wentworth Little. Dinner at 6 o'clock, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Betts, Preceptor.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

Lodge 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemason's Hall.
" 26, Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms.
" 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
" 79, Pythagorean, Ship Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.
" 831, British Oak, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont-square, Mile-end.
" 902, Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 905, De Grey and Ripon, Angel Hotel, Great Ilford.
Chap. 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotthell, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.

St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.

Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.

St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Moutlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Lodge 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.
" 92, Moria, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
" 141, Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
" 186, Industry, Cannon-street Hotel, Cannon-street.
" 205, Israel, Cannon-street Hotel, Cannon-street.
" 259, Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James.
" 1196, Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
" 1348, Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
Chap. 7, Royal York Chapter of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.
" 29, St. Alban's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
" 180, St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

Lodge 2, Antiquity, Freemasons' Hall.
" 212, Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.
" 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington-park.
" 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green, Tottenham.
" 871, Royal Oak, White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford.
" 898, Temperance in the East, 6, Newby-place, Poplar.
Chap. 13, Union of Waterloo, Freemasons' Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
" 820, Lily of Richmond, Greyhound Hotel, Richmond.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 29.

General Committee Girls School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
Lodge 22, Neptune, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.
The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (2), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.

Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Ynglers' Tavern Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.

Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.

Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Lodge 706, Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall.
" 890, Hornsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 1274, Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross Road.
Chap. 3, Fidelity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
" 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.
Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. Muggeridge, Preceptor.
Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
Burgovne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 9.

Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.

Burdett Counts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.

Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.

Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.

Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

METROPOLITAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.—

The fifteen sections will be worked in the above Lodge of Instruction on Friday evening, March 15th. Bro. Hogard, S.W. 205, J.D. 453, in the chair. The attendance of brethren is invited.

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THE FOOTSTEPS OF MASONRY;

OR,

FREEMASONRY IN RELATION TO AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

By W. VINER BEDOLFE, M.D., J.W., 1329. Hon. Secretary Sphinx Lodge of Instruction.

Before recommencing the explanation of the remaining "fragments," we may in passing remark that several points would have been brought more prominently forward, but from a desire to avoid opening out the interior of Masonry, for from what has been already said it is evident that the externals of our calling do not necessarily convey any knowledge of the inner manifestations.

It might for instance have been more dramatic to have imagined an F.C. presenting himself to the S.W., or his deputy, sitting beneath the depicted emblem of the "Ear of Corn and Fall of Water," at the foot of the winding staircase which lead to the "Tablinum or Inner Chamber." In this position, as he demanded of him *Quid Velis?* (What do you want?) we might curiously listen to the reply "*Tribesthai.*"—(I desire) to be winnowed or tried, and there seems little doubt but that the modern word is derived from this ancient form.

I remark here that I shall shortly have to call attention to a sign in common use amongst the Romans, and holding a precisely similar signification amongst ourselves. This sign, in my opinion forms definitely and logically an indisputable link between Roman times and our own,—between us and them—and could by no other means have got into Masonry except by actual tradition.

Although most important, it will, on the above mentioned principle, be merely simply referred to in due course, and without other remark.

We have already referred to the "Cowan," who prowls without, and to the "Tyler" who guards our gates; the next personage to be explained should be the

INNER GUARD.

There is, however, no record of any such officer in the ancient collegium or lodge.

The one who nearest seems to approach to that office was the *Precon*, *Herald*, or *Crier*, and who still exists in the College of Cardinals—the undoubted "analogue" of the College of Augurs.

The ancient *Precon* had to announce the ceremonial entry of the person admitted, whether candidate or otherwise, and to proclaim the edicts of the W. Master, *ad urbem et orbem*, or as St. Paul hath it, not merely "to those within," but "to those without." We may state that it is very remarkable how this sentiment of "those within" and "those without" pervaded the ancient Roman world.

At the present day a R. C. Bishop, however appointed or elected, cannot enter canonically into office until he has been invested and officially proclaimed or praconised by command of the Pope, the Pontifex Maximus, the W. Master of the College of Cardinals, where the ancient term of *Præcon* is still retained.

As, however, Masons do not proclaim their acts to the external world, but only amongst themselves, the Inner Guard may be considered as the modified form in which the ancient "precon" has come down to our days.

DEACONS.

The office bearers of this name, in Greek, *διακονοι*, are not difficult of identification. It is, however, although ancient, an ecclesiastical term, the root *κορω*, being an old Ionian or Italian word, and signified those who served the table at meals.

Thus at the feast of Cana of Galilee, the *διακονοι*, or Deacons, are especially mentioned, we must bear in mind that at this epoch the Jews had become Romanised in their manners, for instead of eating the Passover with staff in hand and shoes on feet, the beloved disciple reclined "*more Romano*" on the bosom of his master.

In this case we may infer that, as it is distinctly stated, that the "Deacons" obeyed the *Αρχιερικεινος*, or Worshipful Master of the feast, so evidently the custom of the Romans was that a Deacon was one who obeyed in private, or semi-private, or social assemblies, the commands of the Worshipful Master, as now with us.

Having thus far completed the offices, before proceeding to the highest among them viz., the Wardens or Tribunes, and the W. Master, let us, going from grave to gay, dally a short time longer in the flowery mead of research, and discourse a little concerning our clothing.

"Whose primitive tradition reaches
 As far as Adam's first green breeches."

for so says Butler.

We have hitherto considered Masonry in its political organization and philosophical tendencies, but we must not forget that it has also a milder and more social aspect; a lively and festive character, dear to us all, and this we must associate with our garb, the emblem at once of labour, innocence, and joy. Let us then at once come to

THE APRON.

The gown makes the Monk, and the apron the Mason; and it is not in modern times only that the question of vestments has agitated the public mind.

The Romans were a gowned, or *gens toga* nation, and despised the Gauls, who, like the moderns, were a *braccata*, breeched, or *culotte* nation. We, as masons follow really and literally a more ancient custom than either; for although we may look upon the Apron as the badge of a working mason, yet, like many other things in

our mysterious Craft, it has a secondary or emblematic meaning, and there is little doubt that our curt habit had its origin in primeval innocence, and *Pandæan measures*, when wild in woods the naked savage ran.

In studying a mixed institution like our own, a full solution of its origin is not to be obtained by looking at it in its purely civil character, and a study of the "sodalities" of Rome, which although religious in their origin, had the elaiac element developed in, or associated with them, throws light upon it. These associations were all accustomed to their festive meetings when the good brethren did not fail

"To mix frugality with wine

And honest mirth with thoughts divine."

Cicero, Aulus Gellius, and others refer to these associations, but Horace uses the term *sodales* to signify a festive companion, an incident of his finest odes.

As an example, let us take the *Lupercælii*, an association connected with the grand Roman festivals to the God Pan. This Sodality, or brotherhood, derived its origin from the ancient priests of Pan; two of its lodges were very ancient, a third was established in the time of Cæsar, and called hence the Julian. Marc Antony, the great Consul, the lover of Cleopatra, and for whose sweet sake he lost the world, was the first master.

Cicero in his "Oration for Cælius" speaks of them thus, "Nor am I startled at his saying, that Cælius was his mate at the Lupercal festivals, for the institution of those meetings is *more ancient than that of government and laws*. Its odge fellows not only mutually accuse each other, but in their accusations mention even their very bye-laws, as if they feared any one should not discover that they belonged to this brotherhood."

I fear, indeed, we sometimes copy this original a little too closely, for a quaint old author remarks, "they had, it seems, an odd and savage custom of exposing one another's faults, and even professed that members of their societies acted consistently with the laws of their association when he endeavoured to blacken his brother *Lupercus.*"

It was in his capacity as Master of a Lodge of the *Lupercælii*, that Mark Antony, at the head of his brethren in grand procession, and, as it is expressly stated, wearing aprons of goat-skin offered the kingly crown to Cæsar.

"You all did see that in the Luercpal,
 I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
 Which he did thrice refuse."

Now this was not only a sodality or brotherhood, partaking as such in our own characteristics, claiming and acknowledge to be ancient, governed by bye-laws, and each member owing special duty to his fellows. But for us, their special characteristic was that they were literally clothed with white aprons of goat skin, and that Mark Antony and his procession actually wore such on on this world-renowned occasion.

The Apron is the oposite to the *Cingulum* or girdle of the soldier, the one being a military, the other a festive decoration.

This characteristic of white aprons of goat-skin they bore from the period of their introduction into Italy by Evander before the building of Rome, and continued until the brotherhood was formally dissolved by the Emperor Anastasius

in the sixth century after Christ, the era of the Saxon Heptarchy.

Here then is an instance of an institution performing mystic, social, and festive duties, in white aprons, for a period of 1300 years, and after that time, the custom of the apron doubtless lingered long, traditionally handed down by the "Old Mortalities" of the period, as a badge of festivity and brotherhood.

It is in memory of these ancient and mystic festivals we still continue its use, and although we do not as in banquets of old.

"Braid our locks with Ivy twine
Breathing perfumes, dropping wine."

yet wearing that time-honoured ensign, we still drain a bumper to the memory of Auld Lang Syne; and some, unwisely lingering after the Tyler's toast may, even drink like Monks of old to "one saint more."

Truly then may we designate the Apron as more ancient than the Roman Eagle, more honourable than the Garter or any other order in existence, being (in memory of that Silver Age whence it originated) the Badge of Innocence and the Bond of Friendship, and such may it ever remain.

In our next we hope to continue the "Fragments."

FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM. AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES ON THIS SUBJECT.

BY W. E. N., No. 766.

I am glad to find that the suggestion of an epitome or *resumé* of the articles lately published on the above subject in the *Freemason* meets with the approval of Bro. Carpenter, and I greatly regret to learn that he feels unable to accomplish this task himself, and am heartily sorry for the cause he assigns for his inability.

As I have offered to prepare this *resumé* for publication, in the event of Bro. Carpenter being unable to do so, I will endeavour, to the best of my ability, to redeem my promise. I must, however, claim your readers' indulgence, especially that of Bro. Carpenter, for any shortcomings.

People usually do not peruse scientific, literary, or historical works, as they do works of fiction or amusement. The student of the former, frequently finds it necessary to refer back to previous pages for more certain information, or to correct, modify, or confirm impressions on some particular point.

Unless an ample index or *resumé* of the contents of the book be provided, the search for a particular part, contained perhaps, in a few lines, will be very tedious. Hence good indices are very useful, in fact are almost indispensable for scientific works and books of reference. Now Bro. Carpenter, in the 25 articles that have appeared in the *Freemason*, under the above heading, has collected a vast array of evidence, and has supported his conclusions by a number of very ingenious arguments; but as this evidence, and these arguments, and the facts deduced therefrom, are spread over twenty-five numbers of the *Freemason*, and extend over some six or seven months of time, the difficulty of mastering all the details will be self-evident. It is satisfactory to find that Bro. Carpenter's articles on this most interesting subject are to be collected and published in the form of a book or pamphlet, to which, no doubt, an ample index will be appended; but as all the readers of the *Freemason* may not purchase Bro. Carpenter's book, it will be convenient for those, who do not do so, to have such an epitome of the articles that have appeared in the *Freemason* as will enable them to refer back for more ample detail if desired.

To this end it is proposed to take the articles *seriatim*, refer to their date of publication, and give an epitome of the facts and statements set forth; but omitting, as a general rule, the arguments upon which the conclusions are founded.

In Art No. 1, published May, 27th, 1871, the writer commences by pointing out as a remarkable fact, that numbers of professing Christians in the United Kingdom, America, the British Colonies, France, Germany, and elsewhere, have adopted a system (Freemasonry) which is obviously founded on Judaism or Israelitism. No person is now prepared to carry the origin of the Craft to a period anterior to the Christian Era, and yet the ritual of Freemasonry is based on Judaism. Much labour has been thrown away in attempts to identify ancient peoples with Freemasonry, but its origin can be plainly fixed in Christian times, and among Christian people. How is it then that Freemasonry, its traditions, ceremonies, and ritual, are rooted in Judaism? The Saxon branch of the Teutonic race have great tenacity of will in holding to opinions, convictions, and principles, and no revolution has ever been effected among them until after long conflicts and much suffering. How comes it then that a Christian people do not scruple to accept obligations based upon a Jewish foundation? The solution of the problems full of interest, and points to a conclusion of high import.

No. II. June, 3rd.—The consideration of this problem furnishes one link in a chain of circumstances which leads to the conclusion, that we (the English and some other European Nations) bear a close affinity to the Hebrew race. The whole history of Israel, and the prophecies pointing to the future of this people, are amongst the most wonderful works of God.

In treating of the subject, two things are taken for granted.

1. That the conquest of the kingdom of Israel by Assyria is an authentic history.
2. That the prophecies of the Old Testament, relating to this people have been, or will be fulfilled.

Here follows a short review of the history of Israel; Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were powerful Princes or Emirs. They were Chiefs, Priests, and Judges over their families, which (with their dependants) formed large bodies of persons.

The twelve sons of Jacob ruled their families in like manner, but when their descendants increased in numbers, they formed distinct tribes; each having a prince as its ruler. This form of government exists at the present day among the Arabs, and was maintained by the Hebrews even in Egypt. On the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, the worship of God was so connected with the political structure of the nation, that Jehovah became their Law-giver, Judge, and King. The laws were unalterable, and without the sanction of Jehovah no important measure could be undertaken.

When the people took possession of the Promised Land, they settled down under their princes or heads of tribes, with a divinely appointed judge as chief magistrate or supreme ruler.

Getting tired of this form of government, they ultimately set up a king and elected Saul to reign over them. The kingly power did not remain long in Saul's family, but was, by God's direction, conferred upon David, who, after a struggle of some years with family of Saul, was proclaimed king over "all Israel." David's reign was a glorious one, and his victorious arms extended the empire to the Euphrates. He then desired to build a temple to God, but this honour was reserved for his son, Solomon, who built a magnificent temple, which was the glory of the empire, and dazzled all strangers.

Solomon's reign was also a glorious one, until it became tainted with idolatry, when it degenerated, and at length, under his son Rehoboam, the empire collapsed, and was broken up into two kingdoms, known afterwards as Judah and Ephraim or Israel. The two kingdoms were perpetually striving for the mastery under their respective kings, Ephraim representing the revolted ten tribes, and Judah the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, who remained faithful to the house of David.

No. III. June 12th 1871.—The disaffection

of Ephraim and the northern tribes having grown in Solomon's prosperous but burthensome reign, culminated under his successor, and under the guidance of Jeroboam, Ephraim took the lead and split the empire in two. A jealousy between the two nations ensued, and continued for many years, and although both were God's chosen people, they frequently were guilty of idolatry, more especially the revolted ten tribes, who trusted the downward course of impiety and sin, until the Israelitish kingdom was finally destroyed by the Assyrians, and the principal inhabitants were transported to the river Kur, which runs into the Araxes, and empties itself into the Caspian Sea. After the lapse of a few years Shalmanezar carried away the rest of the people to Halah, Habor, and Gozan, in Media and Assyria. Thus Ephraim or "the Kingdom of Israel," was utterly destroyed 258 years after the revolt and, 722 B.C.

The kingdom of Judah was not so utterly depraved, and although it frequently relapsed into idolatry, many of the kings punished and endeavoured to extirpate this sin. Wickedness and rebellion against God, ultimately, however, obtained the upper hand, and the nation was punished by being invaded by Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed the Temple at Jerusalem, carried away all that was valuable, together with many of the Hebrew nobility, including Daniel and his three friends. A remnant of the people were left under Zedekiah, who plotted with Egypt and rebelled against the King of Babylon, and they were in the end utterly destroyed, 387 years after the revolt of the ten tribes, and 134 years after the destruction of the kingdom of Israel, 588 B.C. In the kingdoms of both Judah and Israel a succession of bold honest prophets proved and warned both kings and people, but with no useful result. The captivity of Judah was unlike that of Israel; that of the former was only to last for 70 years, and under Cyrus, King of Persia, the people were allowed to return to their own land. The temple was re-built and the Jewish nation re-established, but although the nation never relapsed into idolatry they fell into other sins, for which they were again punished by being utterly uprooted under Vespasian, A.D. 70. They have not been destroyed, but are now dispersed throughout the whole civilized world, waiting for their restoration, while Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, and Rome no longer exist as nations, they having mightily oppressed God's people; while the Persians who showed them kindness, still remain an established kingdom.

PRESENTATION OF THE ROBERT WENTWORTH LITTLE TESTIMONIAL.

On Saturday evening last, a company of forty brethren assembled at a banquet at the Cannon-street Hotel, to present the testimonial (which we announced a fortnight since, consisted of a splendid clock and a purse of 300 sovereigns) to Bro. Robert Wentworth Little for the services he has rendered the cause of Freemasonry. About two years ago it was suggested that such a testimonial should be subscribed for, and the movement received the support of ourselves, and our old Masonic contemporary *The Era*. The matter was taken in hand by some energetic brethren, and a committee was formed, of which Bro. John Hervey, G.S., became Treasurer, and Bro. John Thomas Moss, the Secretary. The difficulties which beset any new undertaking are well known, but the perseverance of the brethren who took this matter in hand, and the magnificent amount of £300, with a surplus to purchase an enduring memento of the respect of the subscribers was raised. As no testimonial is supposed to be properly presented without some accompanying conviviality, the necessary "go" was given to the Little testimonial, as we have said, by a banquet, and it would be unfair to pass over the event without our presenting a verbal testimonial to Bro. Spencer, the proprietor of the Cannon-street, Hotel, and his manager, Bro. Davies, by saying that a better supplied or better served banquet we have never partaken of. The company who assisted at the ceremonies of banquet and presentation comprised Bro. Colonel Francis Burdett,

Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex, who presided as chairman, and Bros. John Hervey, George Kenning, H. C. Levander, Charles Coote, Barnett, John Boyd, W. Carpenter, Stedwell, W. Smeed, Magnus Ohren, Horsley, A. Thielay, John Coutts, James Brett, W. Roebuck, George S. Slater, Williams, Hurlstone, H. G. Buss, Major Finney, T. Finney, junr. F. Davison, Odell, Thomas, S. Rosenthal, Thomas W. White, Taylor, T. Cubitt, D. D. Beck, Brown, J. Adlard, W. H. Scott, G. Scott, John Cockburn, T. B. Yeoman, H. Parker, John J. Moss, and H. Massey. Bro. Little occupied a seat immediately on the chairman's right, and Bro. F. Davison took the vice-chair. In the course of the evening the following telegram, dated 7.45 p.m., was received from Bro. W. J. Hughan, Truro:—"Sorry I cannot be present. Warmest congratulations to Bro. Little. Hearty good wishes to brethren, and success to Freemasonry every where."

When the cloth was removed and grace sang, the toasts were introduced.

The Chairman said, although he was chairman of a very large and pleasant party he did not think it was necessary to inflict long speeches upon the company. They were met together to pass an agreeable evening, and for one other particular purpose, at the same time they met as Masons, and a convivial party of Freemasons never met without drinking, as the first toast, "The Health of the Queen." They all felt how much they were indebted to her, and how much they might hereafter be indebted to her and to her son, the Prince of Wales, who had lately passed through a most critical illness. We hoped to see him in public amongst us again soon, not only as Prince of Wales, but as a brother Mason. He coupled the two names in one toast so that he might not trespass on the brethren's time.

The Chairman again rose, and said it had seldom fallen to his lot to have the opportunity either of proposing a toast, or making a proposition similar to that which he was now going to submit to the brethren; and he felt that he encountered some difficulty in performing the duty which devolved upon him, because, as the representative of every brother present, he was obliged to do his utmost, thoroughly to embody their feelings in what he had to say. He felt that every one would wish all his own sentiments to be conveyed with respect to the benefit that had been conferred upon themselves and the Craft at large, by one who, he was happy to say, was present on his right hand, and was their guest. That guest had served the Masonic Order with the greatest ability, and the greatest kindness. Though he (the Chairman) had started with a short speech, he must trespass on the brethren's patience and indulgence now, because he could not do justice to the subject he had in hand in an effectual manner, if he was very brief. On this account only he would almost have preferred that some other brother who was more eloquent than he—should have taken the President's chair. (cries of "No, No.") He was much obliged for their kindness, but while almost wishing that another brother should have presided, he felt that no brother's speech would have been dictated by greater feelings of admiration of Bro. Little than his. Still they must not measure his feelings by his poor language, and he would not delegate the privilege of presenting the testimonial to any one else. He had great pleasure in proposing "The health of Bro. Little." He might, perhaps never have the opportunity of doing so again in public, and in conjunction with it, expressing the gratification he had in presiding over a company, who confessed Bro. Little's merits, and were desirous of rewarding them. Very likely many of the brethren were aware of his feelings towards Bro. Little. He had had the pleasure of knowing him for some time: many of the brethren perhaps had known him longer and much better, and could better appreciate his worth and excellence than he; but he should be very sorry, when he had the opportunity of expressing his feelings, not to do so. Many brethren no doubt would be glad to express theirs, but has he had been honoured with the position of Chairman he hoped that what he said would be taken as conveying all their views. He had just said he had known Bro. Little some time; he must make that observation that the more he

knew of him, the better he liked him. He looked on him, not only as a brother in the Masonic order, but as a brother in the world in general, for he had instructed them to do what they could for the welfare of others. In their intercourse with him they had experienced a sincere feeling of fellowship from him—a feeling which they felt happy to return to him again as far as lay in their power. He would be happy to say much more of Bro. Little, if he was not present, but even in his presence he would not refrain from saying, he had done everything in his power to promote the interest of the order, and every thing for his brethren individually and collectively. His kindness, beneficence, and general behaviour to all was what the brethren appreciated most highly. He (the Chairman) had great pleasure in presiding on this occasion; he had never occupied a chair with greater pleasure, and he now begged to hand to Bro. Little, in the name of all the brethren a purse, of 300 sovereigns and a handsome clock, the inscription upon which Bro. Moss, the Secretary to the Testimonial Fund, would read. (Great cheering). The presentation was made in recognition of Bro. Little's services to Masonry, and as a return for the kind behaviour he had shown towards all the brethren.

The Chairman then presented the purse of sovereigns, and Bro. Moss read the following inscription on the plinth of the clock:—

"Presented, with a purse containing £300, to Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, P.M. 975 and 1273 P.Z. 177 and 975, Provincial Grand Secretary, Middlesex, by several brethren, in token of their high admiration of his personal qualities, and in recognition of his ability and zeal in promoting the interest of Freemasonry in all its branches.

"COL. FRANCIS BURDETT, P.G.M. Middlesex.
"JOHN THOMAS MOSS, } Hon.
"HENRY C. LEVANDER, } Secs.
"JOHN HERVEY, Grand Secretary of England,
Treasurer.
"February, 1872."

The chairman said the purse containing the sovereigns had been made and presented gratuitously by Bro. Kenning, to whom they were indebted for a like kindness when a Testimonial was given to Bro. James Brett.

BRO. LITTLE.—Most Worshipful Chairman and Brethren,—To some extent I feel myself in the position of the member of the House of Commons who rose for the first time to make a speech, and who said, "Mr. Speaker, I rise, impelled by a sense of the duty I owe to my constituents"—but found he could get no further, and ultimately felt himself bound by a sense of duty to his constituents to sit down. Well, sir, I rise with some diffidence, but I cannot say I appear before my constituents, but I can say I meet here my friends. There is not one here to night of whom I cannot say it; in fact, their presence is evidence that they are my friends. They have evinced that good, true, masonic feeling which every brother ought to have towards another, so long as he pursues the path of duty, and acts honourably and uprightly to all men. But, sir, my difficulty increases when I approach the subject which you have so gracefully alluded to, and when I give to the Subscribers, the Committee, and the Brethren present my sincere thanks for their kindness. Brethren, the Right Worshipful Chairman has told you the brethren represent much larger numbers than those who attend here to-night. I have to thank you, brethren, as representing them, the committee, and the masons generally, for the magnificent token of their esteem and regard which has been presented to me. Whatever services I may have rendered to the cause of Freemasonry, however great you may have been pleased to think them, I have considered them but slight. I fear they have been over-estimated; and I cannot see why I should have been deemed a fit recipient of such a testimonial. However, Right Worshipful Sir, and brethren, as it has pleased you and others to present me with this testimony and mark of your esteem, I must tender to you, and through you to them, my heartfelt thanks for the compliment paid to me. I accept it, sir, as an evidence of that boundless good-will which has been one of the tenets of our ancient order, and receive it as a stimulus to greater exertion in my

future career. I shall strive to be, if possible, more deserving than I may have been in the past I have occupied, more deserving of the estimation and confidence which has been this day reposed in me. I will only say I will not detain you longer. You have justly said that long speeches were to be deprecated on the present occasion. I can only tender you, from the bottom of my heart, my thanks and gratitude for that estimation and affection which has been manifested towards me this evening. (Great applause.)

Bro. Davison proposed "The health of the Chairman," testifying, at the same time to his merits as a mason, and to the readiness with which he came forward to assist the Little Testimonial movement when it was set on foot.

The Chairman said he was much gratified with the kindness of the brethren. Although he had done what he could to support the movement, he could have done very little without the assistance of others. A great many brethren round the table had aided him materially; but it was labour well bestowed, for no one had assisted him in the order more than Bro. Little. Not only so, but Bro. Little had brought him forward in a manner that could not be done by any brother in the Craft. Several of the brethren at the table had contributed their services to the same end, and to all of them he felt himself indebted for his position of Grand Master of Middlesex. Bro. Hervey, Bro. Little, and Bro. Moss took a leading part in the work. The province had to be established, and that entailed great difficulty and trouble. Middlesex was now in a position which nobody could regret; and no one would deny that it was standing, well as compared with other provinces. It was a great honour to be the Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex, and while he occupied that distinguished position he should devote his attention to promoting the prosperity of the province.

The Chairman then proposed "The health of the Treasurer and Secretary, Bros. John Hervey and John Thomas Moss," and informed the brethren, that the time, trouble, and expense of getting the testimonial up were incalculable.

Bro. John Hervey said he had a very small interest in this toast. He had had very little to do, but that little which consisted in acting as Treasurer to the Fund gave him great satisfaction to have it in his power to do. He had a fancy for supporting all who did their duty. He knew and felt that Bro. Little had done his duty; therefore he had supported him, and on the same should continue to support him. (Cheers). They, the subjects of this toast, must be very much gratified with the result which had been attained. For himself he should have been sorry indeed if a good result had not been obtained. It would have been a grievous thing if it had failed. He had played a subordinate part. The giant's part had been played by Bro. Moss, which was quite right, as he had appliances at hand which others he had not, and a purse at hand which they had not. Bro. Levander was an able coadjutor of Bro. Moss, as for myself, continued Bro. Hervey, laughing, I have made a fortune out of the money during the time it had been in my hands. I have profited most largely by the interest I have received on the deposits; and I am gratified at any rate that the cheque which was included in the purse this evening could not be handed over without me. (Cheers and laughter.) I do hope that the cheque will be paid when it is presented, because if not I shall be placed in an unfortunate position. (Cheers).

Bro. J. T. Moss in responding said although he had experienced a good deal of labour in working this movement it was to him a source of great pleasure.

Before he undertook the duties of Secretary he did not know he should have to write to so many brethren. When he wanted some circulars Bro. Kenning printed a thousand, all free of expense, too, which would show what were his sentiments towards Bro. Little. Bro. Kenning expressed those sentiments in words, and said he believed him to be the right man in the right place. He afterwards printed another thousand circulars, and in the end another thousand. Bro. Kenning had also advertised the Testimonial, and he (Bro. Moss) thought injustice would be done to Bro. Kenning if his liberality were not made known.

Bro. H. C. Levander also replied, but could

not pretend to have done nearly so much as Bro. Moss, but he had done what he could, and introduced the movement to the attention of many brethren.

The Chairman proposed "The health of Bro. Davison, the Vice-chairman."

Bro. Davison in reply said he had spent a very pleasant evening. He would have been sorry to miss it, and should look back on it with great delight.

The Chairman next gave "The Press," coupling with it the name of Bro. Kenning.

Bro. Kenning, in thanking the Chairman and brethren, stated that though a newspaper proprietor he was not yet used to respond at dinners for this toast. He had started *The Freemason* at considerable expense, because he believed a suitable organ for the craft was not at the time in existence, and he had had a long and tedious time to wait while it established itself on a footing which encouraged him to hope it would pay. Brethren who had not tried the experiment had no idea of what the cost of a newspaper was; but he might inform them that unless a man had a large capital at his back; unbounded energy, and dauntless courage, it was no use attempting to establish one. Fortunately, he had capital; no one accused him of want of business energy; and he thought the brethren, if they knew the trials an uphill working of a newspaper entailed, would not think him egotistic if he laid claim to some courage in treading fearlessly forward. *The*

The Chairman at this point retired, and deputed Bro. Hervey to succeed him.

Bro. Hervey proposed "The Charities of London, especially those of the Masonic Order."

Bro. F. Adlard acknowledged the toast.

"The health of those brethren who have written on Freemasonry," was afterwards proposed, and Bro. W. Carpenter responded, after which the company separated.

The musical arrangements were under the able direction of Bro. H. Parker, and the songs sung during the evening were "The Tempest of Life," by Bro. Moss; "My Father's Apprentice," by Bro. Magnus Ohren; "Mistress Malone," by Bro. Horsley; "Sunny Days will Come Again," by Bro. Parker; "When other Lips," by Bro. Moss; a comic song by Bro. Charles Coote, and the "Red Cross Song," by Bro. H. Parker.

TESTIMONIAL TO BRO. J. ROWE, SEC. 105, PLYMOUTH.

A strong muster of the officers and brethren of Lodge Fortitude, No. 105, assembled at the Globe Hotel, Plymouth, on the 21st. instant, for the purpose of paying a tribute of esteem and regard to their tried and valued Secretary, Bro. James Rowe, and presenting him with a purse of thirty guineas, as a small recognition of his services.

The Worshipful Master, Bro. Martin Williams, presided, and after the brethren had done ample justice to the good things of this life, admirably put on the table by Bro. Watts, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and suitably responded to.

The Worshipful Master requested the V.W. Bro. R. Rodda, P.M., P.P.G.R., to propose the toast of the evening, and to make the presentation, and who, on rising, said:—Worshipful Master and brethren,—At your command, I rise to execute a very pleasant duty in acknowledging the meritorious services of V.W. Bro. James Rowe, P.M., P.P.G.T., who for upwards of 24 years past, has been the industrious, indefatigable, and eminently successful Secretary of Lodge Fortitude, now numbered 105 on the roll of the United Grand Lodge of England, and although it would have been more satisfactory to me, had some more worthy brother been selected to perform this office, who would render it more efficiently than I can possibly do, yet I will not hesitate to say that I yield to none in my desire to pay a tribute of respect to the distinguished Masonic abilities of our excellent brother, and to join my song in the united and harmonious chorus of Lodge Fortitude, and shout "Thus shall it be done unto the brother whom the Lodge delighteth to honour." I think it is not always in the best taste to laud and magnify a person in his presence, or expatiate on and extol the Masonic merits of

a brother other than in his absence; but the brother whom we have met this evening to honour is an exception to the rule, if ever the rule afforded one.

On the escutcheon of his Masonic career for nearly 50 years past, has been sculptured in such bold relief, "that he who runs may read," that motto dear to every true and faithful brother of the mystic tye—namely, strict and unflinching fidelity to the principles of our illustrious order. By a long and consistent life he has thoroughly proved his attachment to our hallowed institution, and for a quarter of a century has his flag been hoisted at the mainmast of the good old frigate to which we are all proud to belong. Through evil report and through good report, in sickness and in health, in adversity and in prosperity, under the murky clouds of an obscure sky, as well as in the bright sunlight and azure firmament, he has illustrated the Duke's motto, "I am here." He has stuck faithfully to the old craft and kept her aloft, and during the whole period to which I have referred, no Master has left the chair without acknowledging a debt of gratitude to Bro. James Rowe, and without admitting that whatever success crowned his year of office, it was in a great measure due to the unwearied services and untiring zeal of the excellent Secretary. Few Secretaries have evinced such peculiar aptitude for the office, as that for which our Brother James Rowe has acquired so just a reputation. During the two years I had the honour of filling the chair of Lodge Fortitude, I had frequent and ample opportunities of acquainting myself with the great correspondence and heavy responsibilities which devolved upon the Secretary, and of witnessing the unwearied zeal and unabated perseverance with which he devoted himself and his valuable time to Freemasonry in general, and to Lodge Fortitude in particular. And it is to testify the high estimation in which he is so deservedly held, and to mark their appreciation of his worth, that the Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, and Brethren of Lodge Fortitude have met this evening to present him with a small tribute of their regard and esteem. (Turning to Bro. Rowe) And in asking your acceptance of this gold, my dear brother, it by no means represents our measure of your worth. You are now seventy-four years of age, you have passed the time allotted by Heaven to man, and we should deeply regret your passing away from amongst us without evincing some slight recognition of your most valuable services; and although we hope that you may yet live many years to afford us your counsel, instruction, and assistance, which you are so admirably qualified to do, we also sincerely pray that when you shall lay down your working tools to resume them no more, when the building of this life shall be completed the last stone fixed with shoutings of grace unto it, and the clarion of death shall sound to call you hence, then may the spirit of the blessed be near you to waft your enfranchised soul to the abode of everlasting peace. May the portals of the everlasting mansions in the Grand Lodge above be thrown open to receive your disembodied spirit, and may the first sound that falls upon your ears, as you enter that blissful region, be the voice of your Great Grand Master, welcoming you with the crowning plaudit of "Well done." There may you—

"Rest with the saints whose race is run,
Whose virtues track their flight to Heaven,
The goal is gained, the battle won;
To the him palm, the crown be given,
Which conquerers in that region wear,
Where all is lasting, bright and fair."

Bro. Rowe replied in a feeling and impressive manner, recognising the kindness of his brethren as most gratifying to himself and his family. He also gave some statistics of the lodge, and the friends present afterwards spent a right genial and pleasant meeting.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast, tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epp's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

TORQUAY ANNUAL MASONIC BALL.

The second ball under the auspices of St. John's Lodge, (No. 328), Torquay, was held on Monday, February 12th, in the Bath Saloon, and proved the most successful ball that has taken place in Torquay during the present season, there being 300 present. The arrangements were everything that could be desired, and reflected great credit on the Committee:—Bros. D. Watson, W.M. 328; T. Olliver, I.P.M.; I. Chapman, 18°, S.D.; H. Day, Steward; and F. M. Millar. The railway accommodation enabled those from Plymouth, Exeter, and other parts to arrive and depart in good time, showing that nothing had been left undone to make the whole a success, which it proved to be. The room was beautifully decorated with Masonic devices, emblems, flags and flowers. Over the entrance doors were the mottoes, "Virtue, Honour, and Mercy," and "Truth, Peace, and Concord." The room used for last year's ball, was on this occasion appropriated for refreshments, and was amply furnished with the choicest viands and wines, which drew forth the praise that follows such sumptuous preparations. The dancing commenced at ten o'clock, and was preceded by the brethren forming a guard of honour to the Lady Patronesses as they entered the ball room. The brethren in their various Masonic uniforms, ranging up to the 32°; in connection with the rich military and naval costumes of the officers in Her Majesty's service, together with elegant dresses of the ladies, made up one of the most brilliant scenes ever witnessed in Torquay. Bro. Henry Round's Quadrille Band, gave forth those strains of music that secured the approbation of those who tripped the light fantastic toe. Among those present we noticed:—

LADIES.—Baroness Burdett Coutts, the Dowager Lady Erskine, Miss E. Erskine, Lady Maria Crosse, Lady Macgregor, Lady Theresa Boyle, Miss Boyle, Lady Bishopp, Miss Bishopp, Lady Colquhoun, Miss Agnes Temple, Miss Kate Temple, Mrs. Col. Kirkman, Miss J. Hinton, Mrs. and Miss Hearder, Mrs. T. Oliver, Misses and E. Haswell, the Misses Clarke Jervoise, Miss Maude Kenny-Tynte, Mrs. Easton Cox, Mrs. Boyd Fawcett, Mrs. Cosway, Madame Garcia, Madame Mistowski, Miss Swete, Madame Von D'Orlick, Misses M. and E. Bradford, Misses Vicaray, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Misses Robertson, Miss Pynsent, &c.

GENTLEMEN.—Lord Houghton, Major-General Sir George Macgregor, K.C.B.; Colonel the Hon. Dalzell, C.B.; Hon. S. Skeffington; Hon. R. Pynsent, Z.C.; Bro. L. P. Metham, D.Prov. G.M. of Devon; Bro. I. Latimer, (Mayor of Plymouth) Prov.G.Sec. of Devon; Hon. E. Ewitt, Major Leith, Bro. Major Shadwell, H. Clerk, Prov.S.G.W. of Devon, 32°; Bro. J. Oxley Oxland, 32°; Bro. Col. Elliott, [Prov.S.G.W. 30°; Col. Campbell, Col. Kirkman, Col. Cuppige, Col. Gardener, Dep-Controller Penno, Bro. Capt. Boyd Fawcett, K.T. General Stockman, Captain A. N. Clay, (79th Cameron Highlanders), Captain Gordon Money, (79th Cameron Highlanders), Bro. J. C. Curtice, Prov.G.S.B.; Bro. S. Jones, Prov.G.S.D., 30°; Bro. J. Chapman, 18°; Bro. Captain Costley, R.A.; Bro. Easton Cox, K.T.; Captain Jenkins, Captain James Brown, Captain Patterson, Captain A. F. Perkins, Captain and Adjutant Phillips, R.N.; Bro. Captain W. H. Haswell, R.N.; Lieut-Col. Turnbull, Captain Cookes, Captain Heyland, Captain Morton Pitt, Captain Miller, Captain Moray Browne, (79th Cameron Highlanders), Captain Applin, Captain A. Cary, Captain Bloxland, Captain Magor, Captain John Costley, R.A.; Captain Southerby, Lieutenant Thomas Martin, Bro. D. Watson, W.M. 328; Bro. Thomas Oliver, I.P.M. 328; Bro. J. Westhead, Dr. Radcliffe Hall, Dr. Macgregor, Dr. Rawlins, Dr. Ramsay, Dr. Brooking, Dr. Maryarti, March Phillips, Esq., J.P.; C. Birch, Esq., Octavius Toogood, Esq., Bro. Signor Garcia, Bro. J. Ingle, Senr. H.R.A.; Dr. H. Gaze, Bro. J. Greenfield, Prov.G.J.D. of Devon; H. W. de Schmidt, Esq. Bro. Mons. J. Mistowski, Mons. H. Veltlausen, F. Campbell, Esq., Mr. Donald Macgregor, Bro. W. Hearder, Bro. B. Fallwood, Bro. F. M. Millar, Mr. Cecil Clerk Jervoise, &c.,

Original Correspondence.

THE AGGRESSIONS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF SCOTLAND ON ENGLISH MARK MASONRY.

SIR AND BROTHER.—A curious document has lately come into my possession which throws considerable light on the estimation in which the Grand Chapter of Scotland was held by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as lately as 1818, twenty-one years later than the date of the present minute book of the Mark Lodge at Bolton. The notion of a modern body, so utterly repudiated by the Masonic authorities in Scotland, claiming to interfere with the ancient and independent Mark Degree in England, is so inexpressibly ridiculous, that one wonders the absurdity does not strike our worthy neighbours themselves—unless it is true, as Sidney Smith once said, that a surgical operation is necessary in order to get a joke into the head of a Scot. The following extracts will speak for themselves.

First comes a long remonstrance from the then newly established Grand Chapter of Scotland, dated July 20th, 1818, to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, beginning thus—

“Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.—It is with surprise we hear that a law has been passed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, excluding from the right of sitting or voting in that body, all Masons who may hold offices in Masonry that acknowledge a higher degree than the three first.”

Next comes the action taken by the Grand Master of Scotland on the memorial of the Grand Chapter.

At the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held in Freemasons' Hall, this 3rd day of August, 1818—

“The Grand Secretary stated that he had received a letter from a Mr. M. Pringle, Recorder Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, enclosing a communication, subscribed by certain persons as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Most Excellent Grand Principals of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland; Whereupon James Allan Macnochie, Esq., R.W. Proxy for Mother Lodge, Kilwinning, stated; That as the Grand Lodge acknowledged no higher Degree or Order of Masonry, than that of St. John's, consisting of Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason; and as the Grand Lodge had even by her standing laws, strictly prohibited all Masonic communication with any such pretended higher Orders or Degrees, he would object to any such communication being either received or read. And accordingly he moved that the communication in question be rejected without reading. This motion was seconded by Bro. James Dallas, Esq., R.W. Master of Canongate and Leith, Leith and Canongate Lodge. Bro. George Burnet, Esq., R.W. Master of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, seconded by Bro. James Neilson, Esq., R.W. Proxy for New Abbey Lodge, moved that the communication should be read; and the vote being put ‘reject,’ or ‘read,’ when 51 voted reject, and 32 read. The communication was therefore rejected by a majority of 19.”

Yours fraternally,

AN ENGLISH MARK MASTER.

BRO. A. M. SILBER, of the Tuscan Lodge (of the well-known firm of Silber and Fleming, Wood-street, City), has been elected an Associate of the Society of Civil Engineers. Last year that gentleman read a paper on a new description of light, which if carried out in railways and places where gas cannot be easily obtained, will be a great boon, not only from the saving of expense, but also from the brilliancy of light exhibited. The various trials at several public places has been a great success; and the very elaborate and talented paper read by him before the Society was listened to with great attention, and that gentleman, it is hoped, will reap a reward, not only in an honorary sense, but also in a pecuniary one, which he so well deserves, not only from the simplicity of his invention, but also for the talent shown in its development.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

TURK'S ISLAND.—The annual installation meeting of the Forth Lodge, No. 647, (E.C.) was held at the Masonic Hall, in Grand Turk, Turk's Island, when the W.M. elect, Bro. John T. Astwood, S.W., having been regularly installed Right Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, was pleased to appoint the following brethren to be his office-bearers; viz:—Bros. C. R. Hinson, I.P.M., Treas; James Maclean, S.W.; Edwin J. Astwood, J.W.; Joseph A. Gardiner, Sec.; James W. Milbourne, S.D.; Michle Victoria, J.D.; Henry Kennedy, I.G.; James Astwood, and T. J. Godet, Stewards; Anthony Francis, Tyler.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Masonic Ball, (for the benefit of the poor of all kinds) was held at the Greek Theatre, under the patronage of the Dist. G.M., Bro. J. P. Brown, and under the auspices of the four lodges working under the English constitution, was attended by upwards of 300 persons, and went off with great eclat. The theatre was prettily decorated with flags and evergreens, and presented a brilliant *tout ensemble*. In the intervals light refreshments were served to the ladies. Dancing commenced shortly after 9 p.m. and continued until five o'clock in the morning.

A Masonic Lodge is in contemplation at Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, the supposed primitive abode of man, where there is, already, quite a number of Freemasons, among whom are some Persian Mussulmans. The Chief Minister of the Shah of Persia, the Commander-in-chief of his army, and many other of his highest functionaries belong to the order. It is believed that a lodge will soon be founded at Teheran, the capital of Persia, if, indeed, one does not already exist there, under the Grand Orient of France.

Another lodge (English) is about to be founded in Jerusalem, the ancient city of Kings David and Solomon. The Consul of the United States of America has taken the initiative in its formation. Besides a goodly number of resident brethren there, Jerusalem is annually visited by travellers of all faiths and nationalities, who are Freemasons; thus the great order of universal brotherhood, after making the circuit of the entire world, returns to the scene of its primitive creation, and the Temple of Solomon will once more shed light upon the footsteps of Freemasons. The “Jerusalem Lodge” is to contain as much of the ancient fragments of the “Lodge of Solomon” as can be collected together. The cedars of Mount Lebanon will furnish its working tools; Joppa and Baalbek will lend their aid in the reconstruction of the edifice; and Hiram, King of Tyre, live in the memories of those who humbly imitate his faithful career in life, as well as in his faith.

Notwithstanding the misconceptions existing among many Mussulmans of Turkey regarding the principles of Freemasonry, it gradually recommends itself to their better opinion. It tends very much to dispossess them of their great animosity against men of all other religious bodies than their own. It is to this hostility that may be attributed the slow progress made amongst Mussulmans in mental culture and improvement, even in the arts and sciences of other peoples and countries. Everything, therefore, which tends to dispel it, must be a great advantage to them; and it is only when it has been removed, and religious hostility fades away before the genial light and warmth of one universal brotherhood, that there will exist not only harmony between the Moslem and men of all other faiths, but a sincere sympathy among them.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—St. James's Lodge (No. 448).—On Tuesday, January, 30th, the annual festival of this lodge was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall, St. John's Place, Halifax, where there was a numerous attendance of brethren. Prior to the banquet the lodge was opened in the three degrees by Bro. J. Ibbertson, W.M., and after the transaction of business Bro. W. F. Wilkinson was duly installed W.M. for the ensuing year by Bro. Normanton, P.M., P.P.G.S.D., assisted by Bro. F. Waddington, P.M. of the Saville Lodge, Elland, who conducted the installation ceremony in an excellent manner. The W.M. then proceeded to invest his officers, Bro. R. Jessop being conducted to S.W.'s chair. Bro. A. Matthewson, J.W.; Bro. T. Whitaker, S.D.; Bro. Taylor Wheelhouse, J.D.; Bro. C. T. Rhodes, I.G.; and Bro. J. Greenwood, P.M., Tyler. The lodge having been closed the brethren dined together in the dining-hall, the W.M. presiding, being surrounded by Bros. H. Gaukroger, W.M. of Probity, No. 61; W. H. D. Horsfall, W.M. of De Warren Lodge, and several visiting brethren. The loyal and masonic toasts were proposed by the chairman, that of the Provincial Grand Master and Officers of the Province being responded to by Bro. Normanton, P. Prov. G.S.D., and Bro. Fred. Whitaker, Prov. G.S.D. The “W.M. of St. James's Lodge” was proposed by Bro. Ibbertson, P.M., and received with hearty cheers, to which the chairman responded. The “Installing Officers” was proposed by the chairman, responded to by Bros. Normanton and Waddington. The “Past Masters of St. James's Lodge” was proposed by Bro. Matthewson, to which Bros. E. Walshaw, P.M.; Normanton, P.M.; Lupton, P.M., and Ibbertson, P.M., responded. “Our Visiting Brethren” was introduced by Bro. E. Walshaw, and replied to Bros. Beaumont and Mackenzie, of the Saville Lodge, Elland; Sutcliffe P.M., Todmorden; Hartley, Todmorden, and Belton. “The Senior and Junior Wardens and Officers of St. James's Lodge” was proposed by Bro. Lupton, P.M. and responded to by thy Wardens. “The W.M., P.M., Officers and Brethren of the Lodge of Probity, No. 61,” was proposed by the chairman, and gracefully responded to by Bro. Gaukroger, W.M. of Probity. “The W.M., P.M., Officers and Brethren of the De Warren Lodge, No. 1302,” proposed by the chairman, to which Bro. W. H. D. Horsfall, W.M.; J. Firth, P.M.; and F. Whitaker, P.M. responded. “The Masonic Charities” was proposed by Bro. T. G. Knowles, responded to by Bros. E. Walshaw, and Normanton, who spoke of the value of Masonic institutions, and felt sure that the brethren could visit the Schools and the Home for Decayed Masons they would be induced to assist those institutions more liberally. Bro. F. Whitaker also responded, and spoke of the large amount of good done by those institutions. He had taken a great pride in them, and not only in them, but in other charitable institutions at home. For some time he had made a practice of devoting a certain percentage of his income to these charities, and he never yet felt, however, much he had given, that he was the worse; on the contrary, the more he gave the more he seemed to receive. But that was not his sole motive; he was sure that to assist such institutions was to act on the true Masonic principle, which blessed both the giver and the receiver. He urged all the brethren to adopt the same plan, and they would never regret it.—The toast of the “Poor and Distressed Masons” was given by the chairman. The evening was very pleasantly spent, several songs and recitations being given.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver Complaints and Disorders of the Bowels. It is impossible to exaggerate the extraordinary virtue of this Medicine, in the treatment of all affections of the Liver or irregularities of the Bowels. In cases of depraved or superabundant Bile, these Pills taken freely, have never been known to fail. In Bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, but they should then be taken rather sparingly, for every every medicine in the form of an aperient requires caution when the Bowels are disordered, though a more gentle or more genial aperient than these Pills in moderate doses has never yet been discovered. If taken according to the printed instructions they not only cure the complaint but improve the whole system.

NOTICE.

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

The following communications unavoidably stand over:—Grand Lodge of Scotland and Reform, by Bro. J. Hughan; Aids to Study, by Bro. W. Carpenter; Consecration of Lodge, No. 1384, Widnes; W. L. A. 30°; Plymouth; Reports of Lodges, 289, 1208, 185, 1235, 88, 960, 224, (S.C.); Provincial Grand Lodge of East Lothian; Mark Lodge, 60; Knights Templar Encampment, Newport; Europa Rose Croix Chapter, Gibraltar; Consecration of Huyshe Chapter, Rose Croix.

ERRATUM.—Page 119, column 2, line 30, for *Strand* read *Grand*.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

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POET MASONS.

It is a somewhat curious fact that few of our great poets appear to have been members of the Masonic Fraternity, and that still fewer seem to have added to the poetic literature of the Craft.

This is the more remarkable, when we consider that the traditions of Freemasonry offer a fitting field for the imagination, and that some of its legends convey philosophical instruction under the fanciful guise of allegory and parable.

True, we possess one gem of poetic lustre in Duganne's "King Solomon's Temple," and it is a specimen which at once attests his scholarly attainments and masonic zeal. It is also true that Burns's "Farewell," and Rob Morris's "We meet upon the Level and part upon the Square," are each perfect in their way; but when we have mentioned these, we may be said to have exhausted the list of masonic lyrics which the Craft will not willingly let die.

These somewhat desultory utterances make us lament that none of the masters of song have favoured us with a more exhaustive production on so worthy a theme as Freemasonry, which combines the romances and mythicism of the past

with the matter-of-fact realities of the present. It is, however, gratifying to know that one of the sweetest and purest poets of the day is a true and practical Freemason—that one who can kindle dazzling thoughts at the fire of his own heart and brain is also one who can spread the cement of brotherly love, as a fellow labourer in our midst—that the work of Freemasonry is to such a mind a congenial and pleasing task, because he believes it to be consistent with man's highest and holiest aspirations.

It will be within the remembrance of our readers that we hailed the appearance of Bro. William Sawyer's first poetic volume, "Ten Miles from Town," with sincere sentiments of pleasure and delight. As far back as the 1st May, 1869, we bore testimony to his genius in the following words:

"In Bro. Sawyer we recognize a true poet, one of the gifted few who possess the faculty of penetrating into the inner life of man, and revealing its mysteries of cloud and sunshine, of hope and joy, or of doubt and darkness." How well our eulogium was merited, time has already proved, and the latest creations of Bro. Sawyer's opulent muse will still more amply justify our somewhat prophetic praise.

From a perusal of his last work, "The Legend of Phyllis," with "A Year of Song," we have risen with feelings of unalloyed satisfaction, and we may fairly add that some of its conceptions surpass in colour and brilliancy nearly anything that we have seen in the wide range of modern poetry. Bear witness the following passage, which describes the meeting of the Prince Demaphoon, the son of Theseus, with the Royal Phyllis:—

"She, in her queenly splendour girt about,
Went forth to meet him. And Demaphoon
Uplifting eyes, beheld her as she moved,
Regal, with scintillant glint and interglow
Of blending gems. Wound gold about her brow,
The gold of gathered tresses woven fair,
Glittered for diadem. Around her feet,
Wide as a wave, a robe of shimmering sweep,
Purple and gold inwoven, thread for thread
Sparkled its shining way. Enmeshed in light,
Her bosom netted in a diamond net
Shone pearl-wise, and for girdle, glittering
With gems through all its undulant length, a snake
Of triple coil circled her waist and lolled
A heavy head with onyx aspice eyes.
So moved she lustrous, gleaming in the sun,
In the matched movement of the absolute prime
Of beauty, blossom-brief, and in the touch
Of its own ripe perfection perishing.
So glorious drew she near Demaphoon,
Who, unregardful of aught else, beheld
Her face, and looking in her face, saw youth
And beauty shining in the light of youth,
And seeing loved."

We shall resume our consideration of Bro. Sawyer's exquisite poems next week.

FREEMASONRY.

BY BRO. J. P. B.

To limit Freemasonry to any portion of time, or to restrict it to any portion of the globe, is to deprive it of the universal interest which its principles have always possessed in the opinion of mankind. The name which it bears is calculated nevertheless to convey a very inadequate definition of its real character and objects. Indeed, it wants one of a more significant analyzation, and better calculated to bear with it a more satisfactory explanation. And yet, when properly interpreted

even its name will be seen to denote that it does clearly refer to the nature and principles of a world-wide institution.

The Almighty Creator, not only of this world, but also of the entire universe which surrounds it, is called its *Architect*. Architecture, or the art of constructing habitations for man, must have been the very earliest one to which the minds and thoughts of the offspring of Adam and Eve ever turned, after leaving the temporary abode prepared for them, previous to their creation, by the Almighty.

It may be supposed that the progenitors of the human race, in the beginning, had no need of any "house built with hands," and that that they actually did reside very much in the open air, sheltered only by the trees, and couched upon the foliage of the locality, wherever it was, in which their Maker created them. In the course of time, exposure to the elements of heat and cold and the rains, compelled their descendants to endeavour to provide, for these inclemencies, by the construction of artificial covers, in the same manner as the original pair made for themselves clothing from the leaves of trees.

Indeed, the earliest history of mankind is fully connected with nature and its seasons. The rugged surface of the world, and the starry firmament above it, must have deeply impressed the early human inhabitants of our globe.

What we now call civilization, its wants and its vices, were wholly unknown to Adam and Eve, and, unbiassed by almost all of the passions of a confined existence, they were guided only by the ordinary impulses of nature. However, that they knew and fully recognised the Creator of all things, the writers of the Bible clearly tell us, and their earliest attempts at Architecture must have been humble efforts to imitate the works of the Great Architect of everything which surrounded them, and came within the limits of their corporeal powers of vision. If they possessed none of the instruments of Architecture now in use, nature will have suggested to to the offspring of Adam and Eve the only rules suitable for the construction of their humble abodes. The branches of trees, as well as their leaves, must have been the first materials used by them for such purposes. Stones and earth would naturally be the next used.

The form of their edifices, such as they were, would, in all probability, be square or triangular and all upright, as a matter of necessity. An entrance would be left for the inmates, probably towards the East, or sun's rising, so that its other three sides would be directed to the West, North, and South points of the horizon. Or, if this disposition of the earliest edifices constructed by human hands is erroneous, the entrance might have been, possibly, placed to the West, and the portion of it occupied by its Architects, in the depths of the enclosure, viz., the East.

As the talent of architecture increased, and became more developed among mankind, an improvement must have been made in the implements used for such a purpose. It may be supposed that, with many, the circular form was adopted in the construction of dwellings, imitations of the visible feature of the surrounding world. The tent still in use among the wanderers of the desert, is of this form, in place of

being square; and no other reason may be assigned for such a shape. The few exceptions which exist to such a theory, would not be alleged as a proof of its fallacy. Indeed, the entire art of architecture, if not a divine one, is at least one based upon nature, and humbly imitative of the works of the Great Architect of the Universe. As it progressed, it, in its highest branches, became still more so, and the sublimity of the domes of the loftest edifices, are only imitations of the greater dome of the Heavens. The bodies of trees, originally used as supports of the dwellings, erected by the earlier architects, became, at a later period supplanted, by stone and marble columns; ornamented by imitations of the branches with which the former were adorned by nature, and the foliage of the more beautiful plants.

In this manner, architecture must have been the very earliest art of mankind, in the beginning of human existence, and has, since then, been progressing down to the present period of its perfection. It is the noblest, the most sublime of all the arts and sciences, and there is, therefore, no need for surprise, that in view of its origin and commencement it should become a mystical one, and its implements, so many symbols, applicable to laws of mortality and Humanity.

For the reasons above stated, architecture, or Masonry, is intimately connected with geology, philosophy, and the divine laws of nature. The Great Architect of the Universe is the author and architect also of the movements of the celestial bodies, the changes of the seasons, the return of day and night, the phases of the moon, and consequently of the divisions of time, into years, months, weeks, days, and hours. With all of them, Freemasonry is intimately connected. The whole vast universe is the lodge of the Almighty Architect. This single globe, is the work of His sublime art. The arch of the Heavens is His footstool, and this earth, probably, only one of the infinite atoms composing the columns of His incomprehensibly vast edifice.

The reunions of the Grand Lodges occur during the two poetic seasons of Spring and Autumn, when nature is vivified, and again grows old. It has been most truly stated that nothing in nature is ever at rest. All nature is in movement and only when it stops, life will seem to exist. Even time is said to pass in cycles; to human comprehension, everything in nature is circular, and the ancients, therefore, used the serpent with its tail in its mouth, as a visible symbol of this belief. A ring, placed on the finger of a bride is an emblem of perpetual love and fidelity. The world revolves in a perpetual circle, and so do the stars in the firmament above, which, so we suppose, is the abode of the Divine Architect. Not so do the four seasons, but also the subdivision of the year. It is, therefore, usual for the lodges to meet once a month, thus also showing the connection of Freemasonry with time, and the phases of the moon, and the divisions of the year.

Freemasonry has an intimate connection, also, with man, in the divisions of the time allotted him to live. Youth, maturity, and old age, are clearly pointed out in its three degrees. The rejuvenescence of man is one of the symbols of the Rosicrucians, as fallacious as was the "Fountain of Youth"

so much sought after during the Middle Ages. It was thought that as nature seemed imperishable, and Spring succeeded Autumn and Winter, the fall of leaves followed by returning verdure, that human life, in this world, could be perpetuated or restored by chemical means. Alas! for so much delusion and error. Man is to be born again, but will live in another world; and not in this even will he progress towards a better knowledge of the Divine architecture, to perfection, or retrograde in the degrees of existence. The responsibility of his career in life seems to be left with himself. If he really acquires light, (so to use one symbolic term for knowledge) and is guided by it in the true path, he will rise upwards; if not, he will probably sink beneath his present state. Will he ever be annihilated from existence, or will he be one ejected from within the very Lodge of the Great Architect of the Universe?

Such are the reflections which still, and probably always will, occupy the minds of reflecting men in their search after Divine light.

Freemasonry may, therefore, be considered as a theoretic imitation of the divine art of Architecture, divested of its actual and natural signification, and applied to the equally sublime edifice of man, in the structure of his morality and humanity.

It is a strange though covert fact, that true religions, as well as politics, seem to separate mankind, in place of bringing them together. Fancied inspirations have the effect of creating imaginary convictions of the faculty of judging the beliefs of others. It is a result of human frailty, in man's search of the divine light, to forget that all are the children of our common Creator, who alone knows which of them is right, and which is wrong.

Freemasonry has, for principle, to reject all such vain pretensions in mankind, and to leave the Great Architect of the Universe the only true judge of men's hearts. It enjoins its members to fully recognize the existence of a Divine Creator, and the justice of His providences. It urges the Christian to be a sincere and good one and the same of the Jew and the Moslem, each in their particular faith. It seeks to convert neither the one nor the other from his own convictions. It has no respect for whoever is only tolerant of his peculiar faith. The hypocrite possesses such sympathy. It places all mankind on the one common platform of *brethren*, without any regard to their religion or political convictions. It is enough for the Freemason to meet a brother (and in this view all men are brethren) in distress, in poverty, in suffering, to hasten to his succour, without any regard to his religion, his nationality, or his political creed.

In this manner, it forms an universal brotherhood, among all men who fully recognise one universal God and Creator, under whatever name this may be.

Though some may not be fully aware of this fact, it is the real origin and perpetuation of Freemasonry, and the cause of its extension over nearly the whole of the globe. It cannot be these principles to which the prejudices can be ascribed, existing against Freemasonry in the minds of many persons. They are now too well known, I believe, to have so unfortunate a result. Their tenets are too often visible, in their charities, their

assistance and their sympathy, bestowed upon the poor, and the needy, to have so unfortunate a result. Often, also, the fruits of our institution are unknown to the public,—for Freemasonry seeks for no popularity or commendation.

The real cause of its condemnation, on the part of many excellent persons, is its secret signs of individual recognition amongst its members, and the erroneous interpretations given to its symbols. Innocent as they are, and totally divested of any connection with religion, they seem unfortunately to inspire the most erroneous apprehensions. Innumerable books have been written and published on the real nature and character of Freemasonry, there being now little unknown to the public regarding them, and yet, these harmless signs and symbols cast a dark shade over the whole most ancient institution.

Nothing entirely renders them perfect, and there are unfortunately very many bad Freemasons. Some are intemperate, others immoral, and others again, far from being actuated by the sentiments of universal fraternity which are its very basis, and yet it comprises on the other hand, millions of the highest and best of men. So it is with Christianity. How many there are, who would deem themselves always insulted if their character as Christians were put in doubt, but whose whole actions and lives fully show that they are not actuated by high and true Christian principles.

It is too well known to be matter of any secrecy, that the implements of architecture are used now by Masons as so many symbols of morality. An upright edifice serving as a term *viz.*, an upright man, all of whose acts are square and not tortuous, and in this manner the Square and Compasses are used as so many definitions of what should be the conduct of all mankind in their dealings with each other. If any other benevolent or philanthropic society, should adopt private words, or even signs for mutual recognition, they certainly would have a perfect right to do so.

In the olden times of Christianity, men greeted each other with a holy kiss, in modern days they do so by a mere shake of the hand, as so many tokens of kindly recognition. Why, therefore may not the Freemasons, have a peculiar shake of the hand, by which to recognise and distinguish each other, without increasing the penalty of condemnation on the part of those who are not of the benevolent fraternity? Certainly the outer world is unjust to us, and disposed to judge of us, rather by what they do not know than what they do do regarding our object. When the Christian is seen to succour the poor Jew, or the Moslem to aid the poor Christian, simply because they meet on the common platform of pity, of an universal brotherhood, irrespective of their individual religious faiths, the outer world, which in its narrow sentiments of bigotry and religious pride, considers itself superior to any such sentiments, cannot in its heart condemn us.

Be this, however, as it may, Freemasons, may well afford to disregard opinions based upon so fallacious a supposition. We feel and know that the All Seeing Eye of the Great Architect of the Universe—the Almighty Creator of all men, sees into the very depths of our hearts. He, alone is the supreme judge of our principles, and of our conduct; and we humbly submit them to His all just judgment.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE.—An emergency meeting has been convened for Friday, March 7th., when a special banquet is to be given to Bros. Bertram and Roberts, in recognition of their public and Masonic services at the Crystal Palace.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 720).—This lodge met at the Balham Hotel, Balham, on Monday the 19th ultimo., the W.M., Bro. H. F. Huntley, being supported by Bros. H. F. Hodges, S.W.; T. Poore, J.W.; J. M. Young, P.M., Sec.; H. Payne, S.D.; C. Pulman, J.D.; Lane, I.G.; Holmes, Maddern, Trussler, Lilley, R. W. Huntley, and other members. Visitors:—Bros. James Stevens, P.M. 720, 1216. There being no business, before the lodge, the sections of the third lecture were ably worked, the questions being put by Bro. Stevens. Propositions for initiating at ensuing meetings were taken, and the lodge having been duly closed, the brethren adjourned to supper, and at an early hour separated.

MIDDLESEX.

LEBANON LODGE (No. 1326).—The regular meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on Thursday, 15th inst., at the Red Lion Hotel, Lion Square, Thames Street, Hampton. Bro. Samuels Wickens, W.M., opened the lodge at three o'clock there were present during the afternoon Bros. J. Haywood, as S.W.; J. Catchpole, as J.W.; J. T. Moss, P.G. Steward, Middlesex, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M. Sec.; J. W. Jackson as S.D.; W. Hammond, P.M., J.D.; J. Pallett, as I.G.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; J. C. Sinclair, G. M. Solly, W. Taplin, I. G. Donald, E. Gilbert, J. W. Balwin, J. Wells, J. Greason, E. Hopwood, P.M.; A. Beresford, C. F. Payne, R. R. Millington, W. H. Payne, W. Lyons. The visitors were Brothers J. T. H. Moss, 169; R. R. Mabson, 100; T. Clark, 282; E. Hazel, 569; T. Pallett, 1306. The minutes of the previous lodge and an emergency meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. Ballots were taken for the admission of Brother William Stanton, 525; as a joining member, and Messrs. Woolf Lyon, Robert R. Millington, (Nephew of the late Brother, A. U. Thiselton, Secretary of Boy's School), William F. Payne, and James R. Moore, as candidates for initiation. Brothers W. Taplin, J. G. Donald, and J. W. Baldwin, were raised. Brothers H. Cutress, and J. Greavson were raised, and Messrs. Woolf Lyon, and R. R. Millington, and W. F. Payne were passed, several candidates were afterwards proposed. Bros. Thielley, 145; L. Beck, 205; R. R. Mabson, 100; T. Clarke, 282; T. Pallett, 1306; were proposed as joining members. The business being ended the lodge was closed. Banquet and dessert followed.

DEVONSHIRE.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 710). The monthly meeting was held at the Masonic Rooms, on Thursday, February, 22nd. Soon after half-past six the chair was taken by Bro. A. B. Niner, W.M., supported by Bros. Wm. Cuming, I.P.M.; T. E. Owen, P.M.; J. Marks, P.M.; Dr. Hopkins, P.M. and P. Prov. G.S.W.; Stafford, S.W.; Preswell, J.W.; Maye, Secretary; Westhead, S.D.; Dronman, I.G.; Taylor, Organist; Fowle, Past J.D.; and other brethren. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Mr. P. David, a candidate for initiation, which proved unanimous in his favour. He was then admitted, properly prepared. The ceremony was very ably conducted by the W.M. especially as it was the first occasion of his performing it, indeed, in points both of style and verbal exactitude, it would be excelled by but few even of long experience. The explanation of the working tools was given by the J.W. the charge by the W.M.; and the lecture on the first tracing board by Bro. Dr. Hopkins. Some important private business was discussed, and the lodge was closed.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND.—*Phoenix Lodge* (No. 94).—On Monday evening the officers and members the Phoenix Lodge, No. 94, gave a complimentary dinner to Bro. T. Henderson, P.M., at the house

of Bro. T. Cairns. During the evening Bro. John Potts, *J.P.*, P.M. and P.P.G.J.D., presented Bro. Henderson, in the name of the subscribers, with a handsome gold Past Master's jewel, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Brother Thomas Henderson, P.M., as a token of respect and esteem, by his brother officers and members, and in recognition of his valuable services as W.M. of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 94, Free and Accepted Masons, during the year 1871.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—*Lodge of Fortitude* (No. 281).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum. In the absence of the W.M., the chair was occupied by Bro. Dr. Moore, G.S.B., the immediate Past Master, who was supported by the following officers and members:—Bros. Edmund Simpson, P.M. and Secretary; W. Fleming, S.W.; Edward Airey, J.W.; W. J. Sly, S.D.; Jas. Taylor, J.D.; R. Gregson, Steward; R. Tayler, Tyler; and others. The usual business having been transacted, the W.M. proposed that an address of congratulation, which he produced and read to the Lodge, be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, and to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the convalescence of our Royal Brother from his recent serious illness. This was seconded by Bro. Fleming, S.W., and passed unanimously. Bro. Moore's Lecture on Masonic Clothing was, at the request of several members, postponed until the next regular meeting of the Lodge.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Friday, the 23rd ult., numerously attended by past and present Provincial Grand Officers, and by representatives of each Lodge in the province.

St. John's Lodge, No. 279, having been opened in the three degrees, the Provincial Grand Master and his officers were received in due form. The Provincial Lodge having been opened, and the roll called, Bro. A. Pell, *M.P.*, Prov. G. Reg., read addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty, and to the Prince of Wales, which had been prepared.

Bro. W. Kelly, Prov. G.M., moved the adoption of the address the Queen, which was seconded by Bro. H. Halford, Prov. S.G.W., and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Bro. A. Pell, Prov. G. Reg., seconded by Bro. Dr. Hayeroft, P. Prov. G. Chaplain, the address to the Prince of Wales was also unanimously adopted.

Bro. H. Deane, Prov. J. G.W., proposed, and Bro. Rev. J. Spittal, P. Prov. S.G.W., seconded, that the addresses be signed by the Provincial Grand Master, and countersigned by the Provincial Grand Registrar and the Provincial Grand Secretary, which was carried unanimously.

The Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers, P. Prov. J.G.W., having taken an O.B., as to the government of the province, was installed and saluted as D. Prov. G.M., and expressed his acknowledgments for the honour which had been conferred on him.

A resolution expressive of sympathy with the family of the late Bro. W. G. Palmer, P. Prov. S. G. W., was, on the motion of the Provincial Grand Master, seconded by Bro. Deane, Prov. J. G. W., unanimously adopted. The deceased, who was one of the oldest Masons in the province, was universally esteemed both by his Brethren in the Craft, and the inhabitants generally of the neighbourhood in which he resided.

On the motion of the Provincial Grand Master, seconded by the Rev. W. Langley, P. Prov. S. G. W., and supported by the Rev. J. Spittal, P. Prov. S. G. W., a donation of £5 5s. to the Boys' School, to be made in the name of the Provincial Grand Secretary for the time being, was unanimously carried.

Bro. Duncomb, Prov. G. J. D., desired to express the gratification of the Lodge at the recovery of the Provincial Grand Master from his recent illness. The Rev. J. Denton, P. Prov. S. G. W., also made some remarks to the same effect; after which the Provincial Grand Lodge, and afterwards the Lodge of St. John's, were closed in due form.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Lodge of Emergency was held in the Staffordshire Knot Lodge Room, Stafford, on Friday, the 22nd ult. About forty brethren were present, including several of the Provincial Grand Officers.

The Lodge was opened by Bro. Pilling, the W.M. of the Staffordshire Knot Lodge, and the Provincial Grand Lodge, was subsequently opened in due form by the Right Worshipful Brother the Earl of Shrewsbury, Provincial Grand Master, who, on assuming the gavel, was saluted masonically by the brethren.

The Divine blessing having been invoked by Bro. the Rev. Jos. Westbury, Prov. G. Chaplain, the Prov. G.M. called upon him to deliver a short inaugural address on the business which had called the brethren together, namely, the adoption of addresses of congratulation to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, on the recovery of His Royal Highness from his recent severe illness. This having been done, the *Te Deum* was chanted, as well as the 103rd, 121st, and 145th Psalms, Bro. Barlow, P.G. Organist, presiding at the organ.

It is quite impossible, from the crowded state of our columns, to give more than a reference to the subsequent loyal and patriotic speeches which characterised the moving and seconding of the addresses. The noble Prov. G.M. thanked the province generally for the ready manner in which the brethren had joined in their congratulations; every lodge in the province had prepared addresses to her Majesty and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the whole of which, together with the two beautiful addresses from the Province, would be forwarded to the Marquis of Ripon for presentation that evening.

The addresses from the province were then read by Bro. W. Cartwright, P.G. Sec., and (together with those from the various lodges) placed on a table for subsequent inspection by the brethren.

The addresses having been adopted, the R.W. Prov. G. Master remarked that he hoped those lodges which had provided the more elaborate addresses would exercise increased liberality to the various masonic charities, and that those which had not been so extravagant would expend their reserved resources on the same admirable objects.

Bro. Bodenham, P. Prov. S. G. D., then moved that 50 guineas should be presented from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge to the Masonic Institution for Boys, on the occasion of the R. W. Prov. G. M. presiding at the Anniversary Festival.

The suggestion was seconded by Bro. Howells, Prov. G. Treasurer, and adopted.

SUFFOLK.

Beccles.—*Apollo Lodge* (No. 305).—The following reply to an address of congratulation from the W.M. and Brethren of Apollo Lodge, has been received:—"Sandringham, King's Lynn, January 22, 1872. General Sir William Knollys is desired by the Prince of Wales to return to the Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Masonic Lodge Apollo, 305, his grateful thanks for the resolution forwarded to him during his dangerous illness, and for the prayers they offer in it for his recovery. It is with profound thankfulness to the Almighty that H.R.H. is enabled to profit by his restoration to express these acknowledgments.—The W.M. of the Apollo Lodge."

Royal Arch.

CORNWALL.

TRURO.—*Royal Cornubian Chapter* (No 331).—The companions of this chapter held their annual festival on the 27th ult., at the New Public Buildings. Companion Mayne presided as the installing Z. Comps. T. Solomon was installed First Principal; E.D. Anderson, Second Principal; and Richard John Third Principal; Comps. May and Surpell, Scribes; W. Lake Principal Sojourner; Guy and Griggs, Assistant Sojourners; G. Clyma, Standard Bearer; Crago, Organist; Crago and Modee, Stewards. Comp. E. T. Carlyon, P.Z., was re-elected Treasurer. At the conclusion of the business the companions adjourned to the banquet, which

was served in the supper-room of the lodge by Companion W. Rooks.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND.—*Chapter of Strict Benevolence* (No. 97).—The annual meeting for the installation of Principals and the investiture of officers, was held at the Masonic Hall, Park Terrace, on Thursday afternoon, when the following companions were duly installed and invested, viz., George Lord, Z.; M. Allison, H.; W. Liddell, J.; John Lindsay, Treasurer; R. Humphrey, E.; S. P. Austin, N.; J. H. Coates, P.S.; W. I. Chambers and J. Athay, Assistant Sojourners; and J. Thompson, Janitor. The companions dined together after the ceremony in the banquetting room of the hall. There was a good attendance.

Mark Masonry.

WEST YORKSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Friday, the 16th instant, the half-yearly communication of the West Yorkshire Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, was held at the Masonic Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield, at the invitation of the Britannia Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 53. The R. W. Prov. G.M.M., Bro. Thos. Perkinson, of Halifax, was accompanied by the following officers:—Bro. H. Matthews, Prov. S. G. W., Bro. Allison, Prov. J.G.W., Bro. Roberts, Psov. G.M.O., Bro. Firth, Prov. G.S.O., Bro. Hartley, Prov. G.J.O., Bro. Burgess, Prov. G.Reg., Bro. Cooke, Prov. G.Sec., Bro. Bennett, Prov. G.S.D., Bro. Schofield, Prov. G.J.D., Bro. Horsfall, Prov. G.I. of W., Bro. Holroyd, Prov. G.S.B., Bro. Oakden, Prov. G.St.B., Bro. Whitaker, Prov. G.Org., Bro. Lobley and Bro. Crossby, Prov. G.Stewards, and Bro. Greenwood, Prov. G.Tyler. The Britannia Lodge having been opened by the W.M. and officers, the Provincial Grand Officers were duly formed by Bro. Roberts, acting Prov. G.D. of C., and entered the lodge room, when the Provincial Grand Lodge was properly opened. On the roll of lodges and officers being called over, it was found that one lodge was unrepresented, and seven officers absent from duty. Bro. Wordsworth, D. Prov. G.M., and Bro. Arnitage, Prov. G.D. of C., each sent an apology for their attendance. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a code of bye-laws, previously drawn up by a committee appointed for that purpose, and circulated throughout the province, was then considered, and, after one or two alterations had been made, duly passed. An invitation to hold the next provincial meeting at Eastwood was then given to the Prov. G.M.M., from the Prince Edward Lodge, No. 14, after which, there being no other business to transact, the Provincial Grand Lodge was duly closed. Bro. Thomas Oakden, Prov. P.G. St. B., presented a magnificent banner and stand, with the arms of the Provincial Grand Lodge thereon, which was cordially accepted. A banquet, presided over by the Prov. G.M., was provided, at which a goodly number was present. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and altogether a very agreeable evening was spent by those assembled, the Sheffield brethren doing their utmost to add to the pleasure of the visitors.

Red Cross of Constantine.

HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSEA.—*Naval and Military Conclave* (No. 35).—This flourishing conclave assembled in their Hall, Freemasons' Tavern, Portsea, on the 16th inst., under the presidency of the M.P.S., Sir Knight Robinson, assisted by Sir Knight Miller, M.E.U.; Sir Knight McAskie, S.G.; Sir Knight Skevins, I.G.; Sir Knight Howell, Recorder; Sir Knight M. Cormack, Sentinel; Sir Knight Ellis, H. Many other Sir Knights were also present. The conclave having been opened in due form by the M.E.P.S., Bro. H. S. Williams, who had been previously proposed, seconded, and balloted for, being in attendance, was duly installed a Sir Knight of the Red Cross. The charges, the lectures, and the historical orations, were most ably delivered by Sir Knight McAskie. Five certificates were delivered to Sir Knights previously installed. The conclave was closed in due form by M.E.P.S., at 10 p.m., in F.U.Z.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF IMPROVEMENT.

The second annual festival, closing the second season of this Chapter of Improvement, was held on Thursday week at Freemason's Tavern, after an evening's work at Freemasons' Hall. The success which was anticipated for the Chapter when it was started, has during the two years of its operation been more than realised, and it is with considerable gratification we have heard that the attendance of the companions desirous of receiving instruction has been both regular and numerous. It appears, however, not entirely to entirely to meet with the approval of the Preceptor of the Chapter, that some of the companions who honoured it by becoming its founders have not further assisted it by attending its weekly meetings, and Comp. Brett, it will be seen, in the remarks he made after the dinner on Thursday night, points this conduct out as a failing. Of course there always two sides to a question, and the companions who are guilty of such lax conduct might perhaps, if they were heard, submit good reasons for their absence. Business engagements may peradventure be more important to them than a knowledge of Masonic working, and they may not feel disposed to let the Masonic world witness their orphans suppliant for relief from destitution occasioned by their parents' too great devotion to the learning or imparting a knowledge of Craft or Arch ritual. Excepting to the Preceptor, unqualified satisfaction has been given to the members. Following in the steps of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, the Chapter, affording the same sound instruction, hoped the same amount of support. Their hopes have been realised, and comparing roughly the total number of Craft Masons with that of the Arch, the good workers of the Degree are about on a par. The attendance at the festivals of the two degrees, is also comparatively the same, so that they would seem to be running neck and neck.

Among the companions who attended on Thursday week we noticed the Rev. C. J. Martyn (Chairman at the banquet), John Hervey (Treasurer), James Brett (Preceptor), John Boyd, Capt. C. F. Trower (Prov. G. P. S. Hants), James Self, Alfred Clayton, S. Rosenthal, G. K. Lemann, W. West Smith, W. Nicholas, H. Dicketts, W. H. Green, C. Godfrey, H. H. Pearce, C. Saxon Hooper, T. Bull, W. Carpenter, H. Chapman, T. Cubitt, John Coutts, W. Goodyer, Rev. W. Cochrane, R. S. Warrington, G. A. Ibbetson, J. L. Thomas, Bosworth, T. H. Edmunds, J. A. Farnfield, J. W. Barnett, Kingston, T. K. Tippett, Treadwell, R. W. Crane, G. Cooper, R. Wentworth Little (S. E.), Thos. W. White (Asst. S. E.), G. Kenning, H. D'Arcy, Mitchell, C. A. Long, Davis, A. H. Thiellay, W. Roebuck, W. Taverner, Major Firney, Finney, jun., H. M. Levy, Joseph Last, J. K. Stead, J. Warner, D. D. Beck, C. J. Smithers, G. D'Arcy, George States, and H. Massey.

The Chapter was opened by the Companions, with the following Companions as officers:—James Brett, Z.; J. Boyd, H.; H. Dicketts, J.; G. K. Lemann, N.; R. Wentworth Little, E.; W. West Smith, P. S.; James Self, 1st A.; W. H. Green, 2nd A.; and John Coutts, I G.

Comp. Brett gave the historical oration, and was followed by Comp. Self, who worked the 1st clause, Comp. W. West Smith the 2nd, and Comp. W. H. Green the 3rd. Comp. Brett then explained the jewel worn by the Companions of the Order, and Comp. H. Dicketts gave the historical portion of the ceremony, which falls to the J. of a chapter. The readiness with which all these divisions of the ritual were delivered were the theme of universal approbation, and Companions of Chapters where the ceremony is hobbled through, would have done well to see what benefits accrue from a little attention to education in Masonic ceremonies. After some formal chapter business had been conducted, the companions adjourned to an excellent repast in Freemasons' Tavern, where Mr. Francatelli had shown great skill in catering, and when the banquet had been disposed of, grace was said, and the toasts of the evening followed. In giving the first toast, "The Queen," &c., the Chairman said a peculiar interest attached to this toast just now, as in a few days her Majesty was coming to take part in a great national

rejoicing. Every one of her subjects would hail with joy the fact that she was once more among her people; and the citizens of London would do all in their power to give her a suitable welcome. As Arch Masons we had to look at the event in another point of view. It was our duty to submit ourselves to all lawfully constituted authority, whether of masonic or civil jurisdiction, and, therefore, we should drink with all the honour, and the greatest enthusiasm, the health of the Queen.

The Chairman then said he would go out of his way as president of a Royal Arch gathering, for which he would ask pardon, and propose the health of the Prince of Wales. It was not a right thing, that though his Royal Highness was not a Royal Arch Mason, his name should be omitted in assemblages of Royal Arch Masons. We knew what he was in other departments of the order he had taken up, the energy he had displayed, and the interest he had taken in the charities. He (the Chairman) would give, and he trusted the companions would drink with all cordiality, "The Health of His Royal Highness," and would express, in the name of all his hearers, how rejoiced he was at the Prince's recovery, and how thankful he was to the Almighty for it. The celebration of next Tuesday was a public offering of such thankfulness, and he hoped that the illness which it was feared would terminate fatally would be the beginning of many a happy year of useful life.

The Chairman, after giving "The Health of the M.E.G.Z.," proposed that of the G.H. and G. J., and in doing so, said he was aware that he was proposing the health of exemplary and worthy men. As he had said at the festival of the Benevolent Institution a few weeks ago, he had the honour of being exalted in Royal Arch Masonry fifteen years ago, with the G.H., the Earl of Carnarvon, and ever since that time the noble companion had worked well and worthily for the cause of Masonry. He would couple the names of Companions Hervey and Brett with the toast.

Companion John Hervey said the difficult task of returning thanks had fallen him, who was least entitled to do so; but he did not the less appreciate the kind expressions the M.E. had made use of. He felt himself very small on that occasion, as Comp. Brett had carried off all the honours of the evening, had done all the duties, and performed them satisfactorily. Speaking for the Grand Principals, they were two noblemen who deserved well of the Craft. The M.E. had stated what he knew of the G.H., and he (Comp. Hervey) was sure that Lord de Tabley in his own province of Cheshire had done all he could to promote Masonry in general, and Royal Arch Masonry in particular. As Comp. Brett would speak for himself, he (Comp. Hervey) would thank the companions in his own name only, and would assure the companions how much he valued the kind expressions used by the M.E. towards the Grand Principals and the Grand Officers.

Comp. John Hervey then proposed "the M.E.Z., Comp. the Rev. C. J. Martyn," who deserved well of all the companions. The Rev. Companion had said how admirably Lord Carnarvon had performed all his duties during the last fifteen years, but he (Comp. Hervey) would appeal most confidently to all the companions present, whether Comp. Martyn had not during the same time, done all he could to increase the usefulness of the Craft, and uphold its honour. In the province, of Gloucestershire, he had for a long time presided, over both lodge and chapter, in a most efficient manner. He then migrated in a slight degree, to London, inasmuch as he was appointed a Grand Officer, and during the two years that he was Grand Chaplain in the Craft, and while he was Grand Officer in the Arch, every one of his duties was performed to the satisfaction of both Craft and Arch. Now, he had migrated to Suffolk, in which province, he had also applied himself to carry out the duties of Masonry, there he was now Master of a lodge, and propagating the Craft with his usual vigour. They were under peculiar obligations to him that evening, for coming from Suffolk, a distance of 120 miles, to preside over them. They were quite alive to the value of these services, and would show their appreciation of them by drinking his health.

The Chairman said, he rose to thank the companions with feelings of real respect and deep gratitude, and for this reason, that he knew many of them, at all events, had been pleased to take him to a certain extent on trust. Living so far away, he must be unknown to many, not perhaps by name or report, but still actually and personally, then he could say—it was one of the very great pleasures of life that one had the opportunity these meetings offered, of being put into connection with those, whom, without such opportunity of meeting, one would not come in contact with. He sincerely thanked them for their kindness in accepting the health proposed by Comp. Hervey. It was quite true, as that Companion had said, that he endeavoured to promote the interests of the order, and devoted a good deal of time to that object. He wished he had been able to devote more, but when he came to think that he had duties of another sort to perform, he could not suppose that it was required of him to follow Masonry closer than he did. With respect to his coming from Suffolk to attend this meeting, a subject also alluded to by Comp. Hervey, he could only add that he had the greatest pleasure in doing so. Touching the same Companion's mention of his (the Chairman's) zeal in Masonry, he might inform the companions, without self-laudation, that he had to start off next morning early by train, and when he reached the station in Suffolk, would have to drive 22 miles to attend the Provincial Grand Lodge which was to be held that day, to pass resolutions congratulating the Queen and Prince of Wales on the happy recovery of the latter. After this he would have to preside at his own lodge to perform three initiations, a passing, and a raising, in Craft Masonry. He was not altogether a drone in Masonry. Some months ago when he was asked to preside that evening, he said he would do his best, but wished they could find some one who would do it better. He had, however, done his best; it was not much but such as it was they were most heartily welcome to now and at any time.

The Chairman next said—I will ask your permission to propose as a toast "Prosperity to the Royal Arch Chapter of Improvement," which I am certain you will receive as I give it, with all cordiality. In the Chapter to-night we have all of us—and I for one took the liberty of saying so—been delighted with the great treat we have had, and I am quite sure we shall all go away—at least I shall, impressed with all I have heard, determined, still more than I have hitherto been, to follow our Royal Arch Masonry, and make myself acquainted with the details of its every part. You must all know pretty well, that the excellence could not have been arrived at but by the most patient assiduity being bestowed on it by Comps. Brett, Boyd and others in the Chapter; and as it has been said by an old English proverb, that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the proof of Comp. Brett has been found in the admirable Masonic repast he has provided for us to-night. I give you "Prosperity to the Royal Arch Chapter of Improvement," and couple with it the names of Comps. Brett, Boyd, Dicketts, and the three Principals to night, and also the health of all those of other Companions who have assisted so admirably—Comps. Self, West, Smith, and Green. We cannot single out one name in drinking this toast; and I therefore think I shall have consult your wishes, as well as my own by giving honour where honour is due, and proposing "The Health of Comp. Brett."

Comp. James Brett, G.D.C. said he felt that he could not return thanks as he ought for the toast which had just been drunk, if he had been responding only for himself, but there was an outlet for him when he saw other Companions standing in acknowledgment of the toast who had assisted him in the duties of the Chapter. In the first place he thanked the M.E. for presiding that evening, and every member of the Chapter felt indebted to him for the able and graceful way in which it had been done. Much had been said by the M.E. in praise in the way in which the evenings work had been conducted, and for this compliment he (Comp. Brett,) in the name of himself and of all those who had taken part in it, begged to thank him. On the point of the working of the Chapter he felt strongly. There were those present who were

the first promoters of the Chapter—he might say the first to suggest it, as a society to which they might resort for instruction, in which smoking and drinking would not be permitted during the work. Ever since he had been a Royal Arch Freemason they had been in the habit of meeting for instruction in taverns, where he must confess, he had learned a great deal, and where he ventured also to say they had enjoyed themselves in each other's company. But there were distinguished Masons who thought it was not a proper thing for Royal Arch Masons to do, and they proposed to him a Chapter similar to the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. At first he did not support the idea—he would not say he threw cold water on it; but after a little consideration he said he would do all he could to further their wishes. Soon a great number came forward who approved of the movement, and they met together and started it. A great many put down their names as founders, and, although he did not now stand up for the purpose of making a complaint, they must pardon him for saying, not unkindly, that, with few exceptions, those who advised, persuaded, and induced the establishment of this Chapter, had not since supported it by their presence at the weekly meetings as he had hoped they would. There were, however, he was proud to say, those present this evening who had supported the projectors, and it was due to them that the Chapter stood in its present prosperous position. Still he thought they ought to meet in a much prouder and more prosperous position even than that; a large number ought to attend both of founders and Grand officers, men who had done good suit and service in Masonry, and were proud to be ranked among them. Sometimes they came among them, though he did not see many before him, but they did not, as a rule, come forward and help them. They must not understand him as complaining. He had given his own time to them, and had not been absent once last year, without leaving an efficient substitute to perform his duties, so that the companions had never suffered from his absence. To those brethren who had honoured him by taking his place he returned his best thanks. Allow him to return thanks for the companions, who had helped him to perform the ceremonies this evening. Comp. Boyd, one of them, he might say, was the father, or the founder, or the First Principal, of the Chapter of Improvement. He was the first M.E. of the Prudent Brethren Chapter, under whose warrant, those, who were visitors here for the first time, might learn the Royal Arch Chapter of Improvement. That chapter was established but three years ago, and it became very numerous. That chapter was the first to have a public night, to explain to Royal Arch Masons the working of the Royal Arch, and those public nights had given universal satisfaction. Comp. States, the S.E. of the Chapter, Comp. Boyd, and others, were at the head of the movement, and the Royal Arch Order generally had much to thank them for, as also Comp. Dicketts, the J. of the same Chapter. They were all satisfied with the way in which he had done his work. Then they came to Comp. Self, who was capable of taking any office; he was one of the companions who started the Chapter, and had never deserted it. Comps. West, Smith, and Green, had left the banqueting room, but they were also deserving of the thanks of the companions. Comps. Warrington, Thomas, and Finney, who belonged to the committee, and had worked hard for the Chapter, were equally deserving of the companions' recognition of their services. In conclusion, he would say he hoped they would meet in still larger numbers in future, for the companions must bear in mind that when the perceptors came there to perform the ceremonies, it was necessary to have an audience as well as performers, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than others gave assistance as well as himself. (Frequent cheers greeted Comp. Brett during the delivery of this address.)

The Chairman, proceeding with the toasts, gave "The health of Visitors," and prefaced his speech with the observation that he himself most heartily merited the condemnation of Comp. Brett for having assisted in founding the Chapter, and not having frequently attended subsequently. He confessed himself one of the erring ones, but

regretted there were many who followed his example. His own excuse was that he lived a great way off. On the subject of the toast, he would remark on the great use visitors were, and said it frequently happened that they became joining members. Such was the case with Comp. Nicholas, whom he associated with this toast. To those who did not know him, he (the Chairman) would say he was the indefatigable and hard working Secretary of the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood. Diverting for a moment from his subject, he begged the Comps. to consider the great and glorious gifts of reason possessed by themselves, and to think on the wants of those who were admitted into the Asylum for Idiots. No more religions no more Masonic duty could have been performed than that to which Comp. Nicholas' life had been devoted, and as a worthy visitor, of whom he would have said more in his absence, he begged to propose Comp. Nicholas' health.

Comp. Nicholas replied. This was his first visit to the Chapter, and as a member he should come as often as he could to attend to his duties. He hoped to become faithful and diligent and try to follow the footsteps of the Illustrious Preceptor, Comp. Brett. The Earlswood Asylum, to which the Chairman had been kind enough to allude, would shortly be put before the order as a Masonic Institution. It was intended shortly to erect an Infirmary to it, and the Prince of Wales had promised to lay the first stone; on account of his illness, however, it would not be done this year. The Infirmary would cost £3000, and it was proposed to raise this sum among the craft of this country. Just a word or two on its being a Masonic charity. He had just heard it said that in a Masonic sense it was not legal. He would answer that everything that was good was Masonic, and therefore that it was legal. Moreover the Asylum for Idiots might be said to supplement the Freemasons' Boys' and Girls' School, for it admitted within its walls those Freemasons' children, the weakness of whose intellect excluded them from those Institutions. The Asylum for Idiots scarcely ever had an election at which some of the candidates were the children of Freemasons. A clergyman, one of the subscribers to the Asylum, always asked him if there any clergymen's children on the list to whom he could give his vote, and if there were not, then he would give them to Freemasons' children, because he considered it his duty as a clergyman and a Freemason to give them to these before all others. He (Comp. Nicholas) hoped that when the time came the Freemasons would feel proud to point to an inscription which it was intended to put in the front of the building that it was erected by the Masons of Great Britain as a tribute of respect to their Brother His Royal Highness who would lay the first stone, and as an expression of thankfulness to the Almighty that He had restored him to health. He (Comp. Nicholas) felt himself unduly honoured by this toast being proposed, but he took it not so much as in honour to himself as to the Institution of which he was Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Companions, be good enough to do all honour to the toast of "The Officers of this Chapter of Improvement." There are several of them, and they all commend themselves to your attention. They are Comp. Hervey, G.S.E., the Treasurer; Comp. Little, whose name is always received with great delight in masonic circles, and whose services many masons are looking forward to reward in a more substantial way than with mere words. There is also one companion upon whom the greatest amount of work connected with this happy and successful gathering has fallen—Comp. Thomas W. White, the Assistant S.E. He, in his turn, has been assisted by Comp. Finney, and I am sure that these two last companions especially, are entitled to your thanks for the admirable arrangements which have made everyone so comfortable this evening.

COMP. THOMAS W. WHITE.—On behalf of myself and the officers of the Royal Arch Chapter of Improvement, I beg to thank you most sincerely for the manner in which you have drunk our health. With respect to myself, all I can say is: anything I can do to further the interests of this Chapter in particular, and Royal Arch Masonry

generally, I shall be most happy to do. As my brother officers are waiting to return their own thanks individually, I shall simply thank you, and leave it to them to say what they see fittest to this occasion.

Comp. John Boyd.—For the honour you have done me as an officer of the Chapter in proposing this toast, my best thanks are due. What I have done in connection with this Chapter is but an earnest of what I will do. I pledge myself on some future occasion to show you something greater than you have yet seen. This is only a passing way of exhibiting our art. I trust on the next occasion it will be proved that this will only be a stepping-stone to some further improvement in this Chapter of Improvement, and that when you come again to a similar meeting to that over which you, Most Excellent, have so ably presided, you will be able to discover some superior working.

Comp. Geo. S. States.—I own I took some little trouble in forming this Chapter of Improvement, but what trouble I took is most heartily at your service. It has been amply recompensed, and it was from the first a labour of love.

The Companions then separated.

THE "FREEMASON" LIFEBOAT.
(MAINTENANCE COMMITTEE.)

At the meeting which took place on the 6th ult., Bro. E. Gottheil having expressed his wish to be relieved of the duties of Hon Sec., it was proposed and agreed upon that Bro. D. Davis, 141, who announced his willingness to accept the post, should be appointed.

The report in *The Freemason*, of Nov. 18, 1871, shows a balance in the hands of Bro. D. Davis, Treasurer, of—

Received since that date:—	£21	13	0
Angel Lodge, 51	1	1	0
Devonshire—Glossop	5	8	0
Union, 246	1	1	0
Keystone M.M. 10	1	1	0
Unanimity Chapter, 82	1	1	0
Collection by Bro. Wm. Forth	1	15	0

Total £33 0 0

Communications are henceforward to be addressed to D. Davis, 230, Whitechapel-road, E.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, March 8, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

- Lodge 142, St. Thomas's.
- Chap. 975, Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.
- General Committee Boys' School, at Freemasons' Hall, at 5.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Moant Sivia Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

- Lodge 12, Fortitude and Old Cumberland, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
- " 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 72, Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- " 83, United Lodge of Prudence, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
- " 144, St. Luke's, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.
- " 171, Amity, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
- " 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
- " 256, Unions, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.
- Chap. 174, Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars.
- " 1056, Victoria, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street.
- Premier Conclave, Red Cross, Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.

- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

- Colonial Board at 3 o'clock.
- Lodge 7, Royal York and Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 9, Albion, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 18, Old Dundee, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
- " 101, Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
- " 172, Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- " 765, St. James's.
- " 1257, Grosvenor, Victoria Station, Metropolitan District Railway, Pimlico.
- " 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road.
- " 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue.
- " 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury.
- Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan, Tavern Deptford.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
- Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

- Quarterly Communication Grand Lodge, at 6 for 7 p.m. Lodge 511, Zetland, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

- Lodge 10, Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 27, Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- " 45, Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate.
- " 136, Good Report, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
- " 192, Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel Cannon-street.
- " 227, Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
- " 231, St. Andrew's, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 538, La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
- " 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
- " 1351, St. Clement Danes, 265, Strand.
- " 1360, Royal Arthur's, Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, New Wandsworth.
- Chap. 2, St. James's Freemason's Hall.
- Annual Festival of the General Grand Conclave of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantinople
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (2), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Steam, Preceptor.

- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
- General Grand Conclave and Annual Festival of the Grand Imperial Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, Freemasons' Tavern.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

- Lodge 33, Brittanica, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 134, Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
- " 157, Bedford, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 177, Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.s. Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. Muggeridge, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 9.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Advertisements.

ELECTION, MAY, 1872.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION
FOR AGED FREEMASONS OR THEIR WIDOWS.
The favour of your Votes and Interest is earnestly solicited on behalf of

WILLIAM ALLISON,

AGED 62 YEARS.

He has been a Mason 27 years, having been initiated into the Barton Lodge, No. 723, in Hamilton, Canada West, in 1844; Exalted in the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 733, in 1845; Joined the Waterloo Lodge, No. 13, in 1848. Became a Knight Templar in 1856. He suffered a considerable time from disease of the throat, rendering it necessary for him, thirteen years ago, to undergo an operation; the result of which, and old age, unfits him to contribute anything towards his own support. He is entirely dependent on the small sum he receives from three Lodges and one Chapter as Tyler. He was formerly in good circumstances, having been a Foreman in a Boot and Shoe Makers' Warehouse, in Canada.

The case is strongly recommended by—
Bro. the Right Worshipful Frederick Pottison, P.G.W.; 57 Old Broad-street, E.C.

- † G. Bolton, P.M. 109, 147, 1155, P.Z. 109; Russell-street, Rotherhithe.
- † C. Compland, P.M. 913, A.S. No. 13 Chapter; Burrage-road, Plumstead, S.E.
- † Samuel May, P.M., P.G.S. 23, 101, 780, 87, 1185, Grand Stewards, Lodge, V.P.
- † Edward Arnoulin, P.S.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-street, Clerkenwell.
- † C. W. Ashdown, S.W. 1076; Lime Villa, Gurney-road, Stratford, E.
- † F. T. P. Birrs, 13, P.M. 829; Powis-street, Woolwich
- G. B. Davis, W.M. 13; Wellington-street, Woolwich
- J. Dellagane, P.J.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-street
- C. A. Ellis, P.M. and W.M. No. 912; 19 Vicarage Park, Plumstead.
- John Graydon, P.M. 13 and 913, P.Z. and M.E.Z. 13 Chapter, P. Prov. G.S.D. Kent; Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.
- † W. J. Graham, W.M. 700; Albion-terrace, Charlton.
- † J. Henderson, P.M. 13, 829, 913, 1107, P.Z. 13; 33 Eleanor-road, Woolwich
- † McKierman, 192, 1288; 62 St. John's-square, Clerkenwell
- † Knight, W.M. 1107, J.W. 913, P.G.S. Kent.
- † George Kenning, (V.P.), P.M. 192, P.J.W. G.D. 1293, Middlesex; Upper Sydenham, S.E.
- † S. H. Pain, S.W. 913, 1107; Artillery-place, Woolwich
- † Pickling, P.M. 13 and 1237, 1076; 28 Victoria-Grove, South Hornsey.
- † J. Rowland, P.M. 700
- † C. J. Sutton, P.M. 55 and 1107, P. Prov. G.A.D.C. Kent; 268 City-road.
- † Edward West, W.M. 1327, P.M. 1076, S.G.D., Herts; North Woolwich

Gentlemen against whose names † will be thankful to receive proxies on behalf of William Allison, 44 William Street, Woolwich.
Boys and Girl's Proxies will be gladly received for the purpose of exchange, at Bro. W. Francis', No. 8, Red Lion-square, London; Bro. Ed. West, North Woolwich; and Bro. Kenning, Upper Sydenham, London.
MR. RICHARD RING, Solicitor, of 26
Frederick-street, Gray's-inn, begs to inform his clients that he has opened an office at 23, Worship-street, Finsbury, and that Divorce Cases are conducted. Arrangements with Creditors promptly made under the present Bankruptcy Act.

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" Leeds " - - Ald. Addyman.
" Plymouth " - - Major Studly.

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THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND
AND REFORM.

BY BRO. W. J. HUGHAN.

An important movement has just been inaugurated in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, by the Grand Master, the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosslyn, and we hope that success will attend his Lordship's earnest endeavours to promote efficiency, representation, and practical benevolence, throughout all the departments of Masonry under his jurisdiction. The following communication, addressed to the lodges by command of the Grand Master, will give some idea of the changes now imminent, and which are much needed,

"GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND,

"Freemasons' Hall,

"Edinburgh, 1st February, 1872.

R.W. SIR AND BROTHER.—I am commanded by the M.W. the Grand Master to bring under your notice the following points of importance, to which the most serious attention of the daughter lodges is invited, with a view to their own welfare individually, and as affecting the status and character of the Scottish Craft at large. These, however, are dealt with only as suggestions, which, it is hoped, will receive a fair consideration at the hands of the Office Bearers and members of the various lodges, and under the supervision of the Provincial Grand Lodges, be given effect to, viz:—

1. *Admission of Members.*—Grave complaints are frequently made as to the hurried reception of candidates without sufficient time being allowed to enquire into their character. This, it is obvious, is fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the Craft, and will be carefully avoided by all well-governed lodges, as also the conferring of more than one degree upon any candidate at the same time. This is contrary to Grand Lodge Laws, except in cases of well ascertained and absolute emergency. Frequent complaints are also made as to the small initiation fee charged by many lodges. Money can be no test of character, it is true, but the best interests of a lodge will dictate the necessity of avoiding this ground of complaint; especially is this worthy of attention in towns where many lodges exist, and where it is found that the fee fixed by one lodge acts prejudicially upon the sister lodges. No doubt each lodge knows its own affairs best, and it is difficult to legislate on this question, but undoubtedly the minimum fee at present fixed by the Grand Lodge is sufficiently small for any locality, and it is the interest of every lodge to increase that sum, as circumstances will warrant.

2. *Lodge Meetings and Workings.*—The regularity of the various lodge meetings affect the prosperity of a lodge very materially—not less than two meetings per month should be held (except during the summer vacation) and it is suggested that one of these should be for instruction purposes. It is much to be regretted that many Office Bearers, and even Masters of Lodges are unable to work the ritual of the order, and thereby many abuses creep in, and a want of uniformity in working the degrees exist. This is a matter requiring attention, as no brother should be elected to office, or accept it, who is not prepared to discharge its duties.

It is also suggested that during the winter the delivery of lectures, on popular subjects, should be encouraged. This is found to be of immense value to many lodges, and as an example there is appended hereto a syllabus of the lectures for the current Winter Session, in the Lodge Edinburgh Journeymen, No. 8, and which is worthy of being followed.

3. *Representation of Lodges in Grand Lodge.*—It is to be deplored that many lodges quite overlook the advantages flowing from being represented in Grand Lodge, and a certain isolation results, which is very prejudicial both to the lodge itself, and the Grand Lodge. It is hoped that these lodges only require this matter to be brought under their notice to have the omission supplied in future, and that thus a constant and regular communication may exist between the Grand Lodge and her daughter lodges, and an increased interest produced in the welfare of each body by the other. By its charter each lodge is required to send its R.W.M. and Wardens to represent it in Grand Lodge, and where this is not convenient, they are allowed to appoint Proxies, who should be required to keep their lodges carefully informed of all Grand Lodge proceedings and interests.

The Roll of Members of Grand Lodge must now be closed at the 1st of April, yearly, (except as to vacancies occasioned by deaths and representations of lodges abroad). And that, with these exceptions, the Members appearing on the Roll at that date are the only parties entitled to vote at Meetings of Grand Lodge until the following annual election.

If therefore your lodge is to be represented in Grand Lodge, during the currency of the year from that date, you will require to have the names of the R.W.M. and Wardens, or Proxy Master and Wardens, registered by me prior to 1st April, and their fees of membership duly paid, or if already represented, then to see that your representatives are properly qualified and acting, otherwise the lodge will appear in the unrepresented list.

4. *Annual Certificates.*—In consequence of the Act of Parliament, entitled, An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes, &c., Grand Lodge on 5th August, 1799, resolved that every daughter lodge should annually on the 24th June, transmit the affirmation (Appendix C. Grand Lodge Laws) that the requisites of the said Act had been complied with during the preceding year, and in return receive a certificate concerning the proofs and privileges of the Charter. Many lodges neglect this most important duty, and thereby render themselves liable to the recall of their Charter and to be struck off the Roll of the Grand Lodge. I am therefore to request your immediate attention to this matter if such omission applies to your lodge.

5. *Registration of Intrants.*—A frequent cause of complaint is the very careless manner in which the Intrant Returns are made, it being in many instances quite impossible to make sure of the names or dates, thereby occasioning trouble and expense in returning the schedule, and frequently delay in the issue of diplomas.

It is very desirable to have some definite information regarding affiliated brethren, as to their mother lodge, and which with a little trouble could always be supplied.

Special notice is called to filling in with care every column of the Returns; this is very much neglected, especially the column of fees paid by the Intrants for Initiation, and is very necessary, as forming a check upon the lodges that Grand Lodge Laws are obeyed.

The Auditors desire me to urge upon you, or

your Treasurer, or other office-bearer, making remittances to Grand Lodge, the necessity for using the proper printed schedule in every instance, and of filling up the cash column with great care and accuracy, as this forms the main check upon the Grand Lodge accounts.

These Intrant Schedules should be invariably dated and signed, otherwise they are no authority.

It is very desirable that the remittance should always accompany the schedule, and that, when at all possible it should be in the form of *Post-office order or draft*, and not in postage stamps, as by this means any miscarriage of letters can be traced.

The sum remitted with a Schedule should always correspond with that stated therein, so that no balance for or against the lodge may exist.

6. *Correspondence.*—It very frequently happens that applications are made for diplomas within a few hours of the Intrant's departure for a foreign country, although many days may have elapsed since his admission; and frequently the letter does not arrive till after the brother has left. In cases of emergency, a telegram would always, if distinct, command attention, and the schedule should follow by post.

In cases where, by accident, prompt attention is not given to any communication it should at once be written about, and it is specially requested that in such instances the full particulars of the former communication be given for guidance.

7. *General Observations, Initiation of lame or maimed candidates.*—Frequent communications are received on this subject, and it is hereby intimated that as there is no explicit law on the point, it must be left to the voice of the lodge to do in the circumstances what appears to be correct.

Mark Degree.—As it is believed many lodges are under misconception in this matter, any lodge desiring a copy of circular of December, 1865, containing full instructions on the subject may have the same on application at this office.

The foregoing suggestions are made as calling the attention of lodges to points which may be improved by themselves without further legislation by Grand Lodge, and which his Lordship the Grand Master is satisfied only require to be pointed out, in order to be carefully observed.

I remain,

R.W. Sir and Brother,

Yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN LAURIE, Grand Clerk.

On the first point, viz., the "Admission of Members," we consider the fault *mainly* rests with the Grand Lodge, for in the last edition of its Laws (A.D. 1871) page 46, it is stated that "no candidate for the Apprentice degree shall be initiated in any lodge for a smaller sum than twenty-one shillings, exclusive of the Grand Lodge dues for registration." At page 47, it is provided that no candidate shall be advanced to a superior degree at a shorter interval than that of two weeks, excepting under the emergency clauses.

To our mind the remedy lies in altering these clauses. Let the initiation fee be raised to three guineas at least in Scotland, and never permit the degrees to be given unless an interval of one month has elapsed between each. The fact is that, at the present time, a lodge can be called at any time, even during the same day that the summons is issued; (some even issue no summons), and any stranger to the neighbourhood, especially English gentleman, can there and then, be initiated, passed, and raised, without any law of the Grand Lodge of Scotland being infringed! I have myself known gentlemen thus initiated, passed, and raised, and I have known others whom I could not designate either gentlemen, or honest men, thus admitted into the Craft, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that the former have paid little attention to Masonry, remember nothing of the ceremonies, and look upon the whole as a

farce; while the latter have been enabled to use the sacred privileges of Freemasonry as a passport for deception, and would never have been initiated had due enquiry been made. I do not say all lodges pass the candidates thus, but I *do* say some have, and *still do so*, and do *not* apparently disobey any law of the Grand Lodge thereby.

The caution as to the admission of members is of little avail, while such wholesale, sudden, and absurd introductions to the Craft are permitted, and I am persuaded it is only for wholesome and salutary laws to be made to make Scottish Freemasonry respected as it deserves to be.

The payment of one guinea and a half for initiation, passing, and raising, according to some by-laws, is wholly derogatory to Masonry, and reduces it to the position of a mere benefit society, which is actually the light in which it is regarded in some parts of Scotland. Some lodges there have benefit societies attached and it is necessary to be a Freemason in order to join, and the Craft is thereby made subservient to an enrolled benefit society! (If not enrolled it ought to be, so the argument is all the same).

The second point, *Meetings and Workings*. Any Master Mason is eligible for the chair of the lodge! This to our mind explains the poor working (often to be lamented) amongst Scottish lodges. Surely the law which requires that candidates for the chair must first of all have acted as Wardens for twelve months, tends to secure greater efficiency, and what is more, also gives additional importance to the distinguished position.

In this respect we hope to see the two Sister Grand Lodges adopt the same requisites, and certainly, we may fairly assume that the office of Master in Scotland will be more valued if it is rendered less easy to attain, and especially if, after two years, it is obligatory for a lodge to elect a new Master. In Scotland, under the present law, the same Master may retain the Chair, (if so elected) for half a century! and in consequence, some lodges would quite look upon a new Master as a great curiosity.

The suggestion relative to the delivery of Lectures is a most excellent one, and well deserves the hearty support of the members, not only in Scotland, but everywhere that Freemasonry flourishes.

3. *The Representation of Lodges in Grand Lodge*.—Quite a different system prevails in Scotland on this point. Past Masters, *as such*, have no status whatever. The present W. Master, Wardens, or in their absence regularly appointed Proxy Masters and Wardens, have votes in Grand Lodge.

We are not prepared to adopt this *Proxy* system, as our ideal of representation, as we believe the good old law which allows of Past Masters having a vote, so long as they subscribe to a lodge, is a most excellent one.

The strange part of the matter is, that the *Proxy Masters* are not required to have served as Masters of a Craft Lodge, and thus ordinary Master Masons may become Proxy Masters, and appoint their Wardens.

4. *The Annual Certificates* we thoroughly support, and think the plan worth adopting in England, as we believe they would tend to secure more regularity in the transmission of the annual list to the Clerk of the Peace.

5. *Registration of Intrants*.—No annual subscriptions are paid by the members of many lodges in Scotland, and no annual dues are required to be paid to the Grand Lodge for each member of a lodge, so it is no wonder that the Registration is neglected. When annual dues are required to be paid, and their *non-payment is followed by a forfeiture of membership*, as in England, we think the Registration will be duly attended to. The Grand Master on a notice of motion, on 6th November, 1871, spoke of the sum of two pence per month, or 2s. per annum being levied on all members of lodges, and we hope the suggestion will be made the law of the Grand Lodge; and we are persuaded that if it is, financial prosperity will soon be the pleasant realisation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The *Grand Lodge Debt* is a disgrace to the Scottish Craft, and the sooner it is cleared off the better. The plan suggested by the Grand Master would soon remedy the existing defect in the finances, and leave a good balance for the "Fund of Scottish Benevolence," which is certainly far from being in the position that it should be. Lodge Halls throughout the Province are being built, and the members of lodges thus privileged to meet in rooms of their own, will appreciate the benefit of such arrangement. We lament the present circumstances of many lodges. The meetings are simply *convivial*, and partake more of the character of tavern associations in several lodges I could mention, and *refreshments* are the order of the day from the beginning to the end of the assembly. We wish it were recognised as a fact that such practices prostitute the Masonic Order to unholy purposes, and lower the standard and aims of the Fraternity in the minds of all respectable men who are not Masons.

POET MASONS.

(Continued from page 136.)

We resume with pleasure our notice of Bro. Sawyer's poems, and here we may mention that the printer of *The Freemason* has perpetrated a curious error in the quotation which we gave from the "Legend of Phyllis," last week. We drew particular attention to the charming passage in which the regal beauty is represented as approaching Demaphöon "in the *snatched moment* of the absolute prime of beauty," a phrase singularly suggestive, revealing as it does a subtlety of thought and imagery seldom found, even in the writings of our best poets. But the perverse son of Caxton transmutes the golden words "snatched moments" into the dross of "matched movements," as if the poet's ideas were coupled with the "movements" of a time-piece, or of a body of cavalry.

The "Legend of Phyllis" is in every sense a splendid contribution to the poetry of the age, nor are most of the verses composing the accompanying "Year of Song" unworthy of being set as minor gems in the same luminous circle.

The following picture is limned with the hand of a master.

A SUMMER DREAM.

Only a summer dream,
Sport of an idle day,
A meadow range, a word beside the stream,
A parting and—away.

Only a dream of Love,
Of heart inclined to heart—
As clouds that in the blue of heaven meet,
As white clouds cling and part.

We dreamed and we awoke;
No more! But ah, for dreams
Engendered of the subtle light of Love,
Bright with its iris gleams!

Shadows of leaf and bird
Fall on the meadow grass;
But over it the shadow that I love
Never again shall pass.

The summer voices blend
In music as of yore,
But from the melody has dropt a note:
There will be song no more.

The glory and the wealth
Of nature all things share,
But in my heart is no responsive throb
That tells me it is fair.

Back on thy sunny dream
I turn an aching gaze,
But the clear splendour of its glory throws
A shadow on my days.

It would, however, be manifestly unfair to Bro. Sawyer were we to quote too copiously from his poems, we desire but to direct our readers, attention to the work, under a powerful conviction that its perusal will afford them both profit and pleasure; we will therefore simply mention a few of the shorter compositions which especially please our fancy. "The Triumph of the Fleur-de-Lis," the lovely verses inscribed to "Angelica," "The Letter," a Coleridgean specimen of blank verse "A Dream of the Sea," and "The Song of Age," which is a perfect specimen of rhythmic music. Amongst strains of a different kind, we may instance "The Trooper's Defence" and "The Prentice Holiday," both lays worthy of a place among our national lyrics—albeit the subject-matter of both is not calculated to awaken joyous emotions.

But we have said sufficient to induce our readers to judge for themselves, and we congratulate the Masonic Order generally, and especially the Urban Lodge, of which Bro. Sawyer is a Past Master, upon possessing such an ornament to the voluminous roll of members of the Craft.

FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM. AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES ON THIS SUBJECT.

BY W. E. N., No. 766.

No. IV. June 17th 1871.—The people of Israel and Judah having been removed by their conquerors, the land became an uncultivated waste, and was overrun by wild beasts. The "Lamentations of Jeremiah" bring vividly before us the awful change that passed over the land. But God had promised to give this land to Abraham and his seed for ever, and this promise was renewed to Isaac and Jacob, yet the land is now occupied by strangers, and the chosen people are scattered abroad among the nations. How is this? The people were punished, and are now suffering for their sins, but since their dispersion God has said he will "a second time renew the remnant of his people from the four corners of the earth." The restoration of Judah and Israel does not rest on a mere casual promise, but on

many clear and explicit promises As the threatenings of punishment have been so literally fulfilled, it cannot be doubted that the promises of restoration to the Promised Land will also be fulfilled. We know where to look for the remnant of Judah, but where are we to find Israel? They have been fruitlessly sought for in every quarter of the world, and now and then we fancy we get a glimpse of them in China, Japan, Tartary, India and elsewhere. It is not improbable that some portions of the exile peopled might have made their way to these countries from the northern parts of Assyria, but the mass cannot thus have disposed of themselves. We shall see presently that their destination has been different, and in a different direction.

No. V. June 24th, 1871.—Darius, B.C. 507, in his invasion of Mæsia, first subdued the Getæ or Goths, a branch of the Teutonic family. Herodotus gives a full account of these people, who were afterwards invaded by Alexander the Great. They refused to submit, and ultimately removed to Dacia, (now known as Roumania). The Romans drove the Dacians still further north; when they were attacked by the Huns, and were compelled to seek shelter under the Romans, by whom they were so ill-used that they invited their kindred, the Ostrogoths, and under Alaric, A.D. 396, attacked and plundered Rome.

Sharon Turner, says, that Europe has been peopled by.

1. The Kimmerian, or Keltic race.
2. The Scythian, Gothic, and German race.
3. The Sclavonians, who settled in Poland, Russia, and Bohemia.

The Scythians, or Goths, drove the Celts, or Kelts, to the extremities of Europe, and occupied the greater portion of central Europe, and from them are descended the Anglo-Saxons, Normans, Danes, Germans, Dutch, Belgians, French, and Swedes. Of the various Scythian nations the Sakai or Sacæ are the people from whom the Saxons are descended. They seized part of Armenia, and called it Sakasuma. Pliny says, that the Sakai, who settled in Armenia, were named Sakassani. Ptolemy also mentions a Scythian people by the name of Saxons. The Angles were a branch of the Goths, or Saxons, who pushed their conquests as far as Jutland, and occupied a country near Holstein, called Anglia. They adopted a seafaring life, and often invaded Britain, the eastern coast of which became known as the Saxon shore. When the Romans left Britain, the Britons invited the Angles, or Saxons over to defend them against the Picts and Scots. The Saxon heptarchy was established, but ultimately the seven kingdoms merged into one, and the country was called Angleland or England. The Danes, another branch of the same family, invaded the country, and ultimately united with the Anglo-Saxons, as also did the Norman branch some years later. Thus the Gothic race, from the north of the Empire, spread itself throughout the civilised world, and by its possession of England planted states in America, Australia, and other colonies in both hemispheres, carrying their religion, language and civilisation into every part of the world.

No. VI. July 1st, 1871.—The Goths (accord-

ing to various writers) although rude in speech and dress, were a race capable of high polish and fitted for great deeds. They possessed many virtues, and their government was a kind of military democracy, under a chief or king. Feudalism universally prevailed; the land was public property, for which services were to be rendered to the state. Among the Anglo-Saxons, all their villages were divided into ten wards called tythings. To the Teutonic knights we owe the guilds in town and city, and their guilds were combined into coporations, in which we find the representative principle that characterised all their institutions. Unlike the Celts, the reflective faculty of the Anglo-Saxons predominated over the imaginative. From such ancestors a nation has been formed, superior to all others in the love and possession of useful liberty, and which cultivates the elegances of art, the labours of industry, the energies of war, the researches of science, and the richest productions of genius. The hand of God has led forth this extraordinary people, who are destined to become the civilisers and saviours of the world.

(To be continued.)

CONSECRATION OF A NEW LODGE AT WIDNES, LANCASHIRE.

One of the most influential and distinguished gatherings of Masons which has been witnessed in the Province of West Lancashire for some time took place at Widnes, near Liverpool, on Thursday, the 22nd ultimo., when and where the Lodge of Equity, No. 1384, was consecrated with impressive ceremonial. There could not have been fewer than about 120 present to witness the ceremony, and as there were an unusually large number of W. Masters and P. Masters amongst the brethren, the youngest lodge has started with an *éclat* which augurs favourably for its future progress and success.

Unfortunately the proceedings did not pass off without an awkward hitch, which proved both vexatious and inconvenient to those who had some respect for punctuality, and to whom time was very valuable. The commencement of the consecration ceremonial was fixed for two o'clock, and about that time, Bro. T. Wylie, P.M. 86 and 292, P. Prov. G. Reg., who was to perform the ceremony, in company with a large number of masons, who had arrived at the hotel ready to begin. About half-past two o'clock, however, a telegram was received from the Provincial Grand Secretary, who had left Liverpool with the warrant of Constitution, and a number of brethren, in consequence of their depending upon a certain train at a certain hour (according to the local time tables), but which turned out to have no existence. In consequence of this circumstance it was nearly four o'clock before the ceremony actually began, and several were therefore unable to remain until its beginning, many until the completion of the installation proceedings, and the majority of those from a distance were compelled to leave before the termination of the banquet.

The Provincial Grand Officers present were:—Bros. H. G. Vernon, *A.M.*, P. Prov. G.C.; H. S. Alpass, Prov. G. Sec.; T. Wylie, Prov. G. Reg.; James Hamer, P. Prov. G.T.; R.

Wylie, Prov. G.S.D.; J. Skeaf, Prov. G.O., J. W. J. Fowler, Prov. G.A.D.C.; Dr. J. Mercer Johnson, Prov. G.S.; G. de la Perrelle, Prov. G.S.; B. Cheshire, and P. Ball, Prov. Tylers. Amongst the other brethren present were;—Bros. W. Richardson, P.M. 148; W. Woods, W.M. 1250; Stephen Johnson, P.M. 673; J. H. Hustwick, W.M. 292; P. M. Larsen, P.M. 594; W. Rigby, P.M. 758, P. Prov. G.P. Cheshire; J. F. Birchall, P.M. 86; J. Jackson, W.M. 148; S. Cookson, P.M. 1182; H. Pearson, W.M. 249; G. Morgan, W.M. 1035; R. Gracie, P.M. 477; J. Pemberton, P.M. 1246; T. Clark, P.M. 673; T. H. Lowe, P.M. and Treas. 1013; G. Turner, P.M. 823 and 86; R. Pearson, P.M. 673; H. James, W.M. 203; S. Morris, W.M. 86; W. Crane, P.M. 249 and 1299; P. R. Thorn W.M. 1182; J. T. Hall, P.M. 86; J. James, W.M. 216; D. Jones, P.M. 155; J. Turner, Sec. 216; M. Mawson, Sec. 1013; T. Beazley, 86; J. Lloyd. J.D. 249; J. Williams, S.D. 86; J. Wood, Treas. 1094; W. Cron, 86; &c.

The Craft Lodge was opened in the three degrees by Bro. T. Wylie, Prov. G.R., the Senior Warden's chair being occupied by Bro. John Jackson, W.M. 148, and S.W. 1354; and that of the Junior Warden by Bro. J. T. Birchall, P.M. 86; Bro. S. Johnson, P.M. 673, acting as I.G.

The ceremony of consecration was performed in almost effective manner by Bro. T. Wylie, assisted by Bro. Hamer.

After the brethren of the new lodge had been arranged in order, an opening prayer was offered by Bro. Vernon, and after a piece of solemn music had been played by Bro. Sheaf,

The presiding officer addressed the brethren on the nature of the meeting.

After the Provincial Grand Secretary had read the petition and warrant, the brethren of the new lodge approved of the officers named therein, and the P. Prov. G. Chaplain then delivered a most appropriate and interesting Oration "The Lodge," and in the course of which he referred to the lessons deducible from its symbolical teachings. Bro. Sheaf's fine anthem, "Behold how Good" was sung by Bros. D. Jones, Haswell, and J. Pemberton, in its striking effect, and the remainder of the consecration music (also by Bro. Sheaf,) was given with equal efficiency.

The lodge was afterwards uncovered, and consecrated, constituted, and dedicated with the impressive and proper ceremonial.

After the consecration, the presiding officer immediately proceeded to instal Bro. J. W. J. Fowler as W.M.

The newly-installed W.M. then invested the following officers of the lodge:—Bro. the Rev.—Whiteleg, Chaplain; H. Syred, S.W.; R. Young, J.W.; R. D. Simpson, Secretary; Oppenheim, S.D.; Corke, J.D.; and Wareing, I.G. The brethren then elected Brother Jameson, Treasurer, and Brother Sephton, Tyler.

The lodge was afterwards closed in due form, and in the evening the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, under the presidency of Bro. Fowler, W.M.

After dinner, the usual loyal and masonic toasts were proposed, and the brethren separated at a seasonable hour, after spending a very pleasant meeting.

CONSECRATION OF THE HUYSHE
CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, PLY-
MOUTH.

A large and influential meeting of the members of the Ancient and Accepted Rite took place at Plymouth on Tuesday, the 20th ult., on the occasion of the Consecration of a new Chapter of Rose Croix.

The Supreme Council of the Thirty Third Degree of England and Wales, &c., was represented by the Illustrious Bros. Charles J. Vigne, M.P.S. Grand Commander; Captain N. G. Phillips, V.P. Lieutenant Grand Commander; Colonel Henry Clerke, Grand Chancellor; John M. Pultney Montagu, Grand Secretary General; attended by the Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, 33°, Asst. Secretary. A large number of Rose Croix brethren were present to receive the Supreme Council, including the following:—The Illustrious Bros. Captain C. C. Dick, 32°; John Oxley Oxland, 32°, Most Wise Sovereign University Chapter, Cambridge; Dr. F. W. Woodforde, 31°, P.M.W.S., Alfred Chapter, Taunton; Captain G. Ammesley Phayre, R.N., 30°; Colonel John Elliott, 30°, Most Wise Sovereign, Saint Aubyn Chapter, Devonport; Henry Dubosc, 30°; John Chapman, 18°; F. R. Beechey, 18°; C. D. MacCarthy, 18°; James J. Clase, 18°; E. Aitken Davies, 18°; T. B. Harvey, 18°; F. R. James, 18°; and many others.

The meeting took place in the Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princess Place, where the magnificent suite of Masonic Rooms was thrown into one Chapter for the celebration of the rites of the Rose Croix, and fitted up with a degree of elegance and perfection as yet unsurpassed by any Chapter out of the Metropolis.

The business of the meeting commenced with the affiliation to the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Bros. John Sadler, Joseph Matthews, Captain John Tanner Davy, and Isaac Watts, formerly Knights Rosæ Crucis of the Coryton Encampment.

The following Brethren were then perfected as Knights of Rose Croix, Willam Burrows Hambly, W.M. 857; John J. Hambly, P.M. 70; J. N. Blake, P.M. 230; Herbert F. Hearle, W.M. 156; Leonard D. Westcott, P.M. 70.

The new Chapter was then consecrated in ancient and solemn form under the name of the Huyshe Chapter of Sovereign Princes of Rose Croix, and the Illustrious Bro. Henry Dubosc, 30°, installed as M.W. Sovereign for the ensuing year.

The following appointments were then made; the Ill. Bros. John Oxley Oxland, 32°, I.P.M.W.S. and Prelate; Lord Elliot, 31°, First General; Jas. J. Clase, 18°, Second General; William Burrows Hambly, 18°, Grand Marshal; Isaac Watts, 18°, Treasurer; H. F. Hearle, 18°, Registrar.

Letters expressing regret at their inability to attend the meeting were received from Bro Lord Elliot, 31°, and from several Knights Rosæ Crucis and other candidates for affiliation and perfection.

The Illustrious Grand Commander congratulated the Brethren on the success of the meeting, and complimented Bro. Oxley Oxland on the beauty and perfection of the arrangements of the

Chapter, which had been carried out under his superintendence.

The Illustrious Secretary General gave a very gratifying sketch of the progress of the new Hall at 33, Golden-square, London, together with some interesting details as to the rapid increase in strength and prosperity which the Ancient and Accepted Rite has been making during the last few years.

Bro. J. J. Clase, 18°, himself an affiliated Knight, congratulated the newly affiliated Knights, Rosæ Crucis, on their reception under the banners of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, he said he could speak feelingly, having formerly been unrecognised by the Supreme Council of the 33°, and cut off from Masonic communion with Brethren of the Rose Croix Degree. Under the able leadership of Bro Dubosc he felt sure the Chapter would be a great and lasting success.

The Chapter was then closed in solemn form. The beautiful ceremonies of the Degree of Rose Croix were most impressively performed by the Illustrious Bros. Hyde Pullen, 33°, and John Oxley Oxland, 32°.

The musical arrangements were under the management of Bro. Windeatt, and were very effectively rendered.

After the ceremony the members of the Supreme Council, and a number of Rose Croix Brethren adjourned to the Globe Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet had been prepared, and with the usual loyal toasts a very agreeable evening concluded one of the most important days in the annals of Freemasonry in Plymouth.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT CAMBRIDGE.

The members of the Scientific Lodge, No. 88, and those belonging to the Three Grand Principles, No. 441, met at the Guildhall, where the Aldermen's parlour was placed at their disposal for clothing, &c., when they formed the procession, consisting of Deputy Mayor, Alderman and Councillors, and other authorities, all the brethren wearing the insignia of the Order, and proceeded to Great St. Mary's Church to the special service, after which the brethren adjourned to the lodge room at the Red Lion, and partook of an excellent luncheon. The chair was taken by the Worshipful Master of the Scientific Lodge, No. 88, Bro. James Augustus Dimmock, of Ely, (who was supported by Past Masters, Bros. J. Dimmock, Bentley, Lang, Donagan, Wilderspin, &c.)

The toasts of "The Queen and the Craft" and "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, P.G.M. of England," were given with appropriate remarks, which were received in the most enthusiastic manner. The latter was followed by the melody "God Bless the Prince of Wales," which was rendered by the W.M., Bros. Reed, Swan and Baker, as a quartet, being joined in the chorus by all the brethren.

The W.M. then announced he would give but one more toast on that occasion, as the brethren might wish to be with their families or friends. He then proposed "The W.M. of the Three Grand Principles, coupled with success to that Lodge," and also "The Sir Isaac Newton University, No. 857." Bro. P.M. Donagan replied, in the absence

of the W.M. of the Three Grand Principles, and Bro. King, Prov. G. Chaplain, of Queen's College, on behalf of the Sir Isaac Newton. The brethren then separated, feeling they had done their duty to their Royal brother on that auspicious and interesting occasion.

The following reply has been received to the congratulatory address of the brethren of Shakespeare Lodge, (No. 1009), Manchester.

"Marlborough House,

"Pall Mall, S.W.

"March 2nd, 1872.

"General Sir William Knollys is directed by the Prince of Wales to thank the Worshipful Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Shakespeare Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for their kind congratulations on his recovery.

"His Royal Highness desires to express his grateful acknowledgements for the kind sympathy they have manifested on the occasion of his protracted illness, and for the good wishes they have offered for his future welfare.

"C. E. Austin, Esq., W.M."

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes
and Queries.

MASONRY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The following extract from an old magazine is, perhaps, not unworthy of reproduction.

"Mr. Thomas Busher, of Kirkland, Kendal, died on the 25th of November, 1822, aged 66. He suffered a long and severe affliction, occasioned by the apparently trifling circumstance of removing a wart from the back of his hand by a little caustic. Being the oldest Freemason in Kendal, and having been a worthy member of that body, as well as a respectable member of society in general, his obsequies were observed with Masonic honours. The sublime anthem from the 7th of Job, "Is there not an appointed time," accompanied by the organ, was powerfully felt by the assembled mourners; and the oration at the grave side, so impressively delivered by Mr. Samuel Grundy, the W.M., was calculated to leave a solemn feeling of religious awe on the minds of the attendants."

Many of your readers will recognise in the above paragraph a relative of Bro. Edward Busher, Past Grand Sword Bearer of England, the energetic and indefatigable Provincial Grand Secretary of Cumberland and Westmorland, who is so well known in the north of England for his zeal and devotion to the Craft, and for his able and substantial support of the various Masonic Charities.

The welfare of the Order, fostered and encouraged by the ancestor, has lost nothing in the hands of the descendant, whose example might be profitably followed by every brother.—H.B.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast, tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

Original Correspondence.

MASONIC BALLS.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—

I am always glad to read the able and useful remarks of your correspondent who signs himself "Lupus," but I do not think his recent letter quite clears up the question raised under the above heading.

1st. Under what special view the Prov. Grand Master for Somerset prohibited the wearing of the decorations and clothing of the high degrees, nothing can be affirmed.

2nd. Your correspondent "Lupus" says the nobleman in question (the Earl of Carnarvon) is "not at the head of the high degrees;" but he is really in the S.C. of 33°.

3rd. Your correspondent says that no permission is required for wearing the decorations of the high degrees or of the Temple "anywhere or at any time." I would simply remark that it is not usual to wear these in a Craft lodge, though sometimes done.

4th. The S. C. of 33° do object to Masons in their degrees wearing their decorations in public, except under dispensation.

With the wisdom of these injunctions I am in no way concerned.

Yours fraternally,

W. L. A. 30°.

28th Feb. 1872.

AIDS TO STUDY.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

I have—perhaps I should be ashamed to confess it—only just read the address delivered by the Right Worshipful John P. Brown, Deputy Grand Master to the District Grand Lodge of Turkey, as published in *The Freemason* of Sept. 9th, 1871, and I cannot but, though so long after its appearance, express my admiration of its comprehensive, catholic, and truly practical character. But my object in troubling you with this is to recal attention to a recommendation which our R.W. Bro. urges upon the attention of the Turkish lodges, in connection with a lodge of instruction about to be established, and the benefits of which I am ashamed to think we in England should need to be reminded of by a brother in Constantinople. We in England pride ourselves upon being a practical people, and we certainly have facilities for bringing together and adapting to various useful purposes means of instruction and improvement, such as are not enjoyed by the dwellers in Turkey. Let it not be said that they are making more use of their small opportunities than we of the greater ones we have at command. But to our R. W. Brother's recommendation. He says:

"I cannot too strongly recommend the gradual formation of a Masonic Library, composed of such books and periodicals, in various languages, as refer to our order, and that fixed periodical meetings should be held, in strict accordance with its rules and regulations. I hope that the younger brethren who meet here will be able to learn something more than the forms of the ritual and the ordinary signification of the material objects which they behold in a lodge, and be enabled to penetrate the real signification of both, and retain them in their minds and hearts. If this be the result, they will hereafter be able to form a correct estimate of the great bearings of Freemasonry on the life of man, during all the seasons of his short cycle of existence in this world, as well as more fully to appreciate those indubitable truths which are taught by a careful study of the works of his Divine Creator; all leading onward and upward to the Great Architect of the Universe, typified in the construction of this humble lodge."

Many of us, I believe, have often felt the want of such a collection of works on Masonry, and such other works as may be rendered contributory to masonic knowledge in its diversified departments, as is here recommended, and we should no doubt gladly avail ourselves of the books, if within reach.

I hope I shall not give offence if I say that Masonic literature does not occupy the position which it should occupy in the present day. Some few of our brethren are evincing great industry, and are doing good service in bringing to light materials contributory to authentic Masonic history, but that is too exclusive in its range, and too dry in its details to greatly interest the thousands of readers, who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to read more diversified works, and such as might be more or less contributory to Masonic acquirements, including as they do, all the more hidden mysteries of nature and science, as leading to a more comprehensive perception of the wonderful works of the Almighty.

But there is another recommendation of our R. W. Brother's, in connection with the library, which should not be overlooked. He says:

"Would it not also be well to add to this something of a general literary character, so that, from time to time, lectures may be delivered on the various subjects of the arts and sciences, and the progress mankind makes in useful knowledge? Such an arrangement would tend to promote the best interests and welfare of our Order, and sustain it in public opinion."

It is not now, for the first time, that such a suggestion has been made. I remember that after having had the gratification of being present at the open night of the Prudent Brethren Lodge of Instruction, I called attention to it in the columns of the *Freemason*, and expressed a hope that such a night would lead to something of a more permanent and comprehensive character, embracing not only the ritualistic and symbolic teaching and instruction with which we were then delighted and edified; but also, conversations and lectures on the arcana of both the Craft and the Arch.

My hope has been partially realised, in the establishment and success of the Royal Arch Chapter of Improvement. For the working and illustration of Arch Masonry, we can wish for nothing beyond that; but we lack the opportunity for conversation, and diversified oral information, which might, I think, be rendered exceedingly interesting and instructive. Why should we not make an attempt to realise it? We have brethren in that Chapter of Improvement who might easily do it. The libraries, the lectures, and the conversations, in favour of which a voice comes to us from the East, are surely not beyond the reach of the brethren residing in London.

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST LANCASHIRE.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR, a very important motion to divide the Province of West Lancashire, and make a Southern province thereof, is in the notice paper for a special Provincial Grand Lodge, to be held at the Bull Inn, Preston, on the 5th of April, next. Very little time is now left to consider individually—that is lodges—what the effect of such a measure will be, if confirmed. The province of West Lancashire is financially wealthy, and how that interest will be administered, justly and equably, in the event of a division, will require time and good management. How far any vote of a Provincial Grand Lodge will be compulsory in determining what divisional lodge shall hereafter belong to, cannot surely be concluded in a summary manner. The regular meeting of many lodges will be so near the Provincial meeting that without steps are immediately taken, through Lodges of Emergency, to obtain information, and decide what ought to be done, much perplexity will prevail as to the consequences of this movement. Judging from the fact that Lodge 1256, Poulton le Fylde, is in East Lancashire province, and all the neighbouring lodges in West Lancashire, it must be eligible for any lodge when instituted to choose its own province. Of course—by the book of constitutions—when attached it can only remove with the Provincial Grand Master's permission.

It will be interesting to know if the notice of motion is merely to test the feeling of the Province. Can the division really be effected, and

its landmarks prescribed at a Provincial Grand Lodge. A month's notice of the discussion of a question, involving such great interest, if there is a determinate jurisdiction, (which I very much question,) is indeed a most summary proceeding.

Yours most respectfully,

A SECRETARY OF A WEST LANCASHIRE LODGE.
March 6th, 1872.

INSTRUCTION.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

Will you kindly make it known through the columns of your valuable Masonic Journal that it is the intention of the United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507, to accept an invitation from the Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction to attend at the Prince of Orange, Greenwich, on Friday, the 15th inst, at 6.30, p.m., for the purpose of working the Fifteen Sections.

We have started the movement for interchange of visits between Lodges of Instruction for the purpose of endeavouring to assimilate the uniformity of working in our several lodges, and have every reason to anticipate success.

The two lodges above named will be happy to have the attendance of brethren interested in this movement.

Bro John Thomas, P.M., &c., will preside on the above occasion, and the Sections will be worked by brethren under his preceptorship.

Yours Fraternally,

JAMES STEVENS, P.M., &c.,
Hon. Sec. United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction.
March 4th, 1872.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—

To give a practical direction to the various suggestions and proposals for the expression of gratitude by the members of the Craft on the happy recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, it has been determined, with the sanction and approval of the General Committee, to endeavour to raise a special fund, to be called "The Prince of Wales' Thanksgiving Fund," with which to defray the debt of £5,000 still encumbering this Institution. Contributions of any amount, from Lodges, Chapters, or individuals, will be most thankfully received, and one brother, (already a Vice-President of the Institution) has offered Fifty Guineas additional, if ninety-nine other similar donations can be obtained.

MARK MASONRY.—The "Birchall Lodge" of Mark Master Masons will be consecrated at the Bull Hotel, Preston, Lancashire, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., by the R. W. Provincial Grand Mark Master, Bro. Wm. Romaine Callender, Jr., assisted by his Grand Officers and others. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Birchall is the Worshipful Master designate.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of escaping from suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which the health of so many is seriously and permanently injured in most countries.

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

NOTICE.

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The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

SEPTON—LUNT.—On March 5th, at Holy Trinity Church, Walton-creek, near Liverpool, by Bro. the Rev. Dr. Hyde, Bro. Wm. Septon, J.W. and S.E. 1086, to Harriet, only daughter of Bro. Jno. Lunt, P.M. and M.E.Z. 1086.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

SUBSCRIBER.—If the W. M. had ground to believe that a mistake had occurred in the result of the first ballot, he was justified in ordering a second ballot, and which ought to have been final. His remarks were unconstitutional and illegal, and deserve the strongest reprobation.

The length of the proceedings of Grand Lodge compels us to omit the following reports, (several of which are in type):—Provincial Grand Lodge of East Lancashire, Provincial Grand Lodge East Lothian, Lodges 940, 986, 1051, 1319, 37, 1125, 1275, and 871; Chapters 279, 977, 73 (S.C.); Mark Lodge, 60; Gwent Encampment and Girvan Encampment, Knights Templar; Byzantine Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine; European Rose Croix Chapter, Gibraltar. We are also reluctantly compelled to defer the completion of the Grand Lodge report till next week.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early train.
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UNITED GRAND LODGE.
QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

Grand Lodge assembled on Wednesday evening, in the Temple, for the Quarterly Communication for March. The Marquis of Ripon, M.W.G.M., presided. Above 400 brethren were present, and so large a number were no doubt drawn together by the knowledge that the Marquis of Ripon would again be elected the Grand Master, and from a desire to hear his Lordship address the brethren for the first time in response to the choice the brethren had made. Among those who were present we observed, Bros. Bagshaw, Col. Whitwell, M.P., Dr. Hamilton, the Rev. W. F. Short, J. S. Brownrigg, Sir J. W. Hayes, R. J. Simpson, C. J. Martyn, Saml. Tomkins, A. J. McIntyre, Q.C., F. Roxburgh, Q.C., J. M. Evans, John Hervey, Jas. E. Saunders, Raynham W. Stewart, John Savage, Major J. Creaton, Benj. Head, J. M. Clabon, W. E. Gumbleton, H. Grissell, S. L. Tomkins, Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter, Thomas Fenn, N. Bradford,

Richd. J. Spiers, H. Bridges, Jas. Mason, Wilhelm Ganz, John Coutts, James Brett, Joseph Smith, W. Ough, Augustus Smith, C. Hutton Gregory, C. C. Dumas, J. R. Sheen, J. Symonds, and John Savage.

Grand Lodge having been formally opened, Grand Secretary first read the regulations for the government of Grand Lodge during the time of public business, and then the minutes of the Quarterly Communication of 6th December, 1871, and of the Especial Grand Lodge of 26th January, 1872, which were severally put and confirmed.

Bro. Audley Gosling, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, Stockholm, then presented an address of congratulation from the Grand Lodge of Sweden on the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness.

The Grand Master, accepting the address from the hands of Bro. Gosling, said:—Brethren, I feel sure that I shall rightly interpret the feelings of this Grand Lodge, if in the first place I convey our thanks to our Bro. Gosling, for having made this communication to us, on the part of the Grand Lodge of Sweden, and in the next place, if I propose to you that we should agree to express our thanks in an appropriate address, which can be afterwards prepared, to the Grand Lodge of Sweden, for the address of congratulation with which they have honoured us. Nothing, brethren, can be more gratifying, I am confident, to every English Mason, than the way that that great anxiety and sorrow, which moved so deeply the hearts, not only of the Masons, but of the men, women, and I might say the children, in this country, during the month of December last, excited a feeling of warm and heartfelt sympathy, I might almost say, throughout the civilised world, and the proof that is afforded us by this address of sympathy and good feeling of our brother Masons in Sweden, is a most gratifying proof of the truly Masonic ties which unite this country to that great kingdom of the north of Europe. I, therefore, beg to propose "that an appropriate address be prepared by the Grand Secretary, and, by your permission, be signed by the Grand Master, expressing the thanks of this Grand Lodge for the address which has been presented on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Sweden."

Bro. Bagshaw seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

Bro. F. A. Philbrick, W.M., No. 18, rose and said—May it please you, M.W.G.M. and Brethren, in fulfilment of the nomination which I had the honour to make at the last Grand Lodge, I now rise to propose that the most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon be elected the Grand Master of our order during the ensuing year. (Cheers). Brethren, from your reception of that proposition I feel it is almost superfluous in the Grand Lodge to say another word; but our Most Worshipful Grand Master amid all the cares of state, and the duties of his high position, has found time to care for the interests of the Craft in a manner attested by its present unparalleled state of prosperity. (Great Applause). In our Most Worshipful Grand Master we are proud to recognise the embodiment of those Masonic principles upon which our order is founded, and I am quite certain that if another claim beyond his past services were wanting, the manner in which he

convened the Craft at the last Especial Grand Lodge to testify in common with all our countrymen our feeling of gratitude to the Great Architect of the Universe for the mercies vouchsafed to this nation, have given our Most Worshipful Grand Master a further claim and a surer title to your respect, to your confidence, and to your esteem. (Hear, hear.) Brethren, I have the greatest possible pleasure in moving that which I know you will carry unanimously, "That the Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon be elected the Grand Master of our Order." (Great Cheering).

Captain Ralph said—I rise with the very greatest pleasure to second the proposition, because I have never been at a meeting where Masons assembled without hearing the greatest esteem loudly expressed of our Most Worshipful Grand Master. The brother who has preceded me has said how much we are indebted to the Grand Master for having convened the craft to give expression to their gratification of the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I think such a step has raised the Craft to the estimation of the country; and I am very sure H.R.H. who is very fond of receiving those marks of attention, will deeply appreciate it. His Royal Highness takes a great interest in the Craft. He receives many letters, and has many communications to answer; and I feel sure the longer he is associated with the Craft, the more we shall appreciate him, and therefore, with great pleasure, I second the motion that has been made.

Bro. R. J. Bagshaw, Prov. Grand Master of Essex, before putting the motion to the vote, observed that he was sure the feeling of Grand Lodge would go with the mover and seconder of the motion. He then put the motion, which was carried unanimously, and with acclamation.

Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter, G.D.C., then proclaimed the Grand Master with all his titles, and called on the brethren to salute him in due form, which was accordingly done.

The Grand Master on rising to acknowledge the vote, was received with immense enthusiasm. When it had subsided, he said: Brethren, I am deeply grateful to you for the manner in which you have been pleased to receive the proposal that has just been made to you. It so happens being a singular circumstance that this is the first occasion, I believe, though I have held this office for two years, upon which at the time of my election, I have been able to return thanks to you. Last year, as you are aware, I was absent from this country upon public business. I regret very much that that business necessarily took so much of my time from my duties as your Grand Master, and I could not have wondered at it, if you had thought it right to elect, upon this occasion, some one with respect to whom you might have been more certain that he could have given, when it was required, his undivided attention. But brethren, you have been pleased once more to call me to sit upon this ancient and honoured throne, and I can assure you that I am deeply sensible of the proof which you have thus given me of your confidence. I know well that even when unusual circumstances, such as those of last year, do not intervene to occupy my time, to the exclusion of all other business, yet situated as I am, and have been ever since you

chose me to be your Grand Master, I have not been able to give to your affairs that attention which I ought to have afforded to them if it had been in my power. (Cries of "no, no.") But at least, I may trust after this renewed proof of your confidence, that you feel that which I can conscientiously assert to be true, that I have given to the duties of the great office to which you have elected me, the utmost time and attention which was at my command. (Hear, hear.) I say, which was at my command, because I am confident that you will all agree with me in thinking that one who is called, as I have been, to discharge important public functions in the State, must give to the claims of those public duties his first attention. (Hear, hear) Our business and our interests are to us of the greatest importance; but a good Freemason is likewise a good Englishman, and a good subject of the Queen (hear, hear,) and he knows and feels that the claims of our Sovereign and of our country, must be paramount upon every one of us, if he would do his duty. Brethren, allusions was made by the mover of the resolution in which you have just agreed, to the present prospects of the Craft. I can take very little credit indeed to myself for that undoubted prosperity. If the Craft is prosperous—and prosperous it is—if it is increasing in the number of its lodges, and in the number of its members, it is mainly due to this: that I believe the Masons in the present day, are becoming more and more deeply impressed with this important duty, that they should bear witness, wherever they go, to the great principles of their order, and that by bearing that witness among their fellow-countrymen, they tend to raise the public respect for their ancient Craft, to prove that our principles are realities, and are not names, and that to be a good Mason is to be also a good man.

The next business on the paper was election of Grand Treasurer for the year.

Bro. F. Bennoch rose and said that, remembering how well our present Grand Treasurer (Bro. S. Tomkins) had performed his duties for a larger number of years than he (Bro. Bennoch) cared to remember, knowing also how highly he was esteemed by the Craft generally, and how greatly he deserved to be so regarded, he moved the re-election of Bro. Tomkins.

The motion having been seconded, was carried amidst loud applause.

The Grand Master said he entirely concurred in the choice of the brethren, and formally conveyed to Bro. Tomkins the result of the election.

Bro. Tomkins said—Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, I thank you very heartily for this renewed proof of your confidence in re-electing me to this highly honourable office, and I assure you I have very great pleasure in assisting in all that can promote the prosperity and influence of the Craft. Since I have been Grand Treasurer, the Craft has become more numerous, prosperous, and influential than ever it was before, and I trust that prosperity and influence will long continue. (Cheers.)

Scrutineers were then chosen for the election of a member of the Board of General Purposes in the room of Bro. Benjamin Gray deceased, and the election was proceeded with. The candidates

were Bro. Kenyon and Price. Towards the close of the evening the Bro. Kenyon was declared to be elected.

The Grand Master said that he appointed Bros. G. Fenn and C. C. Dumas to fill the vacancies in the Lodge of Benevolence caused by the death of Bros. Bazalgette and W. Young.

The report of the Board of Benevolence having been read and ordered to be entered on the minutes, Bro. Jas. Brett, moved, and Bro. J. W. Halsey seconded the recommendation on that report, for grants to the amount of £150 to two widows. The recommendations in both cases were carried.

On the motion of Bro. Ll. Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes, the following report of that Board was taken as read.

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

"They have taken into their serious consideration the smallness in amount of the fees now payable for new Warrants, and with the permission of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master they recommend to Grand Lodge the following alteration in article 5, page 116, of the Book of Constitutions, edition 1871. That between the words "Warrant" and "Five" in the first line, the following words be inserted:—'For the London District Fifteen Guineas, for Provincial Lodges, Ten Guineas, for District Lodges and Lodges in foreign parts.

"The Board have investigated a complaint made by Bro. Lewis Alexander, Past Master of the Lodge of Joppa, No. 188, London, against the W.M. and others for balloting for and initiating a Candidate who was not properly described in the summons. The W. Master, Wardens, and Secretary attended the Board, and the complaint being admitted, it was resolved:—'That as there was no apparent intention to deceive the Members of the Lodge, the W. Master and Officers be admonished to take more care that the laws laid down for the admission of Candidates be adhered to in future,' and they were admonished accordingly.

"4. The Board have directed the Grand Secretary to call the attention of the Grand Pursuivants to Law 3, page 18 of the Book of Constitutions, which states that 'No Member of the Grand Lodge shall attend therein without his proper jewel and clothing; nor shall any member be permitted to wear in Grand Lodge, any jewel, medal, or device belonging to or appertaining to any Order or Degree not recognised by the Grand Lodge of England as part of pure 'Ancient Masonry;' and to request that this Law may be enforced. The Board also invite the attention of Grand Lodge to Art. 22, page 68, and Art. 2, page 118, upon the same subject.

"4. The Board have investigated a complaint against the W. Master of the Beaudesert Lodge, No. 1387, Leighton Buzzard, for having raised two Brethren at a shorter date than that allowed by the Constitutions, page 86, Art. 7. The W. Master expressed his regret at having, through ignorance, violated the Law, and the Board, under the circumstances, ordered the Lodge to be fined Two Guineas, the W. Master to be admonished to be more careful in future, and that it be notified to him that both Brethren must be re-obligated before Grand Lodge Certificates can be issued.

5. The Board have taken into consideration the resolution proposed by Bro. Matthew Cooke, P.M. in the Globe Lodge, No. 23, for adoption by Grand Lodge at the Quartely Communication, held on the 7th September, 1871, and referred to this Board to inquire into and report. The following is a copy of such proposed resolutions:—

"That whilst this Grand Lodge recognises the private right of every brother to belong to any extraneous Masonic organisation he may choose, it as firmly forbids, now and at any future time, all brethren while engaged as Salaried Officials under this Grand Lodge to mix themselves up in any way with such bodies as the Ancient and Accept-

ed Scottish Rite; the Rites of Misraim and Memphis; the spurious orders of Rome and Constantine; the schismatic body styling itself the Grand Mark Lodge of England, or any other exterior Masonic organisation whatever (even that of the Order of Knights Templar, which is alone recognised by the Articles of Union) under the pain of immediate dismissal from employment by this Grand Lodge."

The charges made by Brother Cooke at the above quarterly communication, against the officials in the Grand Secretary's office, have already been inquired into by this Board, and a report thereon has been made to Grand Lodge, finding that such charges were in the main without foundation, and this report has been approved by Grand Lodge. The Board have come to the conclusion that the inquiry directed to be made by them had reference to the charges above referred to, and not to the several "Exterior Masonic Organizations" mentioned in the proposed resolution of Brother Cooke, and they have therefore not proceeded to inquire further into the matter. The Board are of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that inasmuch as Grand Lodge has full control, not only over the officials in its service but over the whole Craft, and would undoubtedly exercise such control should any member, whether official or otherwise, be proved to have taken part in any degree or order denounced by Grand Lodge or inimical to its principles; and inasmuch as the proposed resolution, if passed, would not add to the power and authority either of Grand Lodge or of this Board, such resolution is unnecessary, and the Board therefore do not recommend its adoption by Grand Lodge. The Board, however, are clearly of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that no clerk or other subordinate officer in the employment of Grand Lodge should take a prominent part in any degree or order not recognized by Grand Lodge.

(Signed) J. LLEWELLYN EVANS, President.

Bro. Ll. Evans moved that it be received and entered on the minutes.

Bro. Matthew Cooke, P.M. in No. 23, would call attention to the expression used in the 5th paragraph of this report in which it was set forth that certain "charges," were brought by him. He denied the accuracy of this statement. No "charges" were made by him at the Board. He was cited before it; and he would now move that this statement be corrected in the paragraph.

Bro. Ll. Evans did not understand what Bro. Cooke meant. Brethren who were present at the Quarterly Communication, when Bro. Cooke addressed Grand Lodge, would remember that charges were made against Grand Secretary's Office of a very grave character. This was a matter of fact, and not of opinion on his (Bro. Evans's) part or the Board's part.

The motion "that the Report be seconded and entered on the minutes," was then carried.

Bro. Ll. Evans said it was now his duty to bring before Grand Lodge, the first paragraph in the report which related to the alteration proposed by the Board, to be made in the charge for warrants for new Lodges. They had given great consideration to the matter, and they had the sanction of the Grand Master in recommending that the fees for new warrants be increased. They did this on the ground that they would be consulting the interests of Freemasonry.

The Board were unanimous in the recommendation the London Lodges should pay Fifteen Guineas, country Lodges Ten Guineas, and district and foreign Lodges Five Guineas for their warrants.

[The report of Grand Lodge will be concluded in our next.]

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF FAITH, (No. 141.)—The rejoicings of "Thanksgiving Day" undoubtedly kept many otherwise zealous brethren from attending to their Masonic duties; and accounts for the comparatively sparse muster of members of the above lodge, at the meeting at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, the now historic, and never-to-be-forgotten 27th of February, 1872. Bro. C. C. Taylor, the W.M., and all his officers were however present at the appointed hour, and the attendance gradually increased to about forty members. The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the next business was proceeded with, which consisted, first in conferring the honour of the third degree on Bro. Ellis; secondly in passing Bros. Stokes, Morrison, Quick and Dunthorn; and lastly to admit into the Order in ancient form, Messrs. S. Benjamin and John Allison, the ceremonies being worked alternately by the W.M., and by Bro. E. Gotthiel, P.M. The brethren then adjourned to partake of refreshment, and on the removal of the cloth, the customary proceedings (undistinguished by any novel feature) held their course, except when the health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was proposed, which the W.M. did in a speech full of deep feeling and expressions of gratitude to the G.A.O.T.U., ending with the hope that the Royal Brother may long be spared, not only for the good of the country at large, but to support by his influence the interests of the Craft, which he has honoured by accepting the position of Past Grand Master. The response, as may be imagined, was most enthusiastic. Most of the brethren being very anxious to leave, in order to view the splendour of the decorations, the speeches were refreshingly brief. The Past Masters present were:—Bros. Stewart, Hill, Gotthiel, Carter and Hopwood.

TRANQUILITY LODGE—(No. 185).—How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, is the motto with which the above lodge heads its agenda paper, and to judge fairly, it must be stated that the conduct of its members seems regulated in consonance with the spirit of the motto. Thus it probably happens that the "Tranquility" is without a doubt one of the most flourishing lodges in London. At the last meeting held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Monday, 19th inst, after the usual preliminaries, Bro. Phillip Levy, the Hon. Sec., read the report of the Audit Committee, which was adopted with acclamation, and from which it appears that there was a considerable balance in the hands of the Treasurer for ordinary lodge expenses, but what is much more interesting, and of higher importance, is the fact that the lodge is possessed of a private Benevolent Fund, amounting to no less a sum than £600, invested in Government Securities. The thanks of the lodge were voted to the Treasurer and Secretary, for the manner in which the accounts were kept. The special business of the evening consisted of the installation of Bro. R. S. Bloomfield for the ensuing year. This duty devolved on Bro. S. Israel, P.M., and was performed with care and efficiency. The newly-installed Master appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. A. L. Barnett, I.P.M.; H. Abrahams, S.W.; N. Moss, J.W.; John Peartree, Hon. Treas.; P. Levy, Hon. Sec.; Schmitzler, S.D.; J. Constable, J.D.; J. H. Ross, I.G.; Vesper, Tyler. Mr. Ralph Simon was next presented for initiation and an opportunity was then afforded to the new officers to prove their capabilities. It is pleasant to state that their various duties were most creditably performed, but more noteworthy was the work of the new W.M., who conducted the ceremony with rare precision and impressiveness. The lodge was then called from labour to refreshment—and at the banquet table many good things, most agreeable to sight and palate were heartily discussed, after which the usual toasts were proposed, and the W.M. again proved his fitness for the honourable post he occupies. The various toasts were given in a manner approaching to eloquence, yet brief withal and to the

point, especially the one referring to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, his recent illness, and happy recovery, which was spoken of with a simple pathos that elicited loud and prolonged cheers. To the toast of "The Initiate," Bro. Simon responded in brief but suitable terms, and to that of "The Visitors," Bro. Lazarus P.M. 188, P.Prov.S.G.W. Wilts, replied, and his speech included a spirited little history of the re-vivification of the Tranquility Lodge—which after being in abeyance for two or three years—received new impulse and was re-animated by brethren of the Joppa Lodge, (No. 188.) The proceedings in the banqueting hall were interspersed with various entertainments, the most noteworthy of which were a duet by Bro. Ross and Constable—a good deal of drollery by H. M. Levy, P.M. 188, and especially a performance by Bro. Chevalier De Konstki on the pianoforte, and Bro. Oberthur. The Past Masters present were Bros. J. Israel, Holbrook, Harfield, M. Hart, M. Harris, A. Sydney. The following were the visitors:—E. Palbert, P.M. 1017; Berkervitz, W.M. 188; H. M. Levy, P.M. 188; S. M. Lazarus, P.M. 188, Prov.G.S.W. Wilts; J. Lazarus, P.M. 1017; L. Alexander, P.M. 188; E. Gotthiel, P.M. 141; L. Hickman, S.D. 188; H. Marks, 205; P. Raphael, 205.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—The twelfth installation meeting of this prosperous lodge was held at the White Swan Tavern, 217 High-street, Deptford, on Thursday, February 22. Bro. William Andrews, W.M., at the time appointed, opened the lodge. There were present during the evening, Bros. J. W. Reed, J.W. and W.M. elect; H. A. Collington, P.M. Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; W. Myatt, S.D.; G. Andrews, J.D.; S. O. Lewin, I.G.; J. Hawker, P.M.; J. Truelove, P.M.; F. G. Skinner, H. T. Tuson, R. West, T. Spencer, B. James, J. J. Pakes, G. Harvey, J. J. Funge, H. Rattle, H. J. Dawe, W. Shaw, R. G. J. Harris, G. T. Linn, J. G. Vohmann, J. Woollett, R. Harman, R. Killick, J. H. Wilson, G. Clark, &c., Amongst the visitors were:—Bros. J. Chynoweth, 4, J.D. 53; C. Horsley, P.M. 33; E. Harris, P.M. Treas. 73, Collector for Boys' School; C. Nash, W.M. 79; W. Noak, P.M. 140; G. Bolton, P.M. 147, and P.M. 169; J. Mott, 147; T. Arnold, P.M. 141; W. Hartley, 174; J. Roper, S.D. 147; G. Brown, P.M. 169; E. J. B. Bumstead, P.M. Sec. 548; J. W. Comb, W.M. 548; H. J. Wells, late 871; F. Smith, 879; J. Lord, 933; J. Carver; J.W. 1155; M. Landragin, 1155; A. Angliss, 1227; S. Wickens, W.M. 1326, and some others. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The report of the Audit Committee was read. It was received, adopted, and ordered to be entered on the lodge minutes. It showed after all liabilities were settled, and Grand Lodge dues paid to March 31st, 1872, that there was a considerable balance in hand, for both the lodge funds and the Charity Fund. A ballot was taken for Mr. George Clarke, being unanimous in favor of his admission, he was duly initiated into ancient Freemasonry by the W.M., Bro. W. Andrews, the ceremonies of passing and raising having been reserved for an emergency meeting arranged to be held on 29th ult. The ceremony of installation was then proceeded with. By the unanimous wish of the members, Bro. H. A. Collington P.M. and Treasurer, took the chair, as W.M. Bro. F. Walters, P.M. and Secretary, presented Bro. J. W. Reed, J.W. and W.M. elect for the benefit of installation. The usual forms and ceremonies were gone through. Bro. J.W. Reed was installed W.M. for the ensuing year, in the presence of no less than fifteen Installed Masters. He afterwards appointed and invested with collar and jewel of office the following brethren, viz., W. Andrews, I.P.M. and Treas. (Brother H. A. Collington, P.M. having resigned at previous meeting the office of Treasurer). W. Myatt, S.W.; G. Andrews, J.W.; F. Walters, P.M., Secretary, (re-invested for 12th time); S. O. Lewin, S.D.; H. J. Tuson, J.D.; J. J. Pakes, I.G.; R. Harman, D.C.; F. G. Skinner, W.S.; F. Bavin, P.M., Tyler, (re-invested.) The addresses were delivered, and when completed, a hearty burst of applause showed how well the rendering of the installation was appreciated. It was resolved unanimously, and on

proposition of Bro. F. Walters, P.M., Sec., "That a vote of thanks be given (and the same be entered on the minute book) to Bro. H. A. Collington, P.M., for his kindness in performing the ceremony of Installation." He expressed the sentiments of all present in describing the rendering of the ceremony, which he said had never been better done anywhere, being seldom equalled and never excelled. It was perfection for correctness, impressiveness, and the masterly manner of being performed, all had had a great intellectual treat. Bro. H. A. Collington, P.M., (being unable to stay to banquet) expressed his thanks in a suitable speech for this vote, also for the honour done him at a previous meeting, when he had been elected as the first Honorary Member of the lodge. Bro. W. Andrews, I.P.M., Treas., having decided that he selected (it being left to his choice) that the five guineas voted to him, to be spent in purchasing a testimonial for his efficient services rendered to the lodge during his year of office, he devoted to purchasing a Life Subscription of the Boys' School in the name of the W.M. of the lodge for the time being, so as to help to secure the much-coveted Vice Presidentship of the Boys' School, which the lodge was struggling hard to obtain. The money was immediately paid into the Boys' School, the Collector of that Institution being present. This rare and uncommon act of disinterestedness was thoroughly appreciated by the members of the lodge. It was resolved unanimously "That Bro. J. H. Wilson, be elected as the Steward to represent the lodge at the forthcoming Anniversary Festival of the Boy's School, on March 13th." Bro. H. S. Wells, late 871, and M. Concanen, late 871, were proposed as joining members. A gentleman was proposed for initiation at Emergency Meeting of the 29th ult. Some notices of motion relative to business of the lodge brought the meeting to a close. The lodge was closed in due form. The banquet and dessert, as also the wines, gave the greatest satisfaction. The toasts were given and well received. Bro. C. Horsley by desire, returned thanks for the Visitors in one of his well-known speeches, which are so much to the point and ably delivered. Songs and recitations added to the pleasures of the evening. The hours of reunion having been agreeably spent, the brethren separated.

BURGOYNE LODGE (No. 902.)—A large muster of brethren on the occasion of the installation of Bro. William Simmons as W.M. of this highly esteemed lodge evidenced the greatest interest taken in the business of the meeting, which was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Monday, the 26th ult. Although much difficulty in reaching the lodge room, consequent on the excitement and crowded state of the streets on the eve of the National Thanksgiving, was experienced by members and visitors, the time appointed for opening the lodge was punctually observed, and the W.M., Bro. Henry Smith, was supported by his officers and brethren in prompt attendance. Amongst the numerous visitors we observed:—The V.W. Bro. John Hervey, Grand Sec.; Bros. John Thomas, P.M. 507, 720; James Stevens, P.M. 25, 720, 1216; L. Frost, W.M. 91, G.S.; J. F. Wuest, P.M. 753; T. E. Hardy, P.M. 538; J. N. Frost, P.M. 228; Goddard, 55; Harroll, 1000; Griffiths, 908; &c. The lodge having been duly opened in the respective degrees, the chair of K.S. was taken by Bro. Samuel Poynder, P.M. and Treas. 902, who in a most impressive and able manner installed Bro. William Simmons as W.M. for the ensuing year. The newly-appointed officers were: Bros. L. R. Rogers, S.W.; R. N. Field, J.W.; Thor. Allen, S.D.; E. W. Page, J.D.; Samuel Iron, P.M. 902, M.C.; Walker and Sharman, Stwds; Bros. Poynter, P.M. and Scotcher, P.M., were re-invested Treas. and Sec. respectively, and Bro. Grant was invested as Tyler. The several investments were accompanied by extremely appropriate remarks and explanations by the newly-installed W.M. In very admirable style, and in a manner we have seldom heard equalled, Bro. Poynter delivered the several addresses, and concluded his work of Installing Master. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren shortly afterwards assembled at the banquet table. The cloth having been cleared, the usual loyal toasts

were given, and the enthusiasm of the moment increased the customary hearty reception of "The Queen" and "The Prince of Wales." To the toast of "The Grand Lodge Officers," Bro. John Hervey, Grand Secretary, replied in terms of high appreciation of the honour it conferred on any individual member of the Craft to be associated with the noblemen and gentlemen who composed the Grand Lodge, and expressed the great pleasure he had experienced in assisting at the business of the evening. He was desirous to express his opinion in respect of the admirable manner in which the Installing Master had performed his duty, and did not hesitate to declare that the ability displayed by the newly-installed Master augured well for the continued good working of Freemasonry in the Burgoyne Lodge. It was certainly his first visit, but with the expectation of witnessing such working, and in remembrance of his cordial reception on this occasion, it certainly should not be the last. "The health of the W.M." was drunk with much enthusiasm. Bro. Simmons being evidently most popular with the brethren over whom he is now to preside. The W.M. returned thanks in vigorous terms, and assured the brethren that his best efforts for the prosperity of the lodge, and their individual happiness and comfort should not be wanting. He then proposed "The health of the I.P.M., Bro. Henry Smith," whose services during the past year had been so conducive to the present state of prosperity of the lodge, and which were recognised by the presentation of the handsome jewel he had the gratification to place on his breast, and which he trusted might be worn during many future years of health and happiness by that distinguished brother and personal friend. Bro. Smith replied, with thanks, for the support he had received during his Mastership, and acknowledged the gift of the lodge as one which he should ever highly prize.—"The Visitors" was responded to by Bro. Thomas, P.M., who also expressed his delight with the admirable working of the Installation Ceremony. In his remarks he was also supported by Bro. Jas. Stevens, P.M., and several of the other visitors. Bro. Stevens, at the special request of the W.M., then delivered the beautiful Masonic recitation, "Mason's Vows," which was received with general acclamation. To the toast of "The Installing Master and Treasurer of the Lodge," Bro. Poynter replied in a speech so excellent that we cannot refrain from reporting it *in extenso*:—He said, Brethren, I have responded to this toast so many times that I am almost afraid there is nothing new left to say. Like the parson, of whom it was said that "if his text had the fever his sermon would never catch it," what I have to say must necessarily diverge a little from direct response. One slight element of novelty may, perhaps, be introduced in alluding to the acknowledgement of my humble services as Installing Master. Perhaps it has been neglect of my Masonic duty that I have never before perfected myself in this ceremony, but I had determined to signalise the tenth anniversary of my admission, "halting, humble and sore afraid," into Masonry, by performing the duty on this occasion. It has been said of the people of Israel that "Wherever there was a Temple erected to music, a Jew was ever to be found officiating at the shrine, or taking money at the doors." (Laughter.) So I can now say that I have fulfilled every office in the Lodge, from Tyler to Installing Master, for on one occasion, during the temporary absence of our lowest, but by no means least important officer, I took his place at the door of the lodge myself. The success of the "Burgoyne" Lodge during ten years of its existence is mainly owing to your brotherly love; to your all trying to render each other "comfortable;" so, in short, acting up to the principles contained in those addresses I have imperfectly endeavoured to convey this evening. I am assured that you will continue to act in the same way in the future, and that the very happy year we have passed under our beloved I.P.M., Bro. Henry Smith, will be rivalled by the year we are now entering upon under the Mastership of his esteemed successor. Not while we cultivate the qualities which are calculated to impart comfort and happiness to each other shall we, I am sure, neglect the industrious acquisition of that Masonic proficiency which already enables the

"Burgoyne" to boast proudly of its working as "second to none." The older we grow the more perfect we ought to become, for, if it is true of the human soul that advancing years have their compensation in increasing knowledge, so it should be more conspicuously illustrated in the Masonic body; to each member of which the words of the poet should apply as day by day, they make progress in the mystic lore:—

"The soul's worn habit, tattered and decayed,
Sets in new light through rents that time hath made."

The usual remaining toasts and responses wound up a very pleasant evening, most agreeably diversified by the songs and recitations of the brethren and visitors.

INSTRUCTION.

PANMURE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 720).—A most interesting meeting of this lodge was held at the Balham Hotel, Balham, on Thursday, the 29th ult., which was largely attended, and when, for the second time within the past twelve months, Bro. John Thomas, P.M. and Preceptor of several of the South Metropolitan Lodges of Instruction undertook the arduous task of answering in full, the whole of the 451 questions contained in the Fifteen Sections, whereby the tenets and principles of the Masonic Craft are so admirably exemplified. On this occasion the questions were put by one of his many proficient pupils, Bro. James Stevens, P.M. of several London lodges, and well-known as an earnest and zealous Craftsman, and who presided as W.M. The absolute perfection with which questions and replies were respectively put and given, may be estimated by the fact, that whilst under ordinary circumstances the time usually consumed in "working the Sections" occupies above three hours, on this occasion but two and a half hours were required for that purpose. The "working" was most attentively listened to by those assembled, amongst whom we noticed brethren from several surrounding neighbourhoods, many of them Past Masters. At the conclusion of their self-imposed task, unanimous votes of thanks were accorded to both Bros. Thomas and Stevens, and hopes were expressed that a like intellectual treat would soon again be afforded. We desire to add our expression of opinion, that the labours of those brethren in regard to the diffusion of Masonic instruction are worthy of emulation by other well qualified Instructors, and hope that the example thus set will be followed in both Metropolitan and Provincial districts.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Scientific Lodge* (No. 88).—A meeting of the brethren of this lodge was held at the Lion Hotel, on the 8th ult., for the transaction of the general business of the lodge, the installation of the Worshipful Master-elect for the ensuing year, and the appointment of Officers. Bro. J. Dimmock, P.M., acted as Installing Master, and in admirable style proceeded to install Bro. J. A. Dimmock (son of the Installing Master) as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. The following appointments were made:—Bros. J. N. Ling, I.P.M.; J. Fitch, S.W.; W. Bays, J.W.; W. J. Bashan, S.D.; W. H. Jarrold, J.D.; C. W. Ellison, I.G.; T. Nichols, Sec.; B. Beales, Treas.; J. Bentley, D.C.; F. Grain, P.M., Chap. The lodge was closed in due and ancient form, after which upwards of 50 brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. Mayse. Harmony and good fellowship prevailed among the brethren, and with the usual loyal and Masonic toasts the evening was passed to the entire satisfaction of the numerous brethren present.

CORNWALL.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall was held on the 23rd ult., in the Masonic Hall, New Public Rooms, Truro. Bro. Augustus Smith, Prov. G.M., presided; and among others present were Bro. Reginald Rogers, D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Colonel Peard, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. Charles Read, Prov. S.G.W.; Rev. H. B. Bullocke, M.A., and Rev. G. L. Church, Prov. G. Chaplains; Bro. W. Tweedy, Prov. G. Treasurer; Bro. T. Solomon, J. P., P. Prov.

S.G.W.; Bro. W. H. Jenkins, Mayor, of Truro, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. T. Chirgwin, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Captain Colvill, P. Prov. S.G.W.; W. J. Hughan, P. Prov. G. Sec., &c., &c.

The Provincial Grand Master stated that the special object of this meeting was the adoption for presentation [of congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the recovery of the latter from his severe illness.

These addresses having been agreed to, it was ordered that they be engrossed on vellum, and the Provincial Grand Master was requested and authorised to sign them on behalf of the Craft in Cornwall. Several excellent speeches were delivered, and they were enthusiastically received by the brethren. The addresses will be illuminated on vellum, and a work of art in every sense of the term. Bro. William, P.M., 131, has received the order, and from the high character he has obtained for that class of work, we believe he will do justice to the selection.

Arrangements were subsequently made for an alteration in the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund, by so extending its basis as to admit of grants being made for the education of children and their advancement in life; and a committee was appointed to prepare the necessary laws for consideration by the members at the next Provincial Grand Lodge, which is to be held at St. Austell in the summer.

A Committee of seven was also to be nominated by the Provincial Grand Master for the revision and alteration of the bye-laws of the Province; and it was decided to elect another annuitant at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

The lodges were fairly represented, and considerable interest was manifested throughout the proceedings. An undress evening dinner was served at the Royal Hotel, at which the Provincial Grand Master presided.

DERBYSHIRE.

BUXTON.—*Phœnix Lodge of St. Ann* (No. 1235).—The anniversary of this prosperous lodge was held in the Lodge-room, on the 22nd ult. The lodge was opened at two o'clock by Bro. R. Darwin, I.P.M., at the request of Bro. R. R. Duke, W.M. who was too much indisposed to go through the ceremony himself, assisted by the officers, brethren, and visitors. There were present Bros. R. R. Duke, P.M.; R. Darwin, P.M.; Jno. Millward, P.M.; F. Turner, S.W., W.M. elect; Josiah Taylor, J.W.; Wm. Millward, S.D.; W. Smith, Org.; Rev. A. A. Bagshawe, Ch., P.G.C.; W. E. Clayton, Treas.; Sykes, I.G.; Lawson, D.C.; Milligan, Sec.; J. C. Bates, J.Std.; S. Taylor, Chas. Wilkinson, Wm. Goodwin, W. D. Sutton, G. F. Barnard, R. H. Hyde, Wm. Ball, Wm. Boughen, John Bennet, T. Among the visitors were Bros. Rt. W. H. C. Okeover, D.Prov.G.M.; T. Bragg, P.M. 74, 1016, 1246; Col. Wilkie, P.M.; Mc.Adams, W.M. 654; S. Taylor, P.M. 654; C. Furgyson, Sec. 654; Whitehead, 654; Thorpe, P.M. 654; Barber, P.M. 654; Bramwell, 654; Cunningham, Bakewell, J. Smith, P.Prov.S.G.D. and W.M. Arboretum Lodge, Derby; Dobson, Huddersfield, &c. The Treasurer presented his report, which showed a most satisfactory balance. After some ordinary lodge business had been transacted, Bro. Bull was passed to the 2nd Degree. Bro. Frederick Turner, the Master Elect, was then duly installed into the chair of K.S. by Bro. C. H. Okeover, and Bro. R. Darwin, P.M. The following were then appointed to fill the various offices for the ensuing year:—Bros. Rev. A. A. Bagshawe, Chap. and S.W.; Josiah Taylor, J.W.; W. Millward, Treasurer; E. C. Milligan, S.D.; E. J. Sykes, J.D.; J. H. Lawson, Sec.; J. C. Bates, D.C.; P. Le Gros, Standard Bearer; Jos. Whally, and Chas. Wilkinson, Stewards; Smith, Organist; Goodwin, Sup. Wks.; W. D. Sutton, I.G. The lodge was closed at 4.10 p.m., when the majority of the brethren and visitors adjourned to St. Ann's Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was provided by Bro. P. Le Gros.

GLOSSOP.—*Devonshire Lodge* (No. 625).—The usual monthly meeting was held at the Norfolk Arms, Glossop, on Wednesday, 28th ult. Present:—Bros. William Bramall, W.M.; John Vetegans, P.M.; R. A. Grundy, P.M.; Jas. D. Calder, S.W.; W. H. Irlam, S.; J. Hardman,

J.D.; John Ford, S.D.; Jas. Rhodes, P.M.; John Hall, P.M.; Jas. Collier, Thomas Carnally, Squire Mather, John Neilds, J. W. Mason, and John Garlick. A very interesting lecture was given by Bro. George Fox (1166), upon one of the tracing boards. A subscription was raised amongst the brethren present for the Boys' Orphan School, of £5 5s.

KENT.

DOVER.—*Corinthian Lodge* (No. 1208).—The brethren of this lodge held their regular monthly meeting on Monday, the 12th ult., at the Royal Hotel, Dover, for the purpose of installing Bro. Heinrich Carl Fuhr, W.M. for the ensuing year, and appointing Officers. The occasion was taken advantage of by members of several lodges to visit their brethren at Dover. The installation ceremony was ably performed by Bro. Adamson, P.M. 199. The new-installed W.M. then proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Bros. J. Pebble, S.W.; Jeffrey Barton, J.W.; H. P. Popkiss, P.M., Treas.; G. Adamson, P.M., Sec.; S. Wiles, S.D.; A. Smeeth, J.D.; Stephen Court, I.G.; Rose, Tyler. The W.M. then presented, in the name of himself and brethren, a Past Master's jewel to Bro. Popkiss in testimony of the zeal and ability he had displayed in the discharge of the important duties appertaining to the office he had just quitted. A vote of thanks was awarded to Bro. P.M. Adamson for the faultless manner in which he had performed the Installation Ceremony. The usual installation banquet took place at the Royal Hotel, Bro. W.M. Fuhr presided, supported by his Officers, and the company included, in addition to the visiting brethren, the following members of the Corinthian Lodge:—Bros. H. Popkiss, I.P.M. and Treas.; G. Adamson, P.M. 199 and 1208, P. Prov. G.A.D. Cers., and Sec.; J. Prebble, S.W.; Jeffrey Barton, J.W.; Wiles, S.D.; Smeeth, J.D.; Stephen Court, I.G.; Laforest, P.M., P. Prov. G.O.; G. Neal, P.M., P. Prov. G.A.D. Cers.; J. Chidwick, A. Eastman, G. Stamp, F. Boulton, J. Bowman, J. F. Koster, T. A. Terson, and H. M. Baker. After the banquet the usual toasts were given and duly responded to in Masonic form, and the whole of the day's proceedings were marked as the most successful that have hitherto been shared in by the Corinthian Lodge at Dover.

SUFFOLK.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons was held on Friday, 23rd ult., at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, for the purpose of adopting congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the recovery of the Prince from his late illness.

The following Provincial Grand Officers were present:—Deputy Provincial Grand Master the Rev. E. I. Lockwood, in the chair; Bros. Edward Dorling, P. Prov. G. Secretary; W. H. Lucia, Prov. G.S.; Newson Garrett, P.M.; G. Harper, Prov. G.J.W.; Lord Henniker, Prov. G.S.W.; Newman; Atkins, Prov. G.S.; T. B. Powell, Prov. G.S.; G. Golding, Prov. G.S.B.; W. A. Smith, Prov. G.D.C.; G. S. Findley, P. Prov. G. A.D.C.; W. B. G. Key, P. Prov. S.D.; John S. Gissing, P. Prov. G.J.W.; W. J. Nunn; William Hayward, P. Prov. G.D.C.; James M. Harvey; N. Tracey, P. Prov. G.J.W.; W. P. Mills, P. Prov. G.S.W.; B. W. Syer, Prov. G.T.; A. J. Barber, P.M., Prov. G.O.; Charles J. Martyn, P.G.C., W.M.; E. B. Dawson, H. C. Stephen, B. King, P.M., Prov. G.S.D.; R. N. Sanderson, W.M., P. Prov. G.C.; P. Cornell, Prov. G.J.D.; Robert W. Beaumont, S.W. 114; George Turner, P. Prov. J.D.; and Henry Luff, P. Prov. S.W.

On the motion of the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. E. I. Lockwood, seconded by C. J. Martyn, P.G.C., the address to the Queen was adopted.

On the motion of Lord Henniker, Prov. G.S. W., seconded by Bro. R. N. Sanderson, P. Prov. G.C., the address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was agreed to.

Bro. Harper, Prov. G.J.W., proposed, and Bro. Jennings, P. Prov. D.G.M., seconded the adoption of an address to the Princess of Wales.

The several resolutions were unanimously carried, and the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed.

SUSSEX.

SPECIAL PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Thursday, 22nd ult., a special Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the Music Room of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, to pass resolutions, congratulating the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the recovery of His Royal Highness from his recent illness. The Provincial Grand Lodge was convened by Lord Pelham, M.P., Prov. G.M. of Sussex; and there was a large and influential attendance of the members of the Craft in the province. Previous to the lodge being opened, Bro. W. Devin played a voluntary, introducing the well-known air, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The following Provincial Grand Officers were present:—Lord Pelham, Prov. G.M.; E. J. Turner, D. Prov. G.M.; V. P. Freeman, Prov. G.S.W.; Dr. T. Trollope, Prov. G.J.W.; Dr. Griffith, Prov. G. Chaplain; G. Tatham, Prov. G. Treasurer; G. E. Pocock, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Price, Prov. G.D.; R. K. Blessley, Prov. G. Supt. Works; J. Dixon, Prov. G.D.C.; C. Pocock, Prov. G.A.D.C.; W. Stuckey, Prov. G.S.B.; W. Devin, Prov. G. Organist; J. St. Clair, Prov. G. Pursvt.; H. Figg, E. Carpenter, and Stride, Prov. G. Stewards. The lodges in the province were also numerously represented.

The lodge having been opened in due form, the Prov. Grand Master, Lord Pelham, in eloquent and feeling terms, proposed an address of congratulation to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen on the happy recovery of the Prince of Wales, and also a separate address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, P.G.M., on the same subject.

Deputy Prov. Grand Master Turner seconded the resolutions of the Provincial Grand Master, which were carried unanimously.

Bro. Cordy Burrows, P. Prov. J.G.W. (Mayor of Brighton), said it was usual to mark all seasons of thanksgiving by some act which would fix the event on the memory. Among the large body of Masons it could not be disguised that, although there were many affluent members, there were also those whose position was the reverse, and he therefore moved—"That the sum of £50 be voted as a thank-offering from the funds of this Provincial Grand Lodge to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons, and that the privileges of Vice-president be exercised by the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master (for the time being) of Sussex."

Bro. Dr. Griffith, P. Prov. G.C., seconded the proposition, and alluded in very feeling terms to His Royal Highness's late illness.

Carried unanimously.

Bro. Jeffrey, P. Prov. G.S.B., proposed, "That the addresses be engrossed on vellum, signed by the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, and countersigned by the Provincial Grand Secretary, and then forwarded to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, for presentation to the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

Bro. C. Horsley, W.M. of the Yarborough Lodge, seconded, and the proposition was carried.

Bro. Brigden, W.M. of the Royal Brunswick Lodge, proposed, "That the best thanks of this Provincial Grand Lodge be given to the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master for convening this Special Grand Lodge."

Bro. Stride, W.M. of the Royal York Lodge, seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

This concluded the business, and the lodge was accordingly closed, many of the brethren expressing the great pleasure it had afforded them to be present. Although only a short notice had been given of the holding of this special lodge, there was a larger attendance than at any Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex for many years.

Scotland.

EDINBURGH.

PORTOBELLO.—*Lodge Portobello* (No. 226).—The first monthly meeting after the installation of office-bearers was held on Thursday evening, 15th February, within the lodge-room, Crown Hotel, High-street, Portobello. The newly-elected R.W.M. (Brother Harrison) presiding,

and the Wardens in their places. The lodge being duly constituted, and the transaction of some routine business having been got through, the lodge was called from labour to refreshment. There was a very large muster of the brethren present, including many from several sister lodges in the provinces, as it was understood that the brethren of the lodge had unanimously agreed to present their I.P.M. (Brother Alexander Scott), who for a number of years had so efficiently brought the Portobello Lodge to the state of perfection in which it now was, with a tangible token of their appreciation of his services. In the course of the evening, therefore, R.W.M. Brother Harrison, in a few appropriate remarks, presented I.P.M. Brother Alexander Scott with a very chaste marble time-piece, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Brother Alexander Scott, P.M., by the brethren of the Lodge Portobello, No. 226, in appreciation of valuable services rendered to the lodge as R.W. Master. 1872;" to which Brother Scott made a suitable and feeling reply. He referred at length to the past and present history of the lodge, and predicted that under the new R.W.M.'s reign it would continue to go on year by year, not only adding numerically to its strength, but becoming more and more firmly united in the true bonds of Masonic brotherhood. The evening's proceedings were agreeably brought to a close at high twelve by "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again," being received with all the honours.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, March 8, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Lodge 108, London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
 " 173, Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon.
 Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
 Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
 Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Lodge 5, St George and Corner Stone, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 29, St Alban's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 59, Royal Naval, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 90, St. John's.
 " 193, Confidence, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 222, St. Andrews, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
 " 879, Peckham, Maismore Arms Tavern, Park-rd. Peckham.
 " 1366, Highgate, Gate House, Hotel, Highgate.
 Chapter 22, Mount Zion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
 Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
 Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
 Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
 British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
 St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
 Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
 St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Maitlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Lodge 46, Old Union, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 96, Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 166, Union, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
 " 180, St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 198, Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
 " 211, St. Michael's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 228, United Strength, Old Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell.
 " 235, Nine Muses, Clarendon Hotel, Bond-st.
 " 548, Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
 " 917, Cosmopolitan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 933, Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 Chapter 185, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
 Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
 Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
 Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Festival of Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.
 Committee of Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution at 3.
 Lodge 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 13, Union of Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William-st, Woolwich.
 " 15, Kent, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-st.
 " 87, Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st, Lambeth.
 " 147, Justice, White Swan, High-st, Deptford.
 " 238, Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
 " 749, Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 781, Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-rd, Limehouse.
 " 820, Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond.
 " 1017, Monteffore, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1228, Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstone.
 " 1260, Hervey, Swan Tavern, Walham Green.
 " 1306, St. John's.
 Chapter 1260, Hervey, Britannia Hotel, Walham Green.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Lodge 19, Athelstan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 91, Regularity, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 206, Friendship, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.
 " 263, Bank of England.
 " 534, Polish National, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 860, Dalhousie, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 1076, Capper, Marine Hotel, Victoria Dock, West Ham.
 " 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Holloway.
 " 1321, Emblematic, Tulse Hill Hotel, Tulse Hill.
 Chapter, 72, Royal Jubilee, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
 " 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
 " 619, Beadon, Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (2), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Lodge 6, Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
 " 143, Middlesex, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 201, Jordan, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 813, New Concord, Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
 Chapter 176, Caveac.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. Muggeridge, Preceptor.

Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 9.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

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UNITED GRAND LODGE.
 QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

(Continued from Page 153).

Bro. Bellerby seconded the motion, which was carried.

Bro. Ll. Evans, proceeding with the report proposed that the remainder be adopted. He would do so without a word of comment on it, as it was, and had been for a long time, before the brethren, and he had nothing to add to what was contained in it.

Bro. F. Bennoch, without disputing the propriety of the motion, thought, looking to the various details contained in the report, that it would be convenient to Grand Lodge to have the opportunity of expressing its opinions seriatim on the clauses of the report.

Bro. Ll. Evans said the last paragraph was the only one on which there could be a discussion. In paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, there was absolutely nothing for Grand Lodge to decide upon. They were the Board's report on matters brought before it.

Bro. C. Hutton Gregory, P.G.D., rose to move that Grand Lodge do not adopt the last sentence of the report (Hear, hear) :— "The Board, however, are clearly of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that no clerk or other subordinate officer in the employment of the Grand Lodge, should take a prominent part in any degree or order not recognised by the Grand Lodge." In making the motion that this be not adopted, he would bear his tribute to the indefatigable, invariable honesty and ability of the Board of General Purposes, and he hoped the Board would not for a moment think, if Grand Lodge did not adopt this part of their report, that it reflected on their characters as Masons. He wished to sail under open colours, and would therefore state at once that, while he had not the least personal acquaintance with the brother against whom Bro. Cooke's motion was directed,

he was one of those who belonged to one of the proscribed bodies, and very good company they were, for they comprised some of the most distinguished members of the Craft. He confessed he was a Knight Templar.

The Grand Registrar wished to correct a wrong impression of Bro. Gregory's. The Knights Templar were not proscribed by the articles of Union. By those articles, although the Book of Constitutions stopped short and said that only three degrees were recognised, it went on to say, in the Articles of Union, that nothing should prevent Lodges or Chapters practising the orders of chivalry that had been practised among them before. He believed that among those orders of chivalry the most important was the Knights Templar; and therefore it was not unrecognised.

Bro. Gregory said he would withdraw his mis-statement, but he knew there was a body called the "Ancient and Accepted Rite," of which he was, he would not say ashamed, but would honestly say he had the honour to be a member. He could not speak of his own knowledge of the "Rites of Misraim and Memphis"—he did not wish to have a knowledge of them. He could not speak of the "spurious Orders of Rome and Constantine;" they might be spurious or genuine, for what he knew. He could not speak of the "Schismatic Body styling itself the Mark Grand Lodge of England." But he would venture to remind Grand Lodge that it once took a very different view of the matter, and even went so far as to recognise them partially and temporarily. He submitted that the paragraph in the report should not be passed, and for three reasons: first of all, because he believed it to be founded on a misapprehension; in the second place, he thought it was uncalled for; and in the third place, he believed it to be unjust, because it was founded on the idea that these orders were in antagonism to this Grand Lodge. He would yield to no one in his attachment to Pure and Ancient Masonry. The order he spoke of, the Ancient and Accepted Rite, was no more antagonistic to Pure and Ancient Masonry, than any club might be, which required Freemasonry as a qualification in its members; or even that noble Order to which the Grand Master had the honour to belong, the Order of the Garter. The statutes of the Ancient and Accepted Rite expressly declared, not only their recognition of, but their subserviency to Grand Lodge in Pure and Ancient Masonry, and that would prove there was no antagonism in it to Freemasonry. In point of fact, it was not Freemasonry. He would venture to say that the Board of General Purposes had acted under a misapprehension in endeavouring to raise indirectly an attack on those bodies, by asking this Grand Lodge to pass a censure on all those who took a prominent part in recognising these degrees. He regretted very much that the subject had been before the Board at all. He thought Grand Lodge, knowing how many Masons there were who occupied a high place in the Craft, not only by their social position, but by their Masonic distinction and love of Freemasonry, would hesitate to pass a law which would be a reflection on Freemasonry, and might cause a schism in Freemasonry which we should all de-

plere. This paragraph of the report was unnecessary, and he would call to his assistance the report of the Board of General Purposes which said :—

"The Board have come to the conclusion that, the inquiry directed to be made by them had reference to the charges above referred to, and not to the several "Exterior Masonic Organisations" mentioned in the proposed resolution of Bro. Cooke, and they have therefore not proceeded to inquire further into the matter. The Board are of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that inasmuch as Grand Lodge has full control, not only over the officials in its service, but over the whole Craft, and would undoubtedly exercise such control should any member, whether official or otherwise, be proved to have taken part in any Degree or Order denounced by Grand Lodge, or inimical to its principles; and inasmuch as the proposed resolution, if passed, would not add to the power and authority either of Grand Lodge or this Board, such resolution is unnecessary, and the Board therefore do not recommend its adoption by Grand Lodge."

The Board, he was sorry to say, having made that very sensible remark, in which he hoped Grand Lodge would agree, went further. After saying that it was unnecessary to pass any rule with reference to this subject, and saying that Grand Lodge had full control, not only over the officials in its service, but over the whole Craft, and would undoubtedly exercise such control should any member, whether official or otherwise, be proved to have taken part in any degree or order denounced by Grand Lodge, or inimical to its principles, they went on to get Grand Lodge to adopt a paragraph which condemned those very brethren. They said, "The Board, however, are clearly of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that no clerk or other subordinate officer in the employment of Grand Lodge should take a prominent part in any degree or order not recognised by Grand Lodge." This was unjust, because it attacked only one or two individuals. That was not congenial with the generosity or the chivalry of Masons. He would call attention to this, that the Board exempted from this censure one of the officers of Grand Lodge who might or might not belong to one of these Orders, the Grand Secretary. Now, if it was a crime in a clerk, why was it not a crime in Grand Secretary? Did not this suggest the lines.

"That in the Captain's but a choleric word
 Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy?"

He would call on Grand Lodge not to sanction anything which passed a censure, or prohibition, or punishment, on the paid officers, without including every member of the Craft who might belong to the proscribed orders.

Bro. Abrahams had great pleasure in seconding the motion of Bro. Gregory. He felt that the report was an attack on members of those orders not recognised by Grand Lodge. It was but right and just that we should protect our order. He was not a Knight Templar, and never could be one, but, to use Bro. Gregory's expression, he "had the honour" to be a Mark Master, and a Past Grand Steward of that Order; and he believed it to be our duty, even if we were not members of those Orders, to assist those brethren who were, provided we did our duty as Masons. The Grand Master had said in his excellent address, that a good Mason was a good man;

therefore, if we did our duty as good Masons we were good men. There should be no law which should injure brethren of other degrees. He could inform the brethren that there was attached to the Grand Mark Lodge a Charity Fund for Masons who were Mark Masters, but if a brother was poor and had not passed the Mark, the Mark Masons felt that he was a brother Mason, and assisted him. Therefore, he trusted Grand Lodge would take the matter into its serious consideration. It was not only those particular gentlemen who were mentioned, on whom this report was an attack; it was an attack upon everything which was not acknowledged by the Grand Lodge. He would entreat the brethren to pause before they carried this report. If they were protecting the paid officials they were protecting all Orders not acknowledged by Grand Lodge, and he thought it was their duty to protect these Orders. Charity and love for one another were in accordance with our masonic teaching, and he hoped that, as the fifth clause of the report was contrary to that teaching, Grand Lodge would unanimously decide that this resolution be expunged from the minutes.

Bro. Matthew Cooke said it seemed to him that a considerable amount of misapprehension had arisen about this. As his Lordship would remember, this discussion all came about by a certain motion which he (Bro. Cooke) had put on the notice paper. One brother had kindly informed them of a little private business behind the scenes, and talked about suspended people belonging to exterior organisations. Perhaps that brother would permit him to retaliate, and remind him that he had been suspended himself, and if he had been suspended as long as he (Bro. Cooke) he would have pulled the building down with him. The three last lines of the report were totally contrary to what the President had set forth, "That the Board are clear of opinion and submit to Grand Lodge that no Clerk or subordinate officer in the employment of Grand Lodge should take a prominent part in any Degree or Order not recognised by Grand Lodge." That was exactly his (Bro. Cooke's) original proposition, not one word more or less. It was that no salaried official should deal with those things which were contrary to this Grand Lodge. It was not that any brother should not belong to them, for every brother had a right to belong to what order he pleased; but, he said, as long as they eat our bread they were our servants, and they had no business to travel beyond their duty. It was beyond their duty to go in antagonism to the principles of this Grand Lodge. Therefore, he could not but arrive at this conclusion, that the prohibition of the President's report entirely did away with what he had hitherto said. He (Bro. Cooke) was invited to attend the Board, he was not charging; he was distinctly told that all charges were withdrawn; and now, to tie a tinkettle to a poor dog's tail, the word "charges" was put in, which was only a way to excite a prejudice, so that the object on the motion should not be carried. If the Board were willing, he submitted to Grand Lodge that the three last lines of the report should stand with this alteration, "That no salaried official or other subordinate officer" (because he was not going to leave the Grand Secretary out, any more than anybody

else) instead of "That no Clerk or other subordinate officer in the employment of Grand Lodge should take a prominent part in any degree or Order not recognised by Grand Lodge." If it were so altered, all well and good; but he would only say that their report, by the last three lines, stultified the whole thing from beginning to end.

Bro. F. Binckes said he had some interest in this question, as a member of all the orders not recognised, and he would make a suggestion which he thought would simplify the question. He could not see what was the object of the Board in framing the last article of the report; but he thought they must have some ulterior object in view of which the body of the Craft had no idea. As the language of the report now stood, even he himself might perhaps be visited with some unknown pains and penalties, for having the honour to belong to certain orders and degrees. He therefore would ask Bro. Gregory to let the concluding part read thus—"The Board have come to the conclusion that the enquiry directed to be made by them, had reference to the charges above referred to, and not to the several exterior Masonic organisations mentioned in the proposed resolution of Bro. Cook, and they have therefore not proceeded to inquire further into the matter." Stop there; then omit the next five or six lines and proceed. He would then get rid of the idea of conflicting degrees or orders, of the expression "Craft," and that which attacked the officers of the Grand Lodge. He would ask Bro. Gregory to accept that amendment.

Bro. Ll. Evans did not think it was competent to Grand Lodge to remodel the report, but it might send it back to the Board. Grand Lodge could not add to or diminish from the report.

Bro. F. Bennoch said he confessed that the last few words of Bro. Evans entirely met his own view, at the moment the proposition was made that the report should be adopted. Why, it seemed to him that scarcely any member of the Board of General Purposes could draw from this resolution exactly what they, either individually or collectively, meant. It was in itself, in some respects contradictory. He had expected that the long and painful discussion at the last Quarterly Communication would have been quite sufficient to settle the matter with reference to Bro. Cooke's motion. But the Board went on and condemned not only the Grand Officers for doing that which was perhaps unseemly during the hours of office work, but every brother. If not directly, they were inferentially condemned. Not satisfied with that, they condemned certain officers and clerks in the Grand Secretary's office, excluding the chief. He would say, include them all if you please, not this clerk only, for the reason that on the last occasion the Most Worshipful the Grand Master most emphatically stated that if the allegations were true—and in his judgment they were unmistakably true—he would take care that henceforth no such matter should occur under the roof of the Grand Lodge. This seemed to him (Bro. Bennoch) to meet the case so thoroughly and entirely that he would confess, when he saw this present report, that he felt amazed that the Board of General Purposes should again have entered into a discussion so fertile of misunderstanding and unbrotherly feelings. He would move an amendment, which would embrace

all the objections that had been raised, "That the whole of clause five of the report be referred back to the Board of General Purposes for reconsideration."

The Grand Master explained to the brethren the position they were in with respect to these motions. He said we are getting into some little confusion as to the various proposals that have been already submitted to Grand Lodge, and therefore I think I ought to state the real position we are in and the order in which the motions ought to be taken. This proposition relating to the reference back of the report ought to be taken first. Consequently if Bro. Bennoch moves the reference back of the whole of clause five, we shall take it. If his amendment is defeated, then Bro. Binckes's amendment ought to be taken next, for the omission of the words beginning "the Board are of opinion," down to "its adoption by Grand Lodge." If Bro. Binckes is beaten, then we take Bro. Gregory's motion.

Bro. Raynham W. Stewart seconded Bro. F. Bennoch's amendment.

Bro. Geo. Lambert objected to the word, "schismatic," but the Grand Master informed him that it was not an original expression by the Board, but only quoted from Bro. Cooke.

After a few words from Bro. John Symonds, P.G.D., as to the use of the quotation marks in these reports; from Bro. Gregory, opposing the reference back, after the Board had "incubated over this egg" for three months; from the Rev. R. J. Simpson, P. G. Chaplain, who was in a state of considerable confusion, arising perhaps from his own ignorance, but who thought that many of these unhappy discussions had arisen from the fact that Grand Lodge had laid down no rule with regard to their officers following certain degrees, and recommended that in future such rule should be defined; from Bro. Ll. Evans, who said the Board found "certain charges were made against a certain brother in the employ of Grand Lodge by Bro. Cooke, and they invited Bro. Cooke to give information;" from Bro. Cooke, and Bro. Binckes, Bro. Bennoch's amendment was put, and carried by a large majority. Accordingly the other paragraphs of the report stood over.

The Grand Secretary read the statement of accounts, which showed a balance in the hands of Grand Treasurer of £4,246 2s. 8d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for petty cash, £75.

The Grand Secretary also read the Report of Bro. R. P. Harding, Auditor of Grand Lodge account of receipts and disbursements during the year 1871.

The Grand Master said that the next business on the paper was Bro. Matthew Cooke's motion, of which notice had been given; but he would put it to Bro. Cooke whether, as the report, which embraced the subject-matter of his motion, had been referred back to the Board, he would not best consult the convenience of Grand Lodge by postponing his motion till the amended report was received.

Bro. Matthew Cooke replied that he was going to rise for the very purpose of making the request that he might be allowed to postpone his motion. His Lordship, on the last occasion had given orders that the irregularities complained of should

not be continued, and he thought that, in the Book of Constitutions there should be an entry of what the duties of the Officers of Grand Lodge were. He hoped that the Board would send its report next time, and not that of the President.

The Grand Master thought this last remark was scarcely in order, as it seemed to involve a personal reflection.

Bro. Cooke said he was exceedingly sorry; if he had been personal, it was unintentional.

The subject then dropped.

Bro. Wm. Smith, P.M. 33, rose to move "That it is desirable that the printed notice papers of the business to be transacted at each Quarterly Communication shall include a complete list or return of all applications or petitions to the M.W. the Grand Master, during the preceding three months, for new lodges, with the dates of such applications, the names of the petitioners, and of the lodges, as well as the proposed places of meeting, together with the dates and particulars of all warrants issued; and that the M.W. the Grand Master be respectfully requested to direct the said return to be issued by the Grand Secretary." He was not intending to interfere with the prerogative of the Grand Master, but was merely following the example of Grand Chapter. He thought it would be convenient to have, from time to time, a list published with the Quarterly papers of Grand Lodge, of those applications for warrants for new lodges which had been made in the preceding quarter. Recently it had happened that, between the issuing of one year's Calendar and the next, a brother initiated in a new lodge desired to visit another lodge, and he (Bro. Smith) had known more than one instance where there were no means of ascertaining, without reference to the Grand Secretary's office, that such a lodge existed.

Bro. Matthew Cooke seconded the motion.

The Grand Registrar opposed the motion on the ground that it was trenching on the Grand Master's prerogative. As to the plea that a brother initiated in a new lodge was at a disadvantage, there was a sufficient safeguard in the Book of Constitutions, which provided that the brother introducing a visitor should vouch for him. He thought it inexpedient that the information sought for by Bro. Smith's motion should be published in any periodical, and he would advise the Grand Master not to accede to the proposal.

Bro. W. Smith replied, that it was not asked for that it should be printed in a periodical, but on the notice papers of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master said—I have considered this motion, and it does appear to me to be open to considerable objection that there should be published a list of the applications which have been received. I think that that is asking for information which might be painful to some persons if it should be afforded. It cannot be asked for the purpose of questioning the decision of the Grand Master; for the granting of warrants is within the discretion of the Grand Master, and it will be my duty to maintain it in that position. I think, therefore, that any publication of the applications that have been made would be undesirable. When the Calendar is published the names

of the new lodges are known. If any easier method could be devised to make known new lodges granted, I should not object to it. I venture to suggest that Bro. Smith should not press his motion. I should think it undesirable, and shall recommend Grand Lodge, if it is pressed, not to adopt it.

Bro. Smith, having said he merely followed the precedent of Grand Chapter, withdrew his motion.

Bro. the Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.G. Chaplain then moved:—

"That this Grand Lodge, deeply sympathising with the terrible and wide-spread sufferings caused by the famine in Persia, resolves that a sum of £250 be contributed towards the fund now being raised in England to relieve this distress."

He gave the brethren a vivid sketch of the horrors of the Persian famine, and subsequently reduced the amount he asked for to £105, the Grand Treasurer having stated that the Grand Lodge was still in debt to the Lodge of Benevolence for money borrowed to erect the present buildings.

One hundred guineas were therefore voted to the Persian Famine Fund, and Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, and adjourned.

BANQUET TO BROS. BETRAM AND ROBERTS.

Messrs. Bertram and Roberts's contract for supplying the refreshments at the Crystal Palace drawing to a close, the brethren of the Crystal Palace Lodge, No. 742, entertained those gentlemen at a grand banquet in the Crystal Palace, on the 8th inst., in token of the admiration of the manner in which they have met the demands of the public during the seventeen years the refreshment contract had been in their hands. As the lodge banquets have always been entrusted to Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, the brethren had had ample opportunity of judging of the ability of these caterers, and an expression of feeling on this subject coming from such a body will be acknowledged to be some value. In consequence of the universal satisfaction that was felt at the way in which they have supplied the public with refreshments, about 100 brethren assembled at the complimentary banquet to take part in offering them their thanks. A Lodge of Emergency was first held, at which, however, there was no Masonic work done, and at six o'clock the hour appointed for the banquet, the brethren ceased labour—which had been by no means laborious—and adjourned to refreshment in the banquet-room, where Bro. George Weeks, W.M., headed the table, having Bro. Bertram on his right hand and Bro. Roberts on his left. The banquet provided was of the most elegant description, and the tables were adorned with such floral and fruit decorations as could give an additional charm to the viands, which were served under the direction of Bro. Nelson Coates. The brethren who attended were Bro. George Weeks, W.M.; W. H. Cooper, S.W.; Henry Cox, J.W.; S. P. Acton, P.M., Treasurer; Henry T. Thompson, P.M., Secretary; R. Steigerwald, S.D.; Edward M. Morley, J.D.; Thomas Potter, I.G.; William Bertram, D.C.; Wm. Stevens, W.S. Past Masters, Bros. Wm. Watson, J. Richmond Sheen, Thomas Foxall, E. J. Oliver, Seymour Smith, Organist; Bros. W. W. Baxter, John Nash, J. B. Walter, J. W. Lassam, G. Rees, T. G. Hamblen, D. Dore, W. L. Mallett, Wm. George, and other members. The visitors included Bros. Fred. Binckes, W.M. Grand Stewards; G. J. Kain, P.Prov. G.Sec., P.M., 766; Ed. Cox, P.G.S.W., P.M. 657; J. Terry, P.P.G.S.B., W.M. 1366; J. Emmens, P.G.P.; W. F. Smith, P.M. 177; H. Massey, P.M. 619; George Bolton, P.M. 169; S. G. Foxall, P.M. 1305; W. H. Harper,

W.M. 766; W. J. Miller, P.M. 766; Wm. Winn, P.M. 657; H. A. Stacey, P.M. 1288; Alfred Avery, P.M. 1314; W. Y. Laing, P.M. 45; W. G. Kent, I.G. 1297; W. Lane, S.D. 28; George Perren, 23 and 173; G. A. Fleming, 173; William Wright, 65; James Edbrooke, 72; Nelson Coates, 72; Thomas Goodfellow, 177; J. A. De Jersey, 64; W. H. Jackson, 766; Alfred Jeffery, 766; J. Allsop, 463; A. Broloch, Saint Andrews, (Scotland) 48; Henry Gabb, 72; Henry Smith, 907; W. W. S. Cumming, 58; J. Miles, 65; E. Archer, 766; T. C. Girdwood, 1314; G. W. Kingstone, 1314; O. H. Colvin, 180; F. Sweeting, 1257; J. Vallentin, and many others.

The Masonic Institutions were represented by Bro. F. Binckes, (Boys' School), Bro. Lane, (Girls' School), and Bro. James Terry, (Benevolent Institution).

At the removal of the cloth grace was said, and the introductory Masonic toasts were given and honoured.

Bro. John Emmens, P.G.P., responded to the toast of "The Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers."

Bro. H. T. Thompson then read the following list of brethren from whom letters of apology for absence had been received:—T. Beard, P.M., 101; J. Sitt, Geo. Imrie, John Hervey, G. Secretary; Magnus Ohren, S.W., 33; W. Farnfield, Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution; and E. H. Patten, Secretary Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

The W.M., proceeding with the programme of toasts, rose and said: Brethren, in rising to propose what I must be allowed to call the toast of the evening, I do so with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret—with feelings of pleasure that I am the medium to convey to our brothers on my immediate right and left, the hearty welcome of the Crystal Palace Lodge to this banquet—with regret that a more able Mason than myself is not in the position I now occupy. Although I need not tell the brethren assembled that I am no orator, I feel that if I had the power of speech of the Attorney-General—(laughter, and a cry of "Three weeks")—you would not be surprised to hear that I could not say ought to to render the toasts, I am about to propose, more acceptable, or add one jot to the enthusiasm with which I am sure it will be received by you. (Hear, hear). It is "The health and future prosperity of our Bro. Bertram, and our Bro. Roberts (Great applause). I am pleased to hear it, I need not remind you that this is the last banquet our kind friends will provide for us. This unfortunate knowledge throws back our memories to the past. How many happy hours have we spent within these walls, and how much has the good cheer so liberally spread by them added to the social feelings amongst us. (Hear, hear.) And, brethren, this may be said by countless thousands of others. The prince and the peasant have all shared in the skill and ability of our Bros. Bertram and Roberts. The Viceroy of Egypt, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, the ex-Emperor and Empress of the French, and many other celebrities, have been entertained by them, and with such magnificence that it has scarcely ever been equalled, and has never been excelled by any one. (Hear, hear.) How many a happy wife refers with pride and pleasure to her wedding breakfast provided by our Bros. Bertram and Roberts! and many a noble citizen has declared that no banquet ever equalled that supplied at the Crystal Palace. (Hear, hear.) Our Bros. Bertram and Roberts have accomplished a vast and magnificent work in the gastronomic art; and with such unparalleled skill and resources, well may they have challenged to have supplied the army in the Autumn Manœuvres. (Hear, hear.) And were I bold Dragoon, or a Life Guardsman, both of which I am well suited for, Bros. Bertram and Roberts must do the victualling if am to fight. (Hear, hear.) Our Bros. Bertram and Roberts have acted pre-eminently well in their charitable avocations—(hear, hear.)—they have liberally supported all the Charities connected with Masonry. It is but very lately they have entertained the whole of the girls, and their teachers, and the Committee, in this building, paying

every expense; and this I know to be only one of the many acts of beneficence which they have performed. Their liberality has not been confined to Masonry. The bounty our Bro. Bertram has been shown towards very many other deserving Institutions; you, as brethren, know well by the jewel which now adorns his breast. How nobly have our brothers exemplified the Worshipful Master's assertion made at their initiation, that charity was the distinguishing characteristic of a Freemason's heart! Although they are about to remove from their present sphere of action, I am sure they will carry with them the hearty good feelings and wishes of the brethren of the Crystal Palace Lodge—(hear, hear, hear)—and I trust we shall often have their aid and assistance at our lodge meetings. Brethren, I wish you to remember that they were both initiated in the Crystal Palace Lodge; therefore, we claim them as belong to us. This is their parent lodge. We shall be most happy to see them at our meetings and at our banquet table, for their presence will always be, as it always has been, a delight to us. Brethren, I ask you now to drink with me, "The Health of Bros. Bertram and Roberts."

The toast having been drunk most enthusiastically,

Bro. George Perren, as a constant frequenter of the Crystal Palace, who had innumerable opportunities of testing the quality of the creature comforts which Bros. Bertram and Roberts supplied, wished to add his own testimony to the unexceptional way in which they were provided. After this he sang the charming ballad "The Thorn."

Bro. Bertram, who was greeted with a perfect storm of applause when he rose to respond, said, when it had subsided: Worshipful Master, Brother Past Masters, Brother Wardens, and Brethren, I cannot attempt on behalf of myself to follow our W.M. in the speech he has made with regard to myself and my esteemed Bro. Roberts, neither can I follow him with regard to our Bro. Perren. When our W.M. and Bro. Perren had finished their speeches, I felt I had something to say; but after listening to Bro. Perren's song I find I have nothing to say, for when I listened to it, it carried me away and made me forget what I intended to tell you. If therefore I err in my language I trust, you will not think I have erred in my feelings. For your kindness in inviting us here this evening I can only say I sincerely thank you. I have now been connected with the Crystal Palace for 17 years. I feel that it is a long time, as I am now getting grey, for I do not use the lead comb. I was one of the first initiates in this lodge: I think I was the second initiate, as Bro. Watson will remember. I have had the pleasure, and I may say the honour of passing through every degree and every office in the Crystal Palace Lodge, until I became at length its W.M., and after that, Master of the New Concord. With regard to the connection of my Bro. Roberts and myself with the Crystal Palace, we are, I may say, to a certain extent sorry to leave, on account of the refreshment contract going from us; but still, men of business, — for it comes back to that after all—can only remain in a certain place so long as it pays them. If I were to tell you, brethren, that Bertram and Roberts were philanthropic people, who come here for the purpose of catering without getting anything out of it, you would not believe it. Therefore, I say, so long as we could get anything out of the Crystal Palace we stopped—mind you, I will give you the proviso that we have satisfied the public, (hear, hear), that the public have acknowledged that satisfaction. (Hear, hear.) I will go even closer than that to our own establishment,—that the Directors in the last report which they published, said that the proprietors of the Palace and the public had every reason to be satisfied with the way in which Messrs. Bertram and Roberts had carried out their engagements. (Cheers.) Having done that, brethren, we are very much obliged to the public. I am now going to tell you we are obliged to you. I cannot express to you the feelings I have in my heart with regard to the manner the W.M., Bro. Thompson, and Bro. Acton have organised this banquet, and interested so many friends in it. When I see so many kind friends around me I feel more than I can express. All I can say, brethren, is, wherever we may go, whatever the

world may think, we have not made a fortune at the Crystal Palace; though we have paid its shareholders £20,000 a year, there is not an adequate amount left out of it for ourselves. The Company are getting the best of it, and still they are going to get the best of it. I wish our successors were going to give £6000 less than we have been paying; they might then retire in a few years. If you think you are going to pay our rent and make a fortune, you are mistaken. I have had 17 years' experience. I has answered our purpose, I will say, (hear, hear), but it does not answer our purpose to pay £6000 a year more for it. Therefore as men of business I say we cannot take it at that price. We say we are very much obliged to you gentlemen, but we must leave it at that price; but I trust wherever we hoist our flag (we are not going out of business) you will rally round us. I am quite sure, I need not say that for this expression of your feeling to night we are much obliged to you. If I were to attempt to speak for the next half hour, I could not say more than I say in the next few words. I wish to leave something for my partner to say. I sincerely thank you from my heart. (Cheers.)

Bro. Roberts: I must first tell you I am in a regular fix. If I had an order this evening to prepare for 80,000 persons to-morrow, I could execute it more easily than I can express to you my sincere thanks for the handsome style in which you have entertained us this evening. We have always felt great pleasure in meeting members of the Crystal Palace Lodge. I have been here fourteen years. Bro. Acton and I were made on the same day. I have not had time to go into office, but I am very glad to-night to find I have passed the chair. (Laughter.) [Bro. Roberts was sitting on the left of the W.M.] I am quite sure, brethren, from what I have heard you all express, you are satisfied with the way we have supplied your banquets. I know we have had many banquets down here through the recommendation of the brethren of the Crystal Palace Lodge; and I am happy to say, that with not one exception, the brethren who have partaken of them have expressed themselves satisfied. I hope, as Bro. Bertram says, you will rally round us, as we are not going out of business, and that it will not be very long before you see us flourishing again. Though this is the last time we shall have the pleasure of supplying the banquet for you, I trust we shall be for many years able to come down and enjoy your society. I thank you all, brethren, for the very kind manner in which you have entertained us this evening. (Cheers.)

Bro. Bertram: It will not be the last time we shall be down with you. The business of the place has often prevented us dining with you when we should have done. Now, however, if we do not dine with you it will be our own fault.

The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Visitors."

Bro. Kane in reply, said, he was a shareholder in the Crystal Palace Company, and therefore had a wonderful interest in the successor of Messrs. Bertram and Roberts who was to spend some thousands a-year more than they did. He (Bro. Kane) had seen Messrs. Bertram and Roberts in a variety of capacities, and he esteemed them in all; first as brother Masons; and secondly as purveyors of a most splendid banquet, whenever he had had the pleasure to dine with them. He felt that they would leave a blank not easily to be filled up when they quitted the place. He had the fortune or misfortune, to be an idle man, and went to the Crystal Palace two, three, or four days a week; and he knew he should miss them, for however well their department might be supplied by their successor, he was quite sure it would not be the same thing.

The W.M. proposed "The Masonic Charities."

Bro. F. Binckes replied, and after apologising for the absence of Bros. Farnfield and Patten through ill-health, (who were well represented however by Bros. Terry and Lane), thanked the brethren of the Crystal Palace Lodge for the support they had given to the Masonic Institutions at various times. Those Institutions were deserving of all the support which brethren might feel disposed to give, inasmuch as they respectively provided for the aged and infirm, to the number of about 232, and boarded, clothed, and educated, between

two and three hundred of the youth of both sexes. To Messrs. Bertram and Roberts the Boys' and Girls' Schools were much indebted. They had been warm encouragers of those Institutions; they had provided entertainments for them free of all expense; and he doubted not that they would still continue to remember them.

"The Worshipful Master," "The Past Masters," and "The Lodge Officers," having been severally honoured, The "Tyler's Toast" brought the proceedings to a close, and the brethren separated at a late hour, and returned to town.

The evening's entertainment was a great success, and the company expressed themselves highly delighted with the hospitality which was extended to them. The W. M. was most happy and courteous, and won all hearts by the warmth and frankness of his reception. The officers also exerted themselves praiseworthy to render everyone comfortable, and Bro. Thompson, the Secretary, with his customary geniality, afforded whatever information was required. The ease and grace with which everything was conducted convinced the visitors that the Crystal Palace Lodge is no novice at entertaining guests. The quietness and readiness observed by the attendants added greatly to the general comfort.

Intermingled with the toasts were numerous songs, which were charmingly executed by Bros. George Perren and Seymour Smith. Bro. Seymour Smith presided at the pianoforte.

Original Correspondence.

MASONIC BALLS.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

I am glad to offer a further reply to your correspondent, W.L.A. 30°.

1st. I certainly cannot affirm what may be the special view of the Prov.G.M. for Somerset, as I have had no communication with that distinguished and most worthy brother; but I think it is clear, as a Masonic law, that when a P.G.M. gives his lodges permission to hold a Masonic Ball it is within his power to stipulate that it shall be carried out as a Craft Ball, pure and simple—this is a different position to that of *prohibiting* the decorations of members of the high grades.

2nd. The P.G.M. for Somerset, I rejoice to say is doubtless a member of the Supreme Grand Council 33°; but it is well-known that the present *head* of the high grades is our kindly-hearted and illustrious brother, C. J. Vigne; from him any prohibitions, or other formal edicts must, naturally, emanate.

3rd. W.L.A. 30° has slightly mistaken me here; I said no permission was required for wearing the decorations of the high degrees, or of the Temple, anywhere or at any time, *if they were not objected to* (or to this effect).

They are *masonically illegal* in a Craft lodge, because they are *objected to* and forbidden by the Book of Constitutions. And I would parenthetically remark, as I have done before, that this clause of the Constitutions requires a complete interpretation; especially after the publication of paragraph 4 of the report of the Board of General Purposes, (p.153 of your last issue). Does it mean all *Masonic Orders or Degrees* not recognised as part of pure "Ancient Masonry?" Or does it include in the prohibition all orders and decorations of a public and non-masonic description?

4th. Probably I am not able to speak of the views of the S.C. 33° with the same weight of authority as your correspondent, but I can safely say that I know of no statute, regulation, or order, by which the use of the decorations of the High Grades is in any way restricted. I am sure that the S.G.C. desires to be as circumspect as possible in making additions to the roll of those grades, and very properly wishes to receive members whose discretion may be trusted; consequently I cannot think it probable that the Council is likely to narrow the basis upon which the constitution of these degrees was established, by enacting a prohibitory regulation of this de-

scription. W.L.A. observes "the S.C. of 33° do object" to their decorations being worn in public without dispensation. I am not aware of this. No doubt they would very much object to the use of their decorations at unsuitable times and in the wrong places, but I know of nothing to prevent their being worn in the exercise of a proper masonic discretion; and, as an instance, I may say that, had not the P.G.M. for Somerset restricted his permission respecting the Masonic Ball, I consider no dispensation would have been necessary to enable W.L.A. to wear his black eagle on the occasion. This is my opinion.

Fraternally yours,
LUPUS.

POET MASONS.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

Sir,—Your admirable notice of Bro. Sawyer's poems cannot fail to interest many of your readers, and lead them to purchase a volume so full of poetical beauty.

A considerable acquaintance with Masonic Literature leads me to a conclusion somewhat varying from that at which you seem to have arrived. There are many lyrics written for special lodges, of which the general body of the fraternity know little. Here is one worthy of being widely known through the means of your publication. It was written and printed with initials attached, but it is now well-known that its author is Bro. Francis Bennoch, P.M. of Grand Master's Lodge, and V.P. of the Colonial Board.

It has been admirably set to music by Bro. Donald King, and deserves to be more widely-known than it is. The copy I enclose has been in my pocket-book for several years, and is somewhat dilapidated.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,
P.M. OF NO. 1.

OUR SONG.

[Written for the Lodge of St. John Thornhill, Dumfriesshire; and now, having been revised and popularised, is dedicated to the W.M. and Brethren of Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1, by one of themselves.]

What is that I hear?
Gently, faintly knocking?
Some one claims our cheer:
Hark! the echo mocking.
Masons all are kin;
Joyous we're together:
Bring the stranger in—
And greet him like a Brother.
Clink your glasses, clink;
Set their lips a-ringing.
Clink your glasses, clink—
All in chorus singing,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
What men may do, we dare, man;
Our guide, our life, our law,
The compass, book, and square, man.

Just, upright, we stand—
All that's false rejecting:
Loyal heart and hand—
All that's good protecting.
Knowledge keeps us free;
Truth defends from danger.
Brethren! pledged are we
To help the needy stranger.
Clink your glasses, clink;
Set their lips a-ringing.
Clink your glasses, clink—
All in chorus singing,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
The needy are our care man;
Our guide, our life, our law,
The compass, book, and square, man.

When our work is o'er,
Sweet is rest from labour;
Still there's work in store—
Work to help a neighbour—
Work to heal the smart
Of bitter grief and sorrow;
Cheer a Brother's heart,
And make him glad to-morrow—
Clink your glasses, clink;
Set their lips a-ringing.
Clink your glasses, clink—
All in chorus singing,

Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
To help a friend, prepare, man;
Our guide, our life, our law,
The compass, book, and square, man.

Fill again! and toast,
Joy of every true man,
What we love the most—
Woman—Sister! Woman!
Rosy, ripe, and rare,
Lips with honey laden;
All that's good and fair,
Whether Wife or Maiden.

Clink your glasses, clink;
Set their lips a-ringing.
Clink your glasses, clink—
All in chorus singing,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
Our hearts with them we share, man,
In honour, love, and law,
By compass, book, and square, man.

Brothers! when we part,
Still remember duty:
Faithful hand and heart,
True to love and beauty.
On the square we stand—
All that's bright before us—
Joyous! hand in hand—
And heaven smiling o'er us.

Clink your glasses, clink;
Set their lips a-ringing.
Clink your glasses, clink—
All in chorus singing,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
Fraternity we swear man;
Our guide, our life, our law,
The compass, book, and square, man.

April 8th, 1865.

F.B.

DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST LANCASHIRE.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—

In last Saturday's *Freemason* I find a letter, signed by "A Secretary of a West Lancashire Lodge," upon the above subject. Permit me in reply to say, that any attempt on the part of the West Lancashire Brethren to attain this object will, I am sure, be met by the strong opposition of East Lancashire. For two reasons: first, any movement of this description must include a rearrangement of the boundaries of the two Divisions; and second, that the G.M.'s and P.G.M.'s will not be consenting parties to any such division, but might in all probability be so if steps were taken to divide the County Palatine into three provinces, as by numbers, wealth, and quantity of lodges, it is fairly entitled.

Yours most faithfully,
P.M., P.P.G. OFFICER, E. Lan.
Manchester, 11th March.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR, AND BROTHER,—

In your impression of the 9th inst. appears a letter signed "A Secretary of a West Lancashire Lodge," which states that Lodge 1256 is in East Lancashire. Such is not the case, the lodge is in the Province of West Lancashire. I remain, Dear Sir and Brother,

Let me also correct a "A Secretary of a West Lancashire Lodge" by stating that No. 1256, Poulton-le-Fylde, is not in East Lancashire.

Yours Fraternally,
RALPH LANDLESS, W.M.
Fidelity Lodge 1256,
Bull Hotel, Poulton-le-Fylde.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast, tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

THE ST. HUGH LODGE (No. 1386), will be constituted and dedicated on Wednesday, 20th, at the Masonic Hall, Grantham St., Lincoln, by R.W. Bro. W. H. Smyth, D.Prov.G. Master.

NEW MASONIC HALL AT LEEDS.—The members of Fidelity Lodge (No. 289), having for some time past been desirous to have a Hall of their own, raised a fund for the purpose of erecting a suitable place in which to hold their meetings, and on Thursday, the 22nd ult., the foundation stone of the intended building was laid. A lodge of emergency was summoned for 4, p.m., and opened in the first degree and adjourned. The brethren then proceeded to the site; after a short prayer, the Treasurer deposited in the cavity prepared in the stone a bottle containing a roll of the members of the lodge, the newspapers of the day, tracings of the intended structure, and some coins of the present reign. The top stone was then lowered into its place, and the usual form gone through. The W. M. then declared the stone duly and truly laid in the name of the Great Architect of the Universe. The proceedings were conducted privately, none being present but the members of the lodge. The architect to whom the work is entrusted is Bro. W. Bakewell, and the builder Mr. T. Whiteley. The style of the building is of the simplest character. In the evening the brethren dined together in commemoration of the occasion, when a very enjoyable time was spent. Bro. Spark, Mus. Doc., favoured the brethren with a selection of music from his new work, the "Freemasons' Liber Musicus."

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.—The recent recognitions by West Virginia and Alabama are likely to be followed at an early day by other Grand Lodges, so that ere long the Grand Lodge of Quebec will be in fraternal relations with all regular Grand Lodges in the world.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has also just extended fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Grand Orient of the Empire of Brazil, South America, has extended fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and has requested an interchange of Grand Representatives.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec has also recently established fraternal communication with the Grand Orient of Belgium.

The Garrison Lodge of the city of Quebec, No. 260, Registry of the Grand Lodge of Canada, has transferred its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec, at an expense of five hundred dollars, has just had executed a beautifully engraved steel plate for printing on parchment the Grand Lodge Certificates, which are now being distributed to all its members.

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy."—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., Liverpool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

Vol. I., bound in cloth	4s. 6d.
Vol. II., ditto	7s. 6d.
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United States of America.

THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s per annum, payable in advance.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

C.T.—The law upon the subject is clear. "No Companion of any subordinate Chapter shall be eligible to be elected to either of the principal chairs, who is not at the time of such election the actual Master, or Past Master of a Craft Lodge." The election to which you refer is consequently invalid.

The following Articles and communications stand over:—"Aids to Study," by Bro. William Carpenter; "Freemasonry and Israelitism," by W. E. N., 766; Reports of General Grand Conclave of the Red Cross of Constantine; Europa Chapter Rose Croix; Lodges 37, 271, 279, 949, 1275, and 1298.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

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All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

The 74th annual festival of this institution was held on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire, took the chair. The interest taken in the Institution by the Craft seemed in no way to have diminished, for the Chairman was supported by a great gathering of the members of Ancient Fraternity, while an assemblage of ladies, not inferior in number to those who have taken part in former demonstrations on behalf of this charity, assisted in the festivities of the evening.

Among the company we noticed, Bros. Augustus Smith, Prov. G.M. of Cornwall; Col. Burdett, Prov. G.M. of Middlesex; Rev. C. J. Martyn, Past G. Chap.; W. E. Gumbleton, Dr. Jabez Hogg, P.G.D.; T. Fenn, P.G.D.C.; R. J. Spiers, P.G.S.B.; H. Bridges, John Boyd, G.P.; Peter Matthews, F. Ledger (*Evo*), W. Winn, Edward Cox, Vernon, Algernon Perkins, P.G.D.; E. Snell, P.G.D.; John Hervey, G.S.; Benj. Head, P.G.D.; H. Browse, P.G.D.; Raynham W. Stewart, G.D.; F. A. Philbrick, W.M. 18; S. G. Furrion, Head Master; Richd. Spencer

P.G. Steward; Geo. Myers, C. Watson, P.M. 11; Collard Moutrie, P.M. 11; Benj. Mallam, S. May, W. B. Rogers, S. Rosenthal, H. C. Levander, Charles Coote, Frank Elmore, W. H. Brown, No. 11; James Gearns, No. 11; and Pilling (Stafford.)

At the conclusion, of the banquet grace, "For these and all thy mercies," was beautifully sung, and the toasts of the evening were proposed. In giving the first toast, "The health of Her Majesty the Queen"

The Chairman, who on rising was received with vociferous applause, said—Ladies and brethren, it has often been my lot on public occasions to offer to the company assembled the first toast which is on my list this evening, and on those occasions I always felt great embarrassment, as a humble subject of Her Majesty, in finding sufficient words to express the feelings of loyalty that characterise all classes of her subjects. And if on ordinary occasions I have felt that embarrassment, I assure you, ladies and brethren that it is with very great difficulty that I presume to address you in fervent and hearty—but I fear not in eloquent—words the health of our gracious Sovereign the Queen. We do not at this moment require evidence to show how deeply she reigns in the affections of her people. We do not require any apology from chairmen in their public capacities to speak of her merit, because, thank God, now particularly, every individual in the nation knows how great Her Majesty's merits are. Whether as a Sovereign, or whether as a mother, we revere and adore her. And I should say that we as Masons gloried in the opportunity of joining with the great British public in that Grand Thanksgiving Day, on the recovery of her illustrious son, our brother, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. For my part, I am thankful that I was permitted to see such a sight, not that it was, as it might have been, a glorious pageant, but that it was a glorious gathering of the Crown and the humblest subjects, uniting together to thank the Almighty for the great blessing that have been vouchsafed to the country. The peers might have gone in their robes to St. Paul's, the military might have gone in great parade; but the greatness of the sight, to my mind, was that the humblest could vie with the highest in doing honour to Her Majesty, and thanking the Almighty from their heart. I had an opportunity, which I dare say many of you had, of moving among the immense crowds on that evening to see the illuminations, and it is a remarkable fact I think, and attracted the attention of illustrious foreigners, how the English people, can keep themselves, on a great occasion in perfect order. It was a magnificent sight to see how well they conducted themselves, rich and poor alike, in perfect order. It was as if everything tended to make the human heart beat with joy that he was a British subject. Ladies and brethren, I should do wrong if I were to detain you further, your hearts will supply any deficiency there may be in words coupled with such a toast, but I give you, from the bottom of my heart, "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen."

The toast was drunk enthusiastically, and was followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

The Chairman: Ladies and brethren, the next

toast on our list is "The health of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon." (Cheers.) I need not say that, as a Mason, I am proud to offer you the health of his Lordship, and I am proud, as an individual friend of his, that I can add my personal testimony to his great merits. It is one of the great pleasures of English life that those who have occasion to differ on some points, can yet agree on others, and one of the most beautiful things to me in Masonry is, that it avoids all political connections, and that, as in social life, we do not allow our politics to interfere with our friendship, so in Masonry, we make it a golden rule. I am proud to think that we are presided over by a nobleman whom we delight in as a British subject, and who as a senator, and as a public man, always takes his part readily, honourably, and creditably to himself. It would be impertinent for me, as a Mason, to eulogise the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, for you, brethren, know his worth a great deal better than I do. Happy it was for me, the first time I ever attended Grand Lodge, that I had the advantage to hear from the lips of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master the speech he made to us when he proposed to us that we should vote an address of congratulation to Brother, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his recovery. Brethren, that language came from the noble Marquis's heart; it came from the heart of a true Englishman; and we were all proud to have our feelings so amply, and so fully represented by the Grand Master on that occasion. Without further preface I give you "The Health of the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, our Most Worshipful Grand Master."

The toast was drunk with great warmth, and was succeeded by Mdle. Liebhart giving her favourite song "Little bird, so sweetly singing."

The Chairman: Ladies and Brethren, if I felt a difficulty in offering you the toast of the health of Her Majesty, I am afraid I am labouring under the same difficulty in offering you the toast of "The Health of Brother, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Earl of Zetland, Past Grand Masters of England." The difficulty rests with me because it is almost impossible to find words to express the feelings of the nation, and of Masons in particular, on the recovery of H.R.H. from his recent illness. It is a subject which, I may almost venture to say for a moment, is so sacred that it is very difficult to touch upon, because it affects the nearest points of our hearts; and if you will kindly turn with me in your recollection and think of that painful day when the officer where the telegrams were exhibited were watched with such intense anxiety that you could almost hear the people's hearts beat in the crowd, when you felt that the pulse of the nation, as it were, throbbed in one bosom collectively, hoping against hope, praying most fervently that the Almighty should restore our brother to us—I say when one thinks of that moment and thinks of this moment, how joyous the present moment is, how sad that moment was, how grateful brethren, we ought to be that that precious life has been preserved to us, and may I say, as Masons, that such a blessing has been vouchsafed to us. May it induce us to remember our duties as Masons, may we thank the Almighty for that

blessing which has been vouchsafed to us; may it induce us to exert ourselves as Masons according to our ability. I have also to couple with this toast "The Health of the Past Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland," although I was not under him except as a free and entered apprentice, yet I believe that that nobleman worthily filled the high office of Grand Master with great credit to himself and with profit to Masonry; and I have reason to believe that his Lordship took a special interest in the Institution whose claims we are met to day to advocate, and whose anniversary we celebrate. I am told, and I believe it, that from the character Lord Zetland bears, though he is not able to go through the fatigues of the office of Grand Master, his heart is as strong in Masonry as ever and that he takes great interest in all Masonic gatherings, and is always glad to hear of the prosperity of this school. (Cheers.)

This toast was also enthusiastically received.

The Chairman—Ladies and Brethren, the next toast on our list is one that I consider a very important one; it is a collective one and a comprehensive one. First of all it is "The health of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, R.W.D.G.M., the Provincial Grand Masters, and Present and Past Grand Officers." Every one who has held office in Masonry knows what a very great advantage it is to have a good deputy; and I am sure the Most Worshipful Grand Master would agree with me, if he heard me, in saying that he is worthily represented in his absence by the the Right Worshipful Brother the Earl of Carnarvon. He also has his heart in Masonry. To him and to the noble Marquis I am officially indebted, for it was at their instance I hold the position I do in my own province as Provincial Grand Master. Therefore I give you this toast with peculiarly warm feelings. I have also an additional pleasure in offering this toast to your notice, because I am about to couple with it, to return thanks, the name of Bro. Augustus Smith, Prov. G.M. of Cornwall (Applause.) I have not met Bro. Smith for some time, in fact, I think that the last time I had the pleasure of seeing him was in the arena of politics. There we knew each other, and to-day I was glad to find that Bro. Smith came here to support this charity. I was glad also to find, which I did not know before, that he was a Mason. As one goes through life, one turns round a corner and finds a pleasant recollection of former days; and having in the House of Commons, in former times frequently met him, it was most agreeable to me to see him who has sat opposite to me for years in politics, in cordial co-operation with me in the work of charity. It is a great pleasure to me that we are associated together in such a work, and I trust we always shall be. There are brethren here whom it would be impertinent in me to compare myself with; they are in high favour with you, and I hope that I, who am but a mushroom Mason, may emulate their conduct in fulfilling my duties in that high position which I am honoured by being placed in, over the Province of Staffordshire. I have used the language of eulogy towards Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, and I have spoken as I felt regard to Bro. Smith. I did not think it would be becoming in me, as a Mason, to eulogise brethren who are unknown to me; but for his kind support on the

present occasion I am very grateful, and hope ere long to continue an acquaintance which has begun so agreeably with me this evening.

The toast having been honoured.

Bro. Augustus Smith, Provincial Grand Master of Cornwall said:—Right Worshipful Brother and Brethren all, I have been very unexpectedly and unworthily called upon to return thanks for the honour you have done the Deputy Grand Master of England. I think there are other brethren, looking to the number I have to represent, who stand on my right and left, who are far more fitted to return the compliment that you have paid to us. This I can say for myself, as one of the Provincial Grand Masters of England that nothing assists us so much as considering that we have the Marquis of Ripon as our Grand Master, and such a Deputy as his representative, the Earl of Carnarvon. We may consider ourselves, as it were, as planets revolving round that sun, and that moon in the Masonic world; and, as reflecting their light, it is our endeavour, in our several provinces, to do our duty as far as we can. I congratulate you, Worshipful Brother, on presiding this evening on behalf of this flourishing Institution. It is one in which I have myself taken great interest, as one who wishes well to education. The question of education is now ripe throughout the land, and it is a proud consideration that more than seventy years ago, when that question was not so popular as it is now, Masons set such an example as the foundation of this Institution. (Hear, hear.) Of this I am convinced, that the difficulties that attend that great question, practically, to work it through the kingdom, the more it is conducted upon those general Masonic principles the more sure are we to secure its prosperity. Returning you, on behalf of my worthy colleagues, and of the noble Lord, whose health you have drunk, our thanks, I beg to assure you we feel highly honoured by your notice. (Cheers.)

Bro. Frank Elmore here sang "The death of Nelson," in splendid style, and was loudly applauded.

Bro. Vernon, Past Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire, then rose and said:—Ladies and brethren, I have not the slightest doubt there are many brethren present who would wish to have the honour of proposing the toast I have the pleasure to place before you. I, so far, am sorry that it has not been put into more efficient hands; but be assured there is no man in this assembly, no brother more anxious to do it credit than I am myself (hear, hear), for personal and provincials reasons, which I shall mention hereafter. First, I think it is my duty to bring before you, "The health of our Right Hon. and Right Worshipful Brother who presides on the present occasion, (hear, hear.) Our brother calls himself a mushroom Mason. Of a goodly growth indeed! (hear, hear), for from the first he had taken great interest in everything which could promote, advance and benefit Freemasonry; and I think on the present occasion, in supporting as he does one of our noble and excellent Masonic charities, he shows what he means, (hear, hear). I am proud to see him at the the head of this meeting. We must tender him our thanks, coming as he does from a considerable distance, at great personal

inconvenience, I know, to attend this meeting. He has taken up the right line, brethren, and be assured he will stick to it. I have not the slightest doubt that his presence has very much influenced the large and important assemblage which we have this evening, and I am very certain that when our Bro. Binckes makes up his accounts at the end of this day's work, he will find that he has a great deal to the good. As I have said, I am quite certain his heart was perfect in all minute points as well as in the great points of Freemasonry, and that he will always do what he can to advance the interests of the Order. (Hear, hear.) Now as to the personal points which I mentioned. I think the reason why the honour was conferred on me of proposing the health of our Right Worshipful Brother in the Chair, was that I had the honour of installing him as Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire, a province which, before him, I ruled over for some years, and I trust without any ill effect; but I venture to promise that the Right Worshipful the Grand Master for Staffordshire will have indeed a most favourable and excellent time of it. He has started well, as he said himself. He owns he was not very far up in the active work of Freemasonry; he took to it immediately with a will and energy which could only be surpassed in his efficiency. He has shown himself in every way anxious to promote the interests of the Craft, and he has begun his rule in that charming manner not only, you know all, brethren, that it must be with firmness and command, but with that suavity and good humour and sweetness which are inherent in him; he cannot help it. He has won the hearts of all. He has now before him a most prosperous reign; and without extending my observations further, I am sure you will understand what I have said with perhaps very little eloquence, but from my heart in English. I beg you will rise and drink with hearty cheers "The health of our Right Worshipful and Hon. President on the present occasion," not only wishing him a happy career in Masonry—for, believe me, the longer his career is, the more fortunate it will be for Freemasonry, from his own good heart—but I think I may without varying very much from the rules of our meeting, I may say "All health and happiness to him and his." (Cheers.)

[The report will be concluded in our next].

THE SRI-PADA.—Perusal of the following paragraph in Sir James E. Tennent's work on Ceylon produced Masonic ideas, and I thought of your column of "notes." "At the present day, the Buddhists are the guardians of the Sri-pada, but around the object of common adoration the devotees of all races, not in furious contention, like the Latins and Greeks at the Holy Sepulchre, in Jerusalem, but in pious appreciation of the one solitary object on which they can unite in peaceful worship." I may add that the "Sri-pada is the sacred foot-mark of Buddha, or, according to Mahometan tradition, the foot-mark of the first man, on the summit of Adam's Peak, in Ceylon, 7420 feet above sea level.

J. F. C., P.M. 957.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

EUPHRATES LODGE (No. 212).—The regular meeting of this flourishing lodge took place on Wednesday, 28th ult., at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, and was of more than usual interest from the fact that the W.M., Bro Wm. Field, worked, for the first time since his installation in January last, the various ceremonies. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bros. Malet, Bazeley, and Gordon were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and Bros. Pfahl, Mendelsohn, Bromley, and Blackett were passed to the second degree. The ballot was taken for Mr. W. Howe, and proved unanimous in his favour. Mr. Howe being present, was initiated, as were also Messrs Lovelock and Seal. The W.M. conducted all the business of the evening in a most able and lucid manner, to the great edification of the large number of brethren and visitors present. Bro. J. C. Frank, the Immediate Past Master, was invested with the jewel of a P.M. of the Euphrates Lodge, and thanked the brethren in appropriate terms for this mark of their favour. The lodge was closed in due form, and refreshment followed labour.

LODGE OF ASAPH (No. 1319).—This lodge, comprised entirely of members of the musical and dramatic professions, held its regular monthly meeting at the Freemason's Hall, W.C., on the 4th inst. Present, Bros. E. Stanton Jones, P.M., I.P.M.; C. Coote, P.M., W.M.; J. M. Chamberlin, P.M., S.W.; J. Weaver, P.M., Prov. G. O. Mid., J.W.; George W. Martin, P.M.; Robert W. Little, P.M., Sect; Charles Coote, Jun., Treas.; Edward Frewin, S.D.; Charles S. Jekyll, J.D.; W. H. Stephens, D.C.; William A. Tinney, I.G.; Henry J. Tinney, Org.; Thomas Edgar, W. F. Cremer, Stwd.; Joseph Perry, George Horton, Henry Snyders, Julian Egerton, John Strachan, Leopold Silberberg, Joseph Horton, John Read, P.M.; Edward Swanborough, O. Svendsen, F. Amor, J. Hodges, and Ambrose Austin. The Visitors were Bros. Cobby, No. 134, and Mackintosh, No. 4. The business consisted in balloting for and initiating Messrs. H. Lazarus and G. R. Egerton, and Bros. Amor and Hodges were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Messrs. James Romberg Poulter, William Cox, and Henry Croft, all professors of music, were proposed for initiation. The work (as usual in this lodge) was admirably performed by the W.M. and his officers. The lodge was then closed with solemn prayer.

DURHAM.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Tuesday, March 5th, a Provincial Grand Lodge, convened by the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. John Fawcett, was held in the Masonic Hall, Old Elvet, Durham City, for the purpose of adopting addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the recovery of the latter from illness. The following officers were present:—Right Worshipful Bros. J. Fawcett, Prov. G.M.; Wm. Stoker, P. Prov. S.G.W., as D.P.G.M.; G. S. Ransom, P. Prov. S.G.W., as P.S.G.W.; C. Rowlandson, P.J.G.W.; Rev. G. R. Bulman, as P.G. Chaplain; John Trotter, P.G.R.; Rev. J. Cundill, P.G.T.; Wm. H. Crookes, P.G. Sec.; R. F. Cook, P.G.S.D.; Wm. M. Watson, P.G.J.D.; Robert Hudson, P.G.D. of C.; Joseph Morrell, P.G.S. of W.; W. A. Malcolm, as P.G. Swd. Br.; J. Walker, P.G.O.; Robt. Dixon, P.G.P.; John Thompson, P.G.T.; Bros. Heffernan and Wells, &c., P.G. Stewards. Several Past Provincial Grand Officers, also Masters and Brethren of the Province, were present.

The R. W. Prov. G.M., after the lodge had been opened, requested the Prov. Grand Secretary to read a letter he had received that morning from the Right Worshipful Brother Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. M.P., Deputy Prov. Grand Master.

The Prov. Grand Secretary also announced that he had received a letter of excuse from Bro. Joseph Dodds, M.P., the Prov. Grand Senior Warden, who was detained in London by his Parliamentary duties.

The R. W. Provincial Grand Master in eloquent terms proposed the address to Her Majesty, which was seconded by Bro. Crookes, Prov. G. Secretary.

Bro. William Stoker, P. Prov. S.G.W., acting D. Prov. G.M., briefly seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Bro. the Rev. J. Cundill, P.G.T., moved the adoption of an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which was briefly seconded by Bro. John Poots, F.P. P. Prov. G.J.D., and carried by acclamation.

Bros. Walker, Lambert, Wortley, and Whitehead having sang the anthem, "Lord for Thy tender mercies sake," the lodge was closed in the usual form.

The addresses were engrossed on vellum and illuminated by Mr. H. C. Camidge, law stationer and illuminator, Little Stonegate, York. The work was most tastefully and artistically executed, and it received the approbation of the Provincial Grand Master and all the officers and brethren present.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A special Provincial Grand Lodge was held in Freemason's Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester, on Thursday, the 29th ult., when there were present:—Bros. Col. Le Gendre N. Starkie, P.G.W., Prov. G.M.; W. Romaine Callender, jun., P.G.D., W. Dep. Prov. G.M.; John N. Wilkie, jun., G.D., P. Prov. G.W.; Thos. Goulburne Parker, Prov. S.G.W.; J. L. Hine, P. Prov. G.W.; Rev. H. H. Robinson, Prov. G. Chap.; Chas. Tiplady, P. Prov. G. Treas.; A. B. Creeke, Prov. G. Reg.; J. F. Tweedle, P. Prov. G. Reg.; Chas. Heywood, P. Prov. G. Reg.; John Tunnah, Prov. G. Sec.; Isaac W. Petty, Prov. J.G.D.; John Chadwick, P. Prov. G.D.; W. H. Prince, P. Prov. G.D.; Richd. Radcliffe, P. Prov. G.D.; Jno. Maclure, P. Prov. G.D.; Austin Shellard, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; C. M. Jones, P. Prov. G. Asst. Dir. of Cers.; Hy. Maiden, Prov. G.S.B.; T. H. Winder, Prov. G.P.; Wm. Roberts, P. Prov. G.P.; Uriah Nichols, P. Prov. G.P.; John Smith, P. Prov. G.P.; Wm. Dawson, Prov. G. Tyler; also Bros. Bennett, W.M. 44; Collinge, W.M. 54; Kelsey, W.M. 152; Wildgoose, W.M. 163; Holt, W.M. 215; Hollingsworth, W.M. 277; Haworth, W.M. 283; Sillitoe, W.M. 317; Ashworth, W.M. 367; Pochin, W.M. 815; Hardon, W.M. 1219; Brockbank and Newton, P.M.'s 37; J. G. Smith, P.M. 44; Entwisle and Green, P.M.'s 221; Wren, P.M. 367; Hutchinson, P.M. 381; Lesser, P.M. 852; Abbey, P.M. 993; and many other brethren.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened in due form and with prayer, the Prov. Grand Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

On the proposition of Bro. W. Romaine Callender, jun., P.G.D., W. Dep. Prov. G.M., seconded by Bro. Richard Radcliffe, P. Prov. G.D., addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the recovery of His Royal Highness from his recent alarming illness, were unanimously agreed to, such addresses to be signed by the R.W. Prov. G.M., the W. Dep. Prov. G.M., and the Prov. G.S.

The addresses are as follows:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

"May it please Your Majesty,—We, the Freemasons of the Eastern Division of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in Provincial Grand Lodge assembled, beg leave humbly to offer to your Majesty our cordial congratulations upon the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from his recent grievous and alarming illness; and, whilst entertaining the deepest sense of gratitude and thankfulness to the Almighty that He has been pleased mercifully to listen to the prayers and supplications of ourselves and of the nation at large on behalf of His Royal Highness, we continue our fervent prayers to Heaven for the complete restoration of His Royal Highness to a state of perfect health and

strength, and that he may long be spared to be an honour and ornament to our Order, and a blessing to the nation.

"We also entreat your Majesty graciously to accept the assurance of our sincere and profound devotion to your Royal Person and August Family, and of our earnest prayers that your benignant reign may be prolonged over a loyal, prosperous, and contented people.

"Freemasons' Hall, Manchester,
29th February, 1872."

"To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
Most Worshipful Past Grand Master.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Freemasons of the Eastern Division of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in Provincial Grand Lodge assembled, desire to express our sentiments of the deepest sympathy with your Royal Highness, with regard to the grievous and alarming illness through which you have recently passed; and we further desire to offer to your Royal Highness our ardent and cordial congratulations upon your happy recovery from that severe and almost fatal ordeal, and whilst pervaded with the most profound sense of gratitude and thankfulness to the Almighty that He has graciously listened to our prayers and supplications on behalf of your Royal Highness, we anxiously continue our fervent entreaties to the Most High for the complete restoration of your Royal Highness to a perfect state of health and strength, and that you may long be spared to be an honour and ornament to our Order and a blessing to the nation, and to fulfil that high and noble destiny in this realm to which we believe your Royal Highness is ordained by a Divine and over-ruling Providence.

"Freemasons' Hall, Manchester,
29th February, 1872."

A code of Bye laws for the government of the province were considered and adopted, and the business being then concluded, the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

LANCASTER.—Rowley Lodge (No. 1061).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening the 4th March, at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum. There were present the W.M., Bro. Wilson Barker; Bro. Dr. Moore, G.S.B. as I.P.M.; Bros. W. J. Sly, S.W.; E. A. Sall, L.L.D., J.W.; Jas. Taylor, S.D.; James Bolton, J.D.; Edward Airey, J.W. 281, as I.G.; R. Taylor, Tyler, W. Hall, P.M.; J. Z. Bradshaw. After the lodge had been opened and usual business transacted, the W.M. reported that he had, with the Secretary, duly forwarded an address of congratulation to the Queen and Prince of Wales on the convalescence of our Royal brother. Certain alterations in the bye-laws were resolved upon, and Bro. Moore gave the lecture upon the tracing-board of the second degree. There being no other business for consideration, at the direction of the W.M., the lodge was resolved into a lodge of instruction, under the preceptorship of Bro. Moore, G.S.B., and was afterwards closed in due form.

Royal Arch.

METROPOLITAN.

Rose of Denmark Chapter (No. 975).—This Chapter held its installation meeting on Saturday, 2nd inst., at the Star and Garter, Kew. The accounts having been audited, the Chapter was opened punctually at four. The minutes of the last convocation having been confirmed, and the Audit Report read, the Three Principals were installed in an admirable manner by Comps. Terry and Pendlebury, both P.Z.'s of this Chapter, who divided the honour of performing these beautiful ceremonies. The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year. Comp. Richard Tanner, Z.; Thomas Price, H.; William Tinkler, J. Wilton Dodd, Scribe, E.; A. H. Longhurst, S.N.; J. B. Poole, P. Soj.; Charles Braid, 1st Assist. Soj.; B. Shepherd, 2nd Assist. Soj.; H. G. Buss, P.Z., Treas.; Gilbert, Janitor. One proposition was received for exaltation at the next meeting. The sum of £5 5s. was voted to Comp. Powell, the retiring M.E.Z., to place on his list for the Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, in May next. The

companions then adjourned, and partook of one of Comp. Banks' best dinners; after enjoying which, and paying due honor to the usual loyal Masonic toasts, they were warned that trains do not wait for masons, more than other of Her Majesty's subjects, and they brought their meeting to a termination. We must not omit to mention that the outgoing Z., Comp. Powell, was presented with a P.Z. jewel, and we hope that he may live many years to wear it. Amongst the companions present we noticed Comp. J. Newton, E. Collins, G. Everett, Geo. Banks, Jesse Owens, Dr. J. E. Carpenter, Lieut. A. S. Dunbar, Charles Roberts, and T. H. P. Hartley. Visitor Comp. Ferguson, W.M. of the Domestic Lodge, 177, Assist. Soj. Victoria Chapter, 1056, he being the only one present, was welcomed right heartily.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Chapter of Fortitude (No. 279).*—The regular bi-monthly convocation was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, the 1st inst. Present:—Comps. W. Kelly, P.G. Supt.; G. Hodges, Z.; G. Toller, jun., H.; W. Weare, P.Z. as J.; C. Stretton, S.E.; S. S. Partridge, S.N.; Dr. Haycroft, F. Baines, W. Sculthorpe, R. A. Barber, T. White, and others. The Chapter having been opened and the minutes of the previous convocation confirmed, the election of Officers for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows:—Comps. G. Toller, jun., Z.; C. Stretton, H.; E. J. Crow, J.; S. S. Partridge, S.E.; W. Sculthorpe, S.N.; Dr. Haycroft, P. Soj. The Treasurer, Comp. Kelly, was re-elected, with thanks for his past services. Comp. Rev. G. J. Smith, J., sent a letter resigning his membership owing to inability to attend the meetings. There were six candidates on the summons for exaltation, but from various causes none of them were in attendance. The P.G. Supt. announced his intention of calling a meeting of the Provincial Grand Chapter, which has now been in abeyance for some years, and it was arranged that the meeting should be held in April at the installation meeting of this Chapter, and that a Chapter of Emergency should be previously called for the purpose of exalting those candidates who were already proposed. The Chapter was then closed in solemn form. From the Treasurer's accounts, which had just been audited, it appears that the Chapter stands well financially, having a balance in hand of upwards of £40, there being at present more than 70 subscribing members.

Mark Masonry.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Cumberland Lodge (No. 60).* The regular quarterly meeting of the above lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Carlisle, on Thursday the 22nd inst. The chair of Adoniram was occupied by Bro. James Porter, W.M., supported by Bros. G. G. Hayward, P.M.; J. A. Wheatley, M.O.; R. Pratchitt, S.W.; Wm. Court, J.W.; T. Blacklock, S.O.; Fred. Hayward, P.M., J.O.; and others. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, the W.M. said it was his pleasing duty to nominate his successor in the chair, and he had great pleasure in proposing Bro. Edward Busher, P.S.W., P.G.S.B. of England, and Prov.G.Sec., for that office. The motion having been seconded, the ballot was taken, and proved unanimous in his favour. Bro. Fred. Hayward, P.M., was again unanimously elected Treasurer. The brethren next voted the sum of two guineas towards the testimonial to be given to the M.W.G.M., Bro. Portal, on his retirement in May next. The names of eight distinguished Craft Masons having been proposed for advancement, including the D.Prov.G.M., Prov.G.S.W., P.Prov.G.C., at the next meeting in May, the lodge was closed with solemn prayer, according to antient custom, at 9 p.m.

GIBRALTAR.

MARK LODGE (No. 43.)—A numerous meeting of the supporters of this lodge assembled at the Masonic Hall, Gibraltar, on the evening of the 2nd inst. The business was first to advance to the honourable degree, Bros. Borlace, Michie, and Bro. Chevalier Marinucci. This was done in

an effective manner by the W.M. On the completion of the ceremony, the W.M. rose and stated that it was a cause of considerable regret that a serious illness prevented the attendance that evening of Bro. W. Weir, one of the oldest and most respected Freemasons in the Rock of Gibraltar. There existed hardly one lodge, or Masonic Institution in Gibraltar, which had not at one time or other reaped the benefit of Bro. Weir's ever open purse and generous hand, and this lodge in particular, had good reason to appreciate his warm-hearted character. In recognition of Bro. Weir's truly fraternal conduct and warm support of Masonry generally, the Lodge had voted him a testimonial; this had taken the form of a handsome silver goblet, with an appropriate inscription, and which, in the unavoidable absence of Bro. Weir, would now be presented by proxy to Bro. Henry, a worthy representative of a most worthy uncle. Bro. Henry having been marshalled to the pedestal by the Deacons, received the goblet, and returned thanks for Bro. Weir in a few very feeling and appropriate remarks. The cash accounts of the lodge were then read and placed before the lodge, and we noticed, with great satisfaction, that the financial condition of the lodge shows a very marked improvement on last year, and the lodge may be most heartily congratulated on the way in which its resources have been husbanded and applied during the last twelve months. Immediately this portion of the business of the evening was concluded, the W.M. announced that the election of the W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler for the coming year would now take place. After the voting papers had been collected and examined, it was found that the present W.M., Bro. Balfour Cockburn had been unanimously re-elected, and the present Treasurer, Bro. Trenerry, had secured a very overwhelming majority. Bro. Balfour Cockburn thanked the Brethren for the high compliment they had paid him in re-electing him, and trusted that the ensuing year would prove as happy and as successful as the last. In conclusion he spoke in high terms of the assistance and support he had ever received from all the officers of the lodge, and the harmonious way in which all had worked together. The lodge was then closed in due form.

Knights Templar,

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—GWENT ENCAMPMENT.

On Friday, the 10th ult., there was held a Grand Encampment the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar, Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, in England and Wales, and the Colonial Dependencies of the British Crown, under the command of Sir Knight William Stuart, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

The following Sir Knights were present:—Major Shadwell Clerke, V.E.C., West Indies; Col. Charles Lyne, E.C.; H. M. Kennard, First Capt.; Henry Hellyer, Second Capt.; Samuel Fox, Prelate; W. Pickford, Recorder and Treas.; S. G. Homfray, Expert; Williams Watkins, Almoner; Capt. J. A. Pearson, Capt. of Lines; L. A. Homfray and W. H. W. Homfray, Stand Bearers; George Fothergill, Organist; D. Williams and W. Randall, Heralds; W. Williams and W. Attal; A.D.C.'s; H. Fletcher, Equery, D. Williams, W. H. Tucker, H. Scott, R. S. Roper, H. J. Gratte, R. J. Chambers, Charles Homfray, Charles Ingram and H. J. Groves.

The principal business consisted in the installation of the following brethren, viz., John Griffiths, Alfred Taylor, H. T. Davies and James Cheese. The lodge was decorated in the peculiar style of the Order, presenting a scene of great beauty. The proceedings, under the direction of the V.E.C. Clerke, ably assisted by his officers, were very imposing.

The Encampment having been closed in due form, a Grand Priory of the Knights of St. John of Malta was opened. Brother Colonel Lyne appointed First Grand Prior, and the following Knights were installed as Knights of Rhodes, Cyprus, and Malta: S. G. Homfray, L. A.

Homfray, C. Homfray, W. H. Wickey Homfray, R. S. Roper, A. Taylor, H. J. Groves, H. Fletcher, H. T. Davies, Rev. S. Fox, Tucker, Griffiths, &c., &c.

The Sir Knights and other brethren, the same evening, dined together at the King's Head Hotel. The V.E.C., Lieut.-Col. Lyne, presided. The most interesting portion of the proceedings at the banquet was a presentation made to Sir Knight Major Shadwell Clerke, of an embroidered collar, with the gold Teuton Cross of the 32°. The inscription on the jewel was as follows:—"Presented to Brother Major S. H. Clerke, Prov. Grand Com. of Knight Templars, P.M., and P.G.S.W., Devon, by his brethren, for the great assistance rendered by him in forming the Ivor Hael Rose Croix Chapter, and Gwent Encampment, at Newport, Monmouthshire, in November, 1871."

The Presiding Sir Knight made the presentation in very suitable terms, acknowledging with high compliment the valuable services rendered by Bro. Major Shadwell Clerke in the Knight Templar and Rose Croix degrees. He begged his acceptance of the collar and jewel as a token of their esteem, and a sincere expression of their gratitude. He spoke not only as a Templar and a member of the Rose Croix, but as the Prov.G.M. of the Province.

The worthy Sir Knight was invested with the collar and jewel amidst the acclamation of his Masonic confreeres.

Sir Knight Major Clerke returned thanks. He felt at a loss to express his acknowledgments for their really magnificent presentation,—a presentation which he prized, not so much for its intrinsic value as a handsome Masonic ornament, as for the good feeling and great kindness which it evinced, and which would be present to his mind—ever impressed upon his heart. (hear, hear.) As long as he lived he would cherish a pleasing recollection of his sojourn at Newport, for although it was scarcely a year ago when his regiment came here, utter strangers as they were to the place, they had met with genuine hospitality, the most cordial and kindly greeting, and, he would add, on his own behalf especially, that disinterested and general friendship which was characteristic of a grand and glorious order. (Applause.) An enthusiastic Mason himself, he felt it an honour to give his humble services for its advance at Newport, and their approval was amply compensation for anything that he could possibly have rendered.

Sir Knight L. A. Homfray gave the health of "Sir Knight Colonel Lyne, P.G.M. of the Province," with an emphatic application of the axiom, "The right man in the right place," the first Eminent Commander of the Gwent Encampment of Knights Templar.

The V.E.C. returned thanks, and referred to his reminiscences of Masonry at Malta, where Bro. Major Clarke, he knew, had received the order of Knighthood. He concluded an interesting speech by giving the health of Sir Knight Scott, as a visitor from Bristol, who returned thanks.

By Sir Knight L. A. Homfray, "The Officers," coupled with the health of Sir Knight H. Martyn Kennard.

Sir Kt. Kennard appropriately returned thanks. By Sir Knight Major S. Clerke, "The health of Samuel George Homfray, first M.W. S. of the Ivor Hael Chapter Rose Croix.

The toast was duly acknowledged by the M.W.S., and others were given and responded to; music added its charms to the harmony which prevailed, Sir Knight H. J. Groves presiding at the pianoforte.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

GIBRALTAR.

EUROPA CHAPTER ROSE CROIX.—A convocation of the Europa Chapter, Rose Croix of H.R.D.M., was held at the Masonic Hall, Gibraltar, on Monday the 12th inst., for the purpose of conferring the degree on Bro. the Chevalier Malinucci and Bro. Wallace, also of electing the M.W.S. for the ensuing year. Nearly all the Princes at present at the station attended, and the candidates were admitted into the order by the M.W.S., Illustrious Bro. Price, in his usual

careful manner. Immediately after, the election commenced, which resulted in the unanimous selection of Illustrious Bro. Balfour Cockburn for the post of Most Wise Sovereign. The ceremony of installation was at once commenced, and given in first rate style by the retiring M.W.S. The M.W.S. nominated the following as his officers, Illustrious Bro. Dantez, Prelate; Ill. Bro. Henry, 1st General; Ill. Bro. Williamson, 2nd General; Ill. Bro. Ellison, Grand Marshal; Ill. Bro. Carven, Captain of the Guard.

Red Cross of Constantine.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Byzantine Conclave* (No. 44).—A regular meeting was held on the 23rd February, Present the Ill. Sir Knight W. Kelly, Intendt. Gen. for Leicestershire and Rutland; the V. Em. Sir Kt. G. Toller, junr., K.G.C., as V.E.; the V. Em. Sir Kt. the Rev. Nathaniel Haycroft, K.G.C., H.P., Sir Knights Sculthorpe, Treasurer; Partridge, Recorder; Duncombe, Standard Bearer; Baines, Prefect; the Right Honourable the Earl Ferrers, C. Stretton, W. Weare, J. Hunt, S. Shuttlewood, S. Jacob, and others. The Conclave having been opened, the first business was to confer the Grade of Viceroy and Sovereign, on Sir Knight Rt. Hon. the Earl Ferrers, who had been appointed a member of the Grand Senate, with the rank of Grand Herald. Accordingly a College of Viceroys, and afterwards a Senate, of Sovereigns, was opened and those grades duly conferred, the former ceremony being performed by Sir Kt. Toller as M.P.S., Sir Kt. Kelly as V.E., and Sir Kt. Haycroft as H.P.; and the latter by Sir Kt. Kelly as M.P.S., assisted by Sir Kt. Toller as V.E. The minutes of the last regular meeting of the Conclave having been read and approved, and the ballot taken for a candidate, Bro. S. Jacob, of Lodge Fidelity, No. 445, Towcester, was duly installed as a Knight Companion of the order, by the M.P.S., assisted by Sir Kt. Toller, who gave the traditional history, and Sir Kt. Haycroft, who delivered the charge. The ballot was then taken for the Sovereign, Viceroy, and Treasurer for the ensuing year, which resulted in the unanimous election of Sir Knt. Toller, as M.P.S., Sir Knt. Haycroft, as V.E., and Sir Knt. Sculthorpe as Treasurer, and those Sir Knights severally expressed their thanks for the honour conferred on them. A resolution altering the times of meeting, and increasing the annual subscription, having been passed, and the other business on the summons transacted, the Conclave was closed and the Sir Knights adjourned to the refectory.

Scotland.

EAST LOTHIAN.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Monday, the 12th ult., Provincial Grand Master Hope, of Luffness, held his first Provincial Grand Lodge for the district within the lodge-room of the St. John's Kilwinning (No. 75), Haddington. The occasion was marked by unusual masonic form and ceremonial, deputations from all the lodges in the district attending, and the business proceedings of the day being followed by a banquet, given by the brethren to the Provincial Grand Master, by way of welcoming him on entering upon his high and important duties, and also as a return for his munificent hospitality on the occasion of his installation to office in May last.

The Provincial Grand Lodge met at one o'clock, and was opened in ample form by the Grand Master. The brethren were in full masonic costume, and as a large number present were Masons of high rank in their respective lodges, and in full regalia, the effect of the gathering in the elegantly fitted up lodge-room of the St. John's Kilwinning was exceedingly brilliant and picturesque.

The lodges represented on the occasion were, the St. John's Kilwinning, Haddington; Dunbar Castle, Dunbar; St. Baldred's, North Berwick; St. Abb's, Eyemouth; Journeyman, No. 8,

Edinburgh; Canongate and Leith, No. 5; and St. Clair, No. 349, Edinburgh.

The Grand Master was supported in the duties of the day by the following office-bearers:—Bros. Rev. J. H. Tait, Prov. G. Chap.; H. M. Davidson, Prov. G. Sec.; Rev. T. N. Wannop, Prov. Dep. G.M.; John Richardson, Acting Sub. Prov. G.M.; John Ferme, Acting Prov. G. Treas.; Gibson, Prov. G.S.W.; Knox, Prov. J.G.W.; Anderson, Prov. G.S.D.; M'Gregor, Prov. G.J.D.; Adam Burgess, Prov. G.I.G.; Mason, Robertson, Wright, and Craig, Prov. G. Stewards.

The lodge having been duly constituted.

The Prov. Grand Secretary read the Provincial Grand Master's commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, investing him with full Masonic jurisdiction over the district lodges of East Lothian—including St. John's Kilwinning, St. Baldred's, Dunbar Castle, and St. Abb's—and conferring upon him all the privileges and powers appertaining to the high office.

The Provincial Grand Master then nominated his full complement of office-bearers—the installation of the new appointments being postponed until the next meeting of the lodge.

By command of the R.W. the Prov. G.M., the Secretary read a communication from Grand Master the Earl of Rosslyn, directing attention to a scheme recently brought before the Grand Lodge of Scotland, with the view of liquidating the Grand Lodge debt, of placing the Central Benevolent Fund upon a more satisfactory footing, and of establishing a fund for assisting Provincial Lodges in acquiring lodge halls. It was stated that the debt, incurred by the building of the Metropolitan Masonic Hall, and still remaining on Grand Lodge, greatly hampered that body in its working out the benevolent and philanthropic schemes connected with the Craft in Scotland, and prevented it taking that place among the national benevolent institutions which the principles of the order rendered necessary and desirable. It was the desire of the Grand Master that a general scheme of Scottish Masonic benevolence should be inaugurated in connection with the Grand Lodge; and with this view it was proposed to establish a fund, by each member of the Craft subscribing a sum of 2s. per annum towards the Grand Lodge exchequer, which would, it was estimated, soon clear off the debt, and enable the Grand Lodge, not only to promote benevolent objects in connection with the whole Craft, but assist Provincial lodges to acquire halls of their own, in place of meeting in hotels and taverns, the practice of which was much regretted by the Grand Master.

The R.W. the Prov. G. Master addressed the lodge at some length with reference to the above communication, and as to his own wishes in connection with the working of the district over which he had been honoured to preside. Whatever might be thought of the details, he was sure every brother in the province would heartily concur in the general views enunciated by the Grand Master. The debt on the Grand Lodge was a serious obstacle to the proper development of Freemasonry in its benevolent aspect; and he was sure every one would join in the effort to take it out of the way. He thoroughly sympathised with the Grand Master's views as to the position of benevolent schemes in connection with the Craft; and he hoped that the brethren within the Province would not only approve of and support the proposed Grand Lodge scheme for that purpose, but likewise enable him to foster a similar movement within his own province. He stated his wish to establish a district fund to be devoted entirely to benevolent schemes—such as the assistance of distressed brethren, and of widows and orphans of Masons, for educational, or other kindred purposes. The distribution of this fund should be entirely confined to the province; and be managed by a committee consisting of the Masters of the different lodges in the district, together with one private member from each lodge, and presided over by the Provincial Grand Master himself. For the purpose of carrying out both the Metropolitan and the Provincial schemes thus indicated, the R.W. Grand Master suggested that each member should subscribe 1s. quarterly, half of which should be devoted to the Grand Lodge scheme, and the other half retained for that connected with the province. He intimated his own intention of inaugu-

rating the metropolitan fund by an annual subscription of £5; and at the same time to begin the district fund by a donation of £25, and an annual subscription of £25. (Applause.) He asked the cordial co-operation of all the office-bearers and brethren within his province in his future labours; and hoped with their assistance to render Masonry in the district fully worthy of its ancient and honourable history, its benevolent and lofty principles, and the liberal and generous aspirations of the times in which we live.

Several brethren warmly supported the Grand Master's proposal, and dwelt on the excellent facilities which the organisation possessed of furthering benevolent schemes by the establishment of such a fund as he had initiated. The central committee was appointed in accordance with his proposal, and its first meeting appointed to be held at Dunbar on the 4th of March.

The next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was then fixed to be held at Eyemouth on the 8th of April; and the lodge was closed in regular form by command of the Prov. Grand Master.

GLASGOW.

THISTLE AND ROSE LODGE (No. 3).—At the usual meeting on Tuesday, 4th inst., the R.W.M. Bro. G. McDonald, presiding, there were three brethren to be passed the 2nd degree. At the request of the W.M., Bro. Patterson, P.M., performed the ceremony. There were a large number of visitors present, as the lodge is well-known for the excellence of its work, and Bro. Patterson upheld the credit of his Mother Lodge.

ROYAL ARCH.

GLASGOW.—*The Caledonian Chapter of Unity* (No. 73).—An emergency meeting was held on the 20th ult., in order to exalt Bros. T. Tweed, of Mother Kilwinning, No. 6, and J. Stuart of No. 73. The Chapter was opened by Comps. Gilchrist, M.E.Z.; G. McDonald, H.; G. W. Wheeler, J.; Jas. Balfour, P.P.Z. Among the visitors were J. Hempson, Z. 69; J. Johnson, H. 69; and R. Bell, C.K.T. The Degree of Most Excellent Master was given previous to that of the Arch, both being impressively rendered by Comp. Gilchrist.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GLASGOW.—*The Girvan Encampment* (No. 32).—This Encampment met on the 22nd ult., at their hall in Strathers-street, the M.N.C. Sir Knt. R. Bell, presiding, assisted by G. W. Wheeler, as C.G.; M. Clanachan, C.C.; T. Chatfield, S.C.; W. Philips, acting as J.C.; and T. O. Park, D.C. The Encampment having been opened in due form, the following four Companions were properly introduced and regularly created Sir Knights of the Temple, viz.: J. Tweed, of Chapter 73; J. Dunbar, 78; A. Spence, 87; and Wm. Dubbie, of Chapter 111. The impressive ceremonies of the Order were most effectually rendered by the M.N.C., and Sir Knights Wheeler and Reed, J. C. Stuart officiated as Prelate first time on this occasion. At the close of the ceremonies the assembled Sir Knights partook of a slight refreshment.

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND AND REFORM (p. 147.)

Bro. W. J. Hughan deserves the thanks of all Freemasons, and especially Scottish Freemasons, for his able article on Reforms needed in the Scottish jurisdiction; but need for reform is even greater than he seems to be aware of. Many lodges in Scotland confer the three degrees (in one night) for the sum of £1 9s., and the Mark degree for 1s. 3½d. It thus appears that the practice in Scotland is degrading, and prejudicial to the interests of Freemasonry. A man becomes a freemason in Scotland for twenty-nine shillings, and has no further payment to make all his life.—AN OLD SCOTTISH FREEMASON.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. W. C. OKE,
P.M., 131, TRURO.

A meeting of the members of the Lodge of Fortitude, Truro, was held on Thursday evening, the 29th ult. for the purpose of presenting a handsome Past Master's jewel, which was supplied by Bro. T. L. Dorrington, P.M. 131, from the extensive manufactory of Bro. George Kenning, London.

Bro. A. W. May, W.M., was in the chair, and there were also present, Bros. W. J. Hughan, P.M., P. Prov. Grand Secretary, (Treasurer); Wm. Middleton, S.W. 131, (Secretary); Thomas Solomon, J.P., P.M. 331, P. Prov. S.G.W.; William Lake, P.M., P. Prov. G. Steward; and several of the subscribers.

Bro. Sir F. W. Williams, Bart., M.P., P. Prov. G.M., was unavoidably absent. The Chairman made a few observations respecting the Masonic zeal and ability of Bro. W. C. Oke, P.M., who was an old, but most active member of the lodge, and was, he regretted to say, about to leave the town. No one had made himself more generally useful, and he was sure that would be felt by all the members.

Bro. Oke replied as well as his feelings would allow him, and several of the subscribers subsequently bore testimony to the recipient of the jewel being in every sense deserving of the high honour paid him. The inscription on the jewel (in gold, and the 47th Problem of Euclid being in relief on blue enamel) was as follows:—

“Presented to Bro. W. C. Oke, P.M., by the members of the Fortitude Lodge, No. 131, on his leaving Truro.”

Bro. Lake, P.M., kindly offered to have the list of subscribers engrossed on vellum, which was accepted by the members with acclamation.

MARK MASONRY IN CUMBERLAND.—We are glad to hear that Mark Masonry is making progress in Cumberland; we understand it is proposed to open a new lodge at Maryport.

Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C., L.L.D., has accepted a place on the General Committee of the Royal Literary Fund.

TRAVELLERS' VADE MECUM.—In anticipation of the season of country and continental rambles, so many of the pleasures of which are destroyed by the *impedimenta* with which our wives and daughters will insist on surrounding themselves, it would be wise to pay a visit to the show-room of Messrs. John Pound and Co., 81 and 82, Leadenhall-street, and there select a series of imperials for the ladies, with a portmanteau and despatch box for one's-self. Much of the trouble of luggage is due to no two articles being alike, and the easiest remedy for this evil is to provide a set of packages having the same outward appearance. At Messrs. Pound's such a selection can easily be made, for certainly their stock represents the pictorial aspect of luggage. When looking at the ingeniously devised receptacles for every possible article that could be taken on a journey, it is difficult to avoid wishing to surround one's-self with a perfect avalanche of trunks, while the conveniences offered in the shape of dispatch boxes and writing cases suffice to impress us with a sense of the pleasure to be derived from a vast correspondence. In short, nothing gives a more striking proof of the luxuriousness of the age we live in than the beauty and artistic taste which seem to rule over the entire establishment in order to rob travelling of all its terrors, and all its troubles.

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METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, March 22, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

- Lodge 715, Panmure, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- “ 1185, Lewis, Nightingale Tavern, Wood Green.
- “ 1329, Sphinx, Stirling Castle, Church-st, Camberwell.
- “ 1364, Earl of Zetland, St. Thomas's Hall, Hackney.
- Villiers, Red Cross Conclave, Northumberland Arms Hotel, Isleworth.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Moant Sinia Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

- Lodge 1, Grand Master's, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 21, Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
- “ 58, Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- “ 185, Tranquility, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- “ 720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
- “ 862, Whittington, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- “ 901, City of London, Guildhall Coffee House.
- “ 1159, Marquis of Dalhousie, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 1201, Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall.
- Chapter 12, Prudence, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.†
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

- Board of General Purposes, at 3.
- Lodge 30, United Mariners, George Hotel, Aldermanbury.
- “ 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
- “ 95, Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.
- “ 162, Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 194, St. Paul's, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- “ 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-st, Soho.
- “ 704, Camden, York and Albany, Gloucester-gate, Regents-park.
- “ 857, St. Mark's, Duke of Edinburgh Tavern, Brixton.
- Chapter 19, Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- “ 167, St. John's, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- “ 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrunc, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
- Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

- Lodge of Benevolence, at 6.
- Lodge — Grand Stewards', Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 140, St. George's, Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.
- “ 173, Sincerity, Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-st.
- “ 190, Oak, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall William-st., Woolwich.
- “ 969, Maybury, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 1044, New Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Hotel, New Wandsworth.
- “ 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars.
- “ 1365, Clayton, White Hart Hotel, Clapton.

- Chapter 10, Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

- House Committee, Girls School, at 4.
- Lodge 23, Globe, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 49, Gihon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
- “ 55, Constitutional, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- “ 63, St. Mary's, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 169, Temperance, White Swan, High-st, Deptford.
- “ 179, Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- “ 181, Universal, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 657, Canonbury, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
- “ 733, Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.
- “ 1139, South Norwood, South Norwood Hall, South Norwood.
- “ 1278, Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park.
- “ 1287, Great Northern, Great Northern Hotel, King's Cross.
- “ 1330, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tavern, Stockwell.
- Observance K.T. Encampment, 14, Bedford-row.

- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (2), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

- House Committee Boys' School, Freemason's Hall, at 4.
- Lodge 197, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.
- “ 569, Fitzroy, Head Quarters Hon. Artillery Company, City-road.
- “ 780, Royal Alfred, Star and Garte, Kew Bridge.
- “ 861, Finsbury, Jolly Anglers, Bath-st., St. Lukes.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. Muggeridge, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 9.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

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ELECTION, MAY, 1872. ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS OR THEIR WIDOWS. The favour of your Votes and Interest is earnestly solicited on behalf of

- WILLIAM ALLISON, AGED 62 YEARS. He has been a Mason 27 years, having been initiated into the Barton Lodge, No. 723, in Hamilton, Canada West, in 1844; Exalted in the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 733, in 1845; Joined the Waterloo Lodge, No. 13, in 1848. Became a Knight Templar in 1850. He suffered a considerable time from disease of the throat, rendering it necessary for him, thirteen years ago, to undergo an operation; the result of which, and old age, unfit him to contribute anything towards his own support. He is entirely dependent on the small sum he receives from three Lodges and one Chapter as Tyler. He was formerly in good circumstances, having been a Foreman in a Boot and Shoe Makers' Warehouse, in Canada. The case is strongly recommended by— Bro. the Right Worshipful Frederick Pottison, P.G.W.; 57 Old Broad-street, E.C. † G. Bolton, P.M. 169, 147, 1155, P.Z. 169; Russell-street, Rotherhithe. † C. Coupland, P.M. 913, A.S. No. 13 Chapter; Barrage-road, Plumstead, S.E. † Samuel May, P.M., P.G.S. 23, 101, 780, 87, 1185, Grand Stewards, Lodge, V.P. † Edward Arnoulin, P.S.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-street, Clerkenwell. † C. W. Ashdown, S.W. 1076; Lime Villa, Gurney-road, Stratford, E. † F. T. P. Birts, 13, P.M. 829; Powis-street, Woolwich G. B. Davis, W.M. 13; Wellington-street, Woolwich J. Dellagane, P.J.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-street C.A. Ellis, P.M. and W.M. No. 912; 19 Vicarage Park, Plumstead. John Graydon, P.M. 13 and 913, P.Z. and M.E.Z. 13 Chapter, P. Prov. G.S.D. Kent; Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. † W. J. Graham, W.M. 700; Albion-terrace, Charlton. † J. Henderson, P.M. 13, 829, 913, 1107, P.Z. 13; 33 Eleanor-road, Woolwich † McKierman, 192, 1288; 62 St. John's-square, Clerkenwell † Knight, W.M. 1107, J.W. 913, P.G.S. Kent. † George Kenning, (V.P.) P.M. 192, P.J.W. G.D. 1293, Middlesex; Upper Sydenham, S.E. † S. H. Pain, S.W. 913, 1107; Artillery-place, Woolwich † Picking, P.M. 13 and 1227, 1076; 28 Victoria-Grove, South Hornsey. † J. Rowland, P.M. 700 C. J. Sutton, P.M. 55 and 1107, P. Prov. G.A.D.C. Kent; 268 City-road. † Edward West, W.M. 1327, P.M. 1076, S.G.D., Herts; North Woolwich. Gentlemen against whose names † appears will be thankful to receive proxies on behalf of William Allison, 44 William Street, Woolwich. Boys and Girls Proxies will be gladly received for the purpose of exchange, at Bro. W. Francis', No. 8, Red Lion-square, London; Bro. Ed. West, North Woolwich; and Bro. Kenning, Upper Sydenham, London.

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FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM;
 AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES
 ON THIS SUBJECT.

By W. E. N., No. 766.

(Continued from Page 149.)

No. VII., July 8th, 1871.—On the first deportation of the ten tribes by Tiglath Pileser, B.C. 739, the people of Gilead, on the east of Jordan, were carried into Ashur, Halah, Habor, and Gozan. The second deportation was by Shalmenezer, but his name does not appear in the biblical account of the siege of Samaria. Sir J. Newton, Major Rennel, and other authorities consider that Halah and Habor are the present Georgia and Circassia, east of the Black Sea, and Herodotus says the people of that country practised circumcision. The country of Gozan is said to be in Upper Media. Philo says the Jews were very numerous in the East, under the Persians, and Josephus states that multitudes of the descendants of the ten tribes were in his time beyond the Euphrates. In Isaiah mention is made of Sargon, King of Assyria. His existence was doubted until M. Botta discovered in 1845, on the walls of a palace at Khorsabad, about ten miles from the site of Nineveh, various tablets; and in the ruins, clay cylinders, on which are recorded Sargon's exploits in Samaria. One of these inscriptions, evidently by Sargon himself, says "I besieged and took Samaria and carried away 27,280 persons who dwelt in it." He subsequently took Ashdod, and thus had command of the maritime route to Egypt. Sargon, who is stated to have sent into Samaria colonists from Babylon, Cuthah, and Sepharvaim, died B.C. 704, and was succeeded by Sennacherib, who took all the fenced cities of Judah, in Hezekiah's time, but by the miraculous destruction of his army, was driven back to Nineveh.

As regards the captive tribes between the Caspian and Euxine, it was not the Divine will that they should rest and settle down in the land of their captivity. They were to "wander from sea to sea." They were to "run to and fro," and to be "as chaff before the wind," and "as smoke out of the chimney." They accordingly appear to have migrated to China, India, and other

countries, and even to North America. Customs and traditions seem to identify these people in these countries. Some of the people, who were sent to Media, returned to Judea, with Judah and Benjamin, under Zerubbabel and Ezra. The bulk of the Israelites remained together, but made their way westward along the north shore of the Black Sea, until they reached the Danube. This is not a mere assumption; as the prophecies of Jeremiah plainly point northwards and westwards, as the direction of Israel's wanderings. (See Jeremiah iii. 12, xvi. 14 15 xxxi. 9 10.) All these texts agree with the position and wanderings of the captive tribes. The migration and settlements of a people may be traced by the monuments they leave behind them, and the customs they carry with them. The Beni-Israel scattered over the country near Bombay profess to belong to the tribe of Reuben. Allatius considers that the inhabitants of Iberia, who practised circumcision, were of Israelitish descent. In the supposed track of Israel's migration are found monuments (places of sepulture) of Israelitish origin. The country north of the region occupied by the Israelites, and now forming part of Russia, consists of vast plains, capable, when cultivated, of supporting multitudes. Dr. J. Clarke gives a description of the tumuli or burying places near the sea of Azov. The Russian Archæological Society has found in this region many Israelitish relics, such as epitaphs from tombs, dated "from the year of our exile," no doubt meaning the Assyrian captivity. Dr. Clarke describes the remains of a very large fortress, and the tumuli found in the vicinity. One was opened, and two chambers, constructed in masonry, were discovered. In them was found a golden serpent with two heads, studded with rubies and other gems. Similar tombs are found near the Bosphorus. The Beni-Israel of India have in their secret chamber a silver serpent, before which they burn incense. The ten tribes were carried away from Canaan, before Hezekiah destroyed Moses' brazen serpent, because "the Children of Israel burnt incense to it." (II. Kings, xviii. 4.)

The names of rivers along the shores of the Euxine are of Israelitish origin, in memory of the Jordan; thus we have the Don, the Danube, the Dnepler, the Dniester, &c.

No. VIII. July 15th, 1871.—Israel pushing north and west, colonized Roumania, Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia. Are the Getæ found by Darius, B.C. 507, or 215 years after the deportation of Israel by the Assyrians, identical with the Israelites? As an evidence of this identity, we learn from Herodotus that these Getæ believed in an immortal life, and one supreme God. They deplored the loss of their sacred books, left to them, as they alleged, by Zamoxis (Moses). We learn from Herodotus that the Getæ were first found in Asia, east of the Araxes, in the seventh and eighth centuries, B.C. Diodorus gives the same account of them and says that increasing in numbers, and extending their boundaries, they became a great nation, and subdued many people between the Caspian, and Lake Mæotis, and migrated westward. Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, all speak of them, but know nothing of their origin. Herodotus states that the Getæ are sometimes called Scythians, who declared that their first king lived about 1000 years

before Darius (507 B.C.). This carries us back to the time of Moses, who in Deut. xxxiii. 5, is called "King in Jeshurun." The authors above referred to, know very little about the Getæ, but they all concur in finding them about the Araxes between the Caspian and Euxine, soon after the time when Israel was carried there; and they describe them as afterwards becoming numerous and pushing westward, as the ten tribes did.

As regards the internal evidence of the identity of the Anglo-Saxon branch of the Getæ, with the Israelites, there are but few remains of literature. The oldest Anglo-Saxon composition is the *Voluspa*, a poem including a mixture of fact and fable, blending tradition of the creation with some traditions of Israel's history, the incursions of the Huns from the north, and the ravages of the Romans. The English language is a mixture of many languages, ancient and modern, but the heart of the language is Anglo-Saxon. Sharon Turner has found 247 Saxon words which are derived from the Hebrew or Arabic. The Saxon names of persons are given after the Hebrew fashion, and all have some striking signification. The Saxons, or Goths, in their invasions, destroyed the ancient government and political system of the Romans, but introduced systems which were superior. In Britain these efforts were most beneficial. The Saxon institutions insured the liberty of the people—they chose ten representatives for tythings, or parishes, ten of which formed a "hundred." By the Mosaic institution the people were placed under rulers of thousands, of hundreds, of fifties, and of tens. The Saxon "county," corresponded to the tribe in Israel. The Saxons also had the Israelitish division of the day, whereas the other ancient eastern nations reckoned their day as we do ours now. The Saxons, in common with the Israelites, had their great festivals. Easter corresponding to the Passover, Whitsuntide corresponding to Pentecost. The third was the Wittenageonot, or general gathering of all the males. So in Israel, all the males were to present themselves to the Lord three times a year. The priesthood among the Saxons was confined to certain families, and descended from father to son, as in Israel, and the Saxon priests were supported by tythes or tenths, with the possession of certain lands.

No. IX, July 22, 1871.—The two preceding papers refer to such general external and internal evidence as will identify the ancient Getæ, and their descendants, the Goths, Saxons, and Germans, with the Israelites. The evidence is furnished by the similarity of customs and institutions; much weight is attached to the way marks of Israel's migration westward; to be found on the shores of the Black Sea and about the Danube. Two questions now arise—If the Getæ are the ten tribes, how did the latter lose their name, and why were they called the Getæ? They most likely called themselves Getæ for some sufficient reason. In Hebrew, *get* means a wine press in which the grapes are trodden. Now in various texts in Isaiah, Hosea, and Jeremiah, Israel is said to be "trodden as in a wine press." The people in the time of their distress and wandering may, in penitence, have called themselves "the down-trodden ones." Diodorus speaks of a Scythian people in the region of the Caucasus as the Massagetæ. Here we have Getæ again;

but what does the prefix *Massa* mean? The root of the word in Hebrew means to peel off, or reject; the compound word would therefore mean "the down-trodden and rejected ones." Israel, though cast off and punished, was to be called back and gathered from all nations (Micah ii. 12), but in the meantime was to pass through many changes, such as apostacy, mental and spiritual blindness, when they should know neither God nor themselves. Hosea ii. 17, says "Israel shall be no more remembered by their name." Amos viii. 12, says, they shall wander from sea to sea," &c. Isaiah xix. 19, states that "Israel shall abide for many days without a king and without a sacrifice." Besides these punishments Israel is to "lose the word of the Lord" that is to forget to observe it; to be "joined to idols" and "swallowed up amongst the Gentiles" that is not to be distinguished from them. Some of these things may be said of the tribe of Judah, but not all. It is submitted then that the *Getæ* of *Mæsia* and *Dacia* were the ten tribes, who were carried by the Assyrians into Upper Media, and the country between the Caspian and Euxine, and went from thence westerly along the shores of the latter, peopling Germany and Denmark, and under the name of Goths, overran the Roman Empire. One great branch of them is now known as Anglo-Saxons.

No. X. Aug. 5, 1871.—The history of the *Getæ* and the Saxons and Angles, who peopled North Germany and Denmark is exhausted. That favoured race, the Anglo-Saxon, has carried its colonies into almost every part of the world, and has extended the blessings of religion and civilisation. The proposition that this race is identical with the lost ten tribes of Israel is so startling that perhaps few will admit that the evidence adduced is conclusive. The question of our identity with the people whom God selected from all other people, to maintain the truth of his existence, and of his purpose to establish an universal reign of righteousness and happiness, is so momentous as to require our further attention and patience. Leaving the historical evidence, let us turn to the proofs furnished by prophecy, which involve the promises by God, of grace and mercy to Israel, and through Israel to the world at large. "The isles shall wait for me," "The ships of Tarshish shall bring thy sons from far with their silver and gold," "The sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their kings shall minister unto thee." (Isaiah lx. 2, 10.) Many persons dislike to study the prophecies, because they deem it impossible to derive good therefrom. Some prophecies will never be understood until after their fulfilment, but there are others which invite inquiry. The literal meaning must be given to all words, unless there be an obvious reason for departing from it. Many mistakes arise from spiritualising prophecy instead of taking the literal meaning. In Isaiah xi. 11, 16, we read, "the Lord shall set his hand a second time to recover the remnant of His people," &c., "He shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth." It is very important to note the distinction in the prophecies between Judah and Israel. The two houses are intended to fulfil a different purpose in the world. Of Judah was to come the one promised Seed,

and of Israel the multitudinous seed. Judah is a standing witness, while long-lost Israel is to come forth in the latter time as a witness to the truth. Bearing in mind this distinction between Judah and Israel, and accepting the prophecies and promises, let us see how they identify the Anglo-Saxon race with Israel, to whom the promises were made. We shall see that not one prophecy only, but many, have received, or are receiving, their fulfilment in the position, works, and character of the Anglo-Saxons. We can find no other people to which these prophecies will answer. In the prophetic word, touching Israel and their identity with the Anglo-Saxons, we have several striking coincidences as to the characteristics of, and the work to be done by Israel, and effected by the Anglo-Saxons. Surely there must be something more than fortuitous coincidences here. The promises to Abraham (see Gen. xxii. 16, 18,) evidently refer to the Anglo-Saxon race, and may be classified under five heads, viz. — 1. Israel's localisation; 2. Their Christianisation; 3. Their possessions or settlements; 4. Their giving birth to nations and kings; 5. Their diversified works.

No. XI. July 29, 1871.—The prophecies and promises pertaining to the ten tribes of Israel after their captivity in Assyria and Media, in the region between the Caspian and Euxine indicate their future destiny, as heirs of the promises made to Abraham. The first thing that strikes one on referring to Isaiah xli., is Israel's entrance into the islands, their manner of obtaining a position there, their high mission and future glory. The people in their conquest of the islands are described under the figure of a righteous man. Then we have a description of the fear created by the presence of these warlike people. Israel is called the Lord's servant, and has been called from the ends of the earth. They are upheld by the assurance that God had chosen them, and would uphold them so that all who should engage against them should be confounded. Does the peopling of these islands by the *Getæ*, or Anglo-Saxons, answer to this prophetic description? The islands were first settled by the great Euekardian or Iberian stock, belonging to the Ugo Tartarian races which spread over Western Europe.

All that is left of this stock are the Basques in Spain, and some of the Western Irish. The Iberians were driven out of Britain by the Celts, but in the time of the Romans, the Silures of North Wales had a Spanish look. The Celts in Britain and Ireland yielded before the Belgians (who were of German or Gothic origin) until the Romans came and stayed their downfall. In the fifth century, the Germans or Goths swept over the Roman Empire; Rome tottered and fell; and the Celts in Britain freed themselves; but not for long, for the Anglo-Germans came over and settled on the eastern shore and pushed forward, until all the islands fell under their sway. The Saxons or Frisians of West Jutland made the first inroads, but the Angles from East Jutland pressed westward, came over the sea and soon took the leadership, and gave to the land, the people, speech, and laws, the name of English. The old Danes were near akin to the English, as were the Jutes and Vandals.

Under the name of English, all England north of the Thames, up to the highlands of Wales and Scotland, was filled with this race.

The description given by history of the occupation of England by the Anglo-Saxon race, answers closely to the symbolical language of Scripture of the righteous man, who is to be God's instrument to destroy idolatry. They were to possess the Islands in the midst of the sea; the most eligible spot from which to send forth that knowledge which is to effect the intended object. England is supposed to be the Tarshish of Scripture, whose great ships and merchants are so often spoken of in connection with Israel. Ezekiel (xxxviii, 12,) mentions Tarshish in connection with Sheba and Dedan. Dedan is supposed to be a place in the Persian Gulf; but Sheba, is India and Tarshish England. England, alone, is a large naval and mercantile power; a land rich in metals and cloth, and cunning workmanship. England has a lion for her symbol, and India young lions. This island, with India, was to be possessed by Israel. Every opposing force was to be overcome, for Israel was the Lord's servant, and in the accomplishment of her great mission all the obstacles were to be removed.

(To be continued.)

CONSECRATION OF A ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER AT HERTFORD.

The consecration of a R.A. Chapter attached to the Hertford Lodge, No. 403, took place at the Shire Hall, Hertford, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., Comp. F. H. Wilson Iles, P.Z. and Treas., of the Watford Chapter, No. 404, was appointed by the Prov. Grand Supt. to perform the interesting ceremony; he was assisted by Comp. James Terry, P.Z. 174 and 775.

The following programme was carried out.

The Chapter was opened and the Companions admitted, the Presiding Officer addressed the brethren on the nature of the meeting.

Comp. Terry offered up prayer.

The S.E. addressed the Presiding Officer, who desired him to read the Charter.

The Presiding Officer inquired if the companions approved of the officers named in the Charter.

The Presiding Officer delivered an oration, after which the Anthem, "Behold how pleasant and how good," was sung.

The S.E. presented the Principals, to the Presiding Officer, who placed them on his left.

The first portion of the Dedication Prayer was given, all the Companions joining in the chant, "So mote it be."

Gloria, "Glory to Thee, O Lord" preceded the Invocation, which the Presiding Officer gave, all the Companions turning to the East.

Three P.Z.'s carried the Corn, Wine, and Oil three times round the Chapter, the companions chanting,

"Glory be to God on high;
Peace on earth;
Goodwill towards men."

The Chaplain then took the censers three times round the chapter, during solemn music.

The second portion of the Dedication Prayer having been given,

The Presiding Officer dedicated and constituted the chapter, the whole closing with the anthem, "The spacious Firmament on High"

The installation of the Principals then took place, viz. :—Comps. H. B. Hodges, M.E.Z.; J. R. Cocks, H.; and H. L. Thomas, J.; after which the following companions were elected and inducted as officers, viz. :—Comps. Terry, P.Z.; Hodges, Treas.; J. S. Carter, Scribe E.;

L. B. Harvey, Scribe N.; H. C. Heard, Prin. Soj.; R. Shillitoe, 1st. Assist. Soj.; E. H. Edwards, 2nd Assist. Soj.; and C. P. Wyman, Reg. The whole of the ceremonies were most efficiently rendered by the Presiding Officer, Comp. Iles, Comp. Terry most ably assisting him. Votes of thanks were passed to both of them, and also to Comp. H. C. Finch, Prov. Grand N., who took part in the ceremony, and Comp. G. Bilby, who presided at the harmonium, and carried out the musical arrangements in a highly satisfactory manner. Comps. Iles, Terry, and Finch, were also elected honorary members of the Chapter. Several brethren were proposed for exaltation. The companions afterwards partook of a sumptuous banquet at the Shire Hall, where a most agreeable evening was spent. Amongst the companions present at the consecration and banquet, besides those named were, Comps. C. B. Payne, P.Z. and G.J.; R. A. Wright, H. 22; R. T. Andrews, 22; J. How, P.Z. 21; H. Martin, 404; E. T. Foord, 404; and G. Mickley, 940. We may mention that this is only the second R.A. Chapter that has been consecrated in the Province of Herts, the other Chapter, Watford, No. 404, having been consecrated as long ago as thirty years since.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. J. FLYNN,
P.M., AND P.Z., 245, DUBLIN.

A number of brethren representing most of the Dublin Masonic Lodges, met in the large banqueting room at the Masonic Temple, Molesworth-street, for the purpose of presenting Bro. James Flynn with an address, &c. After having partaken of an excellent supper specially prepared, for the occasion, Bro. J. H. Woodworth, P.M. 245, was called upon to preside. The usual loyal toasts being duly proposed, that of the Queen was received, as also the Patron of our order in Ireland, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with great cheering, and shouts of long live the Queen and Prince. The toast of our own Grand Master and the Grand Masters of England and Scotland, was proposed and responded to by the usual salute. Bro. Alderman Manning responded in a very able speech. The next toast was the guest of the evening, Bro. James Flynn and the following address and jewel were presented to him. Bro. Flynn replied in a suitable manner and was received with hearty cheers. Having got permission, he proposed the health of the Secretary, Bro. Doherty, and the Treasurer, Bro. A. Fitzpatrick, who he eulogised for his energy in Masonic matters. In replying, Bro. Doherty said, when writing the address he merely expressed the opinion of the members of the order in Dublin. The Treasurer, whose rising was lustily cheered for his zeal in bringing so many good and true Masons together, said he felt highly pleased to be the medium of calling out such an expression of brotherly feeling towards Bro. Flynn, which had been proved in a most tangible manner, and in a very able and eloquent speech sought to impress the great necessity for unity, trusting that the most uninterrupted harmony would prevail amongst them as a body in this country, and that the cord which bound them so closely together would in no case become weakened, but on the contrary, become stronger and stronger, binding them more closely together for their mutual advantage, and the increase of their individual happiness and prosperity of the Craft.

The following is a copy of the address:—

“To Bro. James Flynn, P.M., P.Z., and H.H.T., 245.

“Dear Sir and Brother,—

“A number of members of the Masonic body, who have long had evidence of your interesting and disinterested efforts at all times and seasons, to promote good working and efficient labour, in any lodge in which your services could be of benefit, have deemed it fitting to mark their appreciation of your Masonic worth by some tangible manifestation which should palpably evince the esteem in which they hold you as a deserving brother.

“The jewel which accompanies this address and of which we beg your acceptance, represents the dignity in one branch of the order only at

which you have arrived, but it at the same time affords proof of your having attained a position in Royal Arch Masonry to which all brother companions look forward with feelings of hopeful pride. This small presentation does not exhibit the full measure of regard entertained for you by the brethren who have long toiled with you in fraternal anxiety to advance our Ancient Order, nor of those who look back with feelings of lively satisfaction to the period when you first brought them to light and familiarized them with the secrets and mysteries of our Craft. Neither is it intended to act as an incentive to your already well-known anxiety on behalf of the order, but it may serve to show you that your efforts have not passed unrecognised by a large portion of your Dublin brethren, on whose behalf we beg to subscribe ourselves.

A. FITZPATRICK, Treasurer,
C. DOHERTY, Secretary.”

Bro. Flynn replied as follows:—

Brethren,—It is a source of pride to me, as it should be to any brother, to receive so flattering a tribute to his Masonic conduct as is manifested by the large and important assemblage of representative Masonry, which I behold in this room to night.

I accept with much gratitude the beautiful jewel, and more than complimentary address accompanying it, which you have so generously presented as your appreciation of my Masonic work. I need scarcely state to any brother in this company that anything that I can do to forward the interest of the order here or elsewhere has been, and shall always be, done out of the purest love and reverence for the advancement of the principles which the teachings of our sublime order inculcates. In assisting at the working of any lodge at which my services may have been deemed useful, I have been always actuated by a zealous desire to promote efficient labour in a good and harmonious discharge of lodge duties, and I can conscientiously state I have ever striven to the best of my ability to create a friendly feeling amongst my brethren, and to further an amicable adjustment of all Masonic matters at every time. Your conduct towards me to-night proves that my efforts have not been unrecognised, when I learn that over one hundred members of the Craft have subscribed towards this presentation, I do believe and feel how inadequately any words I may use could sufficiently convey the warmth of my sentiments, or the heartfelt gratitude I entertain towards you for the beautiful and valuable presentation which you have now made me. The recollections of this evening shall always hold a first place in my memory and affection, and I shall ever look upon your kindly gift as one of the most valuable received during my life.

JAMES FLYNN, P.Z. 245.

The evening's entertainment passed off with the utmost satisfaction to all present, and the proceedings were rendered much further enjoyable by the excellent singing of Professor W. O'Donohoe, Professor C. Phillips, and J. Ryan. The brethren separated highly pleased.

KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS OF
CONSTANTINE.

GENERAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

The annual assembly of the General Grand Conclave of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine was held on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the transaction of the general business of the Order.

This was the first occasion upon which a Grand Conclave of the Knights of the Red Cross have met together after a year's recess, such meeting hitherto having taken place triennially, when the Most Ill. Grand Sov. was re-elected, but at the last meeting it was deemed expedient that they should be held annually, so as to keep up a more intimate feeling amongst the members of the Order.

In consequence of unforeseen circumstances, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, M.P. and Most. Ill. Grand Sov. was unable to attend, and Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., M.P., M.E.V., was kept away by illness. In the absence,

therefore, of these illustrious members of the Order, the duties of M. Ill. Grand Sovereign devolved upon Colonel Burdett, who certainly discharged the duties of the evening in a most efficient manner. Sir Knt. Marsh occupied the position of the M.E. Grand Viceroy, and there was a very numerous attendance of Sir Knights, amongst whom were many members of the Grand Senate, Past and Present Sovereigns, and other officers, besides many Sir Knights belonging to different Conclaves.

A procession was formed, and the Grand Sov. *pro tem.* entered the Grand Conclave hall, preceded and followed by the Sir Knights, and passed under an “Arch of Steel,” Sir Knt. Weaver who presided at the harmonium playing “See the Conquering Hero,” and which was continued until all the Sir Knights had taken their positions under their respective banners. The Grand Conclave was then opened in imperial form, and the first business afterwards was to receive the report of the Conclave Committee, which was of a very satisfactory nature, and was unanimously adopted.

The Grand Sov. then referred to the next business on the paper, which was to consider and adopt addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon the happy occasion of the Prince's restoration to health. The gallant Colonel then moved seriatim addresses, and in a few well pointed observations said, it must be to them a great source of congratulation that the illustrious Prince, a brother Mason, had been preserved from a most severe and dangerous illness, and sincerely trusted that he might once more appear amongst them to receive those warm feelings of attachment which so characterises his brother Masons.

The address to the Prince of Wales was agreed to, and then Sir Knt. Burdett moved a similar one to Her Most Gracious Majesty, congratulating her upon the Prince's recovery, and assuring her of the sincere attachment to her throne and person. This was also agreed to unanimously.

“To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

“May it please your Majesty,—We, the Members of the Masonic Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, in General Grand Conclave convened, humbly desire to approach your Majesty, and to offer our most hearty congratulations upon the happy recovery of our illustrious Brother, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from his recent dangerous illness.

“And in tendering the assurance of our loyalty and devotion to your Royal person and house, we earnestly pray that the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe may long preserve your Majesty to reign in the hearts, as well as over the destinies, of a free, loyal, and contented people.

“Signed, on behalf of the Order, at London, this seventh day of March, A.L. 5876, A.D. 1872, A.O. 1559.

“Signed,

“BECTIVE, G.S.”

“To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., &c.

“May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Members of the Masonic Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, in General Grand Conclave convened, beg most heartily and cordially to congratulate your Royal Highness upon your recovery from an illness of so painful and dangerous a character as that which has recently excited the sorrowful fears and anxieties of the whole nation.

We pray that the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe may speedily restore your Royal Highness to the enjoyment of perfect strength, and that He to whom we look for help in time of need, may ever have you in His holy keeping.

“Signed, on behalf of the Order, in London, this seventh day of March, A.L. 5876, A.D. 1872, A.O. 1559.

“Signed,

BECTIVE, G.S.

The next business was to elect twelve members of the Grand Senate. There were fifteen candidates for this honourable post, but the following are the names of those elected:—Sir Knights John W. Barrett, Frederick Binckes, the Earl Ferrers, Charles H. R. Harrison, Rev.

Haycroft, George Kenning, John T. Moss, Hy. Parker, Frederick A. Philbrick, William Roebuck, Sigismund Rosenthal, and Thomas W. White.

The Acting Grand Sovereign then read the undermentioned list of officers for the ensuing year, appointed by the Earl of Bective, Grand Sovereign.

GRAND COUNCIL.—Sir Knights Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., *M.P.*, Grand Viceroy; Col. Francis Burdett, G.S. Gen.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.J. Gen.; Rev. T. F. T. Ravenshaw and Rev. Chas. J. Martyn, Grand Prelates; William E. Gumbleton, G.H. Chancellor; Wm. H. Hubbard, G. Treas.; William Robert Woodman, *M.D.*, G. Recorder; Henry C. Levander, *M.A.*, G.H. Almoner; Colonel J. Whitwell, *M.P.*, G. Chamberlain; Jas. Lewis Thomas, G. Architect; Raynham W. Stewart, G. Marshal; Angelo J. Lewis, G. Orator; and John Boyd, G. Historiographer.

GRAND SENATE.—Sir Knights The Lord Lindsay, G. Preceptor; Wm. James Hughan, G. Examiner; John Trickett, *C.E.*, G. Prefect; Rev. W. B. Church, *M.A.*, G. Sub-Prelate; Geo. Powell, G.V. Chancellor; and Thomas Cubitt, G.A. Treasurer.

The Grand Conclave was then closed in imperial form.

After the proceedings in Conclave the Knights adjourned to the banquet, under the chairmanship of Colonel Burdett, and during the evening the following toasts were given:—

"Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Christian Orders."

"Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

"The Most Eminent Grand Viceroy, Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., *M.P.*, and the Past and Present Members of the Council."

"The Illustrious Intendants General of the Order."

"The Very Eminent Grand Preceptor, and the rest of the Grand Senate."

"The Knights of the Grand Cross."

"The Sovereigns and Viceroys of the several Conclaves."

"The Board of Stewards, and Prosperity to the Order."

and "The Sentinel's Toast."

The musical arrangements were entrusted to Sir Knt. H. Parker, G.O., who was assisted by Miss Susanna Cole, Bros. Frank Elmore and Frederick Penna, who performed the following selection to the entire satisfaction of the company:—

Grace, "For these and all Thy mercies given."

The "National Anthem."

National Song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

Song, "Tell me my Heart," Miss Susanna Cole.

"The Red Cross Song," Bro. Frederic Penna.

Song, "Love's Request," Bro. F. Elmore.

Trio, "This Magic Wove Scarf," Miss Susanna Cole, Bro. F. Elmore and Frederic Penna.

Ballad, "I never can Forget," Bro. Frederic Penna.

Ballad, "Clochette," Miss Susanna Cole.

Song, "I once knew a Normandy Maid," Bro. F. Elmore.

Senerade, "Sleep, Gentle Lady."

The following Knights composed the Board of Stewards:—

PRESIDENT.—M.E. Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., *M.P.*, Grand Viceroy.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—III. Sir Knts. H. C. Levander, *M.A.*, G. Historiographer, Capt. G. Turner, Int. Gen. N. Lancashire; W. Williams, Jr., Int. Gen. Monmouthshire; V.E. Sir Knts. Col. J. Whitwell, *M.P.*, G. Preceptor; Rev. W. B. Church, *M.A.*, G.S.P.; W. R. Woodman, *M.D.*, G.A. Treasurer; Thomas Cubitt, G. Standard Bearer; John Boyd; G. Kenning, G.A. Marshal; H. Parker, G. Organist; and C. H. Rogers-Harrison, G. Herald.

TREASURER.—E. Sir Knt. Rosenthal, K.G.C.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CONCLAVES.—Sir Knts. E. Sillifant, J. T. Moss, K.G.C., H. A. Dubois, J. W. Barrett, W. H. Scott, and T. B. Yeoman, Premier; E. H. Thiellay, J. Brett, K.G.C., D. R. Adams, J. Weaver, C. Parker Ward, *M.D.*,

T. W. White, K.G.C., W. Hurlstone, and J. Willing, jun., No. 2; D. D. Beck, No. 3; W. H. Hillsworth, No. 5; A. C. Morton and W. C. Lucey, *M.D.*, No. 6; T. Smale, No. 9; W. Roebuck; K.G.C., Capt. C. S. Burgess, F. Binckes, K.G.C., D. M. Dewar, K.G.C., and J. Tanner, No. 15; H. S. Williams, No. 35; R. Robinson, No. 36; G. P. Brockbank, K.G.C., and J. M. Rutter, No. 42.

Original Correspondence.

AIDS TO STUDY.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

My esteemed friend, Bro. Carpenter, will, I am sure, pardon me for correcting a slight error in his letter, published in the last number of the *Freemason*, with the pith of which, however, I scarcely need tell him, I entirely concur.

There is no *Prudent Brethren Lodge of Instruction*. The public, or open night, was given by the *Prudent Brethren Chapter No. 145*, about three months after it was consecrated by Comp. John Hervey, G.E. assisted by Comp. Brett. Whether the open night was a success or not, I must leave others to form an opinion, and will merely say that those who promoted the movement felt so gratified with the satisfaction expressed by one of the largest convocations of R. A. Masons on record, that they thought of having an open night twice at least during the Masonic season—so that those companions who might feel disposed to study R. A. Masonry in its purity—or *aid* in an uniformity of working should not be without the opportunity, however, upon consideration it was seen that this would entail too great an expense upon a Chapter so young as No. 145—therefore the idea was abandoned, and the result of several meetings and deliberations ended in the formation of the R. A. Chapter of Improvement; and now the companions of the order have every facility of acquiring and perfecting themselves, not only in the beautiful ritual connected with the ceremony of exaltation, but also the lectures and other portions of the supreme degree, not usually given in the regular chapters. I may also add that discussions occasionally arise and are not prohibited, if confined to the purposes of the meeting, and do not interfere with the programme of the evening; by these means the companions hear and know the opinions of others, who may not agree in some slight and frequently unimportant difference in the working. This I think my friend Companion Carpenter will agree with me in saying is a move in the right direction. That others believe it to be so, I may venture to assert, or we should not have had the large gatherings of some of the most influential members of the Craft, as witnessed at festivals of June and February last. I am disposed to think there is another step working quietly along in the right direction. I allude to the visits of Lodges of *Instruction to each other*, for the purpose of working the sections, east visiting the west, west he east, north the south, and south the north; each carrying their own working into their neighbours' territories, and may perhaps in time so cross each other as to make as many angles as our Companion Brett does of the R. A. jewel. So much the better, we shall then get uniformity of working, for we have the means, (actually in our hands) without applying to Grand Lodge to legislate upon the subject,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN BOYD, P.Z.

The above was written before I noticed Bro. Stevens's letter in the *Freemason*, and to which I refer Bro. Carpenter. The going out to tea and taking your work with you, was alluded to in consequence of the invitation I had myself received.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

It occurred to me, after having written the suggestive lines which appeared under this heading in the last issue of *The Freemason*, that I

might contribute a few materials, as other brethren also might do, by way of furnishing aids to study, while we await the appearance of some brother, or brothers, who will set about the work of establishing a Masonic library, lectures, and conversations, and with your approval, I purpose contributing, as opportunity offers, something in the way of suggestion towards the study of those branches of knowledge which should be peculiarly interesting to us Masons, as occupying a prominent place amongst the subjects which fall within the sphere of our Masonic obligations, and which are in themselves as instructive as they are interesting. In the prosecution of my object I shall sometimes offer my own thoughts, and sometimes the thoughts of others, the latter, probably, more frequently than the former, having an eye especially to subjects which do not receive so much attention from many of our brethren as all must admit they should do.

Standing perhaps foremost amongst these subjects, is Ancient History, and more particularly the Ancient History of the East, about which I think I am not wrong in saying that many of us know but little. And yet, I venture to affirm, that there is not a department of study fraught with more interest, or one more calculated to expand the mind and contribute to an enlarged view of "the wonderful works of the Almighty." I may also remark, that a mere English reader possesses facilities for pursuing this branch of knowledge, far beyond those available a few years ago, as he has within reach the results of those laborious investigations which scholars, German scholars especially, have undertaken within the last half century, and which have tended to eliminate from the early fragments of history much that has been proved by the application of sound canons of criticism, to be, if not mythical, wholly unreliable. We possess much of the results of those labours in recent English works. Nor should I omit to mention, as amongst the eminent labourers in this field of investigation, our own Grote and Hallam, or that most industrious of all literary labourers, Dr. William Smith, any more than I should those indefatigable scholars who have devoted many years of their lives to the successful study and elucidation of the preserved fragments of Egyptian, Assyrian, and Babylonian history, as Niebuhr, Grotefend, Champollion, Wilkinson, Corry, Rawlinson, Hinks, Oppert and Batta, who have made those wonderful discoveries in hieroglyphic and cuneiform literature, which—at least in the principles of interpretation, and in a large mass of positive results—have outlived the stage of incredulity, and become a recognised branch of ancient learning.

Let me, then, in opening this subject, transfer to your columns a very important suggestion in relation to Ancient History, which appears in the preface to Philip Smith's "Ancient History of the East," forming a portion of "Murray's Student's Manuals."

"A knowledge of the History of the East is indispensable to the student. In the earliest records, he meets with doubtful traditions, and further study undoubted signs of older forms of civilisation, which help to determine those of Greece and Rome. Egypt and Phœnicia loom up, however vaguely, in what he learns of the origin of Greek society, arts, and letters. The earliest and noblest poetry of Greece and of the world, as well as the legend of Rome's original, bring him at once into contact with an Asiatic kingdom, of whose real existence, however, he is left in doubt. As his first reading of Greek poetry excites his curiosity about Troy, so his earliest labours in Greek prose plunge him into the history of Persia, and into the heart of the great eastern empires. His first guide to the history of Greece is an author who—with a wise prescience of that method of study which we have only learnt of late—carries him at once to Assyria and Babylon, Egypt and Libya, Lydia and Persia, that, in the knowledge of the East he may see the true meaning of the victories which form the glory of the history of Greece. And at every succeeding step, he finds himself in contact with Oriental form of government and civilisation, and he learns that the victories of Alexander, Scipio and Augustus, were the decisive steps in the great conflict between Eastern,

and Western principles of social life. Clearly, therefore, he has learnt but half the lesson of Ancient History, so long as he sees the Oriental element only in that background, which is all that can be allotted to it in the special histories of Greece and Rome."

The object of the work, from which I take these remarks, is to present the other half, and is designed to be a necessary supplement to those histories, and a sketch of the Oriental States, which deserve study for their own intrinsic interest. It appears to be based on an independent study of the ancient writers, and a careful use of the best modern authorities; and it brings down the history to Alexander's conquest, the true epoch at which the East yielded to the West. His object, as the author observes, has not been to draw up a mere skeleton epitome, but a narrative full and circumstantial enough to possess life and interest, and to leave that impression on the memory which mere outlines can never produce, since a summary can only be of real service as an index to knowledge already acquired. The work may be conscientiously recommended, as a manual, both for the student and for the general reader, of the present state of our knowledge on a subject, the interest of which is daily growing, its bonds enlarging, and its details becoming more definite and certain by the progress of inquiry; and which, moreover, throws much light upon Scripture history.

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—

I have been much interested in the articles which have from time to time appeared on the various Degrees of this Rite, as tending in some degree to dispel the obscurity in which they are at present shrouded; it seems to me that instead of starting new degrees, which appears to be now the prevailing tendency, it would be more to the purpose were we to endeavour to increase our knowledge of those already in existence, and notably those of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

As a member of the 18°, I should be glad to know something of the various Degrees of the Rite not at present worked in this country, and I believe that this not unreasonable desire for further light is shared by many of my brethren. In America these degrees are regularly worked; some time ago there appeared in the columns of your deceased contemporary, a description of a Masonic Temple, at Cincinnati, I believe, where special provision was made for their working. In Ireland too, if I am not mistaken, the 28° is worked, in addition to the five given here.

I appears to me that arrangements might readily be made, whereby these degrees, or a part of them, could be regularly worked in London—say twice a year at the meetings of the 30°—by members of the Rite throughout the country, nominated by the Supreme Grand Council, and further, that the course now adopted by the Mark Grand Lodge might be pursued with advantage, *i.e.*, that once or twice in the year the Supreme Grand Council should pay an official visit to some country Chapter, where certain of these degrees should be again worked by members of that Chapter, and the nominees of the Supreme Grand Council.

This would, I am persuaded, tend to a more general interest in this very beautiful Rite, and at the same time be useful by bringing the members more into communion.

I merely throw out this crude suggestion, in the hope that it may induce some one of influence to take the matter up.

Yours fraternally,

FIAT LUX, 18°.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

We have great pleasure in announcing that our esteemed Bro. W. J. Hughan has been appointed Grand Representative from the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania to the Mark Grand Lodge of England, Comp. Chas. Eugene Meyer, Grand High Priest of Pennsylvania being the chosen Representative of the Mark Grand Lodge near his own jurisdiction.

The Rev. G. R. Portal, *M.A.*, Grand Mark Master, will also represent the Grand Chapter of Iowa, and Bro. V. D. Taylor will hold the corresponding rank for the Mark Grand Lodge at that Grand Chapter.

NEW LODGE AT LEICESTER.—The M.W.G.M. having granted a warrant for the Commercial Lodge, No. 1391, to be held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, the Provincial Grand Lodge has been summoned for Easter Monday, 1st April, at two o'clock, when the lodge will be constituted by the Provincial Grand Master. There will be a banquet at 5 o'clock.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—The brethren of St. David's Lodge, No. 393, have long entertained the idea of erecting a new lodge room. They have succeeded in securing an excellent site; plans are already in preparation, and we are informed that the erection of a handsome Masonic Hall will shortly be proceeded with. This lodge appears to have entered upon a course of prosperity, and we have every confidence that, under the direction of its present W. Master, Bro. C. J. Paton, it will become one of the most important and prosperous lodges in the Province of Northumberland.

NEW MASONIC HALL AT LIVERPOOL.—A large and influential meeting of the Committee of the New Masonic Hall, was held on Friday, 8th inst., at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, with reference to the new building. A letter was read from the trustees, expressing their willingness to sign the contract on condition that half the estimated cost of the building was deposited in the bank before the end of the month. The lodges in Liverpool were very fully represented at the meeting, and in the course of the proceedings it was stated that nearly the required sum had been already promised. Several members of the Committee referred to the desirability of having the work carried out, and urged upon the members present, and the craft generally, the necessity for exertion in connection with the proposal. The accepted plans are by Messrs. Danson and Davies, architects, Liverpool, and if they are carried out (of which there seems no doubt, from the enthusiasm displayed at the meeting) the new Masonic Hall in Hope-street will not only prove well adapted to masonic purposes, but will also form an ornament to the architectural features of Liverpool, and a credit to the craft generally.

THE COMPLETION OF ST. PAUL'S.—It has been resolved by the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, to contribute the sum of twenty guineas to the fund for the completion of the internal decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral. By acting thus,

the members of that lodge are both contributing towards a national undertaking, and also doing appropriate honours to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, who for many years was Master of the lodge. Indeed, among the relics in the possession of this lodge, which is one of the oldest and most important in the craft, are some beautifully wrought candlesticks, presented by Sir Christopher Wren, as well as the mallet used by Charles the Second to lay the foundation of the present St. Paul's, and made out of a piece of wood from old St. Paul's. If other lodges follow the example set to them, the future visitor to St. Paul's, who looks round upon the walls and columns to which the artist has put the finishing touch, will assuredly consider the whole edifice a monument more worthy than ever alike of the nation and of Sir Christopher Wren.

SUNDERLAND MASONIC HALL COMPANY.—The annual ball of the shareholders of this company was held in the Hall on Friday, March 1st. There was a large attendance, and everything passed off with *celat*, and reflected great credit on the active and energetic committee under whose management it was got up, of which Bro. Riley was Chairman, and Bro. F. Maddison Hon. Sec. Mr. John Tellman ably officiated as M.C. The annual meeting was held on the 8th inst., Bro. S. A. Wade, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair. The Hall has now been open two years, and a very satisfactory report of the present position of the Company was presented. Three of the Directors retired by rotation; Bros. Crooks and Wade were re-elected, and Bro. Collin Smart was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Bro. Bell retiring from the directorate and being elected Secretary. Bro. R. Hudson, the retiring Secretary, was elected Treasurer.

BERLIN.—The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"English Brethren of 'the Craft,' *par excellence*, may be interested to learn that Brother H.I. and R.H. the Crown Prince of Germany, M.W.G.M. of the Grand 'Country' Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Berlin, presided over and conducted the working of that lodge two nights ago for the first time since his return from the French campaign. The number of brethren—that is, of duly affiliated or visiting members of lodges—in Berlin is not very large, considering that the population of this capital is but little short of a million; they are in all 2,191. We boast of three Grand Lodges, however,—the 'Three Terrestrial Globes,' 'Royal York,' and 'Country,' besides a goodly number of blue and red Lodges. There are actually more barristers in Berlin than Master Masons—strong presumptive evidence in favour of the assertion that the Prussian character inclines rather to litigiousness than to benevolence.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Low Spirits, Dependency.—Sickness soon weighs down the most buoyant spirits, unless they be maintained by the hope of speedy recovery. This salutary hope may safely be based on Holloway's world esteemed remedies, which are the safest and most efficient curatives of all diseases affecting the exterior or interior of the human body. They raise every organ to its natural standard by purifying the blood, stimulating the nerves, and dislodging any obstructions in the vessels or glands. In skin diseases and children's complaints, Holloway's medicaments are invaluable. In all the maladies to which families are liable, these remedies are particularly useful in relieving and strengthening those organs upon the due performance of whose functions the health depends.—ADVT.

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

E.S.—The Emulation Brethren are right, there were Assistant High Priests under the Mosaic dispensation.

Z.—Is there any regulation in existence to forbid the Second or Third Principals conducting any part of the ceremony of exaltation at the request of the M.E.Z?—There is no law against it, but it is inexpedient to call upon the Second or Third Principal to do the work of the First Chair when a qualified P.Z. is present.

H.A.—The position of the pillars is taken from the entrance.

The following will appear next week:—Bro. Lessing on Freemasonry; Cheshire Masonic Educational Institution; Consecration of Grosvenor Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 144; Reports of Lodges 986, 720, 1216, 661 Chapter 1051, 279, 111 (S.C.) 1056 (Instruction); K. T. Encampment Bolton; Mark Lodge 22 (S.C.), Manchester.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

(Continued from page 169.)

The Chairman said:—Ladies and Brethren, I rise to return you my most cordial thanks for the kind way you received my health, so feelingly and kindly proposed by Bro. Vernon. If anything could have been thought of that would have given me pleasure, by the Committee of Stewards who arranged the list of toasts for this evening, it was that my name should be offered to your notice by a brother for whom I have a great personal esteem as a friend, and whom in Masonry I greatly venerate. Difficult as it will be to follow in his footsteps, in the Province of Staffordshire, I have yet the recollection of his bright example before me, and when I tell you—because I must say it in his presence—that his name is a password among Masons in Staffordshire, we look up to it; if there is anything wanting we go to him—Bro. Vernon still resides among us, and any communication he has with us always comes with that hearty kindness which is indicative of a true Mason—you will then understand how gratifying it is to me, a brother Mason, in the arms of Masonry, to have the toast of my health so

favourably placed before you. All I can say is, I aspire to become what Bro. Vernon hopes I shall be, (it shall not be my fault if I do not) as good a Mason, in my time, as he has been in his. Ladies, and Brethren, I thank you cordially for the kind manner you have received my name on the present occasion. (Cheers.)

Bro. F. Binckes then came forward and said:—My Lord, Ladies, and Brethren, it now affords me a very great amount of pleasure, in discharge of my duty, on this recurring anniversary, to present to you, my Lord, as the Chairman of our anniversary festival in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, such as we see assembled here this evening, two of the pupils of the Institution who have earned the two largest rewards which we have in our power to give. I need hardly say, my lord, to you, conversant as you are with these matters, I need not occupy your time, and the brethren here, conversant as they are with educational matters in Masonic Institutions, that it is of the greatest consequence and the greatest importance to promote in every way, and to encourage by every means in our power, good conduct on the part of those pupils who are intrusted to our care. At a very early stage of the history of this Institution a prize of five guineas annually, in the shape of a silver medal, ordinarily and vernacularly called "The Good Conduct Medal" was established. It is not for me now, and it is unnecessary to say, the good conduct that will entitle a pupil in a school of 120, like ours, to merit that distinction, must have been very marked. It shows that his conduct, since the time he was first introduced to the school, to the present moment, has been uniformly good; and I feel perfectly sure that that boy, connected as he is with a large association like that which I address this evening, representing the great body of Freemasonry, ought to esteem, and I am sure does esteem it a very high honour indeed, to be here, and be the public recipient of the good conduct medal, given annually by the founders of this Institution. (Hear, hear.) I have very great pleasure, my lord, without occupying your time further, in introducing to you, and to the ladies, and brethren here, John Spicer, who is the recipient of the medal this year, by the testimony both of the Head Master and Matron, thereby showing that those who have authority in both departments, the educational and the domestic, have testified most clearly and conscientiously to his merits and deserts; and I hope he will never forget the day when he stands before a distinguished assembly like this, to receive from a distinguished nobleman like him who presides this evening, the reward for his good conduct, and that he will receive it not only, as a reward for the past, but as a great incentive for the future. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, in presenting the medal to John Spicer, said:—Master John Spicer, I have very great pleasure in presenting you, in the presence of this great assembly, with this medal, and I am glad to think that in doing so it is unnecessary for me to use the language of eulogy, because your own conscience will tell you that you have earned this by your own fair merit and deserts, and that you are only now present here to receive the just reward for your good conduct. I am proud to have an opportunity of saying to you

what I would wish instilled in the minds of the youths of this great country, namely, that it is never too early to begin to attempt to distinguish yourself in whatever sphere of life it may please God to place you; and I trust that in receiving this honorarium before this august assembly, it will be an incentive to you, in whatever calling of life you may have to fill, to go on and prosper. You must recollect, and I think it only fair to tell you, because youth is enthusiastic, that it is not that such merit cannot be continued through life without great perseverance, great self-denial, great steadiness of conduct. I am proud to say that Englishmen are anxious to vie with one another in honourable distinctions. Education, I am glad to say is so rife in the land, it is not so easy to get the prizes. It is somewhat similar to a saying in Scripture—there are many run, but there is only one obtaineth the prize. It requires all your energy, all your sense of religion, all your thoughts concentrated on the line of business you take up, whether you succeed or whether you do not. I trust that this medal may be a memorial of the happy days that you have spent at Wood Green. I trust that it may be an incentive to good conduct which will make you as good a man as you are at present a boy. I have great pleasure to place it on your neck. (Great cheering, in the midst of which his Lordship placed the ribbon, to which was attached the medal, on John Spicer's neck.) As I have not had an opportunity of testing your military proficiency yet, but knowing that there is a drill-master in the school, I will try it now; being an old soldier myself, I will place that glass of wine (handing a glass of champagne to the youth) in your right hand; right about face, bow to the company, and drink their good health. (Applause.)

John Spicer obeyed, and then took a seat.

Bro. F. Binckes:—Now, my lord, in accordance with our annual rule there is another boy, the recipient of the prize which is always awarded at this anniversary festival, but this, unlike the former, has a modern foundation, but it has for its end and aim a very good object, that of rewarding the boy who by his general demeanour, manners, and conduct, has earned for himself the esteem, and respect, and regard of his fellow-pupils. (Hear, hear.) Now, I am quite prepared to hear certain objections made against an award of this kind that pupils of this school, if they are placed in responsible positions may to a certain extent violate a responsibility reposed in them, for the sake of earning from their fellow pupils the votes by which this prize is gained, because the object of this prize, which was founded by an excellent and good friend of ours, a Vice-Patron of the Institution, Bro. Edward Cox, who sits at the table opposite your lordship, is earned by whoever receives it from the unbiassed vote of his schoolfellows. Well, as I said, I am quite prepared to admit as a matter of discipline there may be certain objections argued, and I am not sure that those objections may not have weight, more or less; but for all that, I am quite prepared to contend, that under judicious regulations, a prize like this ought to be a proud emulation on the part of a pupil in a large public school. As I had an opportunity of saying to you, my lord, some days since, there may be boys that attain high educational honours, there are boys

who may achieve great distinction as being celebrated for remarkably good conduct; but I, at the same time, do not hesitate to avow we have so large a regard for *esprit de corps*, that I like to see a boy singled out year by year by his school-fellows and associates, as a boy who by his conduct has earned their approval. There may be required, for aught I know, some little modification of the conditions under which a prize like this is bestowed; but I do not hesitate to say it, that if I could dispense with some of the signs of age which are upon me, and be a boy again, I would wish to stand in the place of Charles Hennis, and receive this medal, and be able to confess that I had discharged my duties in my position faithfully as a monitor, and at the same time say, I had earned for myself the good opinion of my fellow pupils. I should fancy myself the proudest pupil in the whole world, and I would sacrifice all the honours I may have obtained if I could once throw off that age which is now hastening upon me, and be once more a boy, and that boy who here receives from his Lordship's hands this distinguishing prize. My Lord, I have to present to your Lordship Charles Hennis, as the winner of the Canonbury prize, founded and established by our good friend, Bro. Edwd. Cox, a vice-patron of the Institution. (Cheers.)

The Chairman:—Master Charles Hennis, I have more pleasure, if it is possible, in presenting you with this medal than I had in presenting the other to your brother schoolfellow, because I think, and I hold with Bro. Cox, who instituted this medal, that it is a very great honour to be esteemed by those one lives daily with; and if I know anything of boys at all, I am quite convinced that the boy who toadied and made up to another boy for the sake of obtaining this medal, would be sure not to obtain it, if he tried for it. I thank Bro. Cox, in your name, for having instituted such a prize, and I must confess, that though I take a great interest in education, I have never seen a prize which has tickled my fancy so much or is likely to do so much good. To you, Master Hennis, I may say but little because Bro. Binckes has spoken so well upon the subject, that it is almost unnecessary for me to follow him, and we believe, in Masonry, the less we should say, but the better we should act. You have acted well and honourably. You heard the remarks that I made to your brother school-fellow, and if you will but recollect them I need not repeat them; but I equally congratulate you on having this high honour before this august assembly, of receiving the Canonbury prize, I have now pleasure of presenting you with it. You will now, like your predecessor, drink the health of the company.

"See the Conquering Hero comes," was then sung at the special request of the Chairman.

The Chairman:—Ladies and Brethren, I now rise to give you briefly, and I trust sincerely and clearly, the toast of the evening; it is "Prosperity to the Royal Masonic School for Boys." (Applause.) I do so with great pleasure, because I have been enabled to place myself in a position to recommend that establishment to your notice. When Bro. Binckes called upon me, at the request of your Committee, to ask me to undertake the office of presiding over you on this occasion,

I said that I should be happy to support the Masonic Charities, but before believing them to be good, I thought I had better go and see the School for myself. I proposed to visit the School, and, with Bro. Binckes I did so; and I am proud to tell you the impression left on my mind was favourable indeed. (Cheers.) Since I visited the School I have carefully read the report, and traced the history of it from the year 1717, to the Union when the Ancient and Modern Associations amalgamated, carrying out the School, and following it up again to the year 1850, when you made up your minds to build such an establishment. I say that I think Masons have reason congratulate themselves, they are not behind hand in giving the youth connected with the Craft a handsome and honourable education. Some criticism has, I understand, been made as to the great expense of the building; but if I may venture to be egotistical, accustomed as I am to county expenditure, I may venture to say I never saw so much money's worth for what is on the spot. There is ventilation, there is every adaptation of modern science for the comfort of the boys; and I believe that that School has been built in the true spirit of Freemasonry, without any niggard feeling whatever. Perhaps you might have saved a few pounds here, and a few pounds there, but the general structure is worthy of the Craft, and I shall never pass that building again, or be in it again, without feeling that I have done my best to support such an Institution. And if I speak of the grounds and of the building with gratification, I feel it a pleasant duty also to speak of what I saw within the School. I took the liberty of asking the boys to get their slates and to write me a composition, narrating the dastardly attempt that had been made to frighten the Queen. I gave them twenty minutes to do it, and when it was done, I found there was not one single mistake in the spelling, the composition was good, and the writing admirable. I felt after that, that I had not the ability of properly examining the boys, but that the boys could examine me a great deal better. I was particularly struck too with the high tone of the School, the nice demeanour of the lads—they looked at you straight in the face, shouted out of compliment before I came away, that I was the Chairman of the year, and shouted yet more lustily when I asked for a holiday for them. (Laughter.) They were just as boys should be, just as boys are when properly brought up, just as we Masons wish them to be. And I would conclude my remarks as regards that School by saying, that I think we are all indebted to the staff. I had the pleasure of being shown over the School by the Head Master. I conversed with him, and I suppose he looked upon me as a sort of Government Inspector, come to find fault; but I did not see anything to find fault with him for. Then I had another opportunity of talking to him sociably, and I congratulate you on having such a gentleman to preside over the establishment. Seeing him at this table, I will take the liberty of asking him to have a glass of wine with me. (The noble Chairman here took wine with Bro. Furrian.) And brethren, when you yourselves are in the chair you will find it the most agreeable thing you can do to have a glass of wine in the middle of your

speech—(laughter)—and as sincerely and cordially as I do on this occasion. But my speech is at an end, and I would only allude to the lady who superintends the domestic arrangements of the establishment. I went from top to bottom, and I found everything correct. There was only one slight *contretemps* which then occurred, and yet I can hardly call it a *contretemps*, because it had with me a good effect. I went with Bro. Binckes into the lavatory and turned the water on, and I wetted Bro. Binckes through to the skin. (Laughter.) I was excessively sorry for it, because he had to change his dress, and I saw him divested of his Masonic clothing. I think it had a good effect, because Bro. Binckes has poured upon us that usual flood of eloquence he is so capable of, and it almost appears that the water had a very great effect on him, and afforded him that power of expression, quantity added to quality, which generally characterises all his observations. I must say, that speaking of the School, I have been struck by the energy of Bro. Binckes, and I feel quite sure that that School will always prosper while it has so indefatigable a Secretary as he to carry it on. Brethren, I beg leave to give you, with three times three, "Prosperity to the Masonic School for Boys." With the toast I beg to couple the name of Bro. Algernon Perkins, Treasurer and Trustee. (Applause.)

The toast having been honoured,

Bro. Algernon Perkins, P.G.D., said that, as the Treasurer of the Institution, he had not only to thank his Lordship for proposing the toast, but to congratulate the school on having such an efficient chairman for its festival. He only trusted that at the end of the evening he would be able to congratulate his Lordship on the effects produced by his zeal, industry, and talent, in a large subscription list. The brethren had found that the noble chairman had done his duty, and to parody a song they had recently heard, every friend of his ought to do his duty too.

Bro. Binckes here read the Stewards' lists, which amounted to £5,308. During the reading of these lists, Bro. Binckes reached the chairman's name, against which was set the sum of fifty guineas, and twenty-five against the name of the Countess of Shrewsbury, whereupon, the Chairman said he wanted to make an amendment. He had heard at the dinner that ladies were permitted to subscribe to the Masonic charities, and he had put down Lady Shrewsbury's name without consulting her, as he thought she would like to subscribe. As there was to be a thanksgiving subscription, he would withdraw the Countess's twenty-five guineas from the present list, which he hoped she would pay herself, (laughter), and as he thought Masons should not only talk, but act, and as what he had said about the Prince of Wales, came from the bottom of his heart, he would give fifty guineas to the thanksgiving fund, and he hoped the numerous Staffordshire brethren he saw before him would follow his example. (Cheers.)

Staffordshire sent over 500 guineas, Yorkshire £258, and many other lists produced large amounts.

Bro. Binckes:—My Lord, I do not think we have altogether consummated a failure. I would beg, on behalf of myself and the executive of our

Institution to return our warmest and most sincere thanks to those good brethren who have come forward to undertake the arduous duty of Stewards, for the services they have rendered, which have contributed to so noble a result as I have now the honour to announce.

The Chairman:—I think Bro. Binckes has sung very sweetly, and to a good round tune, but I believe it would be the wish of the company that we should shortly adjourn to the concert prepared for us in the annexed hall. I therefore propose that we should have no more music here, and exercising that authority which you were good enough to place in me, I am going to put some of these toasts together. The next toast I shall have the honour to offer to your notice is "The Health of the Vice-President, Trustees, Committees, and Auditors." With that I will couple the name of the President of the Board of Stewards, the Rev. C. J. Martyn. I will now call upon Bro. Martyn to respond to those toasts, and I will give you as a final toast immediately afterwards "The Health of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls," coupled with the toast of "The Ladies."

Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G. Chaplain:—My Lord and Brethren, if your Lordship felt, as you said just now, in a state of great difficulty in having to propose so many different toasts to our notice, I am quite sure that you will believe that I rise under feelings of great diffidence when I remember how much I have to return thanks to you for—the Vice-President, Trustees, Committees, and Auditors, and last, and I suppose I might say not the least, my most noble self. I beg to thank you most sincerely for the kind way in which you have received this toast, and for myself, I may say it has been a great pleasure to me to act with all those brethren who have so kindly supported me as Stewards. I may say my part has been a very small one; living as I do a long way off, I have not been able to attend much. My brethren have taken all the trouble off me. To Bro. Joshua Nunn all your thanks are due. If our exertions have met with your approval we are satisfied, and we hope and trust you have all enjoyed a pleasant evening.

"The other Masonic Charities, the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution," and "The Ladies," combined were the last toast, and Bro. Binckes, in the absence of Bro. Patten and Bro. Farnfield, through illness, responded.

The company then adjourned to the Temple, where a delightful concert was given, and did not separate till a late hour. The musical arrangements of the evening, which were perfect, were under the direction of Bro. Frank Elmore, who sang several beautiful songs himself. He was also assisted by Mdlle. Liebhart, Miss Susannah Cole, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. Hilton and Bro. Carl Stepan. The instrumentalists were Madame Strindberg Elmore, an exquisite pianist, Bro. Lazarus, on the clarionet, and Mr. Harper, the renowned trumpet player. Bros. Henry Parker, and P. E. Van Noorden were the accompanyists. The festival eclipsed all former Masonic festivals in the completeness of its details and in its excellent arrangements. The musical *ménu* was unequalled; the dinner, served by Bro. Francatelli, the

manager of the Freemasons' Tavern Company, was all that could be desired, and the Stewards left no stone unturned to make everybody comfortable. To come to the last item, Mr. Goodchild performed his duties in praiseworthy style.

[We have great pleasure in remarking that the Great Northern Lodge, although but two years old, subscribed 50 guineas, in addition to a Stewards' list, which was well supported by the individual members. Will our older lodges follow suit in proportion.]

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

BRITANNIC LODGE (No. 33).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, 8th inst. The business of the lodge included balloting for Mr. John William Goodall, which proved unanimous in his favour. Being present he was duly initiated. Bros. Brothers, Strouts, Kent, A. J. Dudgeon, W. L. Dudgeon, and Huntley, were raised by the W.M. to the sublime degree of Master Mason, Bro. Magnus Ohren, was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Crombie, Treas.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—An emergency meeting of this prosperous lodge was held at the White Swan Tavern, 217, High-street, Deptford, on Thursday, 29th February. Bro. J. W. Reed, W.M., presided. There were present Bros. W. Myatt, S.W.; G. Andrews, J.W.; W. Andrews, P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Secretary; S. G. Lewin, S.D.; H. J. Tison, J.D.; Y. Harman, D.C.; E. James, R. Killick, B. James, T. J. Blackmore, H. J. Dawe, J. Woollett, Sievey, P. Wilkie, &c. The visitors were Bros. T. Arnold, P.M. 141; G. Chapman, P.M. 147; C. H. Porter, 147, &c. The work done was raising Bros. R. Killick and T. J. Blackmore; passing Bros. B. James, E. James, and J. Woollett; and initiating Messrs. Sievey and Wilkie. The W.M. (who had only been installed on the 22nd inst.) distinguished himself by the admirable manner he performed every ceremony. The lodge was closed—refreshment followed labour.

THE WHITTINGTON LODGE (No. 862), held its last monthly meeting for this season at Anderton's Hotel, on the 18th inst., and was numerously attended by members and visitors. Amongst the members we observed Bros. J. Salisbury, W.M.; W. Jones, S.W.; Seelig, S.D.; Haley, J.D.; Kingston, I.G.; J. Brett P.G.P.; W. Quilty, P.M. Treas.; R. W. Little P.G.S. Middlesex, Sec.; J. Weaver, P.M. P.G.O. Middlesex, Treas. of B.F.; J. D. Davis P.M. Visitors: Bros. J. Coutts, G.P.; F. Walters, P.M.; J. Read, P.M.; and many others. The lodge was opened by the W.M., and the minutes confirmed. The ballot was taken for Messrs. J. Hall and G. Shaw, unanimously, who were both unable to attend for initiation. Bro. James Weaver then took the chair and raised Bro. Silcock to the sublime degree of a M.M. The lodge was resumed to the first degree, and several propositions were taken and accepted; Bro. J. Weaver proposed, seconded by Bro. James, and supported by the members, that a warrant should be applied for, to attach a Royal Arch Chapter, (to be called the Whittington Chapter) to this lodge. The sanction of the lodge was granted unanimously. The brethren then adjourned to the Banquet Room, where they spent a few very happy hours.

STAR LODGE (No. 1275).—The regular meeting of this flourishing lodge was held at the Marquis of Granby Tavern, New Cross Road, on Friday, 1st inst., Bro. C. J. Hogg, W.M., in the chair. During the afternoon there were present Bros. H. Keble, S.W.; H. Crabtree, J.W.; J. Smith, P. G. Purst, P. M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; T. R. Darke, S.D.; G. Pym, P.M., J.D.;

W. Ough, P.G.P., P.M.; E. Townsend, W. Bell, W. Okey, C. Drake, A. Flaxman, J. Drake, G. S. Elliott, F. Day, W. H. Trampleasure, A. Farr, W. Kipps, T. Wheeler, J. Davis, J. Fox, J. Finch, J. Limebeer, W. M. Bull, and others. The visitors were Bros. W. Autell, J.W. 30; T. Perridge, P.M. 79; Frampton, 87; J. Hills, P.M. 157; J. T. Sweasy, 246. The W.M. in an able manner, raised Bros. A. Favi, J. Drake, C. Drake, and A. Flaxman to the third degree; passed Bro. Jobson, 147, to the second degree; and initiated Messrs. F. Day and T. Wheeler. The lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the banquet.

ROYAL STANDARD LODGE (No. 1298).—The anniversary meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, 5th March, under the most favourable auspices, at Br. Jameson's, the Marquess Tavern, Canonbury. There were present Bros. Young-husband, P. Prov. P.W., West Lancashire; John Savage, P.S.G.D.; Morgan, 8; Butler, P.M. 9; C. E. Thompson 177, and S.W. 1158; Dr. Dyer 177; Constable and Ross, 185; Rosal 278; Barlow J.W. 667; Woodman W.M. 754; and Preston 1365; as visitors. The lodge was opened by Bro. Lee, W.M., who very ably initiated into the mysteries and privileges of the order. Messrs. Brudérus, Fowler and Dickinson; a fourth candidate who had successfully braved the ordeal of the ballot-box was absent. Br. Young-husband, assisted by Bro. Savage and other Past Masters, then installed Bro. Ballantyne, the W.M. elect., into the chair of K.S. The new W.M. received the hearty congratulations of his brethren on his thus achieving the summit of masonic ambition. He appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. W. J. Woodman, S.W.; H. Dudden, J.W.; the Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.G. Chaplain of England, Chaplain; Rutterford, Treasurer; R. Shackell, P.M., the courteous and popular Secretary, to again fill that responsible office; W. H. Catlin, S.D.; Sweetland, J.D.; A. Dupont, I.G.; Rafter, Organist; C. Tomlinson, Dir. of Ceremonies; G. Motion, P.M.; and J. W. Wright, Stewards. The S.W. proposed that a Past Master's jewel should be presented to Bro. Lee, the immediate Past Master, and spoke in terms of the highest commendation with regard to the manner in which the duties of the chair had been discharged during the past year. The motion was seconded by Bro. Dudden. The W.M. put the motion, which was carried unanimously. Bro. Lee returned thanks for the compliment. He frankly said he had done his very best, and was glad that he had met with the appreciation of his brethren of the Royal Standard Lodge. He hoped their connection together might long continue. A vote of thanks, proposed by Bro. Shackell, cordially supported by Bro. Savage, and seconded by Bro. Lee, was recorded in favour of Bro. Young-husband, for the manner in which he had performed the ceremony of installation, and suitably acknowledged by that brother. After some ordinary routine business had been transacted the lodge was closed and a banquet was served. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were given and responded to, the healths of Bros. Lee and Shackell eliciting most affectionate marks of approval. The toast of "The Host, Bro. Jameson," was also warmly responded to. The "Tyler's Toast" brought an end to a very delightfully spent evening.

INSTRUCTION.

VISIT OF THE UNITED PILGRIMS LODGE OF INSTRUCTION TO THE PYTHAGOREAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION AT GREENWICH.

As announced in a late impression of the *Freemason* the movement inaugurated by the United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction at Brixton, for securing uniformity of Craft working, is being continued by the interchange of visits between several metropolitan lodges of instruction.

On the 15th inst about eighty brethren assembled in the large room of the "Prince of Orange" Tavern at Greenwich, to receive the visit of the United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction.

Bro. John Thomas, P.M., of several lodge, and a well known Metropolitan Preceptor, presided, and fifteen brethren of the United Pilgrims'

assisted him in the working of the fifteen sections in the following order, viz.

FIRST LECTURE.	
First Sec...	Bro. W. S. Cackett, 1216.
Second... „	R. Welsford, P.M. 548.
Third ... „	H. Martin, 1329.
Fourth... „	Henry Smith, P.M. 902.
Fifth ... „	B. Robarts, W.M. 228.
Sixth ... „	Thomas Poore, J.W. 720
Seventh „	F. Geider, P.M. 507.
SECOND LECTURE.	
First Sec.	Bro. R. Huddleston, 975.
Second... „	Jas. Stevens, P.M. 25, 720, 1216.
Third ... „	John Noke, P.M. 87.
Fourth... „	E. Worthington, P.M. 507.
Fifth ... „	H. F. Hodges, S.W. 720.

THIRD LECTURE.	
First Sec.	Bro. M. S. Larham, I.G. 1216.
Second... „	T. H. Pulsford, P.M. 1158.
Third ... „	Edward Moody, W.M. 1287.

The whole of the sections were worked in admirable style, and evidenced the care and attention given by his pupils to the instruction of Bro. Thomas. At the conclusion of the work, the thanks of the Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction were voted to Bro. Thomas and his party, and the whole were elected Honorary Members of the lodge. Bro. Thomas acknowledged the compliment on his own behalf expressing his gratification that the labours of himself and friends had been so highly appreciated, and Bro. Stevens, as Secretary to the "United Pilgrims," responded on behalf of the working brethren. In the course of his remarks he stated that a return visit would shortly be expected, and hoped that the uniformity of working which he found to be generally desired by the members of the Craft, with whom he had been associated, would at no distant time be secured through the instrumentality of these pleasant intellectual meetings. To Bro. John Robert Nash, the indefatigable Secretary of the Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction was mainly due, the success of the present meeting, and he (Bro. Stevens) begged to thank him for his cordial co-operation. A most agreeable and instructive evening was then brought to a close with generally expressed wishes for an early re-union.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Scientific Lodge* (No. 88). The regular meeting of this old established lodge took place at the Red Lion Hotel, Cambridge, on 11th inst., the W.M. Bro. J. A. Dimmock, of Ely, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bros. Peck and Manning, of Newmarket, and Bro. Apthorpe, of Cambridge, were raised to the sublime degree. The W.M. conducted all the business of the evening, and when finished was congratulated by the brethren present, on the able manner in which the work was performed, (this being the first time since his installation in January, he has worked this degree.) The report of the auditors was presented, and balance-sheet for the past year having shown the lodge to be in a flourishing condition, it was unanimously adopted. The lodge was honoured by several visiting brethren of the Isaac Newton Three Grand Principles and Pammure lodges, and after being closed in due form, the brethren sat down to the banquet, and the evening was spent in a pleasant manner.

CHESHIRE.

STAMFORD.—*Stamford Lodge* (No. 1045).—Monday the 4th March, will be long remembered with delight, by about 65 brethren whose good fortune it was to be present at the festival of St. John of this lodge, and the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. P. H. Kirk. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Jas. A. Birch, P.M., P.Prov. P.S.G.D.C., in a manner seldom equalled, rarely if ever excelled. The lodge was opened a little after three o'clock, and the ordinary business having been concluded, the W.M., elect, was presented to the installing Master in a very appropriate manner by the retiring W.M., Bro. J. S. Mort. The usual questions having been satisfactorily answered, and the necessary obligations entered, the W.M. was conducted into the chair of king Solomon, and after thanking the brethren for the honour conferred upon him,

appointed the following officers for the ensuing year:—Bro. J. S. Mort, Treasurer; Bro. J. Worthington, having been previously elected by the lodge. Bro. Mort, I.P.M.; Rev. R. Hodgson, M.A., P.G.C., Chaplain; Bro. Siddeley, S.W.; Bro. Kenyon, J.W.; Bro. H. Hewhouse, Sec.; Bro. Ferguson, S.D.; Bro. S. Studd, J.D.; J. A. Lathbury, Organist; Bros. W. A. Harrison, E. Atherton, S. Studd, J. Burgess, E. G. Parker, P. Kent, and W. Baker, Stewards. The lodge having been closed, the brethren sat down to a most sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. J. Harvey, the proprietor of the Unicorn Hotel, to whom too much praise cannot be given for his spirit in decorating the Town Hall in the most handsome manner, and providing a dinner such as could not be surpassed for excellence. After the usual loyal toasts and the healths of the Grand Officers, and Provincial Grand Officers had been drunk, Rev. R. Hodgson, M.A., P.G.C., proposed "The Health of Bro. T. H. Kirk, the W.M. of the Stamford Lodge." Bro. Kirk, W.M., responded in a most appropriate manner. The toast of "The Masonic Charities" was proposed by Bro. James A. Birch, P.M. and responded to by Bro. Heathcote, P.M. Bro. Sudren, P.M., next proposed the health of the immediate Past Master, Bro. J. S. Mort, alluding to the very great success in every respect that had attended his year of office. Bro. Mort responded in a few happy observations. Bro. Hardy, P.M., proposed "The visiting Brethren." Bro. Cap. R. McD. Smith, Past Treasurer of Lancashire, Bro. J. Gibb Smith, P.M., and Bro. Beresford, P.M., responded in very effective speeches. Bro. Coates, P.M., proposed "The officers of the Stamford Lodge past and present," alluding to the very efficient manner in which their duties were performed. Bro. Newhouse briefly responded. The remainder of the toasts occupied the brethren until about eleven o'clock, when a happy meeting was concluded.

DEVONSHIRE.

TIVERTON.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 1125).—As soon as the convalescence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales rendered such a proceeding appropriate, a Lodge of Emergency was called for the purpose of adopting addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince. That to Her Majesty was moved by P.M., Bro. Reed, seconded by P.M. Bro. Williams; that to H.R.H. by the W.M., Bro. Roberts, seconded by P.M., Bro. Mills. They were engrossed on vellum and handsomely illuminated, and, having been signed by the brethren, were duly forwarded for presentation.

The following gracious replies have been received:—

"Whitehall, 5th Feb., 1872.

"Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of St. Peter's Lodge of Freemasons in the Town and Borough of Tiverton, on the occasion of the illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"H. A. BRUCE.

"The Secretary of St. Peter's Lodge of Freemasons', Masonic Hall, Tiverton, Deven."

"Sandringham, King's Lynn,
5th February, 1872.

"General Sir William Knollys is desired to convey to the Master, Past Masters, Wardens and Brethren of St. Peter's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the Town and Borough of Tiverton, the Prince of Wales's sincere thanks for their kind congratulations on his recovery from his recent illness.

"His Royal Highness is deeply sensible of the sympathy expressed in their address with him during his late hours of trial and affliction.

"R. Thomas, Esq., W.M."

These having been read by Bro. T. Parkhouse, the Secretary, at the last regular lodge on the 22nd ult., were ordered to be entered on the Minute Book, and it was suggested that the members should, on the 27th, proceed to the Church of St. Peter's, to join in the National Thanksgiving for the event which had been the

subject of their congratulations. They accordingly on that day took part in a procession to the church, preceded by the Volunteers, and the Mayor and Corporation of the town. In the evening the brethren met at supper at Bro. Wood's, and a very loyal and pleasant evening closed the day's proceedings.

BOLTON.—*Anchor and Hope Lodge* (No. 37).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, March 4th, when there were present Bros. R. W. Knowles, W.M.; Jas. Pilkington, S.W.; W. Slater, J.W.; Tunnah, Prov.G.Sec.; T. H. Winder, Prov.G.Purs.; Isherwood, Robinson, Barrett, Brockbank, Newton, Harwood, and Wilson, P.M.S.; Sharples, Treas.; Rev. F. Brindley, Chaplain; Walker, S.D.; Horrocks, J.D.; Freeman, I.G.; Walch, Organist; Brown, Rutter, and Crouther, Stewards; and E. Ainsworth. The lodge was opened up to the third degree, when Bro. Edwin Ainsworth was raised by Bro. R. Harwood, P.M. The lodge was closed to the first degree, when the ballot was taken for four candidates for initiation, who were all unanimously elected, and three of them being in attendance, were initiated as follows:—Mr. Frank Ainsworth by Bro. Newton, P.M.; Mr. Fred Ainsworth Winder, by Bro. T. H. Winder, Prov. G. Pursuidant; and the Rev. Chas. Fred. Holt, by Bro. Brockbank, P.M. Sec. The charge to the newly initiated brethren was delivered by Bro. Tunnah, Prov.G.Sec. The labours of the evening being concluded, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

DURHAM.

DURHAM.—*Norman Lodge* (No. 1334).—At a general meeting of this Lodge, held in the Masonic Hall, Old Elvet on Wednesday, 21st ult., it was proposed, on the motion of the Worshipful Master (Bro. James Young), seconded by Bro. the Rev. G. R. Bulman, I.P.M., that a loyal address be presented to her Majesty on the occasion of the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from his recent dangerous and protracted illness. The motion was unanimously adopted. The addresses were handsomely and very artistically illuminated and engrossed on vellum by Mr. H. C. Camidge, law stationer and illuminator, 7, Little Stonegate, York, and were greatly admired. Each address is surmounted by Masonic emblems, that to the Prince also bearing the Feathers of the Prince of Wales, in proper heraldic colours. The following reply to the address of congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had been received by the Sec.:—

"Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.,
2nd March, 1872.

"General Sir William Knollys has been directed by the Prince and Princess of Wales to return their sincere thanks to the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and brethren of the Norman Lodge of Freemasons, No. 1334, for their kind congratulations on the Prince's recovery from his illness, and to request them to accept their Royal Highnesses' deep acknowledgments for the anxiety felt by them during the continuance of the illness, and for their prayers for their Royal Highnesses' future peace and happiness.

"Mr. J. Moore."

STOCKTON.—*Lodge of Philanthropy* (No. 940).—On Thursday, the 15th ult., a meeting of the brethren took place at the Freemason's Hall, Stockton, to celebrate the annual festival. Bro. J. F. Mann was installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, and appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. J. Trotter P.M.; G. Herbert, S.W.; T. Walton, J.W.; Rev. C. D. Trotter, Chaplain; J. Hunton, P.M., Treas.; J. H. Hart, Sec.; A. S. Fowler, S.D.; J. Usher, J.D.; W. J. Watson, I.G.; J. Walton, Organist; R. S. Hopper and T. Bradley, Stewards; and J. Trenholm, Tyler. The ceremony of installation was efficiently performed by Bro. A. C. Knowles, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D. The following members of the lodge were also present:—Bros. T. Nelson, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D.; J. H. Jackson, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D.; Bowron, P.M., P. Prov. G.S. of Works; J. Trotter, P.M., Prov. G. Registrar; R. Dickenson, J. Spicer, G. S. Thorp, G. Fletcher, T. Appleby, W. G. Miller, J. Craddock, R. Ashton, W. Laing, T. Preston, N. Lye, B.

R. Smith, J. H. Draper, H. Smith, E. W. Dickenson, and W. Smith. There were also a large number of visitors from Richmond, Middlesbrough, Northallerton, Sunderland, and West Hartlepool. After the business had been transacted, the brethren adjourned to the banqueting hall, and sat down to a most sumptuous repast.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

CROSTON.—*Hesketh Lodge* (No. 986). The usual monthly meeting of the above lodge was held at the Grapes Inn, Croston, on Tuesday 4th inst. meeting having been read by Bro. Cottam, Secretary, Bro. Revd. Lister Smith and two others were duly raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, which ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by the W.M., assisted by Bro. P. Ascroft, as S.W., Bro. Fletcher, J.W. The lodge having been closed in the second and third degrees, Bro. Atherton, who had just arrived from Liverpool, proposed an address to his Royal Highness, Bro. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, which was seconded by Bro. R. Rigby, W.M., and carried unanimously. The address, which was of a most respectful and fraternal character, beautifully illuminated by Bro. Orr of Preston, was then read and ordered to be forwarded to its destination. A new member having been proposed, the lodge was closed down with solemn prayer. Afterwards the brethren adjourned to an excellent repast, served by Bro. W. Ascroft, and the loyal and Masonic toasts being drunk, the meeting ended.

Red Cross of Constantine.

METROPOLITAN.

ORIGINAL OR PREMIER CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND.—This Conclave held its quarterly assembly on the 4th instant, at Freemasons' Tavern, under the sceptre of Sir Kt. Angelo J. Lewis, M.A., the M.P.S. who was well supported by his officers and several members. The Rev. Dr. Ernest Brette, a duly approved candidate, was installed as a Knight of the Order, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, the result being that Sir Kt. Kenning, V.E., will fill the chair of Constantine for the ensuing year, Sir Knts. Moss, Cubitt, and Gilbert, being chosen as V.E., Treasurer, and Sentinel, respectively. The Recorder announced, amidst general manifestations of regret, that since the previous meeting, Sir Kt. W. H. Andrew, S.G., had departed this life; and the name of the lamented deceased was ordered to be sent to the Grand Council for insertion in the necrological pages of the Annual Calendar of the order. The conclave was then closed, and the Knights separated, the usual banquet being postponed to Thursday the 7th instant, the date of the festival of the General Grand Conclave.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

GIBRALTAR.

THE EUROPA CHAPTER, ROSE CROIX was convened on the 4th inst., for the purpose of advancing to the 18th degree, Bros. Haynes, Morgan, and Fenery. Nearly all the members of the chapter attended to do honour to the M.W.S., who, on this occasion, presided for the first time, and who, with the very able and excellent assistance of the officers he had selected at his installation, conducted the ceremony in a manner that left nothing to be desired. The officers for the current year are Ill. Bro. Dantez, High Prelate; Ill. Bro. Henry, First General; Ill. Bro. Williamson, Second General; Ill. Bro. Wall, Grand Marshal; and Ill. Bro. Ellison, Raphael. After the chapter had been opened and before the reception of the candidate, the Treasurer Ill. Bro. Marin laid before the Princes a statement of the financial condition of the chapter, which proved eminently satisfactory. P.M.W.S. Ill. Bro. Price then rose, and, in a few most appropriate remarks, presented a very beautiful silver loving cup to the chapter. This magnificent piece of plate was received by the M.W.S., Ill. Bro. Bal-

four Cockburn, who, on behalf of the chapter, returned thanks for this very magnificent action on the part of the late M.W.S. Ill. Bro. P.M.W.S. Alton, as one of the senior Princes present, rose and begged to be permitted to unite with Ill. Bro. Balfour Cockburn, in the remarks which he had made in reference to this valuable addition to the property of the chapter, and to the kindly sentiments and earnest interest in the welfare of the chapter, which had been there so tangibly expressed and demonstrated by Ill. Bro. P.M.W.S. Price. At the conclusion of the third point the Princes retired, and was shortly summoned to the banqueting hall, where a sumptuous collation had been prepared by the liberal and hospitable M.W.S.

Poetry.

BROTHERLY LOVE, RELIEF, AND TRUTH.

BY BRO. WM. BERNARD.

The world would be dreary,
And life often weary,
Without we'd a ray of the light from above,
Which beaming benignly,
Sheds o'er us divinely
The tender effulgence of BROTHERLY LOVE.

Though our joys pass away,
As our prospects decay,
And Time to us whispers he's bound to be brief;
But a blessing we find,
That in some of our kind
Dwell hearts that respond to the claims of RELIEF.

And when pleasure fails us
And sorrow assails us,
And gone are for ever are the days of our youth,
How hallowed's the feeling,
When to us revealing,
We've never forsaken the precepts of TRUTH.

TRINIDAD.—About two years have elapsed since the brethren of the islands comprised within the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of Trinidad had to mourn the loss of their District Grand Master, in the death of the late Bro. Danl. Hart. The vacancy thus occasioned has now been filled up by the appointment of Bro. Robert Scott. The *New Era* congratulates the members of the order that "this distinctive mark of masonic excellence has fallen to the lot of one so eminently qualified for the post, not only by his position in our commercial community, but as a gentleman of education, talents and refinement."

MASONIC BALL IN LIVERPOOL.—The fourth annual ball of the brethren of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 220, Garston, took place on the 28th ult., at Delamere's Rooms. Amongst those present were Bros. R. Jones, W.M.; J. Sellar, I.P.M.; J. W. Baker, P.G.S., W.M. 241, P.M. 220; W.S. Vines, P.M.; C. Leedham, P.M.; H. Clayton, S.W.; W. Jones, J. W.; J. G. Butterfield, Secretary; Capt T. Gray, J.D. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Capt. Berry, R. Brown, W. T. May, Bateman, T. Josephs, Dr. E. M. Sheldon, Dr. Caldwell, &c. Bro. Vines, of the Canton, supplied the refreshments. Bro. Butterfield, the Secretary, deserves much credit for the manner in which he carried out the general arrangements in connection with the ball.

CONSECRATION OF THE ST. MARK'S CHAPTER, No. 857.

This new chapter was consecrated on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the Half Moon Hotel, Herne Hill, by Comp. Jas. Brett, P.Z., G.D.C., assisted by Comp. R. Wentworth Little, P.Z., as Director of Ceremonies. The chapter was duly opened by Comps. J. Brett, as Z.; John Boyd, P.Z. as H. and J. Lewis Thomas, as J.; after which the Companions entered, and the Presiding Officer proceeded with the ceremony of consecration—a duty which he performed in a most dignified and impressive manner. The D.C. then presented the Three Principals Designate, namely, Comps. C. H. Rogers Harrison, Z.; W. B. Hambly, H.; G. Schuck, J.; and they were all regularly installed into their respective chairs. The M.E.Z. then invested Comp. H. E. Francis, P.Z., as the first S.E. of the chapter, and afterwards proposed that the thanks of the chapter, and the rank of Honorary Member be awarded to Comp. Brett, for his admirable working of the ceremonies of consecration and installation, and to Comp. Little for assisting in the same. Both companions briefly acknowledged the compliment. Votes of thanks were also passed to Comps. Boyd and Thomas, the acting H. and J. at the consecration, and to Comp. W. Worrell for the able way in which he conducted the musical portion of the ceremonies. A large number of candidates having been proposed, the chapter was closed, and the Companions sat down to a capital dinner under the M.E.Z.'s presidency.

The usual loyal and R.A. toasts were duly honoured—and good speeches were made by several present, including Comps. J. O. Oxland, and C. Homfray, for the visitors, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

CONSECRATION OF THE BIRCHALL LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, No. 143.

On Wednesday, 13th inst. a very important ceremony in connection with Freemasonry in Preston took place at the Bull Hotel. Hitherto the degree of Mark Masonry, under the constitution of England, has found no habitation in the town, but through the instrumentality of Bro. Colonel Birchall, a lodge has been formed, and the consecration took place on Wednesday last, when Bro. W. Romaine Callender, jun., of Manchester, the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Order for the province of Lancashire, accompanied by a large number of his Grand Officers, attended. The ceremony was an exceedingly interesting one, and at its close the Prov.G.M. installed as the first Worshipful Master Bro. Colonel Birchall, who appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Major Wilson, S.W.; Richard Robinson, J.W.; J. J. Greaves, M.O.; Joseph Pritt, S.O.; W. Welbourne, J.O.; James Porter, W.M. 60, Secretary; George Galloway, S.D.; Ralph Laudles, J.D.; James Worsley, I.G., A. Mc.Carter, T.

Subsequently Bro. Col. Birchall provided a grand banquet in an adjoining room. The chair was occupied by Bro. Col. Birchall, who was supported by the following brethren:—The R.W. W. Romaine Callender, jun., Prov. G.M.M.; W. O. Walker, Prov. G.M.O.; R. Goepel, Prov. G.S.O.; J. Gibb Smith, Prov. G.J.O.; Rev. Jno. Leighton Figgins, M.A., Prov. G.C.; Jno. Duffield, Prov. G. Treas.; J. F. Tweedale, Prov. G. Reg.; Jno. Chadwick, Prov. G. Sec.; W. H. Prince, Prov. G. S.D.; W. Ashworth, Prov. G. J.D.; R. Butterworth, Prov. G.D.C.; J. Ashworth, Prov. G.A.D.C.; R. Seed, Prov. G. Org.; T. T. Lancashire, Prov. G.S.B.; A. Milne, Prov. G. Steward; Jno. Handley, Prov. G.I.G.; Wm. Roberts P. Prov. G.S.D., and Prov. G.M.O.; Jas. Porter, W.M. 60; G. Galloway, P.M.; Major Thomas Wilson; Dr. Moore, G. Swd. Bearc; J. J. Greaves; J. Pritt; W. Welbourne; R. Landless; J. Worsley; J. Grime; H. Livesay; Thos. Aspden.

The Worshipful Master proposed the usual loyal toasts, and "the health of the Rev. R. G. Portal, Grand Mark Master of England, with his Deputy and the rest of the Grand Officers," which was enthusiastically received.

The Worshipful Master gave "R. W. Bro

William Romaine Callender, jun., Prov. G.M.M.M. of Lancashire." In Masonry generally, no name stood higher than that of Bro. Callender. He would not expatiate why, nor make use of any amount of fulsome eulogy. They knew why, but in that degree particularly, met, as they were, on the occasion of consecrating a new lodge, they ought to pay especial compliments to him for the exertion he had expended in promoting Mark Masonry, the talent he had brought to bear upon it, and the kind manner in which he had exerted his great social influence in promoting the extension of the Order. He need not say more to impress upon them the importance of the toast, nor to render it more acceptable to them. He was confident they would receive it and do due honour to it; but he must be permitted to express to the Provincial Grand Master his own personal obligation for the kind manner in which he had sanctioned the formation of the lodge, and especially for his presence on that occasion, and for the admirable and never-to-be-forgotten manner in which he had consecrated the lodge. It was with very great pleasure he proposed his health, and hoped he and the officers under him in the illustrious position he so ably filled might enjoy long and prosperous lives.

Bro. W. Romaine Callender, junr., said:—Brethren, as regards brevity I will follow, as I am always anxious to do, the example of your Worshipful Master. I can assure you that I never enter a lodge without receiving words of kindness and commendation which I feel are more than I deserve. Perhaps I never had greater pleasure than in coming to Preston to-day. Considering the importance of Preston—and I say it, you will be quite sure, not merely in words of compliment or flattery—it is no small thing for us to have a Mark Lodge in a large and important town like this. The founding of a branch like this, commenced under such auspices, taken up by a number of brethren who have the confidence of their friends in the town and neighbourhood, and commanding the position and importance which your town occupies.—I say, such a lodge ought to be a focus and a load star of Mark Masonry in North Lancashire, I hope for generations, (Applause.) There is another peculiar feature in our meeting to-day. We have had the pleasure of meeting in our lodge, and obligating in our Constitution, brethren who, like many other brethren in this room and in Lancashire, took their Mark degree under a kindred Constitution; and I am always anxious that those brethren should be fully alive to the fact that there is no actual rivalry between us. It is not worth while now going into the question how or why there should be two jurisdictions. We who were advanced under one jurisdiction have thought, as Englishmen, that we ought to support the English Constitution when one could be found to work and agree; but, on the other hand, we have no wish to push ourselves in opposition to, or to force our lodges upon, those who differ from us. One strong feeling which I had in accepting the honours which were placed before me was, that I might perhaps, having some influence in the Craft, prevent any possibility of dissension arising in this degree to mar our working in the Craft degree, which we all acknowledge to be the most important and most universal. I believe that this and many other degrees are of use and importance, have special beauties of their own, and are, as it were, the adornments and embellishments of the system; still I think it would be a great mistake and a great misfortune if any differences on those other points were at all to cause any unpleasant feeling or the shadow of uneasiness or dissension in our Craft lodges. I am happy to be able to say that this view of the question, so far as regards East Lancashire, has been generally adopted; and although we have yet two jurisdictions, and although we do not quite know whether they will be merged into one, still we have reason to believe that, in a longer or shorter time, no feeling of dissatisfaction, or dissension, or dispute can possibly arise to mar the working of the one or the other, for we acknowledge to have one desire in this great and beautiful and most comprehensive degree. I have only now to thank you, the brethren, personally, and at the same time let me say how many thanks I feel we owe to your Worshipful Master and the brotherhood of the lodge estab-

lished to-day; and also, if I may be allowed to add, to the Provincial Grand Officers who have come in such number here. They have come here not merely from any personal regard to myself, and not merely from a sense of duty, but from a desire to do honour to the town of Preston—and to assure the brethren here that they have a hearty sympathy in all that concerns your ancient and most important town.

Bro. Birchall having proposed "The Lord Lindsay, the R.W. Deputy P.G.M.M.; Lord Skelmersdale, P.G.S.W.M.M.; and the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers."

Bro. W. Romaine Callender, jun., said he believed he had now the privilege of proposing the next toast, and, as time was advancing, he feared he would not be able to do justice to it in the way in which he should like to do, and perhaps he had already anticipated some remarks he might have made in proposing "Prosperity to the Birchall Lodge, 143." It was a similar toast to that always proposed at the installation of a Worshipful Master, and always proposed with sincerity. He was sure none of these Masonic toasts were ever proposed by brethren without feeling a heartiness and an earnestness to which members of the outer world were to a great extent strangers. No man with any degree of Masonry in his heart could enter into a lodge without wishing that lodge prosperity; and although he might be a stranger, and although he might scarcely know its members, and know little or nothing of its particular working, yet, if he happened to be present at the annual meeting, when an installation took place, he must feel a special desire that the principles which had been handed down so far might be handed down for twelve months more, and that their operations would be carried on as time advances by future members. He was sure if that feeling was prevalent in every Masonic heart, it must be especially so when a new lodge was formed. Whatever amount of Masonic experience a brother might have had, still, there was no small responsibility in undertaking the working of a new lodge. He was sure on an occasion like that, when they were commencing a new lodge in a new degree, that responsibility, that anxiety, and that labour were proportionately increased; and all the more so when it was their desire, as he knew it must be, to emulate other lodges in the province and to set a good example to those who might come in after them. Since they had had a Provincial Grand Lodge in Lancashire they had been particularly fortunate in the class and the number of brethren who had joined them. They had not merely been numerous, but they had also been excellent and hard-working Masons. As he knew it must and would be their desire that the Birchall Lodge should not be outshone by others he felt that their Worshipful Master and his officers, and the brethren who first composed it, would have no ordinary work to perform; and in proportion to that work and responsibility, so the wishes of himself and Grand Officers, and the brethren throughout Lancashire, would be great and earnest. He confessed that when Col. Birchall was at one of their Mark Lodges he was exceedingly anxious not to take him from their Scotch brethren by any unworthy means, but to avail himself of his services if it was really possible. He would not, either for his own sake, or for the colonel's sake, or the Craft's sake, suggest that he should give up his first allegiance, but when he heard that he was disposed to join them, he felt—and those feelings were shared by them all—a very great amount of pleasure. It was an especial gratification to him to have a brother and a gentleman like the Colonel to fill an office in the Provincial Grand Lodge, because he had always contended that, whilst they ought to recognise merit, they ought also to seek to amalgamate with it social position and social worth. He knew that Bro. Birchall was not likely to do that without doing some more Masonic work. He felt perfectly certain of that when Bro. Birchall received the office of Prov. J.G. Warden, and he said to a friend, "Depend upon it, we shall have a lodge at Preston before long." He could only, in conclusion, express to Bro. Birchall the gratification he felt for his kindness in taking office under him, and also his very sincere thanks for the manner in which he and his other brethren were going to conduct their new lodge:

He wished Bro. Birchall in his year of office, and every other brother who accepted office under him and all who were connected with the lodge, every happiness and prosperity, both in their public and private concerns, and he hoped especially that this Birchall Lodge would be a Masonic blessing and a Masonic advantage to the town and neighbourhood. He had great pleasure in proposing "Prosperity to the Birchall Lodge."

Bro. Birchall, in rising to return thanks for the honour which they had done him in drinking his health in connection with the newly-formed lodge, assured the brethren that whilst he felt the high honour and experienced great pleasure and gratification in having been placed in that eminent position, he at the same time felt the great responsibility which he had undertaken, because that was not the first time he had been called upon to initiate a Masonic Institution in the town of Preston. (Hear, hear.) Like their Provincial Worshipful Master he for the third time appeared as the institutor or founder of a Masonic body in the town. He was quite aware that the Provincial Grand Master felt a great wish and anxiety that it should spread in all directions, and that he had a peculiar desire that a lodge should be formed in Preston. It afforded him (Bro. Birchall) great pleasure in carrying that desire in effect. Their Worshipful Master thought it would progress still further westward if once established in Preston, and he (Bro. Birchall) had every reason to believe that before long there would be a lodge in Lancaster, and probably still further north-west. He trusted they would agree with him in thinking that they had begun that day under very good auspices. They began, of course, as new lodges did, with a limited number of members, but they had already that day affiliated several members from another Order, of the same degree, and he had had the honour of proposing in the lodge not fewer than twenty-five brethren for advancement, upon the occasion of their first assembly. No exertion of his would be spared, so far as time from his other avocations would permit, to ensure the welfare of the lodge. He felt proud that he had been supported so kindly by the brethren who had accepted office under him, and he did trust that they would exert themselves to make themselves perfect in their respective departments, so that they might not be ashamed to be visited by members from any other locality. Before sitting down, he moved to propose "The health of the Senior and Junior Wardens, and the other officers of the lodge;" with such good officers there was no fear that the lodge would not go on succeeding and to prosper. (Loud applause.)

Bro. Major Wilson, Senior Warden, returned thanks on behalf of the officers of the new lodge. He hoped and he believed the people of Preston would see, from these ceremonies, that there was something in Freemasonry that was deserving of the consideration and attention of every good man—(hear, hear.)—and that there was something in the principles of the Craft. In every degree they saw them developed in a different way—one developed in one way, and another in another—and there was something so ennobling in them, that the knowledge of their proceedings would further the interests of the Craft; and in the town induce the people to think that they were not a body of men who met merely for the purpose of eating and drinking, and social intercourse, but for the purpose of promoting morality, religion, and good fellowship amongst one another.

Bro. J. J. Greaves proposed "The Visiting Brethren."

The Worshipful Master proposed "The health of the Brethren of the neighbouring Province of Cumberland and Westmorland," coupled with the name of Bro. James Porter, W.M. of lodge 60, who suitably responded.

Bro. Galloway proposed the health of those gentlemen who had entertained them with harmony; and the remainder of the evening was passed in an equally enjoyable manner.

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, March 29, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Rose and Lily, Red Cross Conclave, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-st.

Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor. Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.

Mount Sinia Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

Lodge 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemason's Hall.

" 26, Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms.

" 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.

" 79, Pythagorean, Ship Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.

" 183, Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.

" 831, British Oak, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont-square, Mile-end.

" 992, Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.

Chapter 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.

Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.

Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.

British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.

St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.

Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.

St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

Audit Committee, Girls School, at 2.30 p.m.

Lodge 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.

" 93, Moria, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

" 141, Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.

" 145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.

" 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall, Cannon-street.

" 205, Israel, Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.

" 259, Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James.

" 1158, Southern Star, Montpelier Tavern, Walworth.

" 1196, Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

" 1348, Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.

Chapter 21, Cyrus, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.

Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30. Bra. John Thomas, Preceptor.

Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.

Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.

Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.

Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.

Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.

St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Lodge 2, Antiquity, Freemasons' Hall.

" 212, Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.

" 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington-park.

" 753, Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood.

" 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green, Tottenham.

" 898, Temperance in the East, 6, Newby-place, Poplar.

" 1056, Victoria, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.

Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.

United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.

Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.

Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.

Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.

Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly a 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4. Lodge 22, Neptune, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.

" 34, Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall.

" 60, Peace and Harmony, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.

" 65, Prosperity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.

" 66, Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall.

" 99, Shakspeare, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.

" 766, William Preston, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.

Chapter 5, St George's, Freemasons' Hall.

" 177, Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.

" 834, Andrew, Royal Sussex Hotel, Hammersmith.

The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.

Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (2), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.

Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.

Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.

Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, March 26.

Good Friday—No Masonic Meetings.

Advertisements.

ELECTION—MAY, 1872.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS AND THE WIDOWS OF FREEMASONS.—The favour of your vote and interest is earnestly solicited on behalf of

Thomas Cartwright, Aged 77 Years.

He was initiated into the Temperance Lodge, No. 169, in 1851, exalted in the Domatic Chapter, No. 177; and has continued a subscribing member up to this time. Some years since he retired from business as a stevedore, with a moderate competency, but unwisely again embarked in business as a timber merchant, and through the recklessness of others has lost all his means, and now lives by the joint exertions of his aged wife by mangling clothes; he is sadly afflicted with deafness. Was a subscribing member to this Institution for some years.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually cures and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague. CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery. CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Lord FRANCIS CONYNHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.

"Lord Francis Conynham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Devonport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a dispatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, Dec. 1, 1864.

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon F.R.C.S. England;

Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, at St. George's School of Medicine.

"I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West, Cork.

"I will thank you to send me a further supply of Chlorodyne. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as Opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as Chlorodyne."

From J. McGRIGOR COFF, M.D., M.R.C.P. London, late Staff Surgeon to H.M.F.

"Sir,—After prescribing Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for the last three years in severe cases of Neuralgia and Tic-Doloureux, I feel that I am in a position to testify to its valuable effects. Really, in some cases it acts like a charm, when all other means had failed. Without being asked for this report, I must come forward and state my candid opinion that it is a most valuable medicine, and I have recommended several Chemists in this neighbourhood not to be without it for prescriptions."

From JNO. E. GOULSTONE, M.D., late Principal Surgeon to the Steamship "Great Eastern."

"I can confidently state that Chlorodyne is an admirable Sedative and Anti-spasmodic, having used it in Neuralgia, Hysteria, Asthma, and Consumption, with remarkably favourable results. It relieved a fit of Asthma in four minutes, where the patient had suffered eleven years in a most distressing manner, no previous remedy having had so immediate and beneficial an effect."

From Dr. B. J. BOULTON and Co., Newcastle.

"We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation, in whatever organ and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after effects."

J. C. BAKER, Esq., M.D., Bideford.

"It is, without doubt, the most valuable and certain Anodyne we have."

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1/12, 2/9, 4/6, and 11/0 each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

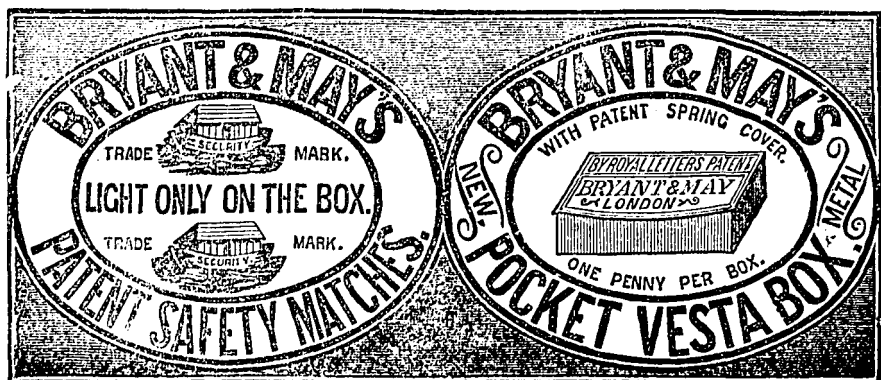


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FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.
No. XXVI.

By BRO. WM. CARPENTER, P.M. & P.Z. 177.

A First Supplementary Paper.

The 27th day of February, 1872, was a memorable day in the annals of the British Empire. I speak not of the pageantry and paraphernalia of royalty, and the external show and dazzling manifestations of rejoicing which the great capital put forth, in connection with the Thanksgiving for the recovery of the heir to the throne from his apparently fatal illness, but of the national acknowledgment which was made of the moral government of Him by whom kings reign, and princes decree righteousness.

Whatever some may think of the uselessness of prayer, for the removal of calamities which appear to come in the natural course of things, and therefore of returning thanks to the Almighty Ruler upon their removal, that day must be regarded and held in remembrance as one on which there was a solemn national acknowledgment of the Great Architect of the Universe, as the Supreme Governor of the World, and the arbiter of nations; and also, as a confession of our dependence on Him, as the supreme Disposer of events. It was a distinct national proclamation of faith in the reality of a special and personal Providence. As it was said, there might be varieties of depth in the conviction, and varieties in the sense of the mystery that encompasses it, but the general impression must have been made on almost every heart. And it is one which time will hardly efface. It was a day on which all ranks and degrees of men were represented in one temple of common worship. The Royal Family, Nobles, Commoners, Church, Army, Navy, Diplomats, Municipalities, Law, and Science, were all formed into one united body, and engaged in solemn acts of devotion and thanksgiving to Him, who doeth according to His will in the army of heaven, and amongst the inhabitants of the earth; acknowledging His providential dealing with men, and His wise and beneficent ordering of nations. I know of no more beauti-

ful or touching picture, though but slightly sketched, than that in the *Daily News* :—

“The Queen, having entered her pew, kneels for a moment. On her right the Prince of Wales has taken his place, with his little heir on his left, the child's head just showing over the rails as he looks with curious baby face upon the unwonted sight; next to the child is the Duke of Edinburgh, in naval uniform, and beyond him, again, in the dark green uniform of the Rifle Brigade, is Prince Arthur. The Princess of Wales is on the Queen's left, with her second boy on her left, again; then Princess Beatrice in light mauve dress, trimmed with swansdown, then Prince Leopold in full Highland dress, and, on the outside, the Duke of Cambridge in Field Marshal's uniform. And so down there—under the vast dome of the noblest cathedral in her realm, her family by her side, in her front her faithful Lords and Commons, her judges, her wise men, the great territorial barons of Britain, and the men of Britain who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, the sage whose white hairs fall over the eye, whose fire age has not quenched, and the youth on whose lip the down is but budding, the representatives of her allies, and her subjects of another race and clime; with behind her her army and navy—a support in peace, as ever in war a shield and buckler before her—the Queen bends her head in prayer. A deep silence falls upon the vast upstanding assemblage. The nation as a whole, Queen and people, were thanking God Almighty that He had been pleased to save alive him who stood there by his mother's side, with his child holding his hand.”

There was one feature of this great day, however, which I have not yet noticed, though the most noticeable, perhaps, of all the striking incidents by which it was characterized; the great temple of Christian worship comprised in its congregation, not only Christians of all the various denominations who worship, each after the way which they deem to be most in accordance with the primitive form which has apostolic example or sanction, but those who represented nations and peoples who have not yet embraced the Christian faith. There were Brahmin and Bhuddist, Mahomedan and Parsee, in that vast assemblage. One of the first to arrive, says the daily papers, was the representative of the Turkish Embassy, then came his imperial Highness, Higeshi Fushimi Myn, and his companion, with their dusky features, and large rolling black eyes, under the green and gold turban, or a diamond studded Fez. Again, there was the Maharajah Duleep Singh, with the Maharanee, and their suite, in a flash of diamonds, and a glitter of cloth of gold; and some unknown but evidently Oriental personage of distinction, with his bosom of scarlet embroidered with foliage of gold, and a broad belt of red and gold crossing his manly chest.

What a sublime spectacle, what an impressive and glorious acknowledgment of a nation's dependence upon Him who reigns in righteousness, and makes His sun to shine on the evil, and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust!

It will not be forgotten as a day on which men emancipated themselves from the trammels of party, and raised themselves above the alien-

ation of sectarian differences. Bowing at one common altar, they poured out their united thanksgiving to one common Father and God. As the writer I have already quoted describes it :—

“In quaint court dress and cocked hat there sat, with canons and bishops, the Moderator of the General Assembly of Scotland—the Church of Knox, the Church that burnt the cathedrals and smashed the organs—the Church that furnished the Covenanting Martyrs, who lived the lives of the persecuted and died the death of martyrs, rather than accept the prelatial ordinances of James and Laud. Unitarians, Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics—every sect and many creeds met under the noble, sacred roof, to give thanks to the common God.”

The grand metropolitan Cathedral encompassed within its walls, on that memorable day, too, the representatives of many diversified views and convictions, touching politics, religion, and science. Many who occasionally contest with each other principles and opinions of most varied and almost opposing aspect, here met on common ground, and on bended knee, and with hearts beating in sympathy, adored Him from whom all good emanates. It was, indeed a temple of peace, harmony, and united devotion.

In what was this Thanksgiving Service extraordinary? It was extraordinary, in the first place, I think, for the various and diverse persons taking part in it. It was a solemn Thanksgiving to the Father of Mercies for the recovery of the heir-apparent to the throne from the jaws of death. As the Archbishop reminded the congregation, prayers had been offered for the Prince's recovery from his seemingly fatal illness, not only in all the national established churches, but “in the broad circuit of the British Empire many joined in our prayers, who scarcely knew the God to whom we prayed; and none were more hearty in their prayers, than God's ancient people.” And now here was gathered up into one great national act of worship, in the form of Thanksgiving for his recovery, the representatives of all nations, and tribes, and kindreds of people. As a contemporary writer remarked, “the tendency of modern thought, while it infinitely enlarges our conception of the Divine operations, is, perhaps, to diminish the vividness and directness with which we feel them. The tendency of modern habit and fashion, without any conscious thought, is to discourage those frequent references to His working which belonged to the simpler times of our forefathers, and—in a spirit which surely is the reverse of philosophical—to be content merely with reference to second causes. This Thanksgiving Service had a striking significance, as a formal rejection of those supposed modern ideas.”

There was no evidence, on that memorable day, that the nation was becoming tired of monarchy, and were impatient for a republic. There are, perhaps, few young men of ardent temperament, who have seriously given their attention to politics, who are not, more or less, imbued with the notion that republicanism is the perfection of human government, and who do not fancy that, with a republic, we should get rid of all the ills that flesh is heir to, under a monarchy. But as they advance in life, and acquire knowledge and

the habit of reflection, they generally become convinced that this is a mistake, and expose themselves to the imputation of being renegades from their purer faith. The Monarchy under which we live, and the dynasty which occupies the throne, are evidently and deeply seated in the affections and judgement of the English people, as a nation. But on this memorable occasion, it was the Prince, chiefly, that commanded the deep sympathy of the "masses," for they, not less than the "upper ten thousand," evinced it in their most expressive way.

But what had all this to do with Israel? Much every way.

No other people in ancient or modern times could ever bring together, without violence or coercion, nor indeed by it, such a mass of heterogeneous elements as was presented on this day of Thanksgiving. A mere invitation brought into the great Metropolitan Christian Temple, the representatives of all civilised nations and peoples, excepting the still separated remnant of the kingdom of Judah, who are not yet to unite with their ancient brethren of Israel, worshipping at the same altars, and offering up common prayers to their common Father. The Hindoos, besides being here represented, thronged their temples in India, the Mahomedans their mosques, and the Jews their synagogues, in order to unite with us in their devotional thanksgiving. Can we fail, while reflecting on so remarkable and exceptional a religious phenomenon, to call to mind the words of the prophet, concerning Israel's future: "Behold, thou shalt call a nation which thou knowest not; and nations that knew thee not shall run unto thee, because of the Lord thy God, and for the Holy one of Israel; for He hath glorified thee . . . So shall my word be, that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in that whereto I sent it" (Isai. lv., 5, 11.) And again—although the glorious prophetic promise will not be wholly fulfilled until after the final gathering and uniting of Judah and Israel, it seems to have a partial and is obtaining a progressive fulfilment, in like manner as all the Divine purposes appear to have hitherto had—"Also, the sons of the stranger that join themselves to the Lord, to serve Him, and to love the name of the Lord, to be his servants; everyone that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it, and taketh hold of my covenant, even them will I bring to my holy mountain; and make them joyful in my House of Prayer; their burnt offerings and their sacrifices shall be accepted upon mine altar; for mine house shall be called a House of Prayer for all people" (Ch. lvi., 6, 7.) The Lord's ancient "house," in His "holy mountain," is still desolate and desecrated by the foot of the Moslem, for the "times of the Gentiles" are not yet fulfilled. Yet, while He said of Judah, that they should be wanderers throughout the earth, finding no rest for the sole of their foot, He said of Israel, "the place of my throne, and the place of the soles of my feet, where I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel for ever, and my holy name shall the House of Israel no more defile, neither they nor their kings, by their whoredom (idolatry), nor by the carcasses of their kings in their high places. . . . Let them put

away these from me, and I will dwell in the midst of them for ever" (Ezek. xliii, 7, 9.) So that, though the Lord's house, which stood in His "holy mountain," in the midst of the earth, is thrown down, and the land defiled, He still has His chosen temple, and His word goeth forth from this favoured Island—a mountain rising up in the midst of the sea, and thus rendered, in the theocratic sense of the word, "holy," even as Zion was called "holy," though possessed by "a sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers" (Isa. i. 4.)

This great day of Thanksgiving, of which I write, had the Heir Apparent for its object. The Prince, as far as he is known, has not done anything to place himself on a higher level in our national affections than some other persons who might be pointed to, outside the royal circle. But he has afforded many proofs of his desire to promote the public welfare, and to aid the cause of beneficence. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that many people regard him with doubtful feelings, and even speak of him in disparaging terms. The wherefore need not here be inquired into; enough that it is the fact. Nevertheless, for his recovery from a condition of extreme danger, the united prayers of all ranks and degrees of men, with only such exceptions as tend to confirm the general proposition, were offered up to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. And now, his recovery being pronounced, there was an equally united thanksgiving offered to the same Divine Ruler, for what they believed to be an answer to their prayers. Is there not in all this something more than can be accounted for on ordinary principles? They who deny that God governs the world, by the continuous exercise of His divine wisdom, and omnipotence, and rather believe that there is nothing by which our world is affected, beyond the constant and never varying operation of "natural laws"—laws operating by no more intelligence than the movement of a clock—cannot, of course, acquiesce in any idea of an inspiring impulse or suggestion from Him, without whom not even a sparrow falls to the ground, and who has promised to Israel, that He will direct them in all their ways. They are, in relation to this at least, "without God in the world." But it is otherwise with those who agree with the view taken of prophetic scripture throughout these articles on Freemasonry and Israelitism. They will agree with me also in this, that Israel, as the chosen instrument for the accomplishment of God's gracious purposes, in the government of the world, and in the well-being of mankind, will ever have afforded to them the means of realising those purposes. "Thou, Israel, art my servant, Jacob whom I have chosen, the seed of Abraham, my friend. Thou whom I have taken from the ends of the earth, and called thee from the chief men thereof, and said unto thee, Thou art my servant; I have chosen thee, and not cast thee away. Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee, yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness. . . . fear not, I will help thee, saith the Lord, thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel," (Isa. xli). "This people have I formed for myself, they shall show forth my praise." (Ch. xliii. 21. 8-14.)

(To be continued.)

BRO. LESSING ON FREEMASONRY.

A Series of Conversations.

PRELIMINARY: BY BRO. KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE (KNOWN AS CRYPTONYMUS).

In that transition period of German thought which was to be ultimately brought to an issue by the counter-currents in the minds of Goethe and Schiller—and mainly by the former,—there existed a precursor. That precursor was Lessing. Pure in morals, faithful in actions, clear as a bell in induction, he was an aid to humanity. Numerous as are his works, it is singular to think that they have so little apparent present influence on the general thought of the world. Weird waggeries abound at the present time, but one of the masters of criticism, and the truest friends of the human race seems to have been consigned to an oblivion, only to be accounted for by reason of the difficulty popularly ascribed to the German language. To obviate this, I now, without further preface, give to the Masonic world the benefit of Bro. Lessing's ideas on the solemn aims of the fraternity. It is not here my duty to expatiate upon the serious topics embraced by these conversations. I will only add that eighteen years ago, I first issued Conversations One to Three; but the remaining portion never was added, from circumstances relating to the tenure of the paper in which they were published, by the kind permission and advice of Bro. the Rev. T. E. Cox, P.G.C., then holding the editorial chair of the now deceased *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*.—CRYPTONYMUS.

ERNEST AND FALK.

CONVERSATIONS FOR FREEMASONS.

By BRO. GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING. Now Translated for the first time by BRO. KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F.S.A., otherwise CRYPTONYMUS.

PART THE FIRST.—1778.

Dedication.

"To His Serene Highness the Duke Ferdinand Most Serene Highness.—I also was at the fountain of Truth, and drew water. How deep my bucket went must be decided by him from whom I have to expect the permission to sink it yet deeper."

"For a long time the people has desired water and is parched with thirst."

"Your Serene Highness's most humble Servant."

PREFACE.

(Written by a third person not engaged in the Conversations.)

If the following pages do not contain the true essence of Freemasonry, I should much desire to be informed in which of the innumerable treatises, resulting from it, a more exact definition can be found.

But if Freemasons, of whatever degree, will truly acknowledge that the point of view whence on this occasion, the subject has been regarded, be the only one from which not a phantom displays itself to a terrified beholder; but to a healthy vision, a veritable form, the one other question arises,—how it comes that such a truth has not long since been spoken?

Much may be said in answer to such a question. Yet it will be difficult to discover any other pos-

sessing so much analogy to it as this one : Why systematic handbooks of the Christian faith originated at so late a period of time? Why have there been so many and excellent Christians who neither could nor dared express their belief in a comprehensible manner?

Even the last would have occurred far too soon in Christendom, the faith winning but little thereby; if Christians had not fallen upon the whim of explaining it in a way altogether contrary.

The application of this is left to the reader.

CONVERSATION.—I.

ERNEST. Friend, what art thou thinking of?

FALK. Of nothing.

ERNEST. But you are so silent.

FALK. For that very reason. Who thinks when he enjoys? And I enjoy the invigorating morning.

ERNEST. You are right, and might have returned the question.

FALK. Were I thinking of anything, I should have spoken. Nothing is more delightful than *thinking aloud* with a friend.

ERNEST. Certainly.

FALK. If *you* have enjoyed the beautiful morning sufficiently, if anything occurs to *you*, speak. I think of nothing.

ERNEST. Good! I just recollect that I have wished to speak to you on a particular subject.

FALK. Name it, then.

ERNEST. Is it true, friend, that you are a Freemason?

FALK. The question is one which is not one.

ERNEST. Indeed! But answer me straightforwardly.—*Are you a Freemason?*

FALK. I believe myself to be one.

ERNEST. The answer is that of a person not sure of his facts.

FALK. Nay; I am somewhat certain of what I say.

ERNEST. In that case you must know whether, and when, and where, and by whom you were initiated.

FALK. I know that, certainly; but that would not be saying much.

ERNEST. No?

FALK. Who does not initiate, and who is not initiated?

ERNEST. Explain yourself.

FALK. I believe myself to be a Freemason, not so much because I was admitted by elder Freemasons into a legally established lodge, but because I perceive and acknowledge what is Freemasonry, but why it is, and when and where it has existed, how, and by what caused it has been assisted or hindered.

ERNEST. And *yet* you are doubtful? "You believe yourself to be one."

FALK. This expression is one to which I have become accustomed. It is not as if I could not convince *myself*, but I do not like to place myself directly in anyone's way.

ERNEST. You answer me as a stranger.

FALK. Stranger or friend, it would be all the same.

ERNEST. You are initiated, you know everything.

FALK. Others are also initiated, and think that they know.

ERNEST. Could you, then, have been initiated without knowing what you know?

FALK. Yes—indeed.

ERNEST. How so?

FALK. Because many who initiate know it not, because the few who know it cannot speak it.

ERNEST. And could you know it without having been initiated?

FALK. Why not? Freemasonry is not voluntary, not to be escaped, but a thing which is necessary, and founded in the being of man and of society. Therefore it is as easy to arrive at it by reflection as by the assistance of others.

ERNEST. Freemasonry not voluntary? Has it not words and signs, and customs, which might be quite different, and are therefore quite arbitrary?

FALK. True. But these words, and these signs, and these customs are not Freemasonry.

ERNEST. Freemasonry is a thing not to be escaped? How did men go on before Freemasonry existed?

FALK. It has always existed.

ERNEST. In that case, what is this fatalistic and certain Freemasonry?

FALK. That which I have already expressed to you. Something which even thou who know it cannot express in audible language.

ERNEST. A monstrous creature, therefore?

FALK. Be not hasty.

ERNEST. Whatever I can comprehend, I can define in audible language.

FALK. Not always, and often, at least, not in such a way as to convey by words to another the the exact definition impressed upon your own mind.

ERNEST. But if not one altogether similar, one, under any circumstances, having an analogous nature.

FALK. A definition bearing such an analogy would be either unnecessary or hurtful. Unnecessary, useless, if embracing to little; hurtful, if conveying too much.

ERNEST. Singular! If then, the Freemasons, who know the secret of their Order, cannot impart it by audible teaching, how do they spread abroad and uphold the Order?

FALK. By actions. They permit good men, and youths, whom they honour with a more intimate association, to conjecture and guess at their deeds—even behold them, as far as they may be beheld; these find pleasure in the pursuits, and do similar good deeds.

ERNEST. Deeds! Masonic deeds! I know of none but their speeches and songs, which are usually better printed than meditated or spoken.*

FALK. An analogy which they have with divers other orations and songs.

ERNEST. Or am I to accept these things as their deeds upon which they exult in those very songs and orations?

FALK. When they do not only exult in them.

ERNEST. And what is it that they glorify themselves so much in? Things which one expects from every good man, every honest citizen. They are so social, so benevolent, so obedient, so patriotic!

FALK. And are these things nothing?

ERNEST. Nothing by which they are distinguished from their fellow-countrymen. Who should not practice these virtues?

FALK. Ought!

ERNEST. Who cannot find predisposition and occasion sufficient for this beyond the sphere of Freemasonry?

FALK. But within that sphere, and by it a greater disposition.

ERNEST. Talk not to me of a multiplicity of predispositions. Rather induce due disposition with a tremendous and intensified power! The multitude of disposing forces is like the complexity of wheelworks in a piece of mechanism. The more numerous the wheels, the more easily is the machine put out of order.

FALK. That I cannot deny.

ERNEST. And what necessity is there for another inducement? an inducement dwarfing and making suspect all other mainsprings of action! One giving itself out as the strongest and the best!

FALK. Friend, be moderate. Hyperbole *quid pro quo* of those shallow orations and songs! Probation-work! Apprenticeship-work!

ERNEST. That is as much as to say: Brother Orator is a gossip!

FALK. Nay, rather that that which Brother Orator extols in Freemasonry is not exactly their work. Brother Orator at any rate tells no tales, and deeds speak for themselves.

ERNEST. Oh! now I do perceive your drift. How was it that I did not immediately recollect these deeds, their self-testifying actions; these deeds I might almost call crying deeds! Not content with upholding each other in the most self-sacrificing manner, what have they not done for the state and nation to which they belong!

FALK. For instance? so that I may hear if you are on the proper track.

ERNEST. The Freemasons of Stockholm, have they not erected a building for foundlings?

FALK. But let us hope the Stockholm Freemasons have kept up their credit for activity on other occasions.

ERNEST. At which?

FALK. At any other, I should have said.

ERNEST. And the Freemasons of Dresden; do they not employ young girls in embroidery and spinning; so that the foundling establishment is much smaller there?

FALK. Ernest! bear in mind the solemnity of your name!

ERNEST. Without any glosses then! and the Freemasons of Braunschweig, have they not given free instruction in drawing to poor boys?

FALK. Why not?

ERNEST. And the Berlin Freemasons, they perhaps did not lend their aid in founding the Basedon Institute?

FALK. What say you? Basedon! Freemasons' founding?—Who has deluded you with this story?

ERNEST. The brazen trumpets of the newspapers have proclaimed it.

FALK. The newspapers! I should like to see the receipt in Basedon's own handwriting, and I should like to be certain that it is not addressed to the Freemasons, and not to the Berlin Freemasons.

ERNEST. What is the matter! do you not approve of the Basedon Institute?

* The reader is requested to bear in mind the fact that Bro. Lessing wrote nearly one hundred years ago.—CRYP-
TONYMUS.

FALK. Not approve of it! Who can do so more than I?

ERNEST. Well, then! I must say that I cannot understand you at all!

FALK. I have no doubt of it: and besides this I am wrong. For the Freemasons are able to do some things that they do not do as Freemasons.

ERNEST. And do you apply this to every one of their good deeds?

FALK. Perhaps! perhaps all these good deeds you have named to me are, to make use of a scholastic term, for brevity's sake, only their deeds *ad extra*.

ERNEST. How do you mean this?

FALK. Those deeds only which the public hear of—deeds done, and only to be made public.

ERNEST. To enjoy toleration and respect?

FALK. May be.

ERNEST. But their real deeds?—you are silent.

FALK. If I have not already answered you? Their true deeds are their secret.

ERNEST. Ha! ha! and therefore not expressible in words?

FALK. Not easily. I can only say to you this much: the veritable deeds of the Freemasons are so great, and extending so far, that whole centuries may pass ere it can be said:—This have they done. At the same time, it is they that have done every thing good in the world—mark me, in the *world!*—and they continue to work at all that good which will come into this world; mark me again, in the *world*.

ERNEST. Come, come, you are joking.

FALK. Truly not. But see, there is a butterfly which I must have. I say but to you: the veritable deeds of the Freemasons have this aim, to render all those things commonly called good deeds, unnecessary.

ERNEST. And are themselves good deeds?

FALK. There can be none better. Think for a few minutes over it: I shall be with you again immediately.

ERNEST. Good deeds, aiming to render good deeds unnecessary? This is an enigma, and I do not meditate upon enigmas. I shall rather lie down beneath this tree and watch the ants.

CHESHIRE MASONIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

On Monday, 22nd inst., the annual meeting of the General Committee of the above Institution was held at the rooms of the Mersey Lodge, No. 477, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, the W.M. of the Stamford Lodge, No. 1054, Altrincham, presiding.

The Worshipful Masters and Past Masters of the province, together with some past and present Provincial Grand Officers, put in a good appearance. Amongst those present were Bros. E. G. Willoughby, P.M. 477 and 425, P. Prov. J.G.D.; Jas. Salmon, W.M. 425; Dr. J. Seller, W.M. 721; John Beech, W.M. 361; J. E. Williams, P.M. 425; Joseph Sillitoe, P.M. 605; T. Somerville Jones, W.M. 1276; T. E. Kirk, W.M. 1054; J. P. Platt, P.M. 537, P. Prov. J. G.W.; F. K. Stevenson, P.M. 537, Prov. G.S.B.; Dr. Spratley, P.M. 537; E. Harbord, P.M. 477

and 4350; Thomas Marwood, W.M. 537; T. E. Hignett, P.M. 537; A. J. Breerton, 721; W. Goodacre, W.M. 104.

The following report to the Governors and Subscribers to the charity was read and unanimously adopted.

REPORT.

Your Committee, in bringing before you their Ninth Annual Report for the past year, have reason to hope that their proceedings will meet the approbation of the supporters of the Institution generally.

Since the issue of their last report the income of the Institution has been of a very satisfactory character. The personal subscriptions, &c., of the brethren amounted to £78 19s. 6d.; the donations from lodges and chapters to £70 9s. 6d.; and the general fees from the various lodges to £30 17s. 6d.; making a total of £180 6s. 6d.

During the past year the sum of £109 3s. 9d. has been paid for the education and advancement of children of poor and distressed masons; and since the accounts were closed upwards of £167 3s. 10d. has been added to the invested funds, making now the sum of £1,508 1s. 5d., against £1,340 last year.

At the same time your Committee are compelled to draw attention to the circumstance, that while the expenditure for the past year in the education and advancement of children amounted to £109 3s. 9d., the income derived from interest on the invested sum referred to is only £70 1s. 5d., showing clearly that greater exertions are required from the brethren in general, if complete success is to attend the management of this excellent institution.

It is with very great pleasure that your Committee again refer to the results of another amateur performance, held 28th March, 1871, at the Theatre Royal, Birkenhead, which realised the nett sum of £29 9s. 2d. They also gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance of Bro. the Rev. W. A. Tatershall, at St. Saviour's Church, Oxtou, in preaching a sermon specially in aid of this Institution.

Another fact of the most gratifying nature may be mentioned, namely, that the mother of a child educated since 1867, being now in improved circumstances, has withdrawn the child from the Institution, and in order to show her gratitude for the benefits derived, has contributed to the funds the sum of five guineas, thereby constituting herself a Life Governor.

During the past year the large number of twenty children have received the benefits of education, and three have been aided with grants for their advancement in life. There are five candidates for admission to the Institution, in place of five who, under the rules, are ineligible for re-election.

The Committee have to acknowledge the receipt of £10 10s. from the St. George's Lodge, No. 32, West Lancashire, being the first moiety of £21, to constitute the W.M. for the time being, a Vice-President. Such an instance of fraternal regard on the part of a deservedly esteemed lodge in a neighbouring province is at once a testimony to the good work in which the Province of Cheshire is engaged, and to the admirable masonic feeling which has always existed and still continues to animate the brethren of West Lancashire and Cheshire.

It is worthy of remark that these two provinces were the pioneers of provincial educational institutions, and the Committee are glad to find that the Province of Cornwall are just establishing an educational fund on the basis of that in Cheshire, whose rules and annual reports have materially influenced the Cornish brethren in their well timed and excellent determination.

Before closing their Report, the Committee desire to express their heartfelt thankfulness to the Giver of all Good for the marked success which has attended the efforts of the friends and supporters of the Institution, from its foundation to the present day. Much as has been done, however, still there remains a great deal more to be accomplished; and in the Province of Cheshire, where, under the benignant sway of the R. W. the Lord de Tabley, Provincial Grand Master, Freemasonry has in recent years so greatly flourished, there is every reason to hope

and expect that no child of a deceased or worthy distressed brother in the province be left without the most precious boon that can be bestowed, a sound and liberal education. With confidence, therefore, the Committee commend the Institution to the most favourable consideration of the Craft, collectively and individually, assured that their appeal will not be in vain, for in this holy cause in behalf of the orphan the labours of the brethren will be before the Lord, and their recompense will be with their God. So mote it be. 18th March, 1872.

The five candidates for the benefit of the charity were separately introduced, and grants were made as follows: for education, one child, £8; two children, £10 a year each; for advancement in life, one child, four guineas, and one child, five guineas.

The previous grants for the education of fifteen other children were renewed for the coming year.

A vote of thanks to the Mersey Lodge for the use of their elegant suite of rooms for the meeting; to the indefatigable Secretaries, Bros. John P. Platt, and F. K. Stevenson; to the Honorary Treasurer, Bro. Edward Gardner Willoughby; and to the Chairman, concluded the proceedings.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BRO. CHAS. D. ASTLEY, OF DUBLIN.

The remains of the late Bro. Charles D'Olier Astley, were committed to the earth yesterday morning in Mount Jerome Cemetery, with all the solemnity which the office of the Church could impart. The large attendance of brethren of the Masonic Craft attested the esteem in which the deceased was held as Grand Superintendent of Works of the Order, while the considerable body of fellow-officials who followed his remains to the grave afforded ample evidence of the good feeling and respect entertained for him while a prominent officer in the architect's department of the Board of Public Works.

His death, at the early age of fifty years, was deeply mourned by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and it was determined that his obsequies should be made the occasion of bearing testimony to his sterling worth and good qualities.

The funeral left Longford-place, Monkstown, the late residence of the deceased, at half-past eight o'clock. The body was enclosed in a suite of coffins, the external being of polished oak, with brass mountings, the breastplate bearing the following inscription:—

"CHARLES D. ASTLEY,
Departed this life
17th March, 1872,
Aged 50 years."

The chief mourners were Dr. Astley, of Dover, and the Rev. Mr. Astley, brothers of the deceased; James Owen, Architect to the Board of Public Works; Alfred J. Aldrich, Wm. Deaker, Dr. John A. Baker, and the Rev. Benjamin Gibson.

The funeral cortege proceeded along the Rock-road and by Merrion to Ball's Bridge, where it was met by a large concourse of citizens in carriages. A procession having been formed, it moved on by the direct route to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the remains were received by the officiating clergymen and the members of the choir at the north door.

The brethren attending entered at the south door, and took up their positions immediately behind the chief mourners, as the body was borne into the church and placed in front of the chancel.

The Rev. J. J. MacSorley, Grand Chaplain, read the first part of the Service for the Burial of the Dead, and the choir sang the appointed psalms to the music of Beethoven's "Marche Funèbre" with peculiarly solemn effect, which was much heightened by the impressive spectacle afforded by the presence of over three hundred brethren attired in full Masonic clothing.

The Rev. H. H. Westby, Past Grand Chaplain, having read the Lesson from 1 Cor., xv., 20.

The Rev. Lord Plunket, Grand Chaplain, ascended the pulpit, and addressed the congregation. He said that while the solemn words that they had just been listening to from God's Holy Word were still ringing in their ears, and before they were called upon to follow the remains of all that was earthly of their dear brother to the grave, he would ask them for a few moments to pause, and try to learn some of the lessons that a scene such as the present was fitted to teach them all. He would especially address himself to those brethren of the ancient Order with which their dear brother had been so long, actively, and honourably identified. For himself, he felt that if ever the responsibility of the position he occupied as Grand Chaplain of the Order should weigh upon his mind more than upon another occasion, it should be upon an occasion like the present, when their hearts were all softened by the contemplation of the departure from amongst them of one well and universally beloved, and when they had the thought that their own time for being called to the kingdom to come might be nearer than they imagined. It was his great privilege and responsibility at all times to help by his ministrations in their councils. He spoke now to men whose time was taken up necessarily with the cares of this world, and whose duties involved engagement from morning until night; but it was well that they should thus, at times, be compelled to look death in the face, remember what death is, and ask themselves what they were doing, and whither were they going. He could not help on that occasion recalling the calm, gentle, dignified countenance of their departed brother; he could not help thinking how he won the respect and esteem of all who knew him; how earnestly he devoted himself to the interests of the Order and the Charities connected with it; how conscientious and earnest a Christian he was known to them all to be, and how deeply regretted he was by each and all.

Greene's Anthem, Psalm xxxix., v. 5, "Lord, make me to know mine end," was then sung by the choir, and the duet being admirably given by Masters Polden and Marchant.

The remains were again borne to the hearse, and the procession having been re-formed, the cortege—which, by this time, had been largely increased—moved on to Mount Jerome Cemetery.

Among those who attended were R. W. Robert William Shekleton, D.G.M.; Hon. Judge Townsend, P.D.G.M.; R.W. Arthur Bushe, G. Treas.; R.W. Maxwell C. Close, G. Sec.; R.W. the Rev. John James MacSorley, R.W. the Rev. Lord Plunket, G. Chaplains; Rev. Henry Westby, P.G. Chaplain; W. Charles A. Cameron, M.D., S.G.D.; E. R. Digges La-Touche, P.S.G.D.; W. Alderman Joseph Manning, G. Dir. of Cers.; W. Theophilus E. St. George, G. Steward; W. George Hepburn, G. Swd. B.; W. Francis Quin, G. Org.; W. Chas. T. Walmisley, D.G. Sec. and Treas.; Bro. Samuel B. Oldham, Asst. Sec.; Bro. Samuel G. Downes, G. Tyler; Bro. Edward Batchelor, Asst. Tyler.

Representatives from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, R.W. J. Faviere Elrington, L.L.D., Q.C.; from the Grand Lodges of Prussia, R.W. Philip C. Smyly, M.D.; from the Grand Lodge of Spain, R.W. Captain A. Vesey Davoren; from the Grand Lodge of Canada, R.W. James V. Mackey, J.P.; from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, R.W. Lucius H. Deering; from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, R.W. John Cottle, from the Grand Lodge of New York, R.W. John Ringland, M.D.; from the Prov. Grand Lodge of Lisbon, W. John H. Goddard; Dr. Lombe Atthill, W.M. of the Grand Master's Lodge, and the following Masters of Lodges:—Jos. Ferguson, 2; Thomas Dockrell, 4; William L. Barrington, 6; Joshua Bewley, jun., 25; William Stoker, M.D., 33; Philip T. Lyster, 50; Henry Coulter, 53; Peter Marshall, 75; John Sutton, 93; Thomas B. Gilbert, 100; Henry Gerty, 120; George A. Harvey, 125; John D. Elliott, 126; Arthur Wynne Foot, M.D., 141; Richard W. Boyle, 143; Thomas G. Yeates, 153; John Holmes, jun., 158; William Hawkins, 171; Wm. H. Hillsworth, 225; Thomas Callinan,

227; Charles F. Phillips, 245; John J. Dillon, 250; Henry M. Williams, 494; Ferdinand Winewiser, 500; Capt. Maxwell Harte, 620; George Booth, 666; Capt. Edward Evans, 728.

The following officers of metropolitan lodges also attended:—Henry Wilson, M.D.; Henry Kerr, Robert A. Millner, Arthur Barrington, John White, Arthur Houston, Edward Peele, Edward Long, M.D.; Francis Benson, James Gorton, Ralph Valentine, Henry Cochrane, Benjamin D. Watlock, John Cox, Robert Reeves, William Anderson, William Scott, Thomas E. Linden, Bernard Murphy, Frederick G. Saunders, Thomas Fitzgerald, John P. Ryan, Ambrose, M. McEnery, Wm. A. Bell, Arthur Andrews, E. Bernard Coleman, John De C. Franklin, Lieut. Charles A. Cooper, Benjamin Ormsby, David B. Chambers, Wm. McComas, Wm. Millar, Charles Foot, Thomas Clifford, Wm. H. Harris, John Young, W. M. Mitchell, James Baird, Robert S. Reeves, Rev. R. C. O'Callaghan, James Charles, Folliott H. Pike, George William James, W. O'Donohue, Mas. B.; Robert Wade, David Baldwin, James S. Simonds, Alex. Taylor, M.D.; John Clancy, George Sproule, Wm. G. Sloane, Captain Ed. H. Butler, John Gallie, John A. Hogan, C. C. Macnamara, Robert L. Swan, M.D.; E. S. Harty, James H. North, T. H. Atkinson, James Porter, Robert Thacker, Frederic Bapty, Henry B. Johnston, Thos. G. Yeates, Percival Jones, Joseph S. Wilson, R. W. Griffin, L.L.D.; James Flynn, George T. Whitestone, Wm. Scott, Wm. Allen, Wm. F. Collins, D. Crosthwaite, L.L.D.; Arthur White.

Amongst other brethren and the general public who attended were:—Dr. Owens; Michael Larkin; J. Milo Burke; Jeffry Browning; the Dean of Ferns, Thomas Fry, Jas. Ireland, Henricker Lewis, Michael Meade, Frederick Carolin, Henry Bussell, Patrick Walsh, Edward Hudson Kinahan, J. Manifold Craig, Jas. Wm. Jackson, Thomas W. Kinahan, J. Echlin Ward, Henry Toole, Robert Brunker, John Dunne, Joseph Digges, Lewis Heinekey, John Cox, George A. John, Edward Reeves, Wm. Murphy, Samuel Tudor Bradburne, Robert Warren, William Weatherup, Harry Hodges, Henry Beachman, Captain Gibton, George Gray, Wm. Tomlinson, Henry Digges, Dr. E. Egan, George A. Stephens, Dr. Guinness Beatty, Dr. Sawyer, J. F. Boake, Captain Molloy, James Frederick, H. R. Cox, Thomas Lynch, John Holmes, W. C. Beatty, Henry Smyth, Samuel Eakins, H. Johnstone, E. Wm. Mansell, J. V. Legge, Richard W. Smyth, Mr. Mitchell, H. J. Westby, J. M'Cormick Arthur Molly, T. Jebb, James Robinson, George Woodward, Benjamin Mullin, Samuel Dobbyn, Thos. M'Govern, Charles H. Brien, Richard Worn, W. L. Payne, A. Gray, George Drury, Dr. Hepburn, A. T. Chatterton, Philip R. Patman, Hy. Shaw, C. Grattan, Thomas H. Parkinson, Crown Solicitor; Samuel Pickering, Mervyn P. Crofton, Captain Burney, R.N., J. W. Queale, Colonel M'Kerlie, J. W. Elwin, Robert Ponclue, Fredk. V. Clarendon, Thomas Rutherford, Henry Brett, Wm. Foot, Wm. Geroon, Rev. J. B. Wilson, E. Drewitt Thorpe, Peter Marshall, Wm. Spence, W. MacIvor, Charles Hedgelong, and J. W. Wilkinson.

The members of the Prince Mason's Chapter, No. 5, of which the deceased was a member, who followed immediately after the chief mourners, were:—James Vokes Mackey, J.P.; Richard Thompson, George Hepburn, Mr. Baker, Francis Quin, Thomas Fry, J.P.; William Allen, Arthur Andrews, H. C. Hoyte, Dr. W. B. Jennings, Matthew H. Chamberlain, Richard Allen, Samuel B. Oldham, John Hill, Robert Greer, and Arthur Barlow.

On arrival at the cemetery, the brethren formed a line, right and left, and allowed the remains to pass up the centre, preceded by the Rev. J. J. MacSorley, reading the second part of the burial service. The pall-bearers were:—Dr. Cameron, Dr. Atthill, Wm. L. Barrington, Dr. Henry Wilson, Arthur Barrington, and John Hogan.

After the remains had passed between the double line, the brethren closed in four abreast, and followed the coffin to the grave in this order:—

Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers,
Officers and members of the Grand Master's Lodge,

Officers and members of Prince Mason's Chapter, No. 5.

Officers and members of Lodge, No. 6,
Officers and members of other Dublin lodges,
Brethren generally.

When the body had been lowered into the grave, Dr. Astley, of Dover, brother of the deceased, came forward, and cast upon it a number of violets and immortelles. The final words of the burial service were then read, and the grave closed over all that was mortal of a good man, an esteemed friend, and an upright Christian.

The funeral arrangements were entrusted to Messrs. Arthur Jones and Son, St. Stephen's Green, by whom they were carried out in a most commendable manner.

CITY OF LONDON MASONIC LIFE-BOAT FUND CONCERT.

We regret that want of space prevented us from noticing, in due time, a grand concert given in aid of the above fund, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and under the direction of W. Bro. Herr Ganz, G.O., in the spacious and magnificent hall of the City Terminus Hotel (which, with every accommodation, was given for the occasion by Bro. Spencer) on Monday sennight. We must not, however, late though it is, leave unrecorded the zeal, generosity, and success of all concerned. To give a concert is, no doubt, an easy thing, but to make it a success is a very arduous and laborious one; and too much praise could hardly be given to the Honorary Secretary, Bro. Henry Chapman, and the Chairman of the Committee, Bro. William Carpenter, for such zealous and successful labours, as can be duly appreciated only by the experienced in such matters. A more complete success, artistically, numerically, and therefore pecuniarily, so far as the size of the hall would permit, could not be realised—the only regrettable fact being, that, as the hall is not elastic, hundreds were obliged to be refused admission. Bro. Ganz, who generously undertook the direction of the concert, must feel as much honoured at finding so many of his talented professional—may we say sisters? ready to go hand-in-hand with him to a good work, as he must have been pleased at seeing so many professional brethren uniting in the honour and sharing the honours with them, and the hearty, and generous labours of them all crowned with such complete success. Where all was excellent, it would be invidious to signalise, but we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of a charming new song, "Sing, Sweet Bird," composed by Brother Ganz. We must content ourselves with recording the names of those artistes, whose talent and generosity were so signally successful. The ladies—all honour to them!—were Miss Edith Wynn, Mme. Florence Lancia, Mme. Osborne Williams, Mme. Poole, Miss Ransford, Miss Janet Haydon, and Miss Banks; and the gentlemen were Brothers Ciabatta, George Perren, Montem Smith, Edwin Ransford, Frederick Penna, Frank Elmore, Carl Stepan, the new tenor, Mr. Pearson, (a pupil of Bro. Kingsbury's), and eight gentlemen of the St. Michael's Glee Club, under the direction of Bro. Richard Limpus, vocalists; and, aiding in the work as accompanists, were Bros. Lehmeier and Kingsbury. Such perfect success, without a hitch or drawback, rarely rewards even the most zealous, and we have only to add, in justice to our generous and highly gifted brethren the Chevalier de Kontski and Herr Ganz, that, artistically, their "Grand Duo," and the Chevalier's "Grand Fantasia," were the crowning points. We trust that the gratification afforded to their audience will be more than repaid alike, to them: and all their coadjutors, when reading of fellow-creatures saved, they say to themselves with heartfelt gratitude to the G.A. O.T.U.; "I helped to float that Lifeboat."

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

NOTICE.

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All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

J. S.—Your questions shall be answered (if possible) next week.

The following articles and communications stand over: Lodge 114, 332, (S.C.) 111 (S.C.) Song 1. very where a Home by Bro. T. B. Y.; Song by Bro. H. C.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains. The price of the Freemason is Two-pence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance.) All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C. The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

MASONIC ORPHAN BOYS' SCHOOL,
DUBLIN.

The annual general meeting of the Board of Directors of this Institution was held on Thursday, 14th inst, at the Freemasons' Hall, Dublin. The brethren sat down to breakfast at half-past eight o'clock, having partaken of which they adjourned to the boardroom.

The chair was taken by R. W. Bro. Shekleton, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Vice-President. There was a very large attendance.

Bros. Thomas Valentine and James Girdwood attended as a deputation from Belfast.

Bro. Dr. Smyly read the following annual report.

"Your Committee, in laying before the Governors this, their fourth annual report, have much gratification in being able to state that the Masonic Orphan Boys' School has made satisfactory progress during the past year. The amount invested since last report has been £1,000, and the entire sum at present standing in Four per Cent. India Stock. and Masonic Hall Company's Shares, in the name of the Trustees of the Institution, is £4,791 19s. 1d; while the cash balance at the bank is £185 5s. 8d. The revenue derived from subscriptions and donations for the year 1871 has amounted to £1,149 19s., being more than £300 in excess of that for 1870. The expenditure has increased by a little more than £100, caused by the increased number of pupils.

"The subjoined audited accounts show the details of this.

"The number of orphans at present maintained and educated is thirteen, being an addition of three boys to the number on the roll at last report. Of these, one has, under exceptional circumstances, been placed at Holywood School, near Belfast; the other twelve are still at the Society's Incorporated School at Santry. The reports of the progress of the boy who is at Holywood (George Macartney) are of the most satisfactory character, and the pupils who are at Santry are also making good progress in their studies, and the reports of their health and conduct throughout the year have been satisfactory.

"Your Committee are much indebted to the local Treasurers in the several masonic provinces for their exertions on behalf of the School, and for the several sums collected and forwarded by them.

"Bro. Gumbleton deserves especial thanks for his exertions amongst the members of the order in England, as do also these brethren themselves for their liberal aid to our charity. Our warmest thanks are also due to our Consulting Medical Officer, Mr. Porter, Surgeon to Her Majesty; our Bankers, the Royal Bank of Ireland; and our Stockbrokers, Messrs. Boyle, Low, Murray and Co., for the most valuable, kind, and gratuitous services which they have each respectively rendered.

"Your Committee have to announce that a legacy of £500 was bequeathed by the late Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Kingston, J.G.D. This, however, has not as yet been received.

"A growing desire for the establishment of the school on a liberal footing, as an exclusively masonic institution, having been found to exist amongst the Governors, the Committee thought it most advisable to obtain information on the subject, and accordingly appointed a sub-committee to consider and report thereon. A copy of this report has been placed in the hands of each subscriber.

"The matter was of such importance that the Committee considered that it should be referred to the general body of the Governors, and they do not venture even to express an opinion upon it. Whatever decision the Governors arrive at, the Committee will endeavour to carry out to the best of their ability.

"Your Committee regret that one of your Hon. Secretaries, Bro. the Rev. Henry H. J. Westby, has tendered his resignation, both as Honorary Secretary and also as Trustee. It would be impossible to over-estimate Bro. Westby's zeal on behalf of your school. Prominent among its founders, and untiring in his exertions, he merits the gratitude of the Governors and of the Order. Bro. Westby has been pressed to withdraw his resignation, but has refused to do so. It will therefore be necessary at the present meeting to fill the vacated offices.

"Your Committee have no reason to think that the Masonic order, which contains so much of the wealth and influence of this country, will, (in the event of your deciding to have a distinct Masonic Boys' Orphan School or Institution) fail to support so deserving a charity with the necessary funds, more especially as we have but two charities connected with the Order—our Male and Female Orphan Schools.

"In conclusion your Committee earnestly solicit liberal contributions from the brethren, to enable them to increase the number of orphans on the roll, and pray that the Father of the fatherless may bless your work of charity."

Bro. Captain Harte read the statement of accounts.

The report and statement of accounts were both unanimously received and adopted.

The following brethren were elected a Committee of Management for the ensuing year, viz. The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Plunket, Sir John M. Stewart, Bart, the Rev. J. J. MacSorley, Maxwell Close, W. E. Gumbleton, Robert Warren, Alex. Dixon, Dr. Smyly, William Allen J. Stewart Kincaid, G. H. Major, Theophilus St. George, E. W. Maunsell, Robert Courtenay, S. B. Oldham, Rt. Hon. H. E. Chatterton, Hon. J. F. Townsend, Rev. A. Galbraith, Capt. Vesey Davoren, Thomas Valentine, J. H. Jessop, C. H. Woodruff, Dr. Wilson, Samuel Bolton, S. N. Lane, Francis Quin, W. S. Tracy, S. T. Bradburne, Chas. T. Walmisley, and Harry Hodges.

Bros. Dr. Smyly and G. H. Major were elected Honorary Secretaries.

The Chairman declared Henry George Wilson, son of the late Bro. George Robert Wilson, admitted as a pupil of the Institution.

The following was the scrutineers' report of the result of the voting:

Wilson	134	O'Neill	27
Sweetman	108	Barnett	18
Hendley.....	72	Waters	16
Verdon	69	Corry	16
Ferguson	44	Thornton	5
Owen	44	Godbey	5
Sayers	31		

The report of the Sub-Committee was read and very fully discussed, after which it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the Board of Governors are of opinion that the time has now arrived for taking active steps for the establishment of a Masonic Orphan Boys' School, on an independent footing, but do not agree with some of the details set forth by the Sub-Committee; and do, therefore, refer the report back to the General Committee, with a request that they will prepare a plan more in accordance with the views expressed at this meeting, and submit the same to a general meeting of the Governors, to be convened when they shall think fit to do so, and that it be a distinct instruction to the Committee that they are to leave out of their consideration any plan for the admission of other boys into the proposed Institution save the sons of deceased Freemasons.

It was proposed by Bro. Philip R. Patman, P.M. 153, seconded by Bro. Hamilton, and unanimously resolved—

"That we have received the resignation of brother the Rev. Henry Westby, as Hon. Secretary, with regret, and that the best thanks of the Board of Governors are due, and hereby tendered to him for his efficient services in connection with the school."

The Secretary reported the receipt of the following donations:—

George Lambert, London, £3 10s.; James Jameson, Airfield, £15; John Suffren, Belfast, £12; James Henry, Belfast, £10; Lodges—9, Dungannon; 25, Dublin; 137, Ballinasloe; and 248, Roscommon, £10 each,

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 720.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Balham Hotel, Balham, on Monday the 18th inst., when were present:—Bros. H. F. Huntley, W.M.; John Thomas, P.M.; J. M. Young, P.M., and Sec.; H. F. Hodges, S.W.; T. Porve, J.W.; H. Payne, S.D.; J. Pulman, J.D.; W. Withall, I.G.; also Bros. Lane, Woolfe, Trusler, G. Lilley, Holmes, R. W. Huntley, Maddern, Bye, Mansell, Dr. Williams, and visitors Bros. James Stevens, P.M., 720 and 1216; W. S. Cockett, 1216; and Wright. The lodge having been duly opened the following gentlemen were balloted for and approved, and being in attendance were severally introduced and initiated into the order, viz.—Mr Edward George Cumming, Mr. John Leonard, and Mr. William Smith. The ceremony was in each case performed with that perfect care and attention to detail, which this lodge is becoming justly celebrated for, and which is especially due to the valuable aid afforded by Bro. Thomas as preceptor to its Lodge of Instruction. Bro. Maddern applied to the W.M. for instruction how to act under the following circumstances.—A friend of his, connected with the Board of Trade, had placed in his charge a certificate of Grand Lodge, a Master Mason's apron, and a pair of gloves enclosed in a leather case, and which had been washed ashore on the English coast and had been found by one of the coast guard. The W.M. considered that publicity should be given to the fact, and then probably some information might be obtained in reference thereto. The certificate is dated 5th March, 1869, and was granted to Bro. William Sandrey, of the Walton Lodge, 1086, Kirkdale. It was resolved that the Kirkdale Lodge should be written to on the subject. The votes of the Masonic Schools were given to Bro. Thomas in support of the case of the son of Bro. Gates, a P.M. of the lodge. The lodge was then closed and a pleasant hour was subsequently spent in refreshment after labour.

BURGOYNE LODGE, (No. 902.)—This prosperous and highly efficient lodge held its ordinary meeting for March, on the 25th inst., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Simmons, who was well supported by his officers and a numerous attendance of the brethren of the lodge, together with several visitors, among we noticed Bros. Cooper, 834; Stanton, 130; Jackson, 167; Deacon, 205; and Gibbs, P.M. 15. The W.M. at this, his first opportunity for work since his installation, had the gratification of admitting to the light Messrs. Thomas Gilbert and Henry Charles Jeffreys. The ceremony was performed in a very able and impressive manner, and Bro. Simmons bids fair to prove the reverse of an exception to the efficient bead roll of Masters of this energetic lodge. After labour the brethren adjourned to refreshment, where after the usual loyal toasts, briefly prefaced by the W.M., and heartily responded to by the brethren, Bro. Henry Smith, I.P.M., proposed "The health of the W.M.," and highly eulogised the proficiency displayed by him in working that evening. The W.M. briefly responded, and in proposing the toast of "The Visitors," remarked upon the happiness the Burgoyne Lodge always experienced in seeing a numerous attendance of guests at its table. The visitors replied individually at some length, each one remarking on the truly Masonic concord displayed in the lodge, Bro. Stanton observing that this was to him peculiarly conspicuous, and a subject on which he might be presumed to be well qualified to speak inasmuch, as he had seen the working of Masonry in numerous lodges in every country in Europe, and the brotherly love and good feeling displayed by the Burgoyne, he had never seen surpassed, nor had its proficiency been excelled by lodges which claimed to be more influential and were certainly more strong in number. In response to the toast of the initiates Bros. Gilbert and Jefferys, concurred in expressing their sense of the impressiveness of the ceremony, enhanced

as it was by the rendering of the W.M. Bro. Poynter, P.M. and Treasurer, responded to the toast of his health, with which had been coupled that of the esteemed Secretary, Bro. Scotcher, unfortunately absent through ill health. After a feeling allusion to the cause of this worthy brother's place at the table being vacant, Bro. Poynter observed that all the visiting brethren had remarked on the good feeling and unanimity that appeared to prevail among the members of the Burgoyne. He (Bro. Poynter) could assure the visitors they were always so pleased to meet around that festive board, that what they noticed on any one occasion might be taken as an indication of the normal state of the lodge, they were, he, the speaker, was thankful to say, always in amity. One of the visiting brethren had alluded to lodges more numerous in their members, but he (Bro. Poynter) would remind his worthy brother of what was sometimes said in another place—in an arena for the discussion of subjects most properly prohibited among Freemasons—there it was propounded that votes must be weighed as well as counted; the same thing held good of Masonry, and the influence of a lodge must be measured more by the quality than by the number of its members—more by the excellence, or the reverse, of its working than by its numerical strength. The volunteer corps from which the Burgoyne Lodge sprang had for its motto the proud boast "Peritia potius quam vi"—a motto that rendered obligatory upon those who assumed it— inexorably obligatory, if they would escape the charge of a nauseating vainglorious egotism, indefatigable assiduity in the acquisition of ability. He claimed, however, for the Burgoyne Lodge the right to bear the motto of its parent corps, he believed that they had hitherto proved, and trusted that in the future they would continue to prove, true to the tradition that whatever influence they as Masons had already or hoped in the future to acquire, should be by skill rather than by strength. (Cheers). The Wardens and Junior Officers, having been duly honoured, the evening's entertainment, which had been enlivened by some capital songs, and recitations by the brethren, concluded with the Tyler's toast, and the company separated.

MACDONALD LODGE (No. 1216.)—In evidence of the continued prosperity of this well-known lodge, an important emergency meeting was held at the Head Quarters of the First Surrey Rifles, at Camberwell, on Wednesday, the 13th inst. The W.M., Bro. S. H. Wagstaff, was supported by his I.P.M. Bro. James Stevens, Bros. G. Waterell, S.W.; John Thomas, P.M., as J.W., (in the absence of Bro. Bridges, at the festival of the Boy's School); Dr. Eugene Cronin, Treas.; J. J. Curtis, Sec.; Hastie, J.D.; Larham, I.G. and a large number of members and visitors, amongst the latter being Bros. Lazarus, P.M.; Gompertz, P.M.; Copestake, P.M., and several others. The lodge was opened shortly after four o'clock, and, with an interval of about half an hour for refreshments, working was continued until nearly eleven. The business consisted of raising Bros. W. Gray, W. S. Cockett, A. Wilson, and J. B. Schott; passing Bros. R. H. Garland, and W. C. Hale; and initiating Messrs. H. T. Peckham, and T. A. Harper. The greater portion of each ceremony was performed separately for the respective candidates, a mode of working which not only secures a due appreciation of each degree by the recipients thereof, but tends greatly to the utmost perfection in every officer of the lodge. On this occasion the great exertions of the W.M. and his assistants were crowned with great success, and during the interval for refreshment, the visitors generally, and Bro. Lazarus (who is a well-known Mason of 50 years standing) particularly congratulated the lodge on having gratified them with an exhibition of thorough Masonic working. We had the pleasure to learn that although only established less than four years, the Macdonald Lodge has secured its exceedingly handsome and appropriate furniture free from all liability, besides having liberally supported the Masonic charities, and extended its hospitality without stint. We cordially wish the lodge continued prosperity, and acknowledge the courtesy with which we, in common with all its visitors, have ever been received at its meetings.

METROPOLITAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.—This flourishing lodge met on Friday evening, the 15th inst., at the Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of working the fifteen sections. Bro. Hogard, S.W. 205, in the chair, supported by Bro. Brett, P.G.P., the worthy Preceptor of the lodge as P.M.; Bros. Willing, S.W.; Dwarber, J.W.; and an assemblage of forty-four brethren. The sections were most ably worked by the W.M., assisted by the following brethren, namely in the

FIRST LECTURE.

First Sec.	Bro. Swallow.
Second	„ Lemann.
Third	„ Mander.
Fourth	„ Brett.
Fifth	„ Mander.
Sixth	„ Annett.
Seventh	„ Colton.

SECOND LECTURE.

First Sec.	Bro. Lee.
Second	„ Lemann.
Third	„ Brett.
Fourth	„ Stacey.
Fifth	„ Brett.

THIRD LECTURE.

First Sec.	Bro. Dwarber.
Second	„ Higgins.
Third	„ A. W. Stead.

The W.M. having risen for the first and second time, several brethren were proposed as joining members, and on his rising for the third time, Bro. Brett proposed, and Bro. Stacey seconded a resolution, that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes of the lodge to Bro. Hogard, for the efficient manner in which he had fulfilled the onerous duties of the chair, also, that as a further mark of their appreciation of his services, he be elected an honorary member of the lodge. This was carried unanimously, and after Bro. Hogard had briefly expressed his acknowledgements of the honour conferred upon him, the lodge was closed in due form and with solemn prayer, and adjourned. This Lodge of Instruction meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock, and when we say that Bro. Brett is the Preceptor we need add no remarks as to the way in which the ceremonies and sections are worked, but can heartily recommend those brethren in search of Masonic knowledge to pay it a visit.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.—Arboretum Lodge (No. 731.) The anniversary meeting of the above lodge was celebrated at the Masonic Hall, Arboretum Hotel, Litchurch, Derby, on Wednesday the 13th inst. The lodge was opened at 2.30., when Bro. John Smith, P.M., was for the second time installed as W.M. of the lodge. The installation ceremony being performed by Bro. Thomas Cox, P. G.R. The W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—T. R. Gee, S.W.; J. C. Merry, J.W.; W. H. Burton, Treasr.; R. Bennett, Sec.; F. H. Wilton, D.C.; T. H. Warner, S.D.; C. Dersantory, J.D.; G. H. Sheffield, J.G.; J. Thompson, Organist; J. R. Reed, and H. Foulkes, Stewards; and W. Stone, Tyler. After the ordinary Craft lodge business had been disposed of, the brethren adjourned to a splendid banquet; provided by Bro. Baldoek, in his usual faultless manner. Bro. J. Smith, W.M., presided, Bro. T. R. Gee, S.W., being in the vice-chair. In proposing the toast of "the officers," the W.M. presented to Bro. Gee, on his retirement from the secretaryship, a very handsome silver tea and coffee service, subscribed for by the members of the lodge, to mark their appreciation of his efficient discharge of the duties of secretary during the past four years. A Past Masters jewel (manufactured by Bro. Kenning), was also presented to Bro. Gribble, the immediate Past Master, the W.M. leaving the room for a few minutes to present it personally, Bro. Gribble being indisposed and unable to attend. Bro. Pearsall (Litchfield Cathedral) sung in his usual excellent style; and Bro. Bedmore (organist of Litchfield Cathedral) presided at the harmonium with great ability. Amongst the Brethren present, in addition to the officers, were G. T. Wright, P.M.; J. Cox, P. Prov. G.S.W.; H. Hillam, P. Prov. G.S.; F. Campion, Prov. G.S.W.; F. Iliffé, P. Prov. G.D.C.; T. Roe, jun., J. M. Ritchie, G. Carr, A. O. Francis, John

Brown, J. Jones, H. Burn, J. Coulthurst, R. McCombe, J. Mervy, G. Woodiwiss, C. Low; F. H. Plock, W. Knight, E. J. Peach, J. W. Hackett. Visitors:—F. Bailey, 441; C. F. Odling, 253; J. L. Spooner, 353; J. Preece, P.M., 755, 1143, P. Prov. S.G.W., North Wales and Shropshire; C. Trigg, P.M., 1039; J. G. McClean, P.M., 1039; T. Bedsmore, J.W., 1039, P. Prov. G.O., Staffordshire; S. Pearsall, P.S.W., 1039; J. Wilkins, 30; J. R. Deeley, 30; W. Mervy, S.W., 1179; J. Merry, P.M., 1179; R. Mayger, P.M., 624, P. Prov. G.R., Staffordshire; W. Johnson.

DURHAM.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—*Fawcett Lodge* (No. 661.)—The installation meeting of this lodge took place on Monday, the 11th inst., at the lodge room, Lord Seaham Hotel. The following brethren were present:—Bros. N. B. Wright, P.M.; R. Candlish, P.M.; J. Ayre, P.M.; T. Gibbon, P.M.; Jas. Armstrong, G. Stokeld, T. Shepherd, J. B. Wells, J. Patinson, H. Ritinger, J. Thomsen, W. Stratford, J. Cottar, L. S. Newyr, J. Potts, W. Willis, and J. Taylor. Among the visitors present, were: Bros. T. Elwin, P.M.; C. Young, I.G.; Walbert Beattie, W. Brandt, and P. Stabler, of St. John's Lodge, No. 80; J. Robinson, and D. Wake, of Phoenix Lodge, No. 94; R. Humphrey, S.W.; N. Fryer, I.G.; N. Tomkinson, J. Sharpe, C. M. Robson, Palatine Lodge, No. 97; Whiddle, W.M.; J. Hartness, Carl Stilecke, Williamson, Lodge, No. 949; J. Symington, P.M., and Blagdon, Lodge No. 659, Northumberland. The ceremony of installation took place at five o'clock, and was performed by Bro. James Ayre, who installed into the chair Bro. William Forster, in a most impressive manner. The newly-installed Master then invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing twelve months, viz., Bros. Wright, I.P.M.; Armstrong, S.W.; Shepherd, J.W.; Richardson, Treas.; Ritinger, Sec.; Wells, S.D.; Gibbon, J.D.; Thomson and Potts, Stewards; Ayre, Dir. of Cers.; Stratford, I.G.; Taylor, Tyler; Candlish and Stokeld, Auditors. The brethren then adjourned and partook of a sumptuous banquet, presided over by the newly-installed W.M., in an able manner. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly honoured and a thoroughly enjoyable evening spent by the brethren, who separated highly satisfied with the day's proceedings.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge* (No. 1331.)—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Royal Hotel, on the 7th inst. The chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. C. Carnegie, I.P.M., Grand Purs. Hants, (the W.M., Bro. Fern, being detained at Woolwich on duty) who was supported by the following officers:—Bros. Capt. Richardson, R.E., S.W.; A. McKenzie, J.W.; J. Laverty, S.D.; K. Bennett, J.D.; R. White, Sec.; F. Anderson, I.G.; U. Lucas, O.G. There was a strong muster of the brethren, and several visitors; among the latter was Bro. Warne, Panmure, No. 723, who presided ably at the harmonium. The lodge was opened in due form in the first degree, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Sergeant B. Fitter, R.H.A., a candidate for initiation, which was unanimous in his favour. Bro. Silk, a candidate for the F.C. degree, was then questioned respecting his knowledge of the former degree, which proving satisfactory, he was entrusted with a test of merit, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Silk was passed to that degree, Bro. Richardson explaining the working tools. The questions appertaining to the degree were answered by the brethren for the information of Bro. Silk. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree, and Sergeant Fitter was initiated into Masonry; Bro. McKenzie presenting the working tools, and Bro. Richardson giving the charge. The questions belonging to the first degree were then answered by the brethren for the information of Bro. Fitter. The report of the Committee of Reference relative to the rules of the proposed Charitable Association in connection with the lodge was

read, but further action was deferred till the next meeting of the lodge. Bro. Carnegie stated that the W.M., the Junior and Senior Wardens, and himself, had attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge on the 6th inst. Two brethren were proposed as joining members, some other business having been transacted, the lodge was closed in peace, love, and harmony.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

LANCASTER.—*Lodge of Fortitude* (No. 281.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum. The chair was occupied by the W.M., Bro. William Hall, who was supported by the following officers and brethren: W. Bro. J. Daniel Moore, G.S.B., I.P.M.; Bros. W. Fleming, S.W.; E. Airey, J.W.; James Hatch, P.M. Treas.; Edmund Simpson, P.M. Sec.; W. J. Sly, S.D.; W. Heald, J.D.; Jas. Taylor, Organist; Richard Taylor, I.G.; Watson and Beeley, Tylers; Gregson, Steward; John Hatch, 281; E. Storey, 281; John Harwood, 1242; and J. Banning 343, Past Masters; W. Hartley, W.M. 1353; and Williams, 1453. The lodge was opened and usual business transacted; the Secretary read the reply that he had received by command of the Prince from General Sir W. Knollys, to the address of congratulation on the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Bro. Moore, G.S.B., in obedience to the request of the W.M., gave an interesting and instructive lecture on "Masonic Clothing," which was listened to with great attention by the brethren, who afterwards awarded an unanimous vote of thanks to the doctor, trusting that the lodge might at some future time be favoured with other lectures on Masonic subjects. The meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Preston for 5th April was announced, and a candidate for initiation proposed. After hearty wishes had been expressed from several lodges, the lodge was closed in due form.

ULVERSTON.—*Furness Lodge* (No. 995.)—The monthly gathering of this lodge took place on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at the Temple, Theatre-street. There was a numerous attendance of brethren. The W.M., Bro. Pearson, was supported by Bros. T. Dodgson, P.M.; J. Case, P.M., D.C.; and Roger Dodgson, S.W. The J.W. was absent through indisposition all the other officers were in their places. The minutes of last communication having been confirmed, Messrs. John Grieve and Francis Postlethwaite were balloted for and unanimously elected. The lodge being duly raised to the second degree, Bros. Hargreaves, Cox, Blake, and Hartley were duly examined, entrusted and retired. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bros. Hargreaves and Cox were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, the ceremony being performed by the W.M. with his usual impressiveness. The lodge being lowered, Messrs. Kirkby, Grieve, and Postlethwaite, were duly initiated, the ceremony for the first and last being performed by the W.M., and of the second by P.M. Dodgson, whose lucid and pleasing explanations of the ceremonies leave a lasting impression on every candidate. After a very laborious evening, the lodge was finally closed at 12 p.m.

CROSTON.—*Hesketh Lodge* (No. 986.)—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., the usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Grapes Inn, Croston, a goodly number of the brethren being present. The Worshipful Master, Bro. Roger Rigby having opened the lodge in the three degrees, Bro. Parkinson of Preston was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Bros. J. F. Goffin, S.W. P.G.C.; Fletcher, J.W.; and Phillip Ascroft, doing duty as S.D.; Bro. Atherton of Preston 113, presiding at the harmonium. The lodge was then lowered to the first degree, when Bro. Nevett, W.M. of Unity 113, took the Masters chair, and Mr. A. W. Orr of Preston, was duly initiated into the mysteries of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry. The lodge were then informed that Bro. Fletcher, J.W., had very handsomely offered to provide entirely new clothing for the officers of the lodge, to attend

the Provincial Grand Lodge meeting at Preston on April 5th. A hearty vote of thanks was duly awarded to Bro. Fletcher, and also to Bro. Cotnam for the gift of some handsome picture framing for the lodge, another brother presented a large handsomely bound Bible for the Masters pedestal. The lodge having been closed in solemn prayer and harmony, the brethren sat down to an excellent repast, provided by the host, Bro. W. Ascroft.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge*, (No. 279.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday evening the 7th inst. Bro. E. J. Crow presided, and the officers and members present were:—Bros. Stretton, I.P.M.; E. Gosling, S.W.; R.W. Widdowson, J.W.; W. Weare, Treas.; J. M. Mc. Allister, Sec.; J. W. Smith, S.D.; J. Halford, J.D.; E. E. Stretton, as I.G.; the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Kelly; H. Deane, P.J.G.W.; and others. The visitors were:—Bros. G. Toller, P.M., Prov. G.S.; W. Sculthorpe, W.M.; S. S. Partidge, Sec.; and other members of the John of Gaunt Lodge, (No. 523); R. Goodman, 354, N.B.; J. B. Hall, 1031, and W.M. Lodge Commercial. J. M. Wohlgenuth, 946; and G. T. Cable, 442. The three candidates for further participation in the mysteries of the Craft being unavoidably absent, the meeting for a short time was resolved into a Lodge of Instruction, in the third degree, under the able preceptorship of the W.M. On the lodge being resumed in the first degree the W.M. addressed the brethren as follows:—"I have now a pleasant duty to perform; certainly one as agreeable as any I can hope to have to discharge during my year of office. It is that of presenting to my I.P.M., Bro. Stretton, a mark of the esteem in which he is held by us all, and of our appreciation of the manner in which he discharged the duties devolving on the brother who has the honour of occupying this chair. By his courteous, genial conduct and unbounded hospitality, during his Mastership Bro. Stretton has won golden opinions, from all. Our brethren of the sister lodge are I am sure, of the same opinion as ourselves; viz.—that those duties were never performed by any Master with greater satisfaction to the brethren. Bro. Stretton, I have much pleasure in presenting to you this Past Master's jewel, on behalf of the lodge, and I think you will value it none the less when I tell you that the vote which resulted in this presentation was unanimous. I trust that this jewel, with its wearer, may be constantly seen in this lodge for many years, and that you may one day have the pleasure of seeing a similar honour conferred with the same hearty goodwill on your son." The jewel, an exceedingly handsome one, bore the following inscription. "Presented to Worshipful Bro. Clement Stretton, I.P.M., P. Prov. G.R., by the members of St. John's Lodge, No. 279, Leicester, as a mark of fraternal regard, and appreciation of his courtesy and geniality during the year of his Mastership. St. John's day, 1871." Bro. Stretton replied in the following terms:—"Worshipful Master, [R.W. Prov.G., Master, Wardens, and Brethren, I feel it very difficult to find words to express to you my heartfelt thanks for your kindness in presenting me with this handsome jewel. I assure you I most thoroughly appreciate the kindly feeling which prompted you to confer upon me such a distinguished mark of your Masonic favour. I shall especially prize this handsome jewel as a memento of the happy year during which, by your kindness and ready assistance, I was enabled to occupy the chair of the lodge. Yet although I relied on the kindness of my more learned brethren for the due performance of the ceremonies, I can lay claim to an anxious and earnest desire to promote the harmony of the lodge, and to cultivate that brotherly love which is the heart and soul, and glory of our ancient fraternity. This jewel will possess a further interest, inasmuch as it is commemorative of the initiation and majority of my son, which occurred during my mastership, and which will add considerably to its value as a heirloom. Brethren, I cannot

prove to you my appreciation of your gift better than in my constant attendance at the lodge, and wearing it; and I assure you I shall never place this badge upon my breast without being reminded of the kindness I have received at your hands." On the lodge being closed in due form, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and to finish an extremely pleasant and enjoyable meeting. Bro. Goodman, from Glasgow, in replying to the toast of the visitors, paid a high, and well-merited tribute of praise to Bro. Crow, W.M., and expressed his satisfaction with the excellent working of the lodge, a superiority only to be attained by the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of our ancient rites and the impressive rendering of the same by thoughtful and cultivated minds.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*St. Luke's Lodge* (No. 225).—At the last meeting of this lodge, held at the Coach and Horses Hotel, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and members assembled in open lodge desire humbly to return thanks to the Great Architect of the Universe for His great mercy in restoring our Royal brother, the Prince of Wales, to health, and that their prayer is, His Royal Highness may long be spared to his beloved consort and family, the nation, and the craft of which he is so illustrious a member." The said resolution was signed on behalf of the lodge by Charles Byford, W.M. and Alex. Barber, Secretary, and forwarded to His Royal Highness. The following gracious reply has since been received:—"Marlborough House, February 29th 1872,—General Sir William Knollys has received the instructions of the Prince of Wales to return his sincere thanks to the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and members of St. Luke's Lodge, No. 225, of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of England, for their congratulations on his recovery. His Royal Highness devoutly acknowledges the goodness and mercy of God, who has vouchsafed to restore him to the blessing of health.—Charles Byford, Esq., W.M., 225."

Royal Arch.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—*Roseley Chapter* (No. 1051).—A regular meeting of this chapter was held on Monday evening, the 17th March, for the purpose of the installation of the Principals and other business. The chairs were occupied by Comp. Mason, M.E.Z., Comp. William Hall, H., and Comp. J. Bowes, P.Z., Prov. G.S.B., as J. There were also present Comps. Dr. Moore, P.Z., Prov. G.H.; J. L. Whimpray, E.; James M. Moore, N.; Wilson Barker, Treas.; E. Simpson, P.S.; W. Heald, and E. Airey, Asst. S.; R. Taylor, Janitor; W. J. Sly, E. Storey, Rev. T. B. Hinde, William Hall, Frederick Dean, and J. Watson. After the chapter had been opened, and usual business transacted, the ballot was taken for Bro. George Kelland, P.M. of the Lodge of Fortitude, who was declared to be elected. The regal robe having been assumed by Comp. Moore, as installing officer, in a conclave of Installed Principals, Comp. Hall was duly placed in the chair of M.E.Z., Comp. E. Simpson in that of H., and Comp. J. L. Whimpray in that of J. The officers were afterwards invested as follows:—Comps. J. M. Moore, E.; W. Heald, N.; W. Barker, Treas.; E. Airey, P.S.; R. Taylor, Janitor; and, on the nomination of the P.S., Comps. W. J. Sly and F. Dean were appointed Asst. Sojs. Comp. Bowes, Prov. G.S.B., then delivered, in an able and telling manner, the mystical lecture of the degree, and the same energetic companion also rendered effective assistance in the installation of the Principals. A vote of thanks having been unanimously awarded to him for his services, and a candidate proposed, the chapter was closed in due form, when a number of the companions ac-

cepted the hospitality of the newly-installed M.E.Z. at his house, where ample good cheer awaited them.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Chapter of Fortitude* (No. 279).—A special convocation was held at Freemasons' Hall, on the 14th instant, for the installation of Principals, and other business, prior to the meeting of Prov. G. Chapter. The Prov. G. Supt., Comp. W. Kelly, installed the Principals for the ensuing year, viz., Comps. G. Toller, junr. Z.; C. Stretton, J.; and E. J. Crow, H. The Revd. P. H. Phelp, W.M. 50; and the Revd. J. F. Halford, S.W. 1330; were exalted to this supreme degree, the ceremony being performed by the M.E.Z., who also gave the mystical lecture, the symbolical being delivered by the P.G. Supt., and the historical by Comp. Crow, J. A vote of £5 5s. od. from the funds of the Chapter to the Girl's School, to be placed on Bro. Stretton's list was unanimously carried. Amongst those present, in addition to those above named, were the Revd. W. Langley, W. Weare, and the Revd. J. Spittal, P.Zs.; Comps. Sculthorpe, Barber and others.

Mark Masonry.

KENT.

RAMSGATE.—*Holmesdale Lodge* (No. 129).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held at the Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, on Thursday, the 21st inst., and the proceedings thoroughly evidenced the great interest taken in Mark Masonry in that town. It having been rumoured that favourable reports in respect of the working of the lodge had reached the M.W.G.M., and that he desired personally to satisfy himself thereof, an invitation was forwarded to him, and Bro. Portal accepted the same. Preparations were therefore made to do honour to the occasion, and the brethren added to their excellent and spacious lodge room a capital chamber organ and a masonic carpet of beautiful design and quality, surrounded by a border of the colours of the R.A. ribbon, which, together with the original superior furniture and appointments of the lodge, formed a perfect *tout ensemble*. The M.W. Grand Master arrived punctually at the opening of the lodge. Amongst those present were V.W. Bro. James Stevens, P.G.O.; W. Bro. John Read, P.G.Org.; Capt. G. Barlow, Prov. G.J.W. Middlesex and Surrey; C. J. Burgess, P.G.J.D. Middlesex and Surrey; Bros. G. Neall, W.M.; L. Finch, S.W.; T. H. G. Snowden, M.O.; J. L. Ellerm, S.O.; J. J. Darby, J.O.; Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, Chaplain; B. Z. Hiscocks, Sec. and Reg.; J. W. Smith, S.D.; T. S. Clarke, J.D.; G. Miles, I.G.; H. Wootton, W. A. Valon, C. J. Smith, A. Gardner, J. Finch and others. The lodge having been opened by Bro. Stevens (acting for the W.M.), and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, the M.W.G.M. was saluted by the brethren in due form. Bro. G. Page, of the Lewises Lodge, was balloted for, approved, and advanced with full ceremony, the musical service being under the direction of Bro. Read, who officiated as Organist. As every officer was thoroughly acquainted with his duty, the exceedingly beautiful and instructive ceremony of advancement was rendered to perfection, and elicited from the Grand Master expressions of great commendation. At the request of the acting W.M., Bro. J. W. Smith delivered the lecture of the degree. Bro. Lewis Finch, the W.M. elect, was then presented, and was installed as W.M. by Bro. Stevens, who, after the usual salutes and appointments, completed the ceremony with the customary addresses. The officers of the lodge for the ensuing year are:—Bros. Snowden, S.W.; Ellerm, J.W.; Darby, M.O.; Wootton, S.O. and Treas.; Clarke, J.O.; Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, Chaplain; B. Z. Hiscocks, Sec. and Reg.; J. W. Smith, S.D.; G. Miles, J.D.; Valon, I.G.; E. J. Smith, D.C.; Friend and Compton, Stewards; and Meager, O.G. The thanks of the lodge were unani-

mously voted to Bro. G. Neall for his services as W.M. during the past year, and to Bro. Stevens for the cordial assistance he had rendered on this as on previous occasions. The Grand Master then addressed the lodge in terms of high appreciation of the manner in which the ceremonies had been conducted, and assured the brethren that he had never witnessed more perfect working. As a record of his expression of that fact, he would at once inscribe his remarks in the minute-book, and add thereto his best wishes for the prosperity and further progress of the lodge. Propositions for advancement at the ensuing meeting having been taken, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, most liberally and reasonably provided by Bro. Hiscocks, the Secretary of the lodge, and proprietor of the Royal. Both in regard to quality of viands and wines, and to perfect attendance, a more agreeable dinner we have not partaken of; and we could wish that what is so well done so far from the metropolis should be imitated in many establishments accommodating London lodges. The M.W.G.M., at the special request of the newly-installed W.M., presided; and, on the cloth being cleared, the usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly honoured. Those of "The Queen" and "The Prince of Wales" were accompanied by appropriate anthems. That of the M.W.G.M., proposed by the W.M. in terms of grateful recognition of the honour done to the lodge by his presence on that occasion, was responded to by the M.W.G.M. himself. After a comprehensive review of the history of the Mark Degree from a very remote date to the present, and noticing the now rapid increase of the number of lodges, and the assured successful progress of Mark Masonry, the M.W.G.M. congratulated the Holmesdale Lodge upon the position in which he found it at the end of only one year from his granting its warrant. He was pleased to think that so much zeal and attention had been given to the working of the ceremony and the general conduct of the lodge business. He was at no loss to decide as to whose instruction and advice they had given attention, and this reference brought him most appropriately to the toast of "The Deputy Grand Mark Master and the Grand Officers," with which toast he should couple the name of Bro. Stevens, whose services to the lodge he observed were thoroughly appreciated and recognised. He, the M.W.G.M., fully concurred in the emendations and improvements in the ritual of the degree which had been effected by two of his Past Grand Overseers, of whom Bro. Stevens was one; and he had no doubt that the Board of General Purposes would adopt those improvements without delay. Bro. Stevens briefly returned thanks, and expressed his acknowledgements for the honour which the lodge had conferred on him. Bro. Read, P.G. Org., also responded to the toast. "The Provincial Grand Officers present," "The Worshipful Master," "The Immediate Past Master, Bro. Neall," "The Newly-Advanced Brother," and "The Officers of the Lodge," were respectively proposed and responded to. The claims of masonic charities were not forgotten, the toast of the "Mark Benevolent Fund" being recognised by a liberal subscription; and the extremely happy and pleasant evening, which had been further enlivened by the excellent songs of several members, was brought to a close.

MIDDLESEX AND SURREY.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A special meeting of this Prov. G. Mark Lodge was held at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, London, on Saturday, March 16th, immediately after the consecration of the Grosvenor Mark Lodge No. 144, (as reported in another column) the R.W. Bro. Colonel Burdett, M.W. Prov. G.M., presiding.

It was very largely attended, amongst the brethren being the V.W. Bros. Frederic Davison, Dep. Prov. G.M.; J. C. Parkinson, G.J.W.; Thomas Meggy, P.G.O.; James Stevens, P.G.O.; Revd. W. B. Church, P.G.C.; Capt. Barlow, Prov. G.J.W.; W. Bros. S. Rosenthal, P.G.D.C.; H. C. Levander, P.G.D.C.; John Thomas, Prov. G.S.B.; H. F. Huntley, Prov. G. Standard Bearer;

R. W. Eddis, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; T. R. Parker, Prov. G.P.; and Bros. S. C. Dibdin, P.M. 7; C. C. Dumas, S.W. 7; J. Strachan, 104; J. W. Dawson, P.M. 8; E. Drewett, P.P.S.D.; J. Faulkner, 86; J. J. Lowenthal, 8; John Boyd, 1; Hyde Pullen, W. Platt, P.M. 8; M. D. Loewenstarke, 86; Capt. Burgess, S.O. 7; R. I. Moore, M.O. 7; C. P. Ward, S.W. 144; G. States, Barton, 1; Henley, 8; G. Neall, 118; C. A. Cottebrune, 8; W. Worrell, 104; S. C. Davison, M.O. 1; &c.

Letters of apology for absence were received from the R.W. Bro. Earl Percy, and Bro. Neilds, Prov. J.O.; Elkins, Prov. M.O.; Smallpiece, Prov. G. Treas.; Vichers, Magnus Ohren, Harvey, King, Piggott, and several other brethren.

Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, the minutes of the meeting for the constitution of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Guildford, on the 2nd of June, 1871, were confirmed. The report of the Provincial Grand Lodge Committee then appointed to consider and arrange the bye-laws was submitted, and the bye-laws having been read, the report and the subsequent proposition for their adoption, were confirmed. The roll of Lodges was called over, from which it appeared that thirteen lodges, under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Grand Lodge, are now in working order. The roll of Provincial Grand Officers was then read, and the R.W. Provincial Grand Master made several appointments, and invested Brethren then present. Bro. C. H. Levander required information as to whether or not the whole of the lodges working in Middlesex and Surrey, including those in the Metropolitan District, were intended to be placed under the jurisdiction of this province, and the Provincial Grand Master, in reply, stated that for the present that that question remained undecided, but that a reference would be made to Grand Mark Lodge on the subject, and to ascertain if a home district would be constituted as in the Craft. Some further business of minor detail having been disposed of, the Provincial Grand Master intimated that the ensuing meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge would be held at Richmond, in June next. Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form, and the meeting adjourned.

At the banquet which followed, the Provincial Brethren were joined by the members of the newly created Gresvenor Lodge, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by a considerable number of Mark Master Masons, who testified to the great success of the afternoon's proceedings.

Knights Templar,

LANCASHIRE.

BOLTON.—*St. James of Jerusalem Encampment.*—The regular meeting of this encampment was held on Monday, the 18th March, at the Freemason's Hall, Church Institute, Bolton, when there were present the following Sir Knights:—W. H. Wright, V.E. D. Prov. G. Commander, Lancashire; G. P. Brockbank, First Grand Captain, Prov. G. Chancellor; Thomas Morris, Prov. G. Warden of Regalia; Blain, Brown, Bromley, Newton, Horrocks, Chatwood, Flitcroft, Entwisle, Rostron, Rev. Thomas Wilson; also Sir Knight Stephen Smith, of the Jerusalem Encampment, Manchester, P. Prov. G. Treasurer. The E.C., Sir Knight John Fletcher, was unfortunately unable to be present, he being engaged in London on important business, and in his absence Sir Knight W. H. Wright presided. The encampment being opened, the ballot was taken for Comp. Wm. Green, of St. John's Chapter, No. 221, Bolton, as a candidate for installation, the result being that he was unanimously elected. Comp. Robert Grime, of St. John's Chapter, No. 221, who had been previously elected, was duly installed a Knight of the Order by Sir Knight W. H. Wright, the duties of Expert being performed by Sir Knight Brockbank. Sir Knight Wright was re-elected Treasurer of the

Encampment, and Frater Wm. Dawson, Equerry. Sir Knight Wright, in the name of the E.C., then appointed the following officers of the encampment for the ensuing year, viz.:—Sir Knights Rev. Thomas Wilson, Prelate; William Blain, First Captain; James Brown, Second Captain; G. P. Brockbank, Registrar; W. H. Wright, Treasurer; J. W. Taylor, Almoner; James Newton, Expert; Robert Harwood, First Standard-Bearer; James Horrocks, Second Standard-Bearer; Samuel Chatwood, Captain of Lines; John Bromley, First Herald; J. M. Rutter, Second Herald; and Frater William Dawson, Equerry. The business being concluded, the encampment was closed, and the Sir Knights adjourned to refreshment.

MANCHESTER.—*Jerusalem Encampment.*—The Knights of this encampment met at the Masonic Hall, Manchester, on Monday, the 11th inst.; under command of their E.C., Sir Knight J. McDonald Smith. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, and the muster roll called over, Comps. Charles H. Wilson and Henry Smith were exalted to the degree of Knights Templar. The throne was then occupied by the V.E.D.P.G.C., Sir Knight W. H. Wright, who proceeded to instal Sir Knight James Arthur Birch, as Eminent Commander for the ensuing year. The ceremony was exceedingly interesting throughout. The following Sir Knights were appointed to the various offices:—Rev. J. L. Figgins, Prelate; T. R. Williams, First Captain; U. Nicholls, Second Captain; J. M. Wike, P.E.C., Director of Ceremonies; J. Chadwick, P.E.C., Treasurer; P. H. Jenkins, Registrar; John Smith, Expert; G. Brett, First Standard-Bearer; B. Smith, Second Standard-Bearer; W. O. Walker, Almoner; C. H. Coates, Captain of Lines; P. Chorlton, First Herald; J. H. Hooper, Second Herald. Among the visitors were Sir Knights W. H. Wright, V.E.D.P.G.C.; Brockbank, P.G. Chan., First G.C. of England; Woodcock, Prov. G. Chan., Cheshire; Pratt, P.E.C.; Warren, P.E.C.; and Beresford, Prov. G. Aid., Cheshire. At the conclusion of business, the Sir Knights sat down to a most excellent banquet, after which the usual loyal and heraldic toasts were proposed and responded to, and a very enjoyable evening spent, the proceedings being enlivened by appropriate music and songs.

CONSECRATION OF THE ST. HUGH LODGE, No. 1386, LINCOLN.

There was a large assemblage of the brethren at the Masonic Hall, Grantham-street, Lincoln, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., to witness the constitution and dedication of the St. Hugh Lodge, No. 1386.

A lodge was formed at 5.30, p.m., by the Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Lincolnshire, Bro. W. H. Smyth, who elected the officers for the occasion:—Bros. R. J. Ward, W.M. 279, as S.W.; E. J. Cullen, S.W. 297, as J.W.; F. R. Larken, P. Prov. G.S.B., P.M. 297, as Registrar and D.C.; Rev. Haskett Smith, Chaplain 297, as Chaplain; J. M. Read 297, as Sec.; Jno. Norton, P. Prov. G.P., P.M. 297, as S.D.; C. Pocklington 272, P. Prov. G.D., as J.D.; J. T. Tomlinson 588, P.G.A.D.C., as P.G. Supt. of Works; W. Watkins, P.G. Supt. of Works, I.P.M. 297, as I.G.; Baraclough 297, as Organist; and Box, P.G. Tyler, as Tyler.

After duly opening the lodge, the W.D. Prov. G.M., with praiseworthy ability conducted the whole of the ceremonial in a most impressive and marked Masonic manner, the responses and anthems having musical accompaniments. He then delivered to the brethren present an excellent and well versed oration on the true principles and virtues of Freemasonry, and immediately afterwards rehearsed the charges, and installed Bro. Jno. Glem Bayles, P.G.O., as the first W.M. of the Saint Hugh Lodge. The brethren then congratulated the new Master, and re-appointed the following officers, viz.:—Bros. Frederick and Henry Watson, S. and J.W.'s; W. Watkins, D.C.; Henry Hill, Sec.; C. Hay-

ward, S.D.; Dr. G. M. Lowe, J.D.; and J. M. Read, I.G.

Bro. F. R. Larken, P. Prov. G.S.B., P.M. 297, rehearsed with well rendered effect the charges to the Wardens.

Bro. J. M. Woodall, P. Prov. G.S.W., North and East Riding, Yorkshire, delivered a pleasing congratulatory address to the new lodge.

Two new candidates for Freemasonry, and six joining brethren were proposed, which, with the thirty petition brethren, form a goodly number for the Saint Hugh Lodge to commence with.

The W.M. proposed that the best fraternal thanks of the members present be accorded to the W.D. Prov. G.M., for his courtesy and attendance, and for the truly Masonic manner in which he had so ably conducted the ceremonial. This was received with a hearty and unanimous response by the brethren.

The lodge was then closed, and about forty of the brethren adjourned at 7.30 to the Great Northern Hotel, to a sumptuous banquet prepared by Bro. Prickett, with his well known cuisine effect. The chair was occupied by the W.M. and he was supported by the W.D.P.G.M. and Prov. Grand Officers. The usual loyal Masonic, and clerical toasts, were duly honoured, able speeches being made by the W.M., and Provincial Grand Officers, and responded to with *éclat*. At intervals songs were sung, and thus passed a very enjoyable and convivial Masonic evening. The brethren retired at 11.30 p.m. In addition to those already named there were present at the lodge and banquet:—Bros. R. Hall, P.M. 297, P. Prov. G.W.; Dr. Harrison, P.M. 297, P.G.J.W.; R. C. Carline, P.M., P. Prov. G.A.D.C.; S. A. Armitage, 248, P.G.S.W.; M. Crowder, W.M. 838, P.G.S.B.; W. Cass 1010, P. Prov. G.D., N. and E. Riding Yorkshire; W. Mason 297, P. Prov. G.O.; A. Bode, Beständig Keit Lodge, Berlin; J. Laughton, P.M. 422, P.G.S.D.; and Rev. I. C. K. Saunders, Bayon s Lodge, 1286.

The number in the lodge was upwards of 60, and such fully demonstrated the necessity of new lodge rooms being provided in this ancient city.

This question of new lodge rooms has been taken up with a commendable spirit by the Lincoln Freemasons, for they, seeing the necessity of providing a good public concert room, have formed and started a limited liability company with a capital of £4000 in 800 £5 shares, for the building of spacious lodge rooms, a large concert hall, capable of seating 700 persons, specially designed for acoustic effect, with choir, a smaller hall, and the requisite accessory rooms.

Judging from the present appearance of the works in progress, which are situated in Newland, the directors of the limited company may congratulate themselves upon securing for the shareholders, ample per centage for the outlay. When these new masonic hall buildings are complete, I hope to communicate more fully thereon, for then the Witham, 297, and Saint Hugh 1386 Lodges, will be transferred to it from the Old Hall in Grantham Street.

SCOTCH MARK MASONRY IN LANCASHIRE.

The usual quarterly meeting of the Mark Lodge of St. Andrew, No. 22, S.C., was held on the 12th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester.

There was not a numerous muster of the brethren. Only two of the candidates on the circular for advancement came forward.

The ceremony was performed by Bro. C. F. Matier, R.W.D.P.G.M., S.C., in his customary able manner.

At the close of the business Bro. J. G. Smith, initiated a conversation on the desirability of this lodge effecting a union with their brethren working under the Grand Lodge of M.M. Masons in England. Bro. J. G. Smith said there was a very unanimous feeling amongst the brethren of this lodge in favour of the union so much talked of and so long unnecessarily delayed. The brethren were getting weary of the policy of the

leading and eminent brethren who had the conduct of the negotiations. He mentioned some of the handsome offers made by the Grand Master of England, to the Scotch Provincial Grand Officers of Lancashire, and asked Bro. Matier to state for the satisfaction of the brethren, in what position the negotiations now stood. Bro. W. Wayne, the Immediate Past Master of the lodge, bore testimony to the universality of the feeling which Bro. Smith had alluded to, and hoped that the union so much desired would be soon consummated. But come when it may he trusted it would be completed in a spirit of loyalty to our mother lodge.

Bro. Matier stated in reply to Bro. Gibb Smith, that negotiations were still in progress, and that he was not at liberty to say more on that point just now.

The lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 9 o'clock.

CONSECRATION OF THE GROSVENOR LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, No. 144.

A new lodge of Mark Master Masons under the title of the Grosvenor Lodge, was consecrated on Saturday, the 16th inst.; at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, London, under very auspicious circumstances, and previously to the holding of a Special Grand Lodge of Middlesex and Surrey. The ceremony was attended by the R.W. Bro. Colonel Francis Burdett, Prov. Grand Master; the V.W. Bro. Frederick Davison, Deputy Prov. G.M.; V.W. Bro. James Stevens, P.G.O.; V.W. Bro. F. Binckes, G. Sec.; W. Bro. W.B. Church, P.G.C., H. C. Levander, P.G.D.C., S. Rosenthal, P.G.D.C., John Thomas, Prov. G.S.B. H. F. Huntley, Prov. G. St. Bearer, Bros. Dawson, P.M. 8; T. J. Parker, C. P. Ward; C. Hammerton, Prov. Grand Sec.; J. Strachan, 104; E. Drewett, S. Dibden, J. Faulkner, J. J. Lowenthal, Hyde Pullen, C. Dumas, W. Platt, M. D. Loewenstarke, Capt. Burgess, R. T. Moore, C. A. Cottebrune, G. H. Henley, G. Neall, W.M. 129; W. Worrell, 104; S. C. Davison, Capt. Barlow, G. States, J. Boyd, and many other influential brethren. The consecrating officer, Bro. Fred. Binckes, supported by Bros. James Stevens, as S.W., and Bro. Dibdin, as J.W. opened a Mark Master's Lodge, and the brethren petitioning for the new lodge were ranged in due order and having been addressed on the nature of the meeting, the Warrant of Constitution was read, and the Grosvenor Lodge was formed and consecrated with full ceremony. The W.M. designate, the W. Bro. C. Hammerton, Prov. Grand Sec. was then duly installed in the first chair, and Bros. C. P. Ward, and T. R. Parker, the Wardens designate, were invested as S.W. and J.W. respectively. The following brethren were then appointed as officers, and invested, viz:—Bros. Lowenthal, M.O.; Levander, Sec.; W. B. Church, Treas.; the remaining officers being left open for appointment at the ensuing meeting. The respective addresses were delivered by the Installing Master, Bro. F. Binckes, who performed the whole of the arduous duty connected with both Consecration and Installation, in his usual careful and able manner. A large number of propositions for advancement were then taken, and other Masonic business having been disposed of, the lodge was closed, the brethren remaining to take part in the proceedings of the special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge for Middlesex and Surrey, (of which a report will be found in another column), and to join the Provincial Brethren at the subsequent banquet.

DUBLIN INTELLIGENCE.—In our notice of the masonic compliment paid to Bro. James Flynn in the Masonic Hall, Dublin, on Monday evening, the 11th inst., we inadvertently omitted to notice that the vice-chair was occupied by Bro. Philip R. Patman, P.M., Lodge 153, and H.K.T. The presentation ornament was made to order by Bro. Charles Rankin, Nassau-street, and the richly illuminated address was executed by Mr. Charles Lusk O'Brien.

Original Correspondence.

DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST LANCASHIRE

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

Referring to the remarks or "P.M., and P. Prov. G. Officer East Lancashire," probably there is a difference of arrangement between the geographical formation of a province and the creation of a Provincial Grand Master and his lodge.

Sec. 1, page 45 of the Book of Constitutions says:—

"The appointment of the Provincial Grand Master is a prerogative of the Grand Master, by patent, during pleasure, and invested with a rank and power in his particular district," and section 7, page 65 says, "that at the death, &c., of a Prov.G.M. the Prov. G. Lodge ceases to exist, until the appointment of a successor, whose authority can again establish it."

Nothing seems to be said about the demarcation of the province, but only, of the constitution of the Provincial Grand Lodge. It will be interesting to know if the *locale* of the Lancashire divisions is really fixed and somewhere recorded. Does the Grand Master's patent explain the boundary? If so then any objection, to a new line, on the part of East Lancashire will have weight, otherwise interference with the affairs of the Western Province may be out of place.

The question seems a very difficult one to approach; and my object in writing was to engage attention to what appears—by the notice of *motion*—a too summary way of altering the whereabouts, or packing up the West Lancashire Lodges and forwarding them into another province.

Thanks to Bro. W.M. Landless, 1256, of Fidelity, for correcting the mistaken statement that his lodge is in East Lancashire, I got the information from a Masonic Pocket Book for 1871; where it will be found at page 133, named under Lancashire East, and not under West Division.

Yours fraternally,

A SECRETARY OF WEST LANCASHIRE LODGE.

MASONIC BALLS.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR, AND BROTHER,—

Your correspondent "Lupus" writes a very sensible letter in reply to me under the above heading. The only point on which we differ concerns the question about wearing the decorations in public of the degrees under the S.C. 33°. But I am not aware whether your correspondent "Lupus" includes the clothing. I know a case where a brother wore at a fancy dress ball (not Masonic) the full dress of a 30°. One of the S.C. 33° happened to be present, and reproved him. I am acquainted with two or three of the S.C. 33°, and I know they disapprove of the clothing on their degree being worn in public. Even for a Masonic Ball, permission would have to be obtained. I dare say the permission would be easily accorded. But if your correspondent in such a case refers merely to the decorations of the Black Eagle, the matter would be passed over as unimportant. Occasionally, brethren do

dress themselves at their own discretion in public assemblies in the clothing of the High Degrees. I am not aware whether the authorities of the Order of the Temple have issued any prohibition.

Yours truly and fraternally,
W. L. A. 30°.

March 18th, 1872.

MASONIC BALL AT TORQUAY.

(To The Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR,—In your impression of the 2nd March, I perceive that "Lady Colquhoun" is reported as having attended the Masonic Ball, at Torquay, on the 12th February. I beg to inform you that there exists at present but one person entitled to that designation, but who is not the person in question.

The widow of my late relative, Sir Robert Colquhoun resides at Torquay, but having intermarried on the 3rd August, last year, with a Mr. William Adlair Atkinson, eight months after the decease of her first husband, is not justified in the unqualified assumption of the name of another existent person, although she might re-assume her maiden name of Cathrow, or any other pseudonym, or alias, which might suit her, without infringing the rights of others, or misleading the public.

Your obedient servant,

P. COLQUHOUN.

3, Stratford Place, 21st March, 1872

Reviews.

The Freemasons' Liber Musicus, Part I.; A collection of Traditional, Foreign and English Vocal and Instrumental Music for all the ceremonies of the Masonic Order. Edited by Bro. Dr. WILLIAM SPARK, P. Prov. G.O., West Yorkshire.

This is a perfect *rade mecum* for the Masonic lover of music, and we are sure that all brethren who have once heard the pleasing effect produced by the introduction of music at appropriate parts of the ceremonies, will be more than gratified at the admirable manner in which Bro. Dr. Spark, has grouped his various selections in Part I. of *Liber Musicus*.

The first part comprises marches, odes, anthems, voluntaries, and music suitable for Masonic festivities. Part two will be more especially devoted to Fellow Craft music, including a somewhat similar *repertoire*.

We heartily commend the good work which Bro. Dr. Spark has undertaken, and trust that every lodge will avail itself of the pleasure to be derived from his fraternal labours.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

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METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, April 5, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor. Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors. Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

- Lodge 12, Fortitude and Old Cumberland, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. 62, Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. 72, Royal Jubilee, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-st. 144, St. Luke's, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street. 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. 256, Unions, Freemasons' Hall. 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall. Chapter 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall. Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7. Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor. Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. F. A. Adams, Preceptor. Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottlieb, Preceptor. British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8. St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor. Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor. St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

- Colonial Board at 3 o'clock. Lodge 7, Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall. 9, Albion, Freemasons' Hall. 18, Old Dundee, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. 101, Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. 217, Stability, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street. 765, St. James's. 1257, Grosvenor, Victoria Station, Metropolitan Dist. Railway, Pimlico. 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road. 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue. 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury. Chapter 145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall. 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford. Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor. Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) (at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottelume, Preceptor. Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor. Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor. Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor. Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30. Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8. Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30. Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor. St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

- Lodge 511, Zetland, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street. Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor. United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor. Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor. New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8. Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30. Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor. Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar. Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly a 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

- Lodge 10, Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall. 27, Egyptian, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street. 45, Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. 136, Good Report, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st. 227, Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. 231, St. Andrew's, Freemasons' Hall. 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney. 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall. 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road. 1351, St. Clement Danes, 265, Strand. Chapter 2, St. James's Freemasons' Hall. 9, Moriah, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st. The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections. Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (2), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. Pannure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor. Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor. United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor. St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8. Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor. Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

- Lodge 742, Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham. 890, Hornsey, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-st. Chapter 259, Prince of Wales's, Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7. Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor. Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor. Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor. Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. Muggerridge, Preceptor. Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor. Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8. St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W. United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor. Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor. St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 9. Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8. Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor. Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor. Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor. Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Advertisements.

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ELECTION—MAY, 1872.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS AND THE WIDOWS OF FREEMASONS.—The favour of your vote and interest is earnestly solicited on behalf of

Thomas Cartwright, Aged 77 Years.

He was initiated into the Temperance Lodge, No. 169, in 1851, exalted in the Domestic Chapter, No. 177, and has continued a subscribing member up to this time. Some years since he retired from business as a stevedore, with a moderate competency, but unwisely again embarked in business as a timber merchant, and through the recklessness of others has lost all his means, and now lives by the joint exertions of his aged wife by mangling clothes; he is sadly afflicted with deafness. Was a subscribing member to this Institution for some years.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The Votes and interest of the Governors and Subscribers are earnestly solicited on behalf of

BEATRICE MARY WRAY,

AGED 8.

Her Father, Bro. William Wray, formerly a Shipbuilder at Burton Strather, Lincolnshire, was a Subscribing Member of the Hummer Lodge, No. 57, Hull, and the Minerva Lodge, No. 250, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 5th of June, 1871. His widow is left with Nine Children, all under 14 years of age (another shortly expected) with very inadequate means to educate and support them.

The Case is strongly recommended by the Provincial Grand Board of Benevolence of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, and the following brethren:—

- J. P. Bell, M.D., D.P.G.M. North and East York, Hull. M. C. Peck, P.G. Secretary North and East York, Hull. G. C. Roberts, 1010, P. Prov. G.R. Hull. W. F. West, 250, Hull. Nathaniel Easton, 57 and 1010, Hull. J. Knight, 460, P.M., Newcastle-under-Lyne. G. E. Switthbank, 24, Newcastle-on-Tyne. J. W. De Caux, 100, Great Yarmouth. William Holt, 6, South Quay, Great Yarmouth. William Cass, P. Prov. S.G.W. West York, Lincoln.

The brethren marked thus (*) will be happy to receive voting papers, which, with any communication or assistance, will be thankfully received by Bro. John Walker, 56, Lister-street, Hull, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works North and East York.

APRIL ELECTION, 1872.!

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—Your Votes and Interest are earnestly solicited on behalf of

Frederick Charles Gates,

Aged 7½ Years.

Son of the late Bro. JAMES HAYDEN GATES, of Clapham, Surrey, Builder, who died in June, 1871, after a long and painful illness, leaving a Widow and Seven Children totally unprovided for, his severe sufferings from hereditary disease having, during the previous two years, incapacitated him from attending to his business pursuits. Bro. Gates was initiated in the Pannure Lodge, 720, served the offices and passed the Chair of that lodge, and also Past H. of the Chapter attached thereto. Whilst in a position to do so, he faithfully discharged his Masonic duties, and supported the Charitable Institutions by every means in his power.

The case is strongly recommended by the following brethren:—

- The Rev. Wentworth A. Bowyer, Rector of Clapham, P.G.C.; The Rector, Clapham Common, S.W. Conrad C. Dumas (G.), P.A.G.C., Prov. G.S.W. Surrey, P.M. 40 and 410, P.Z. 107 and 410; Clapham Common, S.W. Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., Broom Wood, Clapham. J. C. Parkinson (V.P.), P.M. 181, P.Z. 250, J.G.W. Mk., &c.; The Manor House, Collier's Wood, Merton, Surrey. George Myers, (V.P.), P.M. 108, &c., &c.; Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.E. J. Neal York, P.M. 88, 1688, P.Z., &c., P.P.G.W. Cambridgeshire; Newmarket. George Kenning, (V.P.), P.M. 192, Hon. Sec. 1203, M.E.Z. 192, S.N. 1194, P.G.D. Middlesex, Upper Sydenham, S.E. R. S. Warrington (G.), P.G.S., P.M. 197, P.Z. 8, J. 145; 23, Garrick-street, London, W.C. John Walker (G.), P.M., P.Z. 57, P.P.G. Supt. of Wks. N. and E. Yorkshire, P.M. (Mark) 12, P.G.O., &c.; 50, Lister-street, Hull. Sigismund Rosenthal (G.), P.M. 435, &c.; Red Lion Square, W.C. C. E. Amos (G.), P.M. 410, P.P.G.W. Surrey; Cedars-road, Clapham, S.W. W.B. Heath (G.), P.M. 198, 504, P.P.G.S.W. Herts.; 54, Thread-needle-street, E.C. *H. C. Levander (G.), P.M. 507, 632, and 928, P.Z. 720, M.E.Z. 76, P.P.G.S.D. Wills; 370, Wandsworth-road, S.W. *John Read (G.), 1316, P.M. 720, P.Z. 720; India Office, Westminster. *Edward Moody, W.M. 1287; 22, Somerleyton-road, Brixton, S.W. Edward Worthington, P.M. 597, P.Z. 720; Loughborough Park, S.W. W. S. Hale, 534; Alexandra Hotel, Clapham Common. Eugene Comin (L.), M.D., Treas. 1210; Old Manor House, Clapham, S.W. *John Thomas (G.), P.M. & P.Z. 507 & 720, P.G.D.C., G.C., &c. 20, Denmark-street, Camberwell, S.E. *Jas. Stevens (G.), P.M. 25, 720, 1216, P.M. Mark 104, W.M. Mark 139, P.G.O., &c.; Clapham Common. Proxies will be thankfully received by the brethren marked thus (*) and by the Widow, 4, Phoenix-terrace, Wittenberg-street, Clapham, S.W. (V.P.) Vice Presidents of the Institution. (G.) Life Governor. (L.) Life Subscriber.

THE "EXPRESS"

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FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.
 AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES
 ON THIS SUBJECT.
 BY W. E. N., No. 766.
 (Continued from Page 180.)

No. XII. Aug 12th, 1871.—Abraham and his seed were chosen of God to be the recipients and promulgators of Divine truth, so that in the midst of universal idolatry they should worship one Almighty just and merciful Being. This same seed has been employed by Divine Providence in effecting the same object, when in after times all mankind (not excepting the most advanced and civilised nations) had become idolaters. The chosen seed were again to become a light shining in darkness. God moreover said (Isa. xlix. 22,) "I will lift my hand to the Gentiles, they shall bring thy (Israel) sons in thy arms," "and kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and queens thy nursing mothers," &c. (chap. lx., 15.) "The Gentiles shall see thy glory, and thou shalt be called by a new name," (chap. lxii., 2.) The mission of this wonderfully preserved and chosen people was to "prepare the way of the people, cast up the highways, gather out the stones, and lift up a standard." Israel had cast off their allegiance and been joined to idols, but when, by the valour of their arms, they made their way westward, and settled down in the island they abandoned their idols, and gave themselves to God, but under another covenant, that is, they became Christianized. The intimations that this should happen, are :—

I. The Israelites were not to continue under the law, they were to be divorced from it. Judah still remains under the law; not so Israel. But the Lord declared that although Israel, as a people, had been unfaithful, he would not forsake them utterly, but would be faithful to the promises given to the fathers. A great work was to be done by Israel, to which end they were so to multiply that, "More are the children of the desolate (or divorced Israel) than the children of the married wife" (Judah). (Isa. liv, 1.)

II. The Law, or the Mosaic covenant, was not to be perpetual, but only of a temporary character, and introductory of the Messiah. Peculiar revelations and required obligations were made to

Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the Israelites, but these institutions did not contain the elements of an universal religion. The chosen seed of Abraham were formed into a distinct nation, idolatry was forbidden, and God himself was King. The Mosaic law was the national law. All its commandments, including the decalogue, were civil laws. The intimations we find of the bringing in of the remote nations to the Israelitish church, would suffice to show that the forms and ceremonies prescribed by the law could not be meant for a perpetual obligation. Another covenant was to supersede the Mosaic one, and "the latter days" are often alluded to as those in which all mankind should be brought to the knowledge of the true God, and form one universal church, in which Israel should form a prominent place. From the intimations in the Old Testament, as well as from the peculiar nature of the Mosaic dispensation itself, it was avowedly unadapted for any other than the people of which Jerusalem was the centre and seat of Divine worship; it was therefore only designed for those who dwelt within reach of the Holy City. Although Moses was thus to be superseded, Israel was not to remain without a lawgiver, for God said to Moses (Deut. xviii., 15, 19,) "I will raise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee," &c. The Jews consider these words refer to a succession of prophets, although the word *nebia* (prophet, is in the singular number. Now this prophet was to be a lawgiver as Moses was, but none of the prophets were lawgivers; it must therefore refer to one person, and that was the Messiah. He was to give a law, a more excellent law than that of Moses, and a better covenant; and God was to make a new covenant with the House of Israel.

III. Though the Israelites were to be divorced from the law and its ceremonial, they were to be married to another. Jeremiah (iii., 12, 14,) exhorts Israel to return to God, and promises to bring them to Zion; but before that can take place Israel must seek the Lord their God, and David their king. Here are two things, (1) Israel must abandon idolatry, and (2) seek David their king. This can only refer to David's successor, the Messiah, the spiritual King of Israel. All this is to take place in the latter days, and therefore not under the Mosaic dispensation. All nations, including Judah, are to be brought to the true God, through the instrumentality of Israel. In accordance with all this, we find that when the Anglo-Saxons were established as rulers in their islands, they were converted to the Christian faith, and have since been preaching it to all nations. In Ezekiel, xxxvii. 19-28, we read "I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land, and I will make them one nation; and one king shall be king to them all, and they shall no more be two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more," &c.

No. XIII. August 19th, 1871.—The more we look into the scriptures the more clearly we perceive the distinction between the kingdoms for Judah and Israel. The prophets did not always understand the prophecies they uttered, under divine inspiration, nor was it necessary that they

should. If the precise meaning of some of the prophecies had been known before fulfilment, man might probably have interfered to prevent their fulfilment, or to bring it about in other ways than those designed by God. In the blessings which Jacob pronounced on his children, and two of his grandchildren, he refers to the past, and foretells something of the future. He was perhaps unable to attach any precise meaning to some of his utterances, but God, who inspired him, foresaw and made all sure. Jacob pronounced a special blessing on Ephraim and Manasseh, giving to Ephraim the blessing which was the birthright of Manasseh; he also adopted them both, so that they became equal with his own sons; hence they became heads of tribes, and their children shared equally with the other tribes in the division of the land by Joshua. The birthright belonged to Reuben but it was taken from him, and divided among three of his brethren, the priesthood was given to Levi, the kingship to Judah, and the double portion or great increase to Joseph, or rather to Ephraim, the holder of his birthright. This was partly fulfilled even before the tribes took possession of their inheritance, as Joshua tells Ephraim they have become a great people. It was more largely fulfilled afterwards, and it is being fulfilled now, when their descendants are sending forth branches into every part of the world, as was foretold by Jacob (see Gen. xlix. 22-26). Land and sea were to be possessed by the descendants of Joseph. Manasseh, as well as Ephraim, was to become a great people, and among the tribes, these children of Joseph were distinguished by their numbers and strength, and it was the struggle for pre-eminence on the part of Ephraim, which led to the schism of the tribes and the establishment of the two kingdoms. Ephraim was so powerful as to give his name to the seceding ten tribes, Ephraim being often used to denote Israel. The extraordinary number of Jacob's descendants was in conformity to the promises made to Abraham, who was told by God that his seed should be as the stars of heaven, and as the sand on the sea-shore. This promise was repeated to Israel, and confirmed to Jacob in his vision at Bethel, when God said to him (Gen. xxviii., 12-15). "Thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread about to the east and to the west and to the north and south." These promises were not fulfilled while the Children of Israel remained in Canaan. Israel obtained possession of the Promised Land, but the larger promises were not fulfilled while the twelve tribes remained one people, and they have never been fulfilled, and never will be, in the history of the Jews, for although this people are widely spread over the earth, they do not materially increase in numbers. We can only estimate their numbers approximately, and according to various authorities they are set down at from four millions to nearly seven millions. Interpret the promises as we may, the numbers should be incomparably greater than this, when we recollect that the Israelites were to be the fathers of nations, and kingdoms, and peoples, in every part of the globe. Where are we to look for the fulfilment of such prophecies, except in reference to the Anglo-Saxon race, and their kindred, the Getae, the ten tribes; who were to become the most

multitudinous of all people. When the Getæ, or Goths, were invaded in their possessions on the Euxine, by Darius, Alexander, and Attila, they poured into Italy and Spain, and they pushed north, south, east, and west, until Europe was occupied by them. Gaul was laid hold of by the Franks, another branch of the same family, while Britain came into the possession of the Anglo-Saxons, after they had erected the states Germany, Cimbria, and Scandinavia. Thus Europe almost entirely fell into their hands, and in later times they spread themselves over the other quarters of the globe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, with the islands pertaining to them, in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. No one can contemplate these great facts without feelings of wonder and amazement. There is scarcely any place of importance in any part of the globe which they do not inhabit, excepting their own land of Canaan, the time for which has not yet arrived. Wherever this race goes, it carries with it the blessings of religion and civilisation.

No. XIV. Aug. 26th, 1871.—When Moses pronounced a blessing on the Tribe of Joseph (Deut. xxxiii., 14) he said "Blessed of the Lord be the land for the precious things brought forth by the sun and put forth by the moon." This is supposed to refer to the fruitfulness of Joseph's lot in the land of Canaan, and to indicate that it should bring forth fruit every month of the year. The land allotted to Joseph (Ephraim and Manasseh) was situated on both sides of the Jordan, and was doubtless very fruitful and diversified in climate, but it did not yield fruits every month in the year. The blessing must therefore have reference to a distant future, when their successors should have possessions throughout the whole world, as the Anglo-Saxons have. No other people have settlements throughout the wide world, and which afford them fruits in every month of the year.

The Anglo-Saxons are pre-eminently a colonizing people. Phœnicia and Greece were both maritime countries, and sent forth colonies, being forced thereto, either by increase of numbers, or by being driven out by other nations, as was the case with the Phœnicians, who at an early date planted colonies along the Mediterranean coasts. The Greek colonies were numerous in the Ægean Sea, and some of them became considerable states. The Roman colonies were also numerous, but they were founded for political objects, such as to secure conquests.

The Getæ, or Goths, who overthrew the Western Empire, did not found colonies, but they formed new states and kingdoms. Their descendants, the Anglo-Saxons, have colonised, not as conquerors, but by discovery and commercial enterprise, thereby providing for multitudes of their people who were too straitened at home.

The marvellous growth of the colonial empire, and the wonderful increase in numbers of the Saxon race in America and elsewhere, bring to mind the words of Isaiah (xlix., 20, 21)—"The children shall say in thy ears, the place is too strait for me; give place for me that I may dwell." The Anglo-Saxons, unlike the Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, and other ancient and modern nations, have inherited "the desolate places." (Isaiah xlix. 3.) The desolate (that is

the divorced one) was to bring forth so many children that she was to enlarge the place of her tent, and stretch forth the curtains of her habitations." for "thy seed shall inherit the nations, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited." Israel was to be "sown in the earth" (Hos. ii. 23), "for I will sow them among the people, and they will remember me in far countries." (Zach. x., 8.)

None but the Anglo-Saxons have thus inhabited the waste and desolate places. The American, Australian and South African colonies were all "uninhabited," except by a few wandering savages.

A passage in Deuteronomy, xxxii., 8, 9, has perplexed commentators, and is thus translated by Bishop Horsley: "When the Most High assigned the heathen their inheritance, He set the bounds of His own people according to the number of the sons of Israel, for the portion of Jehovah is Jacob, the peoples are the measured lot of Israel's inheritance." The meaning of this is that Israel (according to the constant strain of prophecy) is to inherit all the nations. Israel was to be a measuring line, or cord, or rod; they were to "encompass" the inheritance their posterity were to possess.

The descendants of Israel, preserved in the ten tribes, and known, after their captivity, first as the Getæ, or bruised ones, then as the Anglo-Saxons, have, by the multiplicity of their possessions, and by the influence they exert over other people, as in India and elsewhere, fulfilled the words spoken by Moses. They have measured and encompassed, if they have not occupied, the whole earth. The Queen, as the head of the Anglo-Saxon race, has a dominion on which the sun never sets. Trace the British dominions on a map, and see the realisation of ancient prophecy. The Psalmist says (lix., 13) "Let them know that God ruleth in Jacob unto the ends of the earth."

ERNEST AND FALK.

CONVERSATIONS FOR FREEMASONS.

BY BRO. GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING.

TRANSLATED BY BRO. KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F.S.A.

CONVERSATION.—II.

ERNEST. Well, where are you going? And have you not got the butterfly?

FALK. He enticed me from bush to bush, down to the rivulet. Suddenly he fluttered over it.

ERNEST. Yes, yes, they're such seducers.

FALK. Have you thought over it.

ERNEST. Over what? Oh, of your riddle? I shall also not catch it, this pretty butterfly; and so it shall give me no further trouble. One conversation with you about Freemasonry, and no more; for I see you are like all the rest.

FALK. Like all the rest? The rest do not say so.

ERNEST. No? There are then heretics among the Freemasons? And you are one of them? But all heretics have something in common with the orthodox. And it was that of which I spoke.

FALK. Of what?

ERNEST. Orthodox or heretic Freemasons; they all play with words, and have questions put to them, and reply without answering.

FALK. Think you so? Well then, let us speak of something else. For once you have routed me from the comfortable state of dumb astonishment.

ERNEST. Nothing is more easy than to restore you to that condition. Sit down by me and watch.

FALK. What shall I watch?

ERNEST. The life and activity in this ant hill. What industry, and yet what order! Every insect is carrying, dragging, and pushing, and no single one is in another's way. Look! look! they even help each other.

FALK. The ants live in society like the bees.

ERNEST. And in a still more singularly constructed society than the bees; for they have no ruling power over them, keeping together, restraining, or governing them.

FALK. Order, then, exists without government?

ERNEST. If each one is able to govern itself, why not?

FALK. Will such ever be the case with men?

ERNEST. Scarcely.

FALK. It is sad to say so.

ERNEST. Yes, indeed!

FALK. Get up, and let us go; for the ants will be crawling over us; and I just remember that I have to ask you something. I know not your opinion on this head.

ERNEST. On what head?

FALK. On the social life of men in general. What think you of it?

ERNEST. That is a thing which is very good.

FALK. No doubt. But do you regard it as the means or the end?

ERNEST. I do not understand.

FALK. Do you believe that men were created for the state? Or on the other hand, the state for men?

ERNEST. The former opinion is held by some, the latter may be the truer.

FALK. And I think so likewise. The state associates men, in order that by and in this union each man, individually, should be able to enjoy his portion of happiness with greater gusto and security. The total of the individual happiness of all the members is the happiness of the state; beyond this there is none. Every other state-happiness under which any, no matter how few, of the members suffer, is veiled tyranny, nothing else.

ERNEST. I would rather not say that so loud.

FALK. Why not?

ERNEST. A truth, which every one understands according to his own position, can be very easily misused.

FALK. Do you know, friend, that you are already half a Freemason.

ERNEST. I?

FALK. You; for you already acknowledge the existence of truth which it is better to be silent about.

ERNEST. But truths which *can* be said.

FALK. The wise man *cannot* say that which it is politic to conceal.

ERNEST. Well! as you please! Let us however, not get back to the Freemasons. I don't want to know anything more about them.

FALK. Pardon me, but you perceive my readiness to tell you something more about them.

ERNEST. You are jesting. Well! civil life as well as all governments, are nothing but means towards the attainment of human happiness. What then?

FALK. Nothing but means! and means of human invention; although I will not deny that nature has so ordered everything, that man must naturally and speedily find his way to the discovery.

ERNEST. This has probably induced some to consider society as the aim of nature. As everything, both in our passions and necessities, led to that end, it was consequently the ultimate goal to which nature was making its way. So it was inferred; as if nature did not also create the means with an intention! as if nature rather considered the happiness of an abstract idea,—such as are government, fatherland, and the like,—than the happiness of each veritable individual.

FALK. Very good. You are coming forth along the road to meet me; for, tell me, if the methods of governing are means, and means the invention of man, should they alone be exempt from the fate of human means?

ERNEST. What do you mean by the fate of human means?

FALK. That tendency which is indissolubly bound up with the means employed by humanity, that which distinguishes it from divine and infallible means.

ERNEST. What is that?

FALK. Their inherent fallibility. That often they do not only fail to produce the proposed effect, but even have an effect diametrically opposed.

ERNEST. If an example occur to you, oblige me by quoting it.

FALK. Navigation and ships are the *means* of reaching remote countries, and are the *causes* that many persons never arrive at their proposed destination.

ERNEST. Those, in fact, who are shipwrecked and drowned. Now I think I understand you. But it is very well known how it happens that so many individuals gain no increase of happiness through the State. Modes of governing are many; one therefore would be better than another; many are extremely faulty, evidently at variance with the end proposed to be attained, and the best form of government has, perhaps, yet to be invented.

FALK. Leave that out of the question. Say that the best form that is capable of being conceived has been already found; say that all mankind have adopted this best form of government; do you not think that even then circumstances of the most evil tendency for the safety of human happiness would arise from this best form of government—circumstances of which man in his normal condition never dreamt?

ERNEST. I think that if such circumstances were to arise out of the best governmental system, it would no longer be the perfect form.

FALK. And a better form would be possible? Well, then, I accept this better form as the best, and repeat my question?

ERNEST. You seem to me to be simply quibbling from the commencement upon the assumption that every human application of means to an

end—under which means you classify government—could not be otherwise than fallible.

FALK. Not simply.

ERNEST. And you would find it difficult to instance one of these noxious things.

FALK. Having their origin in the conditions of the *best* government. Oh! Scores!

ERNEST. One, at any rate.

FALK. We will agree that the best form of government is invented; we agree that all mankind is living under this government; would all mankind, as a natural consequence, be one nation?

ERNEST. Hardly. So immense a state could not be governed. It would naturally split into several smaller states, each ruled by the same laws.

FALK. That is to say—we should have Germans and French, Dutch and Spanish, Russians and Swedes, or whatever they might be called?

ERNEST. How certainly?

FALK. Well, then, there is your first instance. For is it not true that every state has its own interests? and every member of the state his interest in the state?

ERNEST. How, otherwise.

FALK. These diverse interests would frequently come into collision, just as it is now, and two members of each state would be just as unable to meet each other without an undercurrent of repulsion, just as now [is the case between the Germans and the French, the French and the English.*

ERNEST. Very probably!

FALK. That is to say—when a German meets a Frenchman, a Frenchman an Englishman, it is not the meeting of two *men*, but that of two *particular sort of men*, aware of their diverse inward tendency, which render them cold, shy, and suspicious of each other, even before they individually have had the least intercommunication?

ERNEST. That is very unfortunately true.

FALK. It is, therefore also true that the means which unite men together, likewise operate as the means of disuniting them, although by the union they strove to increase their happiness.

ERNEST. If you understand it so.

FALK. One step in advance. Many of the smaller states would have a different climate, therefore quite different wants and enjoyments, therefore different manners and customs, therefore different theories of morality, therefore different religions. Is it not so?

ERNEST. That is a tremendous stride!

FALK. Then therefore, would still be Jews, and Christians, and Turks, and so on?

ERNEST. I dare not reply, no?

FALK. If they were that, they would, by no matter what designation they might be known, behave to each other as do Jews and Christians, Christians and Turks, and be hardened against each other. And they would not, in this case again, act towards each other as *mere men*, but as *certain kind of men* possessing individually a belief in their own spiritual advantages; and assuming rights upon this creed, which the normal man would never think of.

* Note of 1854. The date of these conversations must again be remembered. K.R.H.M. Note of 1872. Have, or have not, Bro. Lessing's words proved true? Rationality v. Nature—that is the issue.—CRYPTONYMUS.

ERNEST. This is very sad, but probably true.

FALK. Only probably?

ERNEST. Why, when I accepted the idea that they would all live under one form of government, I certainly included under it that all would be of one form of religion. Indeed, I do not understand how it is possible for uniformity of religious creed not to accompany uniformity of governmental institutions.

FALK. Nor I. And I only adopted the idea to prevent your finding your way out of the argument by its aid. One is certainly as impossible as the other. One state, several states; several states, several forms of government; several forms of government, several forms of religion.

ERNEST. Yes, yes. So it would seem.

FALK. And so it is. And behold in it the second misery which the aggregation of society—quite against its own designs, brings upon itself. It is impossible to unite men without disuniting them; to disunite them without forming great gulfs between them, and indurating these, and building high party walls.

ERNEST. And how terrible these abysses! how lofty these walls!

FALK. And let me add the third evil. Not only does society commence with dividing mankind into nations and religions. This division into a few separate parts, of which each is in itself a whole, would still be better than no whole at all. No! Society continues to divide men in each of these parts into infinitude.

ERNEST. In what manner?

FALK. Or are you of opinion that a state can be imagined without classes and grades? Be it good or bad, nearer or more remote from perfection, it is impossible that all the members of it can stand in the same relation to each other. If they all have a share in the legislature, they cannot have an equal share, that is to say, a direct share. There would, therefore, be patrician and plebeian classes. If all the goods of the state were equally divided among them, this equal division could not be retained for two generations. One person would understand how to employ his part better than another. Another person would be obliged to divide his carelessly stewarded property among several descendants. Thus would arise richer and poorer classes.

ERNEST. Of course.

FALK. And now consider how many evils do not arise from this inequality of class.

ERNEST. Ah! if I could but say nay. But indeed, why should I desire it? It is too true. Men can only be united by continual division! only made to harmonise by this infinite separation! So it is, and can never be otherwise!

FALK. And that is just what I have been saying.

ERNEST. And what do you mean by it? Do you desire to disgust me with social existences—to make me wish that man had never come upon the thought of combining into states?

FALK. Do you mistake me so much! If society had within itself only that single advantage that real good by which in its pale alone human understanding can be cultivated, I would bless it, were it ever so bad.

ERNEST. Who would sit over the fire, says the proverb, must swallow the smoke.

FALK. Certainly. But although smoke is the

necessary accompaniment to fire, is it sinful to build a chimney? And was the inventor of the chimney an enemy to fire? Do you see, *that* was *my* aim?

ERNEST. Your aim! I do not understand.

FALK. The comparison was, at any rate, apt. If men cannot be united under constitutions without these diversities, are the latter, therefore, good, for that very reason?

ERNEST. Probably not.

FALK. Do they become sacred!

ERNEST. How sacred?

FALK. Sacred in the sense that it is sinful to lay hands upon them.

ERNEST. In order to—?

FALK. In order to prevent their becoming wider than is necessary. In order to make their natural consequence as harmless as possible.

ERNEST. How could that be forbidden?

FALK. But it cannot be enjoined—by law enjoined; for law extends but to the frontier of state territory, and this would be beyond the bounds of all and every state. It would therefore be a work of supererogation; and it is to be desired that the wisest and best of every state voluntarily undertook this work of supererogation.

ERNEST. To be desired *only*, but much to be desired.

FALK. I thought so! Much to be desired that in every state there might be men above the prejudices of nationality, and who know exactly at what point patriotism becomes no longer a virtue.

ERNEST. Much to be desired!

FALK. Much to be desired that in every state there might be men not subject to religious prejudices, who do not believe that everything must be good, and true, which is recognised as the semblance of the good and the true.

ERNEST. Much to be desired!

FALK. Much to be desired that in every state there might be men not dazzled by civil honours, not annoyed by the littleness of society; in whose company the exalted unbend, and the lowly speak boldly.

ERNEST. Much to be desired.

FALK. And if this desire were fulfilled?

ERNEST. Fulfilled? Is it not so, now and then, here and there?

FALK. Not only here and there, now and then.

ERNEST. At certain times, in certain lands several.

FALK. What if such men existed at all times, in all countries, and will continue to exist for ever?

ERNEST. Would to God there were!

FALK. And what if they did not live in useless solitude, not in an invisible church?

ERNEST. Beautiful dream!

FALK. Let me lose no words. And if these men were the Freemasons?

ERNEST. What say you?

FALK. What if the Freemasons had proposed it as a portion of their task to draw together and heal these separations, by which might again become united?

ERNEST. The Freemasons?

FALK. I say a *part* of their task.

ERNEST. The Freemasons?

FALK. Ah! forgive me! I had quite forgotten

that you did not wish to hear anything more of the Freemasons. Come, they are calling us to breakfast.

ERNEST. Nay! nay! one instant! The Freemasons, you say—

FALK. The conversation brought me back to them against my will. Pardon me. Come, among a larger circle we may find more amusing things to talk about. Come!

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

MASONIC NOTES AND EXCERPTA.

I send you a transcript of some interesting lodge rules and regulations, which are still existing among the Rawlinson MSS., in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and which, at a time, when we are collecting all the evidences we can of our past history as an Order, may interest others, as they have interested me.

There is no date attached to them, but they will probably be anterior to 1731, as some other rules and regulations, which I propose to send you next week, were of date 1731.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
A. F. A. WOODFORD, P.G.C.

Swillington Rectory, Leeds,

April 2nd, 1872.

As it hath been ever found necessary for the support of all Society, to form certain Rules and Orders, to bind all the Members thereof, the Master, Wardens, and Brethren, of the Lodge held at the Bricklayer's Arms in Barbican, London, now removed to the Rose Tavern, in Cheapside for the better promoting Peace and Unity, Order and Decency, and in Conformity with the Liberty given us in the Book of Constitutions, of that Honourable and Antient Society, of Free and Accepted Masons, do Agree to the following Regulations, reserving to our Selves, upon any Emergencies or Change of Circumstances, a power of Alteration as the Majority of us Shall think Convenient.

1st.

Impr.—That our Lodge Nights be held on the First & Third Monday in every Month, & that the Brethren do appear in the Lodge by Six O'Clock in the Evening, from Michaelmas to Lady Day, & at Seven from Lady Day to Michaelmas, & that no member presume to call for Wine until the Master of the Lodge take the Chair, or in his Absence the Last Master, &c. agreeable to page 59 of the Book of Constitutions, & that no person depart till the Lodge is Closed without permission from the Master.

2nd.

That a new Master be Ballotted for, on the Lodge night that Shall happen before the 24th of June, & 25th of December & no person shall Ballot that is in arrears to ye Lodge, before he pay the Same & also his contribution for the current Quarter. Neither shall any but such as Served the Office of Senior Warden & been a Member of this Lodge Twelve Months be Capable of being put in Nomination, & when the Master is so chosen by a Majority, he Shall choose his Wardens out of such Brethren as have belonged to this Lodge Six months & and are then present, also if he thinks fit a Secretary (who shall be excused from paying Quarteridge if the circumstances of the Lodge will admit) nor shall the same person be capable of being elected Master twice together.

3rd.

That no Person shall be Initiated as a Mason in this Lodge, without the Unanimous consent of all then present, & for the better Regulation of this, 'tis Ordered that all Persons proposed be Ballotted for, & if one Negative appear, then the Said Person to be Refused, but if all Affirmatives the Person to pay two Pounds seven Shillings at his Making, & received Double Cloathing, Also when this Lodge shall think Convenient, to confer the Superior Degree, of masonry upon him, he shall pay five Shillings

more; & 'tis further Order'd that if any Regular & worthy Brother, desires to be a Member of this Lodge, the same Order shall be observed as to the Ballot, & he shall pay half a Guinea at his Entrance and receive single Cloathing.

4th.

That the Ballot box be placed in some part of the Lodge, or next Room, that no Member may perceive how each other Votes or be by ass'd by fear or any other less Laudable motive, & that it may be so carried on with the Necessary secrecy of Masonry, the Master is required, to take the Number of Brethren then present & Summon them to Ballot, & after casting up the Numbers, Declare the Opinion of the Society either Affirmatives or Negatives.

5th.

That such Member shall pay to the Master the next Succeeding night after Quarter Day, Six Shillings towards Defraying the Expenses of that Quarter, or neglecting, after the Second night to be no more esteemed a Member, nor readmitted but upon such conditions as a Majority shall think fit. Also if any Brother leaves this Lodge, he shall be obliged to Acquaint the Master or Wardens, of the Same that his name be Left out of the List.

6th.

That the Master or his Secretary shall keep a fair and clear account, to be perused by Members only; and that during Lodge hours and that the Said Account be Read once a Quarter, or oft'ner if required and on Default hereof the Master to be Disqualified from serving any Office in this Lodge again.

7th.

That when the Accounts are fairly stated Vouchers produced Adjusted and Approved of by the Majority of the Lodge, the Master shall pay in the Balance (if any there be) to his successor in the Chair, or if the Balance appear to be on his side, but under the value of thirty shillings, he shall be Reimburs'd in the manner the Lodge shall think proper, and that, in so Expeditious a Method, as to Encourage the Acceptance of Officers amongst us.

8th.

That in obedience to the Grand Officers without whose protection the Harmony of Masonry cannot honourable subsist, the Master is required to obey all summon's, And earnestly to recommend the General Charity, And that a box for that purpose be offered to every Member once a Quarter, that he may give as he is inclin'd, And the report of the Committee to consider of the best methods to regulate the same be also read.

9th.

That the Master or his Secretary do give notice by Letter to all the Members, of the time of election, or of any other emergency that any time shall happen, Also that the Tyler do require from every brother as soon as the Lodge is clos'd his Apron, and in default of that, or appearing without his Apron, or wearing anothers, to be emerged as the Majority of the Lodge shall think fit. Also that the Tyler admit no visitor into the Lodge Room except there be some present who can Vouch for his being a regular Brother.

10th.

That there be three Books kept for the use of this Lodge, the first to Contain the Names of all Visitors, the Second the minutes of all Transactions of the Lodge, and the third to Contain a List of the members, with the Accounts Debtor and Creditor.

11th.

That no Brother do presume to enter the Lodge disguised in Liquor, prophanely Swear or Discourse on Religion or politicks, and this we more earnestly recommend, as nothing contributes more to harmony (the life of Society,) than Silence on such like Subjects, and if any Brother disobey the Masters Just Commands he shall be twice duly Admonished, be enter'd and for the third Offence be expelled this Lodge.

12th.

That when any Questions arise concerning this Lodge (it is agreed that for the greater freedom of Opinion) such questions shall be determin'd by a secret Ballot only, which being demanded and Seconded by two or more Members, the Master shall grant a Ballot, Regulated as in the fourth Article, That no Person belonging to any Theatre, or Publick Shows or musick meet-

ings (Except a member of this *Lodge*, or a *Brother* acting by the leave of the *Grand Master*), be permitted to Offer any Tickets for a Benefit, or any other Tickets whatsoever, which has been very justly complained of, as a heavy grievance, and has been excluded other *Lodges* for good Reasons.

13th.

That least the *chairs* or other *ornaments* of this *Lodge*, may suffer, or be any ways Damaged, 'tis Ordered that for the Future no Furniture whatsoever, hereunto belonging be Lent.

14th.

That if any member of this *Lodge* shall propose any Gent. as a Candidate to be admitted a *Free* and *Accepted Mason*, and the said Candidate, do afterwards Decline being admitted, the *Brother* who proposed him, shall be Charged with usual sum paid upon such occasions, that the *Lodge* may not be imposed upon, or put to any Extraordinary Trouble or Expence.

15th.

That to prevent any Inconveniences from the Admission of persons of too tender years, the *Constitutions* Page 51 and 59 be reviv'd and Strictly Observed, that none shall be admitted who is not his own *Master*, or under the Age of twenty-one years except by a Dispensation (to be obtained by the Candidate) from the *Grand Master*.

16th.

That to avoid all Scandal which may Accrue to the *Brotherhood* from precipitate Admissions, it is agreed, that none shall be Ballot'd for, till the *Lodge* night after they are proposed, that the *Junior Warden* may have an Opportunity of Enquiring into the Character of the Candidate, conformable to Page 59 of the general *Regulations*.

17th.

That the *Master* and *Wardens* after their Election, at the Expence of the *Lodge*, if circumstances will admit thereof, shall have new Aprons lined with silk, which they are at Liberty to wear afterwards as their own property.

18th.

That these Orders and Regulations, be inserted in the *Lodge Book* and Signed by the *Master*, *Wardens* and each *Brother*, and Read to every new Member, at his first Entrance, that none may plead Ignorance, but pay due Obedience in their respective Stations as becomes loving *Brethren* and Members of a *Society* so Honourable and *Antient*, and so justly Calculated for *Peace* and *Harmony* as that of *Free Masons*.

Original Correspondence.

MASONIC BALLS.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

I have ventured to say that the public exhibition of the outward symbols of the High Degrees is a matter of discretion, resting with individual members.

The brother who displays his insignia at a fancy dress ball (not Masonic) was certainly not discreet, and whether he was reprov'd for wearing the decorations, or for his want of discretion, he equally deserves censure. I believe, however, there was another element in this little episode, which has a very strong influence in calling forth this rebuke, and that it was not wholly attributable to the display of costume.

W. L. A., 30°, raises the whole question in his last letter, when he says, "Even for a Masonic Ball permission would have to be obtained." But why does he allege this? I would like to ask W. L. A. if he can support the assertion by any statute, regulation, resolution, or order of the Supreme Grand Council.

In the meantime I will venture to say, on my own part, that there is no permission necessary for wearing the decorations of the High Grades at any Masonic Ball, where general Masonic decorations are sanctioned by the Craft Grand Master of the Province.

It is entirely a matter of discretion, and upon that discretion the S.G.C. relies. For myself I would say that in the slightest question of doubt I should consider it my duty to apply for the guidance of the supreme authorities.

There is no prohibition in the Templar Order.

LUPUS.

QUALIFICATION FOR THE MARK CHAIR.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

Some time back several letters appeared in your columns on this subject, and I regret to find that the matter is still undecided.

Last week I was present at the meeting of the Prov. Grand Mark Lodge of Leicestershire; the report from the W.M. of the Melton Mowbray Lodge was read, in which it appeared that the lodge was in anything but a favourable position, and he attributes the misfortune to the rule requiring the W.M. of a Mark Lodge previously to have passed the chair in the Craft; a question was afterwards asked as to the power of the Provincial Grand Lodge to pass a resolution on the subject, but the Prov. Grand Master not thinking it desirable, the matter was not pressed though there can be but little doubt that any resolution condemning the present practice would have been almost unanimously passed.

The W.M. of the Fowke Lodge was immediately afterwards installed by dispensation, and although not a Craft P.M., appeared fully as competent as many who are, to rule his lodge, and employ and instruct his brethren in Mark Masonry.

I do sincerely hope that this regulation may be done away with; it operates terribly against the progress of the degree—especially in the Provinces—while if there be any connection between the secrets of the Craft and Mark Chairs, or anything that should not be communicated except to a Craft P.M., I cannot really understand how a dispensation from the *Mark* Grand Master should satisfactorily solve the difficulty.

Yours fraternally,

A CRAFT P.M.

2nd April, 1872.

Obituary.

BRO. JOHN STAPLE KEDDELL, M.R.C.S.

During the past week the ceremony of unveiling a tablet, erected to the memory of the late Bro. John Staple Keddell, M.R.C.S., took place at Holy Trinity Church, Sheerness, whose lamented death, and his interment at the little parish of Iwade, on the 17th of November, 1870, will be vivid in the recollection of our readers. The virtues of those lost to us need no praise, but the remembrance of his faithfulness to the Craft awakened the feelings of the brethren to erect a monument to his memory. The departed brother was a great promoter of the interests and charities in connection with Masonry generally (in which he had obtained high and distinguished positions) but to 158 "Adams Lodge" of the town he was a worthy and efficient patriarch. The erection of a tablet to his memory originated with his old friends, Bros. J.G. Green, P.Prov. J.D., and Isaac Townsend, P. Prov. G.M., P.Z., &c.

The pattern of the tablet, which is of majestic size, was designed by Bros. S. Townsend, P.M., and Spears, P.M., (the drawing being a beautiful specimen of the draughtsman's skill, and was made by Bros. Spears, and Thos. Hughes, P.M. The tablet is of monumental bronze, and is of elaborate appearance; the casting was entrusted to the well-known firm of Messrs. Aveling, and Porter, of Rochester, under the personal inspection and care of Bro. Geo. Beckwith; and it was finished, polished, and erected by Bros. Storrar, and J. O'Brien, all of lodge 158.

The following description of this beautiful piece of art (which should be seen to be appreciated) will not be inappropriate here:—

It is four feet high, by three feet wide, with a square base and circular top; in the centre is the form of a pedestal, placed on a platform of three steps, supported on one side by the J.W. column, and on the other by the S.W. column. These are capped with the celestial and terrestrial spheres. On the pedestal is the following inscription:—

"In remembrance of Bro. John Staples Keddell, F.R.C.S., born 10th September, 1799."

"His body was interred at the N.E. corner of Iwade Church, in the county of Kent, 17th November, 1870, in the presence of a great number of Brethren. He was initiated in Adams Lodge, 158, on the 4th February, 1834, was a P.M. of the

Lodge, a P.Z. of Adams Chapter, Z. of No. 20 and a P.Prov. G.S.W. of Kent.

"This tablet was erected to his memory by the Brethren of the Province in Kent, in testimony of his worth."

On the base of the pedestal is the motto, taken from the beautiful ritual of the order:

"He fulfilled the great end of his creation and looked on death as the end of affliction and the entrance to a better life."

The deceased brother's rise to eminence in the Craft is depicted on the sides between the columns, and the margin of the Tablet, beginning at the base of the J.W. column, where is placed the plumb rule. Rising in the successive steps to the top of the tablet, we come to the P.M. jewel. Then, commencing at the foot of the S.W. column, is seen depicted the 47th problem of the 1st Book of Euclid, and rising past the Mark Master to the sublime degree of H.R.A. In the centre of the tablet, resting on the top of the pedestal, is the Volume of the Sacred Law, with the square and compasses. This again is spanned by the catenarian arch. Suspended from the keystone hangs the P.Z. jewel,—the whole being overlooked by the all-seeing eye.

The brethren representing several Masonic Lodges assembled at the Church of Holy Trinity at 6.30 p.m., on Tuesday week, when the Rev. Bro. G. Bryant, M.A., and P.D.C., performed a beautiful and impressive service for the occasion. It commenced with the Hymn 188, from Hymns Ancient and Modern, (text) "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity;" followed by a lesson from the 13th chapter, 1st book of Corinthians; the Lord's Prayer, the Collects, "Prevent us O Lord, &c.," and the "Quingagesima." The following special prayer for the occasion was then offered by the Rev. Brother with devout and affectionate feeling:—

"O Almighty and Eternal God, the Great Architect and Ruler of the Universe, at whose creative fiat all things were made, we, the frail creatures of Thy Providence, humbly implore Thee to pour down upon us now assembled in Thy most Holy name the continual dew of Thy blessing, and especially to impart Thy grace upon our present desire to erect a last memorial to a departed friend and brother; may his fortitude in the solemn hour of trial and affliction have received Thy blessing, and passing safely under Thy protection through the dark and dreary Valley of the Shadow of Death, may he rise from the tomb of transgression, to shine as the stars for ever and ever, Amen."

Subsequent to this "The General Thanksgiving," "Prayer of St. Chrysostom," and the "Apostolic Benediction" were offered. Hymn 232, from book "Ancient and Modern," (text) "Bear ye one another's burthen, and so fulfil the law of Christ" was then sung, and during which the Rev. Brother proceeded to the altar where he prayed for "the whole state of Christ's church militant here on earth," followed by the blessing. The brethren and friends then left the sacred edifice and the ceremony of unveiling was performed by Bro. S. Townsend, P. Prov. G.S. of W. and P. Prov. G.R.

Bro. Spears, P.M., then briefly addressed the assembled Masons. He said:—We have now performed the last public act of respect and esteem to our departed friend, Bro. Keddell, by unveiling to public view this tablet, which has been erected to his memory by those who knew him best, both as a Man and a Mason. Our dear brother was to the outer world a gentleman, and a good citizen, a friend to the poor, for to him the appeal of the distressed was never made in vain. He was to us, brethren, the perfection of Masonry, a Master, a Father, and a Counsellor. May the Great Architect of the Universe grant that we may be enabled to follow him in the steps of Freemasonry, and to imitate his virtues, so that, rising to eminence by merit, we may, like him, live respected and die regretted.

The full choir of the church was present. Bro. E. T. Barling, Mus. Prof., presided at the organ.

It should not be forgotten, as evidencing the high esteem in which the deceased brother was held by his province, that the cost of erecting this beautiful memorial was granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent, held at Dover last year.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

MILLWARD.—March 21st. aged 41, Bro. Joseph Millward, of the Royal Oak Inn, Halifax, of the St. James's Lodge, No. 448.

WHITAKER.—March 23rd. aged 27, suddenly, at Greenhill Terrace, Halifax, Bro. Richard Whitaker, J.W. of the Prince Frederick Lodge, No. 307, and J.D. of the De Warren Lodge, No. 1302. The deceased brother leaves a widow, and four children, the youngest being only a few hours old at its father's death. He was a member of the firm of R. Whitaker and Sons, of the Seedlings' Mount Brewery, Halifax.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND
AND REFORM.

BY BRO. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

(Supplement to page 147.)

I have just had placed in my hands a copy of the circular, issued A.D. 1853, respecting the "Fund of Scottish Masonic Benevolence." As its contents are not generally known, the Craft, especially in Scotland, will no doubt be glad to possess an exact transcript of the document.

It appears the Fund was formed A.D. 1846, and in 1852 had an annual income of £238 19s. 1d., with a reserve capital of £650.

In the last printed report we have, (or, are aware of) issued A.D. 1870, the ordinary income was only £363 14s. 4d., out of which amount but £93 5s. od. were subscribed by the brethren, the remainder being made up of dues and interest. A special payment was made of £128 4s. 2d., by Bro. Laurie, being balance of Masons' School for Female Children. The amount of invested Funds for some period being £3,594 12s. 1d.

In *The Freemason* for Jan. 20th (p. 43), is a copy of the admirable circular, signed by the Grand Master of Scotland, the Earl of Rosslyn, and which notices particularly the "Fund of benevolence." It is therein declared, that "whilst stand-

ing before the world as an essentially Benevolent society, the Grand Lodges take but a very inferior position amongst the charitable institutions of Scotland." It is the *inferior position*, in a benevolent and financial point of view, of this Fund, that we so much deplore, and which is unworthy of the Scottish Craft. It can, we think, be soon remedied, however, by the adoption of annual dues to the Grand Lodge, as in England, of say 2s. per member, and the funds of the individual lodges might also aid in augmenting the *General Fund*, provided in every case annual subscriptions were payable, as in this country, in Ireland, and everywhere (so far as we know) else, where Masonry flourishes. We have examined the reports of Grand Lodge from 1860 to the last issued, and find the following have been the income and invested Funds for the years named.

Year.	Total Income.			Subscriptions by Brethren.			Realized Funds.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1860	341	2	1	105	18	6	1750	9	8
1861	307	13	5	101	13	6	1937	7	0
1862	303	2	6	98	10	0	2082	17	6
1863	316	13	0	103	10	0	2310	7	7
1864	327	18	2	111	5	6	2345	11	5
1865	302	5	2	77	11	6	2505	7	8
1866	390	5	7	120	19	6	2653	10	5
1867	445	8	8	140	11	6	2888	16	8
1868	485	5	4	137	18	0	3201	14	3
1869	448	1	7	179	12	6	3472	12	7
1870	491	18	6	93	5	0	3594	12	1

We now append the "Memorandum," and conclude by expressing our hope that the members of Grand Lodge of Scotland will support the Grand Master in his well-meant and earnest endeavour to institute reforms of much importance.

Memorandum respecting the Origin, Objects, and Progress of the Fund of Scottish Masonic Benevolence, prepared by desire of the Masonic Ball Committee of 1853.

Previous to the establishment in 1846 of a committee for distributing the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in a regular and systematic form, the sums appropriated to that purpose were often given away in a loose and indiscriminate manner, without any proper investigation into the circumstances of each particular case, and, generally speaking, were bestowed upon a class of applicants, whose importunities, rather than their deserts, were too often, the means of their obtaining relief.

Under such a system, no real good could be effected, and no fund could be accumulated out of the interests or dividends, on which the Grand Lodge could depend for a certain revenue to meet demands from deserving Members of the Craft, or their Widows, or Orphans.

To the enlightened philanthropy of Bro. Whyte-Melville, Deputy Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the Craft are indebted for the great improvement which has taken place in the mode of raising and distributing the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge. At his suggestion, the Grand Lodge, in August 1846, organised the Fund of Benevolence,—devoting the same strictly to purposes of charity, and enacting a scale of Annual Subscription, exigible from the Officers and Members of Grand Lodge, in order to support and extend the Fund.

The Fund was placed under the control of a Committee, consisting of the Officers of the Grand Lodge, the Provincial Grand Masters, and

others, who were ordained to meet monthly to consider such applications as might be submitted, and for the purpose of distribution. Proper rules were at the same time laid down for the regulation of the Committee, and restrictions put upon the bestowal of too frequent aid on the same individual or individuals.

It may be mentioned, that not only is the Charity open to all Masons registered in the Books of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, their widows, or children, but Freemasons belonging to other jurisdictions, whether of England, Ireland, Scotland, or foreign countries, are also qualified to participate in its benefits. Its sphere of operation, it will thus be seen, when the universal character of Freemasonry is remembered, is sufficiently extensive; consequently the Grand Lodge, in addition to the subscriptions which it *required* from its own officers, etc., *invited* donations and subscriptions from its daughter lodges, in order to promote the efficiency of this, as a Central Fund for carrying out the charitable objects and principles of Freemasonry in the Capital of Scotland.

That invitation has in many cases been heartily responded to, not only by daughter lodges, but by benevolent individuals, interested in the prosperity of a charity so deserving of support and encouragement.

From the organisation of the Fund down to the present time, the Committee entrusted with its management, have ever studied to give effect to the objects and wishes of the Grand Lodge, and to place the Institution upon a permanent foundation, so that in after years, it might be more extensively useful. They accordingly, so soon after its formation, as February, 1847, passed a by-law, ordaining "ten per cent of the moneys collected to be annually set apart to form a Sinking Fund for the purposes of the Institution," making the interest only of that Sinking Fund applicable to purposes of charity; *in addition* to the annual revenue arising from subscriptions.

It has fortunately happened that the demands upon the Fund has never as yet, in any one year, been so great as to exhaust the subscriptions received. On the contrary, a small surplus has always appeared when the accounts came to be closed on 30th November. And this surplus, in terms of an enactment of 28th April 1848, the Committee have regularly capitalised.

At the 30th November last, the reserved capital amounted to £650, which is invested in the names of the Trustees of the Fund, viz., Bros. John Whyte-Melville, James Graham, and James Lenning Woodman.

The object of the present notice is not so much to enter into minute detail, as to lay before the Patronesses, Patrons, and other promoters of the various Masonic Balls, which for the last three years have taken place in Edinburgh, as well as before the brethren at large, a few particulars connected with that Masonic Charity in aid of which the former parties have so liberally applied their surplus funds, amounting to nearly £90.

During the six-and-a-half years the Fund has been in existence, nearly 400 petitions, for assistance, have been presented. All these have been carefully looked into, and to such applicants as were considered deserving, assistance in money, food, coals, or otherwise, was allowed. Many,

no doubt, have been rejected as undeserving, but these rejections only convinced the Committee of the evils of indiscriminate relief, and of the necessity which exists for a thorough investigation into each particular case.

The relief extended by the Committee has hitherto been to parties in the lower walks of life, in numerous small sums. There have been several exceptions to this rule, and these exceptions the Committee trust will become less rare, as the Funds accumulate and their power of doing good is extended. By the introduction of a higher class of applicants into the benefits of the Charity, the Committee believe much real good would be effected, and much more suffering relieved, where for every class, *the accumulation of a capital Fund affords the only sure prospect of steady and permanent relief.*

Like the Funds of a similar Institution, under Patronage of the Grand Lodge of England, the Committee of this Charity would wish to see its revenues applied, not only as at present, in affording relief in small and numerous payments, however beneficial in many instances these have been, but also in relieving those who, although occupying a higher position in society, are often from temporary and unexpected causes, involved in pecuniary difficulties of a most distressing nature.

The annual income of the Fund, from its commencement in 1846, to 30th November, 1852, will be seen by the following statement of receipts:—

Year ending 30th Nov.,	£	s.	d.
1847	120	8	6
" "	113	8	2
" "	109	3	0
" "	140	10	3
" "	212	2	8
" "	238	19	1

The Committee sincerely hope that the present state of prosperity may continue, and that a large capital may be ere long accumulated. For this purpose they are ready to receive such donations as may be forwarded to any of the Trustees, and they solicit the active exertions of the members of the Grand Lodge, and of all who have the good of Masonry and humanity at heart, in promoting the object in view. By adding to the numbers interested in this benevolent institution, and especially by securing the sympathies of the "mason's wives," who have so generously come forward to promote a charitable cause in its infancy, by giving, not merely their names, but their powerful influence, as Patronesses of the Balls alluded to, the Committee are sure that efficient means have been taken to extend the benefits of the charity entrusted to their care to increase its usefulness, and add to its resources.

By order of the Committee,
J. LINNING WOODMAN,
Collector.

Edinburgh, March 25, 1853.
20, St. Andrew Square.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Variable temperatures.—After the season which has just passed by, a mild damp atmosphere will probably succeed, and in its train will come fever, sore throat, diphtheria, chest complaints, and rheumatism. Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the skin, near the affected part, at once corrects the relaxing and depressing effects of dampness on the constitution and spares sickness, it penetrates the internal textures, regulates the local circulations, assuages inflammation, soothes irritation, braces relaxed organs, and heals ulcerations. Holloway's Pills simultaneously taken, expedite the cure. In all diseases of the throat and chest, immediate recourse is recommended to Holloway's purifying and powerful preparations, which, assiduously employed, will prevent asthma, consumption, and other serious issues.—ADVT.

INSTALLATION OF BRO. SIR FREDK. M. WILLIAMS, BART. M.P., P.M. No. 331, P.G.W., P. PROV. G.W. CORNWALL, &c., &c.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

One of the most interesting meetings that it has fallen to our lot to attend in the Province of Cornwall, or indeed in any other Province, was the occasion of the installation of the deservedly esteemed Mason, Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., M.P., Representative from the Grand Orient of Portugal, at the Grand Lodge of England.

The members of the Tregulow Lodge, No. 1006, St. Day, unanimously elected the worthy baronet as their Master, and the "Gala day" was delayed in consequence of numerous other engagements necessitating the absence from the province of the W.M. elect.

Yesterday however, Tuesday, April the 2nd inst., the brethren were highly gratified at last to see Sir Frederick placed in the chair of a new, but flourishing lodge, a lodge meeting in their own hall, and though only warranted A.D. 1864, now free from debt, and able from their funds to contribute fairly to our noble charities.

The ceremony was well rendered by Bro. William Pascoe, W.M., who was ably assisted by Bros. the Rev. Dr. John Bannister, P.M., P. Prov. G. Chap.; Dr. Geo. Michell, P.M.; and John Burgess, P.M. The Board of Installed Masters was also composed of the following brethren, members of the lodge, and of neighbouring lodges as visitors, viz.—Bros. Frederick W. Dabb, P.M. 589, P. Prov. G.W.; Rev. G. L. Church, W.M. 699, Prov. G. Chap.; John Niness, P.M. 699, P. Prov. G. Reg.; William James Hughan, P.M. 131, P. Prov. G. Sec.; John Paull, P.M. 699, P. Prov. Supt. of Works; William Tregay, P.M. 589, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; John Hocking, jun., P.M. 589, Prov. G. Organist; Thomas Davey, P.M. 589; W. Reynolds, P.M. 589, Edmund Michell, P.M. 1006; Dr. W. H. Hugoe, P.M. 699; and J. Sims, W.M. 589.

Numerous apologies were received from other distinguished brethren, who were unavoidably absent, and who much regretted their inability to take part in the proceedings. There were present representatives from several lodges in the vicinity, including the Fortitude Lodge, Truro; Bro. William Middleton, S.W., and Bro. N. B. Bullen J.W.; the Druid's Lodge, Redruth; and the Boscawen Lodge, Chacewater.

On the admission of the brethren, after the "Installed Board" was closed, Sir F. M. Williams, in a few appropriate remarks, expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him as Master of Tregulow Lodge, and hoped that the success of the past, would be also realised, and if possible added to the future.

The various charges were then most impressively given, especially those by the Rev. Dr. Bannister and Dr. Michell, and they were listened to in wrapt attention by the members.

The report of the funds, &c., was presented by the Treasurer and their being a balance in hand of over £20, it is needless to state that the accounts were passed with acclamation.

One guinea each to the Royal Masonic Institutions for Girls and Boys, £33s., to the

Provincial Grand Masters' Portrait Fund, and £1 rs., to the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund were voted by the lodge, and a canvass subsequently among the members by Rev. John Pascoe, P.M., resulted in many pounds being contributed to the Portrait Fund especially.

The officers were then appointed as follows:—Bros. Jewell, S.W.; Blamey, J.W.; Rev. Dr. Bannister, Chap.; Dr. Michell, Treas.; John Barnett, Sec.; J. W. Bawden, J.D.; W. B. Bennett, D.C.; Bro. Cock, Asst. D.C.; E. Rogers, I.G.; Jno. Hocking, P.M., Organist; Bartlett and Richards, Stewards; I. Trebilcock, Tyler.

On the conclusion of the lodge business, the brethren adjourned to the banqueting room, under the presidency of Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., W.M. The banquet was served by Bro. W. Bevan Bennett, in the first style, and of course, gave universal satisfaction, as indeed his catering for the brethren always does.

During the evening, various toasts were proposed, and responded to, in a most felicitous manner.

The W.M. in proposing the Duke of Cornwall (H.R.H. Prince of Wales), congratulated the Craft, on our Royal Brothers' restoration to health, and stated that he was sure that no lodge was more anxious for his recovery, and felt more thankful for the happy realised fact, than the "Tregulow" St. Day. (Applause.)

The health of the Grand Master of England, the Dep. Grand Master and the other officers, given from the chair was well received, and so was the toast of the excellent Prov. Grand Master of Cornwall, R.W. Bro. Augustus Smith, (who was unfortunately prevented from attending, as was likewise the Dep. Prov. Grand Master).

The Rev. G. L. Church, Prov. G. Chap. responded, and paid a just tribute to the worth of the Prov. G. Master, than whom he was sure a better and more zealous Mason could not be found. (Hear.)

Bro. John Pascoe, P.M. then proposed in a most efficient manner the toast of the evening, viz. Sir F. M. Williams, Bart. W.M. 1006.

The W. Master on rising, was greeted with such loud and prolonged applause, that it was sometime before the hearty goodwill of the brethren could be for a time restrained from outward expression, but at last the worthy Baronet, having secured a moments respite from such an enthusiastic ovation, stated that his zeal and fondness for Masonry was not in any way diminished, but on the contrary, he believed it increased year by year. Since his installation in 1867 as W.M. of the Phoenix Lodge No. 331, Truro, he had become increasingly attached to the Craft, and he hoped and believed his love for the Order would continue throughout his life. (cheers). He hoped he would long be spared to support these noble Institutions, which were an honour to our society, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys and Girls, and Aged Freemasons and Widows, London, and about which we are, as Masons, justly proud. He had heard the brethren say that they thought it an act of kindness on his part to accept the Mastership of the Lodge (but he must contradict the statement) as he considered it a special honour conferred upon him, one which he would en-

deavour to deserve. He would have to leave frequently for London, because of his parliamentary duties, but on such unavoidable events, he could rely on the services of several most efficient Past Masters, who would gladly assist him all in their power. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated the lodge on its return to the old quarters at St. Day, and thanked the members of the "Druid's Lodge," for their kindness in placing their suite of rooms, Redruth, at their service, and finally concluded a most earnest and appropriate speech by wishing continued prosperity to the Tregullow Lodge. (Applause.) The W.M. then proposed the health of the immediate P.M., Bro. Pascoe, who had filled his year of office in a most able manner, and won the approval and esteem of all the members.

Bro. Pascoe expressed his pleasure at having secured the esteem of the brethren. He had been rapidly passed from one stage to another until he arrived in the East, and considered his promotion was mainly due to his regular attendance at the lodge. He mentioned this fact as an encouragement to the younger members.

The Rev. Dr. John Bannister then rose to propose the next toast, viz., "The Visitors, coupled with it the health of a Brother," by desire of the W.M. He did not feel able to do justice to it, as the brother was well-known everywhere, as a most earnest and learned Mason. He, as they no doubt knew, referred to Bro. Hughan, of Truro—(applause)—who has done a great deal for Masonry, especially for its history, and was well acquainted as to its origin and character. For that reason he looked upon Bro. Hughan as one of the best Masons of the day, and believed he was one who was most anxious to see brethren follow out practically the grand principles of our order, for if Masonry was worth anything at all, it was something most valuable, and underlying our ceremonies, which many looked upon as absurd, who were in ignorance of their comfort, were deep truths of lasting importance which all Masons should study, and illustrate daily, in their conduct as citizens of the world.

Bro. Hughan, desired to thank the Tregullow Lodge, for the handsome entertainment of the visitors, but he would certainly have preferred each to have responded, as there were several present who were well able to do justice to the toast, and were quite competent to respond on the occasion, as indeed, several were renowned for their excellent speeches. However, he certainly felt gratified at the hearty reception given to the visitors, and having said thus much he would leave the toast, and say a few words in reference to the special reason for the meeting today. It was to do honour to Sir Frederick Martin Williams, then W.M. For that purpose we had assembled, and certainly it was impossible we could do too much to evince our appreciation of the true Masonic feeling that always characterises Sir Frederick; not only as a Cornishman, but wherever he journeyed he was known and esteemed as a most liberal hearted, affable and enthusiastic Freemason. He was not one who confronted his benevolence, or his support to his native county, for almost wherever he (Bro. Hughan) went, he found Sir Frederick's name was familiar to the Masonic fraternity, and many

lodges had his name inscribed on their roll of members. Bro. Hughan remarked that once he thought he was in a town where the W.M. was unknown, but on mentioning his name casually to a brother, he immediately said, "oh, yes, he is a member of our lodge." (Cheers.) In fact, his ample means were freely used to benefit our charities, and whenever aid was wanted, Sir Frederick was both able and willing to assist, but in such a quiet unostentatious manner, that made his seasonable gifts doubly valuable. Bro. Hughan then gave the brethren a sketch of the Masonic honours the W.M. had had conferred upon him, from a Grand Warden of England, to his present occupancy of the chair of the Tregullow Lodge, and finally concluded his speech by acknowledging on the part of the Province, the indebtedness of the Craft for the many votes for the charities, which Sir Frederick had always so generously used for the benefit of the Cornish brethren, or their wives and children. (Applause.)

Bro. Burgess proposed "The Officers of the Lodge," which was responded to by Bro. Jewell, S.W.

Bro. the Rev. G. L. Church, gave the toast of "The Women of England," in a most eulogistic and humorous speech, which was well received by the brethren.

The brethren by express desire of the W.M., drank the following toast in solemn silence, "Bro. E. H. Hawke, P.M., one of the founders of the lodge," and subsequently the brethren responded with three cheers for the W.M.

The "Tyler's Toast" was then given in form, and the proceedings ended.

We should state that Bro. N. B. Bullen, J.W. 131, sang two or three songs, and has an excellent voice. Bro. Sims and others also contributed to the harmony of the evening.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF FAITH (No. 141).—A very numerous and pleasant gathering of the brethren of the above lodge took place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C. on Tuesday the 26th ult. Bro. C. C. Taylor, the W.M., presided, assisted by his Wardens, and the rest of his Officers. The Past Masters present were, Bros. Peaver, Hill, Stuart, Wm. Carter, and Gottheil, and N. Gluckstein. The business before the lodge necessitated the working of the three degrees, which were conferred in the following order: The third upon Bros. Morrison, Quick, and Dunthorne, the ceremony conducted by the W.M. Bro. Gottheil then passed Bros. Allison, and Benjamin to the second degree, after which the W.M. initiated Messrs. Saunders, H. Hunt, Ezekiel Marks, and G. J. Briggs into the mysteries of the order. The abilities of the W.M. of the Lodge of Faith, are so well-known that comments would be superfluous, and on the present occasion he distinguished himself, especially at the banqueting table, where with infinite taste, and great good humour, he preserved order and harmony among an assemblage of some seventy hilarious spirits. The speeches in proposing the various toasts were brief but earnest, and the one to the initiates was most impressive, and concluded by exhorting them not to imagine Freemasonry to be a merely convivial society, nor to judge of its value even by what they had seen and heard in the lodge room, but to bide patient-

ly, and progress steadily until enlightened in the glorious truths of the order, and they will then find that our institution is based upon the grand principles of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, and that its aim is to shield the orphan, comfort the aged and afflicted, and to wipe the tears from the widows' cheek. Bro. Saunders in a few feeling and welcome words, responded to the toast. The proceedings were enlivened with some excellent songs by Bros. Saunders, Mills, Haywood, and S. Davis. The lodge was honoured by the presence of the following visitors:—Bro. Coulton, P.M. 312, Prov. G. Sup. of W. Essex; Osborn, 312; Fenn, 384; Tonsiff, 212; Knight, 573; Mills, 65; George, 742; Hollington, 933; Bayfield, 78; Haywood, 186; Blackett, 165; all of whom expressed themselves highly gratified with the working of the lodge, and the enthusiastic reception they had met with.

UNITY LODGE (No. 183).—The installation meeting of this old lodge was held on Monday evening, March 25th, at the London Tavern. The lodge was opened by Bro. H. J. Wadling, W.M., assisted by his officers, Bros. Jabez Garrett, S.W. and W.M. elect; R. H. Groombridge, J.W.; Rev. D. Shaboe, Prov. G. C. Middlesex, Chaplain and Secretary; G. W. Speth, P.M. and Treasurer; E. C. Moore, S.D.; E. E. Collins, J.D.; there were also present Bros. C. W. Todd, P.M.; Vasey, P.M.; Taylor, P.M.; Thompson, P.M.; Capt. Smith, Britten, Badham, Welborne, Owens, Hirsch, Dixie, G. Speth, jun., &c. Visitors: Bros. Jeffery, P.M.; Diggetts, 23; and Webb. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. G. W. Speth, jun., who was a candidate for the third degree, answered the necessary questions, and was intrusted and retired; the lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bro. Speth, jun., was raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the W.M. performing the ceremony in a faultless manner. The ceremony of installation was then proceeded with, and Bro. J. Garrett was duly installed in the chair of K.S. by his predecessor, and appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. R. H. Groombridge, S.W.; E. C. Moore, J.W.; Rev. Shaboe, Chaplain; G. W. Speth, P.M., Treasurer; Britten, Secretary; E. Collins, S.D.; J. Spencer, J.D.; and Badham, I.G. A Past Master's jewel having been voted to Bro. H. J. Wadling, I.P.M., it was presented to him by the W.M. with some appropriate words. Bro. Hirsch having intimated that he intended for the sixth time to represent the lodge as Steward at the approaching festival of the Girl's School, a grant from the lodge funds was made to support his list. There being no further business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet.

CAPPER LODGE (No. 1076).—This excellent working lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Marine Hotel, Victoria Docks, on Thursday, the 14th ult., presided over by its much esteemed W.M., Bro. C. W. Ashdown, supported by the whole of his officers, together with P.M.'s E. West Prov. S.G.D. Herts; S. Watkins, H. G. Sisley, and J. Gaskell, I.P.M. The lodge having been opened in due form, and the minutes of the former lodge read and confirmed, Bros. Pinn, Eccles, Sefang, Ferris and Owen, of Lodge 1227, being candidates for the second degree, were examined, entrusted, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when those brethren were admitted, and duly passed to the degree of F.C. The lodge was then resumed to the first degree; and ballots were taken for Messrs. Brien, Korton, Spratt and Holliday, which proved unanimous in their favour. Messrs. Dorton, Brien, and Holliday, being in attendance were admitted, and duly initiated into the mysteries of Ancient Freemasonry. The W.M. then on behalf of the lodge, presented to Bro. Sisley, P.M., an address, handsomely framed and engrossed on vellum, expressive of the high estimation in which he is held by the brethren, and also their approval of the excellent manner in which he discharged the duties of W.M. during his year of office. A handsome Past Treasurer's jewel was also presented to Bro. Hughes, in acknowledgement of his past services as Treasurer of the lodge. The W.M. then announced that the

Board of Benevolence had been pleased to make the liberal grant of £30 to a brother of the lodge, in distressed circumstances, and trusted that something might be done by the brethren on behalf of the various charities. All Masonic business being ended, the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. Bro. Sherwin presided at the harmonium throughout the working of the various ceremonies. Visitors present, Bros. Graham, W.M., Nelson Lodge, No. 700, and several other brethren.

KENT.

SHEERNESS.—*Adam's Lodge* (No. 158).—On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., the impressive ceremony of installation of Worshipful Master of this lodge was performed, when Bro. W. T. Carpenter was duly installed in that honourable position. The brethren assembled at 4 o'clock, in the large room of the Britannia Inn. Several brethren from the various lodges in the Province were in attendance, the Sister Lodge of Sheerness, De Shurland (No. 1058), being well represented. The lodge having been opened in the several degrees, the W.M.-elect was prepared for the installation ceremony. This was very impressively performed by Bros. Samuel Townsend, P.M., and Spears, P.M. At the conclusion of the installation the Worshipful Master, Bro. W. T. Carpenter, appointed the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year: Bros. G. Beckwith, S.W.; Firminger, J.W.; I. Townsend, Secretary; Spears, Treasurer; Mitchell, S.D.; Tailford, J.D.; Thurlow I.G.; and Kelly, Steward. After the conclusion of these appointments the lodge was closed in the usual form, and the brethren adjourned to the Masonic Hall, where a banquet was served in the most excellent manner possible. About seventy brethren sat down to dinner, after which the patriotic, Masonic, and other toasts were given, and heartily responded to. Several excellent speeches were made by the brethren, and many capital songs were given during the evening. In fact the most cheering good fellowship and harmony pervaded the whole of the proceedings.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

LIVERPOOL.—*Walton Lodge* (No. 1086).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 20th ult. at the Masonic Hall, Kirkdale. Present, Bros. R. Abraham, W.M.; I. C. Lunt, I.P.M.; Capt. Mott, P.Prov. S.G.D., and P. Prov. G.S.N., Dir of Cers; Jas. Gvodacre, P.M.; J. P. Mc. Arthur, S.W.; Wm. Archer, P.M. and Treas. as J.W.; Jas. Grimes, Sec.; H. Hughes, S.D.; C. Mc. Ewen, J.D.; G. E. Moses, T.G.; G. E. Hammer, and Wm. Walker, Stewards. The lodge having been duly opened and the minutes of the last regular meeting read and confirmed, the W.M., on behalf of the members of the lodge, presented a beautiful Past Master's gold jewel to the Immediate Past Master, Bro. Jos. C. Lunt, who had during his term of office, given every satisfaction, and had won the respect and esteem of all the brethren. He had now the pleasure of placing it on his breast, wishing that he might long be spared to wear it. The jewel bears the following inscription, "Presented to Bro. Jos. Lunt, P.M., by the members of the Walton Lodge, No. 1086, as a token of their esteem. March 20th, 1872." Bro. Lunt in reply thanked the brethren for this proof of their good will; he considered it was a very high privilege so to have earned their good opinion and approbation as to merit in the humblest degree that testimonial. It was indeed a proud moment which he should ever look back upon with gratitude and pleasure. Whenever he appended this jewel to his breast his thoughts would ever recur to the kindness he had always received from his brethren. From the time he was initiated in this lodge his earnest desire had been that he might become a useful member of it, it had always been a pleasure to him to assist in lodge business and to promote to the best of his ability the prosperity of the lodge; again he thanked them most cordially for this mark of their regard, and assured them how highly he prized their kindness. Bro. Briscoe was examined and entrusted, and having retired, the lodge was opened in the second degree; he was then duly admitted, and passed to the degree of Fellow

Craft. Bros. Smith and Glover passed an examination in the second degree, and retired. The lodge having been opened in the third degree, Bros. Smith and Glover were admitted and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by the W.M. in a very impressive manner. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree, and some routine business having been transacted, the lodge was closed.

ULVERSTON.—*Furness Lodge* (No. 995).—A lodge of emergency was held on Tuesday the 26th ult., to complete the business which it was impossible to get through at the previous regular monthly communication. The W.M. Bro. R. Pearson was present, supported by Bros. R. Dodgson, S.W., Harrison, J.W., and the other officers of the lodge. The lodge was opened in the third degree, when Bros. Beake and Hartley were duly raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons, the ceremony being performed in the usually satisfactory manner by the W.M. The lodge was then closed down. There was a considerable attendance of members.

NORTH WALES.

CARNARVON.—*Segontium Lodge* (No. 606).—This lodge held a meeting on Thursday, the 21st ult., when there was a numerous attendance of the brethren; in consequence of its being intimated that Bro. Michael Emanuel, W.M., of the Lodge of Israel, No. 205, would visit the lodge, and give the lectures on the Tracing Boards. The lodge was opened by Bro. Robert Humphreys, the W.M., assisted by his officers in due form, when he introduced Bro. Emanuel to the members. Bro. Emanuel first worked the second lecture of the first degree, and then gave the whole of the lecture, including extracts from the several sections. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and the lecture on the Tracing Board given, with the origin of the pass work. Bro. Emanuel then gave the Masonic tradition of the six days Creation. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and the whole of the Traditional History and Lecture given. At the conclusion of this ceremony, Bro. Emanuel, at the request of the W.M., gave instructions as to the proper mode of closing the lodge in the third degree. The lodge having been resumed to the first degree, a most cordial vote of thanks was carried unanimously to Bro. Emanuel for the unprecedented ceremony witnessed by the brethren that evening, to which thanks having been returned, the brethren adjourned to a banquet, when a most agreeable evening was spent, the brethren retiring at a seasonable hour, after having enjoyed one of the most intellectual nights they had ever experienced, and with a greater knowledge of the beauties of Masonry than they had before possessed. We are informed that the above lodge are about removing to Carnarvon Castle, in which a lodge room with the necessary ante-rooms, are being fitted up, and that the consecration will take place about Whitsuntide.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*British Union Lodge* (No. 114).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Thursday the 21st ult., when there were present Bros. C. F. Long, W.M.; Rev. E. I. Lockwood, D. Prov. G.M.; P. Cornell, I.P.M., Prov. G.S.D.; Rev. R. N. Sanderson, P. Prov. G.C., W.M. 959; A. J. Barber, P.M., Prov. G.O.; Emra Holmes, P.M., Prov. G.A.D.C.; R. W. Beaumont, S.W.; A. Durance George, S.D.; J. Burton, Prov. G.J.D.; Cambridge, J.D.; and Rev. A. Moore, I.G., &c. The lodge having been opened in due form, and the minutes of last lodge read, the ballot was taken for Bro. Harry Gage Moore, surgeon of this town, as a joining member, who was unanimously elected. Lodge being opened in the second degree Bros. George Bullen and Robt. C. Athill being duly qualified were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and on the lodge being opened in the third degree, Bro. Henry Miller was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The ceremonies were performed by Bro. Cornell, I.P.M., and Bro. Barber ably presided at the organ. Pursuant to notice, Bro. Cornell proposed that application should be made

to the Grand Lodge for permission to allow the members of the British Union Lodge to wear a centenary jewel—the lodge having been in existence since 1762. Bro. Emra Holmes seconded the motion, and in doing so remarked that he had frequently observed the members of various lodges in Suffolk, wearing private lodge jewels, which they had no more right to wear, without the permission of Grand Lodge, than the members of the higher degrees to wear the insignia of their rank in Craft Lodges. A centenary jewel was an honourable distinction, of which the members of the British Union would be proud, and the expense of a Warrant would not be great. He cordially seconded the motion. The Worshipful Master supported with pleasure the motion, as did Bro. Beaumont, S.W., and on being put to the lodge it was carried unanimously. The W.M. announced that he purposed holding a lodge of emergency on the Friday in Easter week, for the purpose of passing Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P., to the second degree. The other business of the lodge having been disposed of, the brethren retired for refreshment.

Royal Arch.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*St. Luke's Chapter* (No. 225).—The quarterly communication of this Chapter was held at the Coach and Horses hotel, Ipswich, on Thursday, the 27th inst., when there were present—Companions J. Franks, P.Z., Acting Z.; Richmond, P.Z., Acting H.; J. Turner, Acting J.; S. B. King, P.Z., Scribe E.; G. S. Findley, P.Z.; J. Tracy, P.Z.; Emra Holmes; C. Davy, P.Z., &c. This being the meeting for the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, the following were named:—James Franks, Z.; Richmond, H.; J. Turner, J.; C. Davy, E.; S. B. King, N.; Emra Holmes, P. Soj.; —Syer, Janitor. Companion Emra Holmes, on the invitation of the M.E.Z., proceeded to give his lecture, "Random Notes on Freemasonry." In speaking of the antiquity of the craft, the lecturer stated that, while he disputed the dicta of some brethren who spoke of it as a creature of yesterday, and who thought that 1717 was the year from which we must date our venerable institution, he was quite willing to admit, that almost all our information was based on tradition; that absolute historical evidence as to its remote origin was not to be found; that being a secret society, with but few written documents as evidences of its antiquity in the possession of the fraternity, there is great difficulty in proving its immemorial constitution, and much must be taken on faith as to its objects and origin. As a secret society, its aims and history must from all time have been locked up in tradition. In speaking of the admitted descent of the Freemasons, from the travelling masons of the Middle Ages, he remarked that Freemasonry to-day was in fact little more than a skeleton—a relic of a bygone age—with secrets valuable to the brethren only, but with something about it which must recommend itself to the searcher after truth and the lover of his kind. Alluding to the Royal Arch, he observed: "Probably many of you who are accustomed to look upon the Grand Lodge of England as at once the supreme head and pattern of Masonry, will be surprised to find that it stands *per se* in the recognition of what is and what is not pure and antient Masonry—for it recognises the Royal Arch as part of its system and the completion of the third degree, and refuses to admit the Mark degree; whilst the Grand Lodge of Scotland accepts the Mark and rejects the Arch; and the Grand Lodge of Ireland acknowledges both. Then again the Grand Lodge of England, in its corporate capacity, does not recognise the higher degrees, though many of its most distinguished members belong to them—notably the Prince of Wales and Lord Carnarvon—whilst almost every other Grand Body in the world admits them. The most widely-spread and generally adopted system is the antient and accepted Rite of 33 degrees (some of which are of undoubted antiquity), and which has a Supreme Council in almost every

country in the world. The lecturer gave it as his opinion that in a Christian country it seemed difficult to eliminate the Christian country from Masonry; and the object of the *hautes grades* was to maintain the Christian characteristics and to admit Masons of high social character and standing to the privilege of their necessarily more exclusive degrees. Brother Holmes stated that much difficulty existed in tracing the origin of the Royal Arch degree. Dr. Oliver thought it did not exist before the middle of the last century; whilst Mackey was of opinion that before the year 1740 the essential element of the Royal Arch constituted a part of the third degree. In America, as formerly in England, it was necessary to be as P.M. before the candidate was eligible for the R.A. In Ireland, it was the same, and there the degree differed essentially from our own. In Scotland the candidate must be a Mark Master as well as a P.M. to be eligible; and Chapters in Scotland also conferred the degree of Royal Ark Mariner, which is now given in England under the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters. The Scotch Masons contended that the Royal Arch, with its subsidiary degrees, constituted a part of Templar Masonry. In the speaker's opinion, the Royal Arch degree, like the Rose Croix, was very antient; but he was quite willing to admit that it took its present form, as Dr. Oliver asserts, about 1740 or 50. Comp. Holmes remarked, that in these days of utilitarianism, it was often asked what was the use of Freemasonry, and he suggested as a noble work the study of architecture and archæology, and the restoration by Masons of the churches built by our ancestors. In speaking of the constitution of Grand Lodge, he declared that the appointments were very unsatisfactory to Provincial brethren, for that office was almost entirely restricted to London Masons, whilst men like "Lupus," and Bro. Hughan were an ornament to the Craft, and those whose research and learning have done so much for Masonry were left out in the cold. What office he asked had Dr. Oliver (the most learned Mason of his time) in Grand Lodge? What position does Dr. Beaumont Leeson (I suppose the greatest Mason living) hold at the present time? he added. "I say that Grand Lodge might very well take a lesson of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, which authorises every lodge under its sway to nominate a brother for office." By this plan Provincial Masons of worth might hope to attain to the purple, and Grand Lodge would become, what it certainly is not at present, a truly representative body. Those remarks were much applauded. The lecturer concluded by asserting that a very small portion of Masonry was learnt in the lodge or chapter, and one must diligently read the Masonic papers to know anything of the progress of Masonry. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Comps. Holmes on the motion of M.E. Comp. Franks, and ordered to be recorded on the minutes. The chapter having been closed the brethren retired for refreshment.

Mark Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

THE SAMSON AND LION LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS, (No. 86), held their installation meeting at the Masons' Tavern, Masons, Avenue, Basinghall Street, on Wednesday, March 20th 1872. The lodge being opened by Bro. Israel Abrahams, P.G. Steward, W.M. the minutes of the meeting of February 7th, 1872, were confirmed, after which Bro. T. Meggy, P.G.M.O. took the chair, and Bro. J. Abrahams, P.G. Steward (W.M.) presented Bro. S. Pollitzer, W.M. elect, to the W.M. to receive at his hands the benefit of installation, which ceremony was done in such an able manner as to elicit the applause of the brethren present, and a vote of thanks was carried unanimously to Bro. Meggy, P.G.M.O. for the able and efficient manner he installed the W.M. elect in the chair. Bro. Pollitzer W.M. then nominated his officers as follows. Bros. W. Littaur, S.W.; J. L. Rosenthal, J.W.; S. Funkenstein, M.O.; M. Emanuel, S.O.; E. Stanton Jones, J.O.; J. Faulkner, S.D.; M. D. Loewenstark, J.D.; Victor M. Myers, I.G.; E.

Danziger, Dir of Cers.; Meyer A. Loewenstark, Secretary. Bro. A. D. Loewenstark was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, also Bro. Laing as Tyler. Bro. Pollitzer, W.M. then rose and said he had a very pleasing duty to perform, which was to present Bro. Israel Abrahams, P.M. with a Past Masters jewel, to mark the kind and courteous manner in which he had presided over them as W.M. the previous twelve months, and hoped he would live long to wear it, and come among them as often as possible to give them the benefit of his able services for the welfare of the lodge. Bro. J. Abrahams, P.M. in returning thanks said, he would feel a great pleasure in adding another jewel to his breast among many others, and trusted he would always have the respect and esteem of the members as he always endeavoured to promote the interests of the lodge as far as lay in his power. Bro. Pollitzer, W.M. having stated that he had received a letter from Bro. Meyer A. Loewenstark, Hon. Secretary, (who is staying at Bournemouth for the benefit of his health), excusing his non-attendance in consequence of illness, it was resolved unanimously that a letter should be sent to Bro. Meyer A. Loewenstark expressive of their deep and heartfelt sympathy, and of sincere hopes for his perfect recovery from his illness, which letter to the W.M. announced he would have much pleasure in writing, in the name of the lodge. After some other business the lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to a beautiful banquet which was provided with the usual skill and taste of Bro. Gosden, the energetic manager of "Masons' Tavern" and which the brethren enjoyed with great satisfaction.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

PRESTON.—The *Birchall Lodge of Mark Masters* (No. 143,) held their first meeting after consecration, on Monday, the 25th inst., at the Bull Hotel, Preston, the W.M., Bro. Col. Birchall in the chair, assisted by Bro. Major Wilson, the S.W., and other officers in their respective places. The lodge was opened at 3.30, and the minutes of the last lodge were read and confirmed. A ballot was taken for twenty-five brethren to be advanced, which was declared to be unanimous, in favour of their election. Sixteen of the candidates being in attendance, were advanced to the degree of M.M.M. by Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, P.M., Blair 113, P. Prov. G.D., Lancashire. The other visitors present being Bros. Joseph Handley, M.M.M., Alfred Mark Lodge, No. 136; J. Halliwell, S.D.; and W. Handley, J.D., Callender Mark Lodge, No. 123, also assisted in the ceremony. Bro. John Walker was unanimously elected Treasurer for the ensuing year. The W.M. proposed five more candidates for advancement at the next lodge. A petition was drawn up and signed in lodge, praying for a Warrant to hold a lodge at Lancaster, to be called the Moore Lodge. Bro. Dr. Moore to be the first Master. Business being finished, the lodge was closed in harmony at 6 p.m. The brethren afterwards sat down to banquet.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Albert Victor Lodge* (No. 70.)—The quarterly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Monday the 18th inst. Present: Bro. Rev. R. N. Sanderson, P.M.M., P.G. Chap., Acting W.M. in the absence of Bro. Emra Holmes, Bros. J. Townsend, Acting S.W.; G. S. Golding, Acting J.W.; Dr. Beaumont, R.N. M.G.; P. Cornell, S.O.; Calthorpe, J.O.; W. T. Westgate, M.C.; C. Davy, I.G.; C. T. Townsend, P.G.D., Secretary, Acting Deacon, &c., &c. The lodge being opened, the brethren proceeded to ballot for the following brethren for advancement, viz.:—Bros. George Abbott, of the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 959; Arthur John Grimwade of the Virtue and Silence Lodge, Hadleighs Thomas Stewart, William Lewis Jones, Charles Fletcher, Joseph Redding, John Harrison, Jame, Potter, Thomas Woodford, and Alexander Davidson, of the United Lodge, No. 679, Colchester; John Barton and Benjamin Baxter, Angel Lodge, Fo. 51, Colchester; Moses Cohen, Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 958; William King, United Lodge, No. 697, Colchester; and Rev. Augustus Moore, Lodge British Union, No. 114. The

brethren being present, with two exceptions, they were introduced, obligated and advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Masters, the ceremony being ably performed by Bro. Sanderson. The brethren afterwards retired for refreshment.

Scotland.

ROXBURGH.

HAWICK.—*St. John's* (111).—The fortnightly meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, 23rd February, when nine new members were initiated, and seven more proposed. It would appear as if the improvement movement inaugurated in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, of raising the fees, was having the effect of flooding our lodges with applicants for membership, who we might almost say, are passed promiscuously, and without that necessary inquiry into character and reputation so necessary to the welfare of the Craft, and which our Grand Lodge have, so conveniently foster by permitting only two weeks between the candidate being proposed, and receiving his first degree. That this is a state of matter greatly to be deplored, is mainly owing to the negligence of the Grand Lodge, and what interest is their to such brethren, (if I may term them so), to uphold the honour and credit of a lodge, or strengthen the hands of the Grand Lodge officers, when their only aim is curiosity to know the secrets of the Brotherhood, and gain admittance to an Order which offer such inducements as Masonry. The brethren of England ought seriously to call the attention of our Scotch Grand Lodge to this matter; for how can the order flourish, or their benevolence extend, when the working men who form the great bulk of the brotherhood spend in anti Masonic conviviality, the little spare pocket-money that ought to be applied to very different purposes. No wonder our Grand Lodge debt is a standing memorial against us of the unmasonic proclivities of that class in Scotland who alone can give tone to the Craft; keep it within proper bounds, and give it that flourishing aspect which it at present wants. No doubt, what is required amongst the sister Lodges is fees advanced to three or five guineas; committee of inquiry into character of every candidate; admittance only by ballot; and a tenth at any time sufficient to blackball a candidate, one month's interval between proposing and initiation; emergency cases to be specially provided for. The foregoing is something like what the Craft in Scotland require; and if the Grand Lodge have not nerve to deal promptly with these matters, "a new broom sweeps clean," and may be even sought for earlier than anticipated.

GLASGOW.

UNION LODGE (No. 332).—A meeting of this lodge was held in the lodge-room, 170, Buchanan-st., on the 18th ult., Brother Robert Mitchell, R.W.M., in the chair. The lodge being opened on the E. A. degree, a letter was read by the Secretary from the R.W.M., tending his resignation, which was accepted, Brother James B. Macnair, Part S. Warden, and James Balfour, P.M., were nominated to the office of Master. The lodge was then advanced to the degree of M.M., when the R.W.M. requested Bro. T. M. Campbell, P.M., 408, and Prox. M. 489, to assist. Bro. Watt, of the Torpichen Lodge, Bathgate, No. 13, along with Bros. McKirdy and Olven, of 332, were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Brother Campbell performed the ceremony in his usual masterly style. The lodge then proceeded to election of R.W.M. The candidates having retired, the votes being called, there voted for Bro. Macnair twenty-six, and for Balfour eight, being a majority for Macnair of eighteen votes. He was then called to the altar. After answering the usual formula, the oath was administered, and he was invested with the jewel and badge of office, and installed into the chair. A short time was spent in harmony, and the lodge was closed by the R.W.M. elect.

Poetry.

EVERYWHERE A HOME.

Oh! beautiful thought, and full of glory,
 All laden with years, with honors hoary.
 For founded on love, unfading and true,
 The joy of all nations, the wide world through.
 Then let us all sing, with heart and with zeal,
 We're the keystone to millennial weal,
 And can say in all truth, there is no land
 Now, unknown to the great good Masonic
 band.
 For everywhere a home, 'tis true, 'tis true—
 Its emblazoned on our standard of blue.

Go where you may, to the East, to the West.
 You'll still find the sign, and Freemason's test
 In bright sunny South, or the cold frigid North,
 There the fraternal brotherhood comes forth.
 No longer a stranger, in any clime,
 Oh! beautiful thought, how sweetly sublime;
 But, "try me and prove me," yes, so; then, so;
 These grips and these signs are Truths we all
 know.
 Making everywhere a home, how true, how true,
 'Tis emblazoned on our standard of blue.

Mystic and strange, but united are we,
 Our friendships are strong in all charity.
 Let outsiders talk, such cowans are nought,
 We practice our faith, the distressed are sought,
 Bound, pledged, and sworn, to love one another,
 And merciful be towards a poor brother.
 The orphan and widow both will confess
 Our end and our aim 's to do good and bless,
 And make "everywhere a home, 'tis true, 'tis
 true,
 'Tis emblazoned on our standard of blue.

Whence all the glory, of our Mystic Love?
 The source of our acts; it comes from above.
 And then from the Book, we are taught to obey
 Its beautiful precepts every day—
 The world our Altar, our Shrine is relief,
 Good-will to mankind, our Faith and Belief.
 The creed we are taught is—love all that's true,
 The Buddhist, and Brahmin, Moslem or Jew.
 And have every where a home, so true—
 That you can see it on our Standard of Blue.

Our sacred rites hallowed by holy thought
 Are accepted by God. By angels taught—
 "Good will towards men," this practice and teach.
 Great Architect guide us, we all beseech;
 We hope, we ask, and humbly bow and bend,
 That thou wilt our Craft for ever defend.
 And give us cause to sing, with heart and voice,
 Our noble order to any other choice.
 And make it "everywhere a home," so true—
 To have it engraven on our standard of blue.

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

NEW ZEALAND.

Bro. A. Russell was duly installed W.M. of the Ara Lodge, held under the Irish Constitution, by Brother the Rev. R. Kidd, L.L.D., assisted by Bros. Pierce, P.G.M., and Leers and Jenkins, P.M's. The newly installed W.M. afterwards installed the following brethren as officers of the lodge:—Bros. R. Kidd, I.P.M.; Ashew, S.W.; Avey, J.W.; Harker, J.D.; Eyre, J.D.; and Jakins, I.G. Hooper, D.P.G.M., as Treas.; and Bro. Porter as Tyler, were re-elected to their respective offices by the unanimous vote of the brethren.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S PROPOSED VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—Yesterday the Mayor of Liverpool gave some information to the Town Council respecting the proposed visit of Prince Arthur to that town in Whit week. His Royal Highness is expected to arrive about noon on the 20th or May, when he will be presented with an address at the Town Hall, whence a procession will proceed to the new Sefton-park, which he has been invited to formally open. While in the park the Prince will also open a bazaar in aid of the new Southern Hospital. In the evening the Mayor will entertain the Prince at a grand banquet in the Town Hall. On Tuesday the Prince is expected to pay a visit to the Southern Hospital, and should a fancy dress ball be given in the evening in St. George's Hall, His Royal Highness may probably honour it with his presence. While in Liverpool the Prince will be the guest of the senior borough member, Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, April 12, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

General Committee Boys' School, at Freemasons' Hall, at 4, Plantaganet Red Cross Conclave, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi,
 Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dille, Preceptor
 Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington Preceptors.
 Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

Lodge 5, St. George and Corner Stone, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 29, St. Alban's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 90, St. John's.
 " 193, Confidence, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 222, St. Andrews, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
 " 957, Leigh, Freemasons' Hall.
 Chapter 22, Mount Zion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.

Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
 Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
 Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotthell, Preceptor.
 British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
 St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
 Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
 St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

Lodge 96, Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 198, Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
 " 211, St. Michael's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 228, United Strength, Old Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell.
 " 235, Nine Muses, Clarendon Hotel, Bond-st.
 " 548, Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
 " 834, Ranelagh, Royal Sussex Hotel, Hammersmith.
 " 933, Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.

Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
 Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
 Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
 Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

Committee of Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution at 3.
 Lodge 3, Fidelity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
 " 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 13, Union of Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.
 " 15, Kent, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-st.
 " 87, Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st, Lambeth.
 " 147, Justice, White Swan, High-st, Deptford.
 " 238, Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
 " 749, Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 781, Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-rd, Lime-house.
 " 820, Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond.
 " 1017, Montefiore, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1216, Macdonald, Brunswick-st., Camberwell.
 " 1228, Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstone.
 " 1260, Hervey, Swan Tavern, Walham Green.
 " 1305, St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms Tavern, St. John's Wood.
 " 1306, St. John of Wapping, Sun Tavern, High-st., Wapping.

Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

Quarterly General Court of Girls' School, at 12, and Election of Candidates at 1, Freemasons' Hall. See Advertisement.
 Lodge 19, Athelstan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 91, Regularity, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 206, Friendship, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.
 " 263, Bank of England, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.
 " 534, Polish National, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 860, Dalhousie, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 1076, Capper, Marine Hotel, Victoria Dock, West Ham.
 " 1227, Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton, Essex.
 " 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Holloway.
 Chapter 206, Hope, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (2), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Ballham Hotel, Ballham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.

Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7. 30.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Lodge 134, Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
 " 157, Bedford, Freemasons' Hall.
 Chapter 33, Britannic, Freemasons' Hall.
 Union Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. Muggeridge, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 9.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7. 30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Advertisements.

Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st., E.C.
SPACIOUS Dining-rooms, Chop and Steak-rooms, Luncheon-bars, and Smoking Rooms. Rooms of all sizes, suitable for Auction Sales, Consultations, Arbitrations, Building Societies, &c.; also for Freemasons' Lodges and Banquets, Private Dinners, &c.
 Guildhall Tavern Company (Limited), 32 and 33, Gresham-street, George Crawford, Manager and Secretary.

ELECTION, MAY, 1872.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION
 FOR AGED FREEMASONS OR THEIR WIDOWS.
 The favour of your Votes and Interest is earnestly solicited on behalf of

WILLIAM ALLISON,
 Aged 62 Years.

He has been a Mason 27 years, having been initiated into the Barton Lodge, No. 723, in Hamilton, Canada West, in 1844; Exalted in the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 735, in 1845; Joined the Waterloo Lodge, No. 13, in 1848. Became a Knight Templar in 1856. He suffered a considerable time from disease of the throat, rendering it necessary for him, thirteen years ago, to undergo an operation; the result of which, and old age, united him to contribute anything towards his own support. He is entirely dependent on the small sum he receives from three Lodges and one Chapter as Tyler. He was formerly in good circumstances, having been a Foreman in a Boot and Shoe Makers' Warehouse, in Canada.

The case is strongly recommended by—
 Bro. the Right Worshipful Frederick Pattison, P.G.W.; 57 Old Broad-street, E.C.
 † G. Bolton, P.M. 109, 147, 1155, P.Z. 169; Russell-street, Rotherhithe.
 † C. Coupland, P.M. 913, A.S. No. 13 Chapter; Burrage-road, Plumstead, S.E.
 † Samuel May, P.M., P.G.S. 23, 101, 780, 87, 1185, Grand Stewards, Lodge, V.P.
 † Edward Arnoulin, P.S.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-street, Clerkenwell.
 † C. W. Ashdown, S.W. 1070; Lime Villa, Gurney-road, Stratford, E.
 † F. T. P. Biris, 13, P.M. 829; Powis-street, Woolwich
 G. B. Davis, W.M. 13; Wellington-street, Woolwich
 J. Dellagane, P.J.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-street
 C.A. Ellis, P.M. and W.M., No. 912; 19 Vicarage Park, Plumstead.
 John Graydon, P.M. 13 and 913, P.Z. and M.E.Z. 13 Chapter, P. Prov. G.S.D. Kent; Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.
 † W. J. Graham, W.M. 700; Albion-terrace, Charlton.
 † J. Henderson, P.M. 13, 829, 913, 1107, P.Z. 13; 33 Eleanor-road, Woolwich
 † Knight, W.M. 1107, J.W. 913, P.G.S. Kent.
 † George Kenning, (V.P.) P.M. 102, J.W. 1293, P.G.D. Middlesex; Upper Sydenham, S.E.
 † S. H. Pain, S.W. 913, 1107; Artillery-place, Woolwich
 † Picking, P.M. 13 and 1227, 1070; 28 Victoria-Grove, South Hornsey.
 † J. Rowland, P.M. 700
 C. J. Sutton, P.M. 55 and 1107, P. Prov. G.A.D.C. Kent; 208 City-road.
 † Edward West, W.M. 1327, P.M. 1070, S.G.D., Herts; North Woolwich
 Gentlemen against whose names † appears will be thankful to receive proxies on behalf of William Allison, 44 Wilham Street, Woolwich.
 Boys and Girl's Proxies will be gladly received for the purpose of exchange, at Bro. W. Francis', No. 8, Red Lion-square, London; Bro. Ed. West, North Woolwich; and Bro. Kenning, Upper Sydenham, S.E.

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MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
 225, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.
 Superior Tourist Suits from £2 15 0
 Black Dress Suits from 3 13 6
 Trousers in every variety, all wool, ... 0 16 0

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MANUFACTURER OF MASONIC CLOTHING,
 Inventor of the Masonic Jewel Attacher,
 (Registered 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 100.)
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"MASONIC JEWEL ATTACHER.—Bro. Adlard, of 225, High Holborn, W.C., has invented an attacher, which, from its simplicity and convenience, has only to be universally known to be universally adopted. It has long been a subject of complaint that the wearing of the honourable insignia of rank and merit which grace the breasts of so many of our Brethren, plays sad havoc with the fabric and material of the coat to which they are attached. Bro. Adlard's invention entirely obviates this, in addition to saving much time and difficulty in the proper arrangement of the jewels, and we have very great pleasure in recommending it, warranted as we are in doing so by our personal experience. The price (7s. 6d.) places it within the reach of all."—*Masonic Magazine*.
 Bro. Adlard's superior fitting Collars are also well worthy of the attention of the Craft.
 "We have much pleasure in recommending Bro. Adlard's Jewel Attacher for its convenience and usefulness."—*Freemason*.

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Established 1798.
MESSRS. CHARLES WATSON and Co., of 30, Cornhill, forwarded us samples of their 'Cornhill Sherry.' We have taken the opinion of competent judges and veteran wine consumers upon its merits, and pronounce it decidedly the best of the wines at a similar cost which we have tasted, and a great many came before us during the process of our analysis."—*Medical Press*.

CHARLES WATSON and Co., 30, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, invite attention to the CORNHILL SHERRY, as their speciality, pure elegant and recherche, and worthy of a place on any gentleman's table.

THE CORNHILL SHERRY, elegant, pale and dry, 30s. per dozen. Carriage paid.
 CLARET..... 10s. 22s. 28s. 36s. 42s. to Five Guineas.
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 WHISKY—the Ben Nevis—CHARLES WATSON and Co.'s Speciality, 20s. per gallon; the softest and most fascinating Whisky for Teddy in the market.—30, Cornhill. Carriage free within 50 miles. Sample Bottles may be had.

THE CORNHILL SHERRY, rich gold, 30s. per dozen, carriage paid. 30, Cornhill. Sample bottles may be had



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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
 THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually cures and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague. CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery. CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Lord FRANCIS CONYNHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.
 "Lord Francis Conynham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Devonport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a dispatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, Dec. 1, 1864.

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon F.R.C.S. England; Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, at St. George's School of Medicine.

"I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West, Cork.
 "I will thank you to send me a further supply of Chlorodyne. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as Opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as Chlorodyne."

From J. M'GRIGOR CROFT, M.D., M.B.C.P. London, late Staff Surgeon to H.M.F.
 "Sir,—After prescribing Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for the last three years in severe cases of Neuralgia and Tic-Doloureux, I feel that I am in a position to testify to its valuable effects. Really, in some cases it acts like a charm, when all other means had failed. Without being asked for this report, I must come forward and state my candid opinion that it is a most valuable medicine, and I have recommended several Chemists in this neighbourhood not to be without it for prescriptions."

From Jno. E. GOULSTONE, M.D., late Principal Surgeon to the Steamship "Great Eastern."
 "I can confidently state that Chlorodyne is an admirable Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic, having used it in Neuralgia, Hysteria, Asthma, and Consumption, with remarkably favourable results. It relieved a fit of Asthma in four minutes, where the patient had suffered eleven years in a most distressing manner, no previous remedy having had so immediate and beneficial an effect."

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 "We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and anti-Spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation, in whatever organ and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after effects."

J. C. BARBER, Esq., M.D., Bideford.
 "It is, without doubt, the most valuable and certain Anodyne we have."

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.
 CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6, and 11/0 each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
 Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

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FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.

No. XXVII.

By BRO. WM. CARPENTER, P.M. & P.Z. 177.

A Second Supplementary Paper.

“Behold, thou shalt call a nation which thou knowest not; and nations that know thee not shall run unto thee, because of the Lord thy God.” Such is the prophetic word (Isa. lv. 5), as it stood upon record thousands of years since. The bringing of a vast region of India under British rule, and the calling of many nations there to become subject to the sceptre of the British Monarch, are circumstances unparalleled in history. That 180,000,000 of people, of various races, some of them forming large and powerful States, possessing great wealth, and commanding large warlike resources; and having a fierce and warlike population, should, some of them after a brief resistance, have bowed themselves down to the power of England, while others that “knew it not,” but by more or less vague reports of its prowess, should have “run unto it,” and have become faithful subjects, or have placed themselves under its protection, is a marvellous thing. But we are, every now and then, obtaining evidence that the like marvel is extending itself far beyond the extremities of our Indian empire, in which people, who, but a short time since, knew us not, have submitted themselves to our dominion, and identified themselves with our good and ill fortunes. In a most interesting book, just published, describing the author's “Visits to High-Tartary, Yarkand, and Cashgar,” in the mysterious regions of Central Asia, Mr. Robert Shaw gives an account of the journey by which he—the first Englishman that ever succeeded in doing so—reached Eastern Turkistan, by crossing the great barrier of the Himalayas, and making his way across the high table-lands which from the western boundary of Thibet, his course lying over huge walls, raised thousands of feet above the sea, and occasionally starting into snowy cones, or sinking into dark, hideous steppes, or in depressions between craggy steepes, shooting high their crests of glacier and ice; or along watercourses that seemed to refuse life and verdure to the desolation around; the whole landscape, for hundreds of miles, forming a lonely and interminable desert, which seemed to defy the boldest traveller. He at length

reached Eastern - Turkistan, once forming part of the north-western portion of the Chinese Empire, but now an independent state, ruled by a native called the Atalik Ghâzee, who from this centre, says Mr. Shaw, “has made his power felt from Thibet to the Russian Empire,” and who is probably destined to become the first of a line of princes who may play an important part in Asiatic history. Situated in the immense region known by the name of Tartary, and stretching into the unexplored deserts which reach into the centre of China, what should the Tartar ruler of such a spot know or care about the Anglo-Saxons who occupy these Islands, though the sceptre of their monarch commands the obedience of millions of various races in both hemispheres? Not enough, one would think, to create any desire to cultivate the friendship or secure the alliance of “the conquering race.” But here is a brief description of the honours paid to Mr. Shaw, as an Englishman, by the Atalik Ghâzee. Though only an adventurous traveller, he was, as he approached the frontier, met by a body of Tartar horsemen, sent to escort him, as a guard of honour. Roads were repaired for his passage, whole villages turned out to do him honour, as a great personage, wherever he went. At Cashgar he was received in state by the Sovereign Prince, whose martial court is thus described :—

“From my door to the entrance of the palace, a distance of a quarter of a mile, a broad avenue had been formed in the crowd, whose bright robes of many colours had the effect of a living kaleidoscope. Entering the gateway, we passed through several large quadrangles, whose sides were lined with ranks upon ranks of brilliantly attired guards, all sitting in solemn silence, so that they seemed to form part of the architecture of the buildings, whose want of height would otherwise have given them a mean appearance. Entire rows of these men were clad in silken robes, and many seemed to be of high rank, from the richness of their equipments. Men of divers tribes, and with strange arms, were mixed with the mass. For the first time I saw soldiers armed with bows and arrows. They were Kalmâks. The whole effect was curious and novel. The numbers, the solemn stillness, and the gorgeous colouring gave a sort of unreality to this assemblage of thousands.”

But all these honours, were, as I have said, paid to Mr. Shaw as an Englishman; for far off, in the almost unknown region of Central Asia, where these Tartars dwell, the sovereign ruler knew enough of the Anglo-Saxons and their government thus to express himself to the somewhat astonished traveller :—“The Queen of England is like the sun, which warms everything it shines upon. I am in the cold, and desire that some of its rays should fall upon me. I am very small—a man of yesterday. In these few years, God has given me this great country. It is a great honour for me that you have come. I count upon you to help me in your own country. Whatever services I can render you here, you may command; and you must do the same for me.”

That nations which knew us not, beyond report or rumour, rude and warlike in character, though sometimes living in oriental magnificence,

separated from us by many thousands of miles, by land and water, should thus exhibit a desire for our alliance, and seek to ensure our friendship, and even evince a disposition to kiss the Anglo-Saxon sceptre, “bringing their sons on their arms, and their daughters on their shoulders,” (Isa. xlix, 22,) is, as I have said a marvellous thing. But that the majority of these nations, some of them Brahmins, some Bhuddists, some a strange compound of the two, and others uniting with this again some of the dogmas and traditions of Mahomedanism, together with orthodox Mussulmans, Parsees, and Jews, should have exhibited such an unanimity and spontaneity of feeling and affection towards the heir to the sceptre which has broken in pieces the sceptres of their native princes, and now rules them, as they did on the Thanksgiving Day, is more marvellous still. Having prayed for his restoration, these multifarious peoples now went up to their several places of worship to thank God for his restoration.

I cannot resist the temptation to quote here a portion of a descriptive article in the *Bombay Gazette*, of March the 4th, since it places in a very striking light the extraordinary fact I am desirous to impress on the minds of my readers.

“It has been gratifying in no ordinary degree,” says the *Gazette*, “to observe the cordiality and earnestness with which all classes of the mixed community of Bombay—Europeans, Mussulmans, Parsees, Jews, &c.—have celebrated the occasion. In the weeks of painful suspense during which the life of the Prince was almost despaired of, it was impossible not to note the anxiety of the natives, and to observe that their expressions of sympathy were profoundly sincere; and when the telegraph bulletins gave more ground for hope of recovery, and later on, when we learned that there was no further cause for anxiety, natives rejoiced equally with Europeans, throughout the whole of India. There was at that time no united demonstration of rejoicing, because it was known that there would be a Thanksgiving Day on which the whole Empire might together rejoice and offer up thanks; but if manifestation of the sympathetic feelings of all classes was required there was no want of it on Tuesday. It was but reasonable to anticipate cordial demonstrations on the part of the European community, but the spontaneous and universal action of the natives has far exceeded what might have been expected. Thanksgiving Day has not been confined to the presidency towns, but has been celebrated, in even small towns, in all parts of the country. In Calcutta, the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Cathedral, as did also the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and in all the Christian churches special thanksgiving services were held; and as the day was observed as a general holiday, all business being suspended, the people flocked in crowds to their mosques, synagogues, and temples, in each of which special prayers were offered, and in most of which addresses were delivered to the worshippers. Judging from the reports which have come to us from the other presidencies, the people of Bombay seem to have observed the occasion with even greater fervour than those of the sister cities, for here, in the evening, some of the Jewish places of worship, and most

of the mosques and temples were illuminated, as were also many private houses. His Highness the Guicowar of Barodar, at a durbar held on Tuesday, for the purpose of announcing formally the recovery of the prince, made a speech, in which he intimated that, as a thank-offering, it is his intention to devote one lac of rupees for a work of public utility, to be chosen by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and to bear the name of His Royal Highness. And here we may mention, that, to commemorate the happy restoration to health of the Prince, the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., on Monday last made a formal offer to the Governor of Bombay of half a lac of rupees, in addition to a lac already given, for building a new Elphinstone High School. Of all the addresses that were delivered to the congregations on Tuesday, perhaps the one which, for its speciality, particularly merits notice was that made to the Khojas—a division of the Musliman community—by their high priest, his Highness Aga Khan. Our report of his address mentions that after speaking of the happy recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, he referred to the lamented death of the Viceroy, and quoted a tradition from the Prophet Mahomet—'That it is a great duty upon his followers (Mahomedans,) to pray for the health and prosperity of their Hakam (king or ruler) under whose authority they are protected, even if the Hakam were unjust.' His Highness further said he recollected having seen many other traditions from his Holiness the Prophet Mahomet, confirming the above tradition. The British Raj, he pointed out, was very just and kind, always caring for the welfare of her subjects; and it was a fact that wherever the intentions and purposes of the King were directed towards the welfare of his subjects, God Almighty always sent his blessings upon the country of such ruler, and it was always prosperous. He also impressed upon his hearers, that, at the present time, all the people under the British rule were comfortable, while the people in many other parts of Asia were in trouble, through famine, sickness, and other causes; and this, he said, showed that 'the intentions and purposes of the British Power were more kind and better to their subjects than those of any other kingdom. Therefore, according to their belief, it was necessary to pray for the health and prosperity of the Hakam, and, this being a special occasion, to pray and offer up thanksgiving to Almighty God for the recovery of the Prince and Heir Apparent to the kingdom, under whose protection lives and property were safe and religion free.' Can we fail to perceive in all this, the expression of a spontaneous and general desire for the prolongation of the power that now rules the Indian Empire?

A monarchy appears to me to be one part of the apparatus by which the Divine purposes in relation to mankind are, through the instrumentality of the Israelites, to be effected; and, if so, its preservation will always be with them an object of peculiar solicitude, whether they be conscious of its reason or ultimate object, or not. "The Lord of hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought so shall it come to pass, as I have proposed, so shall it stand." (Isa. xiv, 24).

The Israelites were not left to determine their own form of government, they were to be "a

peculiar people," as witnesses for God in the world, asserting His unity, divine attributes, and moral perfections, and also His government of the world He had created. And the God, whom they were thus to serve, prescribed the form of government they were to adopt and maintain. The collective tribes formed the kingdom of Israel, and after their separation, when Rehoboam succeeded to the throne of Solomon, they formed the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah. Their form of government was to be a monarchy; not an aristocracy, nor a democracy. And this seems to have been adumbrated when we first read of the race.

Abram and his family dwelt in Ur of the Chaldees, one of the earliest despotic monarchies of the east, whence they received a divine command to depart; this they did, and never afterwards became *subjects* of a foreign monarchy. Abram, as the head of his tribe and adherents, exercised sovereign or kingly power; so did Isaac and Jacob, and though Joseph was, in one sense, a *subject* of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, he exercised kingly power; for Pharaoh said to him, "according unto thy word shall all my people be ruled, only in the throne will I be greater than thou. See, I have set thee over all the land of Egypt. And he took off his ring from his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand [a symbol of the regal power] and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck; and he made him to ride in the second chariot which he had; and they cried before him, bow the knee, (or, as the word *Abrech* is rendered by the Targums, "Father of the King!") and they made him ruler over all the land of Egypt. And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, I am Pharaoh, and without thee shall no man lift up his hand or foot in all the land of Egypt." (Gen. xli, 40-44). Hence we find that when Joseph desired to inspire his father Jacob with confidence in his power to receive and protect him and his house, he said to his brethren, "God hath made me a father to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house, and ruler throughout all the land of Egypt. Haste ye, and go up to my father, and say unto him, thus saith thy son Joseph, God hath made me lord of all Egypt; come down unto me, tarry not." (Ch. xlv, 8-9).

When Jacob and his family, with a large body of retainers went down upon this summons, it was not to become part of the Egyptian community. The kingdom had attained to a high degree of civilisation. It had a well regulated court, dignified courtiers, a royal life guard, a strict ceremonial, a powerful prime minister, high officers of state, a state prison, under the captain of the life guard, and a scrupulous distinction of rank—all indicating a rich, flourishing, and well-ordered kingdom. The Theban, or Diospolitic dynasty, had become extinct, and all Egypt was united under the sceptre of the Memphian Pharaoh; and so celebrated was the country for its wealth, that caravans of Ishmaelite or Moabite merchants went thither, through Palestine and Arabia Petrea, with the productions of their country. Joseph exercised the supreme power, with only such limitation as is implied in the king being *greater only on the throne*. The natural thing would seem, that Jacob and all who came down with him, should have been

absorbed in the Egyptian population, and have become subjects of the Egyptian monarch. But it was otherwise; they were to "dwell alone," as Balaam afterwards described them. The Land of Goschen was assigned to them; and therein they grew until they became so great and powerful a nation, that the Pharaohs ultimately stood in dread of them (Ex. i. 7-10).

This location of the Israelites can hardly be thought upon by the biblical student, I imagine, without his perceiving in the fact, one of the providential arrangements which are so conspicuous throughout the whole history of that people. Goschen was a region lying to the north-west of Lower Egypt, bounded, apparently, by the Mediterranean, on the north, by the desert, on the east, by the Tanitic branch of the Nile, on the west (hence called the field of Zoah, or Tanis. (Ps. lxxviii. 12, 43), and probably extending south as far as the head of the Red Sea, and nearly to Memphis. It appears to be called the Land of Rameses, in Gen. xlvii. ii.; and the Israelites, before the exodus, are said to have built in it the cities of Ramses and Pithon (Ex. ii. i). It was probably, though nominally under the dominion of the Pharaohs, only on the confines of Egypt, hence the LXX call it, Gesen of Arabia. Here the Israelites were placed, in "the very best of the land," (Gen. xlviii. 7.)—a region which even now, as the Province of Es Shurkiyer, is said to bear the highest valuation and to yield the largest revenue of any in Egypt. Here, then, on the confines of Egypt nearest to Palestine, which they were afterwards to possess, and near to Joseph himself (Gen. xlv. 10)—Memphis, or Tanis, being then, probably, the metropolis of Egypt, the Israelites were located—and dwelt apart, under their own rulers. They multiplied and grew abundantly, so that "the land was filled with them"; i.e. the large and flourishing district allotted to them, extending from the eastern branch of the Nile; and so numerous and mighty were they, that, as already stated, when the new king—the head, as is thought, of the 18th dynasty—who completed the expulsion of the Shepherd-Kings, or Hyksos of Manetho, became aware of the fact, he said, "they are more and mightier than we," and, at once adopted means to reduce their numbers, "lest it come to pass, that when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us." (Ex. i. 8). But the more they were oppressed and afflicted, the more they multiplied and grew, and waxed ever mighty (ver. 12-20). Their bondage was made bitter, by increased oppression and cruelty; and Moses was at length made their deliverer, and carried them forth from Egypt, after a sojourn of more than 400 years, during 80 of which they were subjected to intolerable suffering.

(To be continued.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—All our Faculties.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly to be traced to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step towards health. Holloway's Pills recommend themselves to the attention of all sufferers; no injurious consequences can result from their use, no mistake can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation, the most beneficial effects have been, and always must be obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying pills over the digestion. Persons whose lives have been restored to ease, strength, and perfect health by Holloway's Pills, after fruitless trial the whole pharmacopœia of physic, attest this fact.—ADVT.

MEETING OF PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND, AND CONSECRATION OF THE COMMERCIAL LODGE, No. 1391.

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Leicestershire and Rutland met at the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, the 1st inst. The hall, which was built by private subscription amongst the members of the Craft, is a handsome structure, and contains every convenience for lodge meetings. The lodge room, which will accommodate about 350, is embellished with some engravings and portraits in oil of the present Prov. Grand Master, and the late P. Prov. Grand Master, Earl Howe, and Sir G. F. Fowke, Bart., whose banners, with those of the lodges of the town, are suspended above the dais.

Provincial Grand Lodge was attended by about 120 brethren, including many visitors from the neighbouring provinces.

Shortly after two o'clock, the procession entered the hall, and the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly, having taken the chair, was saluted with grand honours.

Provincial Grand Lodge was then opened in due form, and the roll of Prov. G. Officers and of the lodges of the Province were called over.

Amongst those present were:—Bros. Rev. W. Langley, P. Prov. S.G.W., as D. Prov. G.M.; L. A. Clarke, P. Prov. S.G.W., as Prov. S.G.W.; H. Deane, Prov. J.G.W.; Revs. J. Halford and P. H. Phelp, Prov. G. Chaplains; W. B. Smith, Prov. G. Treas.; G. Toller, jun., Prov. G. Sec.; W. Sculthorpe, Prov. G.S.D.; J. M. McAllister, Prov. G. Supt. of Works.; L. L. Attwood, Prov. G.A. Dir. of Cers.; C. P. Newcome, Prov. G.S.B.; F. J. Baines, Prov. G.P.; R. W. Widdowson, Prov. G.A.P.; Capt. Goodchild and E. Mace, P. Prov. Grand Stewards; and upwards of 20 Past Grand Officers.

Amongst the brethren present were:—Bros. H. Hadley, P.M. 47; J. Ketley, W.M. 739; H. Sanderson, P.M. 925; West, P.M. 1031; W. Hall, P.M. 1031; Pringle, W.M. 925; Perridge, P.M. 79; E. Moody, W.M. 1287; and a very large number of Masters and Past Masters of lodges.

A letter was read from the D.P.G.M., apologizing for his unavoidable absence.

Replies to letters of congratulation on the recovery of Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, were read from the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and from Genl. Knollys, on behalf of His Royal Highness.

The ceremony of dedicating the new lodge was then commenced by the brethren singing a hymn, "Hail Universal Lord," accompanied on the organ, as indeed was all the singing, by the Prov. Grand Organist.

The Prov. G. Secretary, Bro. Toller, addressed the Prov. G.M., who thereupon directed the Prov. G. Secretary to read the petition and warrant for the new lodge, and the brethren having signified their approval of the officers named therein, the lodge was opened in the three degrees, and the Prov. G.M. called upon Bro. the Rev. J. F. Halford, Prov. G. Chaplain, to deliver the oration, which was a masterly exposition of the Principles of Freemasonry, it was listened to with rapt attention throughout, and the hearty applause which greeted the Rev. brother at the conclusion showed how much the brethren appreciated it. We regret want of space prevents our giving it *in extenso*.

The Provincial Grand Master then proceeded to consecrate the Commercial Lodge, No. 1391, according to ancient rite, the dedication prayers being given by Bro. Rev. J. F. Halford, and Bro. P. H. Phelp—the whole of the ceremony being conducted in a very solemn and impressive manner, rendered still more so by the accompaniment on the organ, and by the manner in which the brethren joined in the chants and hymns.

Then followed the ceremony of installation, assisted by the Board of Installed Masters, numbering forty two. The R.W. Prov. G.M. installed Bro. J. B. Hall in the chair of K.S. The Board of Installed Masters was then closed and the brethren admitted.

The W.M. was then proclaimed by Bro. Attwood, and saluted in the three degrees.

The W.M. appointed and invested the following brethren:—Bros. C. J. Wilkinson, S.W.; John Halford, J.W.; Dr. Clifton, Sec.; W. Wilkinson, S.D.; Chamberlain, J.D.; Cable, I.G.

Also connected with the lodge as founders are:—Bros. J. H. Johnstone, 279; C. Johnstone, P. Prov. G.S.W., Jersey; L. L. Attwood, P.G.A.D.C., Leicester and Rutland; J. Windley, Minturia, 418; Revd. W. Targett Fry, Chaplain, 523.

The W.M. proposed, and the S.W. seconded, a vote of thanks to the R.W. Prov. G.M. for his kindness in performing the ceremonies, which it is needless to add was carried *nem. con*.

The Provincial Grand Master made a suitable reply.

Twelve joining members, and six gentlemen for initiation were then proposed.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. took the chair, and Provincial Grand Lodge was resumed.

A communication was read from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire, inviting the R.W. Prov. G.M. and members of the Provincial Grand Lodge to assist at the laying of the foundation stone of the "Midland Counties Middle Class Idiot Asylum," which ceremony is to be performed by the M.W.G.M., the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, on the 20th instant.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. announced that the foundation stone of the memorial church to the P. Prov. G.M., the late Earl Howe, would be laid in May.

He also announced his intention to call a meeting of Grand Chapter during the same month.

A sum of money was voted from the funds of Prov. G. Lodge to the Girls' School, to be placed on the list of Bro. Stretton, P.G.R., he being Steward at the ensuing festival of that institution.

Provincial Grand Lodge having been closed in due form, the W.M. 1391, assumed the chair, and closed that lodge in due form, with "hearty good wishes" from the representatives of the various lodges present.

Upwards of 110 brethren partook of the banquet which followed, the chair being taken by the W.M. of the new lodge. The arrangements for the comfort of the visitors, and the really superb manner in which the dinner was served, reflect great credit on the Executive Committee of 1391. It could not, we are certain, have been surpassed by any of the large taverns in London. The tables were profusely decorated with flowers, from the establishment of Bro. Charlton, to whom a vote of thanks was afterwards carried, for his kindness in providing them.

When the cloth was drawn the W.M. said that as there were many brethren present who would be obliged to leave early, on account of the distance they had to go, he would then briefly propose the health of "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," coupled with "The Craft." Drank with enthusiasm and followed by "God save the Queen," accompanied on the harp by Bro. Ffrench Davis.

The W.M. said, following the example of the lodges of the Province, he would send round the "Charity Box," and a very handsome collection was the result. While this was being done Bro. Ffrench Davis played a fantasia on Welsh airs on the harp.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then proposed the healths of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, P.G.M., the Princess of Wales, Bro. H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the rest of the Royal Family.

Bro. Kennedy then sang "Maud," and being encored, gave the "Pilgrim of Love" in a masterly style.

The W.M. proposed the M.W.G.M., the D.G.M., and the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England.

Song—"Glorious Vintage of Champagne."

The next toast, proposed by the W.M., was the R.W. Prov. G.M., the D. Prov. G.M., and the Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Leicestershire and Rutland.

The W.M. said words failed him to express his deep sense of the obligation he felt under to the Prov. G.M. for the admirable and impressive manner in which he had performed the two ceremonies of the evening.

Solo—harp—Bro. Ffrench Davis.

The R.W. Prov. Grand Master returned thanks in an eloquent speech, and concluded by proposing the health of the W.M. and prosperity to the Commercial Lodge, 1391.

The W.M. returned thanks in a very neat speech, and proposed the health of "The Visitors," which was responded to by Bros. Kennedy, W.M. 1031; Pursell, Prov. S.G.W., Warwickshire, on behalf of the brethren of that Province; and by Bro. E. Moody, W.M. 1287, on behalf of the London contingent.

Song, Bro. Attwood.

The W.M. proposed "Prosperity to the Sister Lodges of the Town," and said that 1391 would not be satisfied till it had as great a reputation for good and correct working as the St. John's and the John of Gaunt Lodges. This toast was responded to by Bro. Crow, Prov. G. Organist, W.M. St. John's; Bro. Sculthorpe, W.M. John of Gaunt; and by Bro. Toller, Prov. G. Secretary, P.M. John of Gaunt; the latter of whom expressed himself as gratified to find a spirit of emulation already existing in the new lodge, as he felt confident it would conduce to good working.

The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Officers," which was responded to by Bro. S.W., and by Bro. Dr. Clifton, Secretary.

Bro. Davis 141, then gave a recitation from "Othello."

Bro. Dr. Clifton read a telegram just received from Bro. Dr. Bell Fletcher, Prov. D.P.G.M. Warwickshire, and a letter from Bro. D. C. Lloyd Owen, J.D., of Fletcher Lodge, Birmingham, both expressing great regret at being unable to be present.

The proceedings of the evening were brought to a conclusion by Bro. Crow singing the parting song, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again," and judging from the hearty manner with which the brethren joined in the chorus, it very aptly expressed their feelings.

Thus ended what will doubtless be looked upon as a "red letter day" in the annals of Freemasonry by our Leicestershire brethren.

For ourselves, we may say that we were gratified with everything we saw, the excellent working, the admirable manner in which the musical portion of the ceremonies was rendered, and the hearty good feeling shown by every brother present, combined to render this one of the most interesting meetings we have ever witnessed, and we will conclude our remarks by wishing continued success and prosperity to the "Commercial Lodge, No. 1391."

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

MASONIC NOTES AND EXCERPTA.

By Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., Past Grand Chaplain, &c., &c.

I am delighted to see that our learned Bro. Woodford has determined to make the "Rawlinson MSS." known to the numerous readers of the *Freemason*. These MSS. have been partly printed in the *Freemasons' Monthly Magazine*, for 1855, &c., but many documents were entirely omitted in that series, and probably the majority of the subscribers to the *Freemason* are in ignorance of the contents of that monthly magazine, which had but a limited circulation compared with the present organ of the British Craft. The By-laws printed at page 214 of the *Freemason*, "Bro. Woodford considers to be anterior to 1731," and rightly calls them interesting "rules and regulations." I have traced the lodge by reference to Dr. Rawlinson's "List of recognised lodges," it is termed "71 Bricklayers' Arms in Barbican, now removed to the Rose Tavern, in Cheapside," and find that in another list of lodges (printed A.D. 1738) it is designated "71 Rose in Cheapside, 1st and 3rd Monday, Jan. 26th 1730," (*i.e. Warranted Jan. 26, 1730.*)

The By-laws are therefore probably of the year 1730, and the present Britannic Lodge, No. 33, warranted during that year, may be the same lodge as the one whose By-laws have just been printed.

W. J. HUGHAN.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.—The Anniversary Festival of this Institution will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, and not at the "Institution" as erroneously printed in the advertisement in last week's paper.

J. G.—We find on inquiry, that the particulars you require must be obtained through Lord Charles Russell.

C. C.—The vote is not contrary to the practice or principles of Freemasonry.

T. M. (Wigton).—A brother joining an English lodge from one under any other jurisdiction is required to pay the difference between the ordinary joining fee required by Grand Lodge, and the amount payable for a newly made brother, thus you would have to pay 14s. 6d., the difference between 2s. 6d. joining fee, and 17s., the fee charged by Grand Lodge for every Mason initiated.

The following articles and communications will appear next week:—"Footsteps of Masonry," by Bro. W. V. Bedolfe; "Ernest and Falk—Conversation III.," "Israelitism and Freemasonry," by W. E. N.; "Masonic Hall at Berwick-on-Tweed;" "Distribution of Honours in Grand Lodge;" Reports of Lodges 279, 114, 441, and 1088; Mark Lodge 124, E.C.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTH.

PARKINSON, J. C.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., at the Manor House, Collier's-wood, Merton, Surrey, Mrs. J. C. Parkinson, of a son.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WEST LANCASHIRE AT PRESTON.

On Friday, April the 5th inst., a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons for the Province of West Lancashire, was held at the Guildhall, Preston, under the presidency of Sir T. G. Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P., and was attended by a very large number of brethren from various parts of the province. There was a great deal of important business on the notice paper, but a considerable portion of it was disposed of by the withdrawal of a motion relating to the division of the province, and a return of appointments, &c., both of them emanating from the neighbourhood of Liverpool.

Subjoined is a list of the Provincial Grand Officers:—Bros. Sir Thomas George Fermor

Hesketh, Bart., M.P., Prov. Grand Master; Lord Skelmersdale, D.P.G.M.; Major Thomas Wilson, 113, Prov. S.G.W.; Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., Prov. J.G.W.; Major Le Gendre Starkie, P.G.W., P.G.M. of East Lancashire; Rev. J. F. Goggin, Prov. Grand Chaplain; Thos. Armstrong, Prov. G.T.; Thomas Wylie, Prov. G.R.; H. S. Alpass, Prov. G.S.; Robert Wylie, Prov. G.S.D.; James Pickering, Prov. J.G.D.; B. W. Rowson, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; George Broadbridge, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; James W. J. Fowler, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.; Joseph Skeaf, Prov. G.O.; James Baxendale, Prov. G. Pur., R. Robinson, Prov. G. Steward; G. de la Perrell, Prov. G. Steward; A. C. Mott, P.S.G.D.; Peter Ball, Prov. G. Tyler; W. H. Ball, Prov. Assist. G. Tyler; T. M. Shuttleworth, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Rev. J. Pearson, P. Prov. G.C., J.C., and W.; Rev. Hy. Geo. Vernon, M.A., P. Prov. G.C. and P. Prov. G.C.C.; Wm. Doyle, P.G.S.; J. W. Baker, P.G.S.; William Landlaw, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Samuel E. Ibbs, P. Prov. G. S.B.; J. Bowes, P. Prov. G. Reg., C.V.W.; William Dodd, P. Prov. G.S.B., (Cumberland and Westmorland); Thomas Birchall, P.G.J.W.; J. J. Greaves, P. Prov. G.C., E.D.L.; James Hamer, P. Prov. G.S.; John B. Lambert, P. Prov. G.D., East Lancashire.

Immediately after the ceremony of opening the lodge,

Bro. Lord Skelmersdale moved the adoption of the following address:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,—We, the Freemasons of the Western Division of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in Provincial Grand Lodge assembled, beg leave humbly to offer to your Majesty our cordial congratulations upon the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his protracted and dangerous illness. During the severe and trying ordeal to which the recent illness of His Royal Highness subjected your Majesty, we forbore to intrude on your Majesty by giving utterance to the feelings of profound sympathy by which we were actuated, but now that, by the merciful interposition of the Divine Architect of the Universe, that anxiety has been removed, we beg to tender your Majesty our sincere congratulation on the restoration of His Royal Highness to a state of health and strength, and at the same time to assure your most gracious Majesty of unswerving loyalty and attachment to your Majesty.

We earnestly and most sincerely pray the Most High that your Majesty may long reign over a happy and prosperous people, and shower down upon your Majesty and your Royal House His Divine blessing.

His Lordship said he was sure all the brethren assembled in the Grand Lodge had hailed with joy the restoration to health of Her Majesty's dear son, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Her anxiety and grief had been deep, but her joy was now proportionately great, and he was perfectly certain the brethren would unanimously express their congratulations to her, and their thanks to the Almighty for the restoration of the Prince. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., in seconding the motion, said he was sure every Masonic heart would join with his in wishing the Prince a long and happy life. He felt sure the mercies which had been vouchsafed to their Masonic brother, the Prince of Wales, would be long remembered among those present, and throughout the country. One Grand Lodge after another

had forwarded their congratulations to the Queen, and West Lancashire was echoing the general sentiment of the country in sending an address from its Provincial Grand Lodge. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

Sir T. G. Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P., in submitting the proposition to the meeting, said every true Master Mason would certainly support it, and he had confidence that those in West Lancashire were both loyal to the Queen as the Sovereign of the realm, and loyal to the Prince as the heir to the throne and a brother Mason. (Applause.)

The motion was most cordially passed.

Bro. Major Wilson said he had very great pleasure in proposing the following address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his recovery from his severe illness:—

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Worshipful Past Grand Master.

May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Freemasons of the Western Division of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in Provincial Grand Lodge assembled, desire to express to your Royal Highness our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your restoration to health, and whilst animated by feelings of the deepest gratitude and thankfulness to the Great Architect of the Universe, who, by His infinite wisdom and goodness has been graciously pleased to hear and answer our prayers and supplications as a people, we fervently pray that a prosperous and happy life may be vouchsafed you, and that you may long be spared to support by your influence and example the noble principles of our Order, and speedily be enabled to resume the responsible duties of the high station you are called upon to fill.

They all knew the great interest which the Prince took in the Masonic art. He (Bro. Major Wilson) had had the great pleasure and privilege, on more than one occasion, of seeing the Prince take part in Masonic affairs, and it was evident he did so with very great interest and satisfaction. Being thus led by the heir apparent to the throne, they ought in local lodges to be stimulated unto greater exertion on behalf of the Craft. He did not think there was another Provincial Grand Lodge in the country which contained within it more loyal subjects than the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Lancashire. Lancashire was proverbially a loyal county,—the proceedings which had taken place within the past few days showed how loyal they were, and how ready they were, to defend and support the Throne and the Constitution of this country—(applause). He had the greatest possible pleasure in moving the address.

Bro. The Rev. J. F. Goggin, F.P., Prov. G., Chaplain, said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion of the Prov. G. Junior Warden, and he hoped the Masons of this province would long live to show their respect towards the Prince of Wales.

This motion was also carried unanimously.

The Prov. G. Sec. said the next business on the paper was a notice of motion by Bro. Hughes, but he was happy to inform the lodge that Bro. Hughes had withdrawn it. He had also, at the same time, to read a letter which Bro. Hughes had written, and which redounded greatly to his honour. He said—

"Dear Sir and Brother,—I regret that business at the Assize Courts (Liverpool) will not admit of my being present at a meeting of the Grand Lodge to-morrow, as I would have explained that, since giving notice of motion at the last assembly

of the Provincial Grand Lodge, with a view to ascertain the opinion of the brethren upon the necessity for a division of the province. I have taken some pains to inquire into the matter thoroughly, and have had some very interesting conversations with old Masonic friends, I find, after no little consideration, I cannot recommend the motion to be pressed, and now request that it may be withdrawn. I may perhaps add that from the investigation I have given to the question I am obliged to say that I could not conscientiously deny my belief that at the present time the division of the province would be an injury to the Craft; and I am exceedingly sorry I cannot be present to explain my reasons for arriving at that opinion.—I remain, dear sir, yours fraternally, EDWIN HUGHES.

—(applause).

Bro. Turner then intimated that he intended to withdraw his proposal for a return of all Provincial Grand Lodge appointments in the province within the last 20 years, and with the names and description of the members appointed, showing the lodges to which they belong. His notice was intended for the annual meeting, but inasmuch as his object was not to raise difficulties or dissensions, but to smooth them away, and to use his best efforts to cultivate good will and fraternal feeling, he had decided to withdraw it. It was not intended to interfere in any respect with the prerogative of the Right Worshipful Prov. G.M., for there were not in that province more determined or staunch supporters of the Prov. G.M. than those who were in favour of the motion. There was, however, a grievance, real or fancied, and he believed it was a real one; but the Prov. G.M.'s attention having been called to it with a view to its remedy, he had very much pleasure in withdrawing the motion.

A conversation took place in reference to the Binckes' Testimonial Fund (London), but it was decided not to take any action in the matter.

Relief was given in the following cases:—The sum of £15 to Bro. Gilpin, Liverpool; and £5 each to the following: The widow of Bro. Page, of Liverpool; the widow of Bro. Rigby, of Croston; the widow of Bro. Noble, of Everton; and to Bro. Sumner, Ashton-in-Makerfield.

Bro. Major Wilson said it was desirable they should have a local benevolent fund in this district for the relief of deserving Masons. At present they gave casually, but it would be better to have an organisation for a lodge or a number of lodges; and he wished to know whether they could make their own rules and regulations, and have their own Treasurer and Secretary, without going to the Provincial Grand Lodge for permission, or laying the scheme of rules before them.

The Prov. G.S. replied that they had such a fund in Liverpool and other large towns. They could appoint their own local officers, and need not submit their rules to the Provincial Grand Lodge.

Bro. Mott said the Liverpool committee was constantly in communication with other large centres, so that there could be no abuse in giving.

The Prov. G.S. said he had received a variety of notices relating to the Hamer Fund. Last Grand Lodge meeting gave £20, as a nucleus for Bro. Hamer's Testimonial Fund, and it was resolved that an appeal should be made to every lodge in the province. One notice was that a scholar-

ship be founded, to be called the Hamer Scholarship; another that a fund be established, called the Hamer Advancement Fund, in connection with the Masonic Educational Institution; and another was that it should be devoted to a Hamer Benevolent Fund. These notices would be printed before the next meeting of the committee.

Brother Wylie moved that it be a recommendation to the committee that the money be devoted to an annuity fund for distressed and decayed Freemasons, to be supplemented by private subscriptions from lodges, members of lodges and chapters; the fund to be lodged in the Savings' Bank, Dock Bonds, Railway Debentures, Government Stock, or freehold security; that the trustees of the West Lancashire Masonic Benevolent Fund for the time being, together with the Provincial Grand Master, the Deputy P.G.M. the Grand Wardens, and the W.M.'s of the four senior and the four junior lodges in the province, be the committee for carrying out the business in connection with this fund; that lodges giving a donation of £5 or upwards have one vote for each £5 subscribed; that members of lodges subscribing £5 annually have one vote; that every member contributing £5 or upwards have one vote for each £5; the interest and profit arising from this fund to be alone applicable.

Bro. Ibbs seconded the motion, which was opposed by Bro. Hill, on the ground that the committee would not be dictated to.

On the suggestion of the Prov. Grand Master, the subject was deferred.

Afterwards the brethren formed into processional order and walked two abreast from the Guildhall, down Friargate, up Lune-street, and along Fishergate and Church-street, to the Parish Church, where divine service was held. The street were thronged with onlookers, who seemed quite delighted with the procession and the appearance of the attire and emblems of the brethren. There were one or two banners from other districts; and also three most beautiful bannerets from Preston lodges—the Unanimity, the Concord, and the Royal Preston—the production of Brother Joseph Pritt, of the Black Horse Inn, Friargate. Inside the church was a numerous congregation, and the scene when the Masons had taken their seats was most novel and effective.

Bro. the Rev. C. J. Astbury, M.A., incumbent of Longton, read the preliminary portion of the service; the Rev. W. M. Myres, M.A. incumbent of St. Paul's, the first lesson; the Rev. G. H. Vernon, M.A., P.Prov. G.C. of Lancashire and Cheshire, the second lesson; the Rev. James Pearson, M.A., vicar of Fleetwood, P.Prov. G.C. of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and the Rev. James Taylor, M.A., vicar of Bamber Bridge, the remaining portion of the service. The Rev. E. Lee, B.D., also took part in the service. The choir sang antiphonally. At the commencement, Hymn 147 (Carus Wilson's collection) was sung; before the sermon, the 104th Psalm; and afterwards the 234th Psalm. Bro. J. J. Greaves ably officiated at the harmonium. When the ordinary service had been gone through,

Brother the Rev. J. F. Goggin, Provincial Grand Chaplain, ascended the pulpit, and preached an able discourse, taking for his text, St. Luke, xiv. 4. "And he took him and healed him and let him go."

After the sermon, a collection was made, amounting to £18 16s.

Sir T. G. Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P., R.W. P.G.M.; Lord Skelmersdale, the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., Colonel Birchall, Major Wilson, and other members of the Grand Lodge, occupied the Corporation seats near the chancel, whilst the general Masons were in the body of the church. Subsequently the brethren returned in procession to the Guildhall, where the Grand Lodge was closed in due form. A large number of the brethren afterwards dined together at Brother Townsend's, the Bull Hotel.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—At the monthly meeting of the General Committee held on Saturday last, Bro. B. Head, Vice-Patron, in the chair, the recommendation of the Secretary, Bro. Binckes, was unanimously adopted, and in accordance therewith it was resolved—That £2000 be paid to the Bankers of the Institution, Sir S. Scott and Co., in reduction of the debt due to them, £6000. The liability now, therefore, stands at £4000, which, it is hoped, a special effort will ere long succeed in extinguishing.

We are requested to notify to the brethren, that the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction has returned to its old quarters, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Tottenham-court-road, where, under the able Preceptorship of Bro. T. A. Adams, it meets every Thursday evening, at eight o'clock. The room in which the brethren meet having been thoroughly renovated, a more comfortable Lodge of Instruction is not to be met with in that district.

We are pleased to note that the movement started by Bros. Stevens and Thomas at the United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, is making rapid progress throughout the various Lodges of Instruction in London. The members of the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction have accepted an invitation from the Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, to work the fifteen sections in that lodge, on the evening of Friday, the 26th inst., and from the reputation which the Fidelity brethren bear for good working, a real Masonic treat may be anticipated.

We have great pleasure in announcing that a tentative Lodge of Instruction is about to be opened by Bro. George Pitt, at the Freemasons' Hotel, Wandsworth, S.W. It is anticipated that several P.M.'s of the most unimpeachable accuracy will be present. Bro. Cryptonymus has also promised to attend, in order at the first meeting, to be held as above, on Friday, the 13th inst., to name some few Masonic problems, on which a discussion is likely to be taken.

We are pleased to hear that the M.W. G.M.M.M. has granted a Warrant for the formation of the Bective (No. 149) Lodge of Mark Masters, to be held at Keswick, Cumberland.

Bro. Hughan's new work, to be entitled "The Old Charges of British Freemasons," will be ready in a month, and in consequence of several MSS. of importance being added, the cost has been considerably increased in the production. Brethren desiring copies had better write to the author (Truro, Cornwall,) at once, to secure copies. Price, six shillings each. (Post free, 6s. 6d.) Bro. Hughan, who is anxious that these MSS. become generally known, will send the Masters of Lodges a dozen or more copies at a reduced price, if applied for on or before the 1st May.

"MORE than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

OLD KING'S ARMS LODGE (No. 28).—The last regular meeting of this ancient and high-class lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on the 25th ult., Bro. Thos. Loveridge, W.M., in the chair, supported by his principal officers, Bros. David Crombie, S.W., and James Waddell, J.W., and many other members and brethren. The work of the lodge consisted of three initiations, and three passings, the ceremonies being ably performed by the W.M. During the evening a very handsome and well merited compliment was paid to the highly esteemed and respected Treasurer of the lodge, Bro. William Paas, P.M., by the members, by presenting him a superb silver claret jug, bearing a suitable inscription, at a cost of Twenty-five Guineas. Bro. Paas has been a member of the lodge upwards of twenty years, and during thirteen years of which has filled the important and responsible office of Treasurer— which, together with his urbanity of manners and general usefulness to the lodge, has not only given the utmost satisfaction, but has also endeared himself to every member. Bro. Paas's name, we need scarcely observe, is well known in connection with the Masonic Charities, as one of their firmest and best supporters, and he has been for many years past an active member of the House Committee of the Boys' and Girls' School. Other minor duties before the lodge having been disposed of, the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, served in the Tavern, which was ably presided over by the W.M.

LODGE OF ASAPH (No. 1319).—The brethren of this lodge held their usual monthly meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, on the 1st inst., and was but thinly attended, owing to the Brighton Volunteer Review occurring on the same day. The following were present—Bros. C. Coote, P.M., W.M.; J. Weaver, P.M., P.G.O. Mid., J.W.; Thomas A. Adams, P.G.P.; Thomas Edgar; Thomas W. Gough; Charles S. Jekyll, J.D.; William A. Tinney, I.G.; William H. Weston; Henry Snyders; Henry J. Tinney, Org.; Julian Egerton; Joseph Baker; Joseph Horton; John Read, P.M.; R. Egerton; S. Hodges; H. Lazarus; and Bro. John Gilbert, Tyler. Bros. E. J. Cobby, 134, and W. H. Baarle, 8, were present as visitors. The lodge was opened and the minutes of the last lodge meeting read and confirmed. Bros. Lazarus and Egerton were passed to the degree of F.C. The lodge was resumed to the first degree, and Bro. T. A. Adams worked the first and second sections of the first lecture. Bro. C. Coote, W.M., proposed, seconded by Bro. J. Weaver, J.W., and carried unanimously, that the sanction of the lodge be given to attach a Royal Arch Chapter to this lodge, to be called the Asaph Chapter, No. 1319. Mr. W. Read, Professor of Music, was proposed for initiation, and the lodge was closed and adjourned.

CORNWALL.

ST. IVES.—Tregenna Lodge (No. 1272).—The annual meeting of the above lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, St. Ives, on the 15th ult., when Bro. Charles Trevithick, the W.M.-elect was duly installed in the chair of K.S., according to antient form; the ceremony being ably performed by Bro. Coombe, P.M., 450, P.G.D., &c. After which the W.M. invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Dunn, P.G.S., I.P.M.; Harvey, S.W.; Coombe, P.M., 450, J.W.; Jones, Chaplain; Dunn, P.M., Treasurer; Wearne, Secretary; T. D. Edwards, S.D.; John, J.D.; J. Pemberthy, O.; Thomas, I.G.; Short, D. of C.; G. Richards, and R. Pemberty, Stewards; Nevorron, Tyler. The Lodge being closed down to the first degree, the W.M. initiated his Bro., Mr. William Stewart, Trevithick, into the mysteries and privileges of antient Freemasonry, the ceremony being well worked by Master and Officers. The charge was impressively rendered by the W.M., and the working tools ably given by Bro. P. M.

Coombe, J.W. The time having arrived when it was deemed desirable to retire from labour to refreshment, the lodge was adjourned to Bro. Richard's, White Hart Hotel, at 4 p.m., where a sumptuous repast awaited them, at which the W.M. presided, supported by his officers. There was a large gathering of visiting brethren, amongst whom were Bros. Charles Read, P.S.G.W., P.M. 121; Israel Lewin, P.M. 121, P.P.G.D.; G. S. Denbigh, P.P.S. of W., P.M. 121; W. A. Gerry, S.W. 121; R. Carter, J.W. 121; Rowe, S.D. 121; Dr. Mudge, P.M. 450, P.P.J.G.W.; Eustice, P.M. 450, P.P.G.S.B.; Burrall, P.M. 450, P.P.G.D.; Ellis, P.M. 450, P.P.G.D.; J. Poole, P.M. 450; W. Huthnance, P.M. 450; Frank Pool, W.M. 450; Poole, S.W. 450; Frost, J.W. 450; Mildren, P.J.W. 450. After the various toasts had been given and acknowledged, the W.M. proposed the health of Bro. Dunn, the I.P.M., and with a highly eulogistic speech, presented him with a handsome Past Master's jewel, selected from the stock of Bro. Kenning (with much satisfaction to the subscribers, both in price and quality), the interior of which bore the following inscription, "Presented to Bro. Martin Dunn, by the members of Tregenna Lodge, No. 1272, St. Ives, on his vacating the chair, on the 15th of March, 1872, which he filled for two successive years with credit to himself and honour to the craft." The I.P.M., who was received with prolonged applause, and was evidently much affected, replied in feeling terms, and assured the brethren that nothing would be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their esteem, of which the jewel with which he had just been presented bore such evident testimony. After various other toasts had been given; the Tyler's toast brought the dinner to a close, after which the brethren spent a pleasant evening, and separated in peace and harmony about 10 p.m., the visitors especially expressing the pleasure they had derived from the day's proceedings.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Camp Lodge (No. 1331).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the lodge-room, in the Royal Hotel, on the 4th inst. The chair of K.S. was occupied by the I.P.M., Bro. C. Carnegie, Prov. G. Purst. Hants (the W.M., Bro. Fenn, being detained at Woolwich on duty), who was supported by the following officers: Bros. Osmond, P.M.; Capt. Richardson, R.E., S.W.; A. McKenzie, J.W.; J. Laverty, S.D.; R. Bennett, J.D.; R. White, Sec.; F. Anderson, I.G.; N. Lucas, O.G. The brethren mustered in great force, and there were several visitors, among whom was Bro. Warne, 723, who presided at the harmonium. The lodge was opened in form in the first degree, and the minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Bros. B. McCleesh and T. Lawrey, 7th Hussars, as joining members; and for Serjt. W. Moore, A.H.C., a candidate for initiation, which proved unanimous in each case. Bro. Fitter, a candidate for the F.C. degree, was then questioned respecting his proficiency in the former degree, which proving satisfactory, he was entrusted with a test of merit, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. Fitter was promoted to the degree of F.C., Bro. McKenzie presenting the working tools. The lodge was closed down to the first degree, and Serjt. W. Moore was initiated into Masonry; the working tools being presented by Bro. Capt. Richardson. On the proposition of Bro. White, two guineas were voted to the Trinity Church Building Fund. The lodge was then closed in peace, love, and harmony, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. A most enjoyable evening was spent; Bros. White, Warne, and Lynch contributing materially to the pleasure of the brethren by their excellent singing.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cacao, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

Mark Masonry.

LANCASHIRE.

BOLTON.—St. John's Lodge (No. 2 S.C.).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton, on the 4th April, when there were present Bros. R. Harwood, Prov. J.G. Deacon, Lancashire, R.W.M.; Thos. Entwistle, R.W. Prov. G.M.; W. Hamer, S.W.; J. Newton, J.W.; G. Makin, M.O.; R. Luthy, J.O.; G. P. Brockbank, Prov. S.G.W., Treas.; J. W. Taylor, Prov. G. Sec., Reg.; W. H. J. Jones, Sec.; Horrocks, Con.; Rutter, S.D.; J. Harwood, J.D.; Brown, Timekeeper; Brandwood, Morris, and T. Mitchell, P.M.'s, and others. The lodge being opened, the ballot was taken for a number of candidates for advancement, the result of which was that they were all elected, and four of them being in attendance were advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master by the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Entwistle. A resolution was unanimously adopted, expressive of the desirability of taking steps to effect a fusion between the contending interests at present existing in Mark Masonry, and approving of the course adopted by the Rev. Prov. G.M., with the view of accomplishing this object. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting took place at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on the 28th ult., under the auspices of the Fowke Lodge, No. 19. After the Fowke Lodge had been opened the Prov. G.M. and his Officers were received and saluted, and the Prov. G. Lodge was opened in due form. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, and the roll of lodges and of officers called, the reports from the W.M.'s of lodges were read; it appeared that the Leicester Lodge, No. 19, had been very successful during the year, a large number of advancements having taken place; the visit of the moveable Grand Lodge to Leicester, in the autumn of 1870, having given an impetus to Mark Masonry, which has been of great advantage to the Order. The report from the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 30, was also favourable, the lodge being in regular working order. Several candidates having been advanced, the W.M. of the Howe Lodge, No. 21 (the Rev. W. Langley, D.P.G.M., P.G. Mk. Ch. of Eng.) reported that the lodge had met regularly, but no advancements had taken place; he attributed the stagnation into which Mark Masonry had fallen in Melton Mowbray, chiefly to the operation of the rule requiring that the Master of a Mark Lodge should have previously filled the chair in the Craft, owing to that he (the W.M.) had been obliged to take office again while there were two worthy and thoroughly competent brethren, who for this reason, were necessarily passed over. Bro. G. Toller jun., regretted the unfavourable report from Melton, and fully coincided in the views of the D.Prov.G.M., and asked the Prov.G.M. whether it would be competent for them to pass any resolution on the subject. The Prov.G.M. thought that as the matter was still under consideration, it was not desirable to do so. Bro. S. S. Partridge, Prov.G. Sec. and W.M.-elect, was presented to the Prov.G.M. for installation, and the dispensation authorising his installation having been read (he not being a Craft P.M.), a Board of Installed Masters was formed, he was regularly installed and afterwards saluted. The Prov.G.M. then appointed and invested his Prov.G. Officers for the ensuing year, the Rev. S. Spittal, W.M. 30, being the D.Prov.G.M. Some other business having been transacted the Prov.G. Lodge was closed, and Bro. Partridge immediately entered upon the duties of his office as W.M. of No. 19, by investing his officers. Space being an object a list of the appointments need not be given, but it may be stated that probably this lodge is stronger in its officers than any other lodge, Craft or otherwise, in the province; amongst those who hold office are the W.M.'s of the three Craft lodges in the town, four Craft Past Masters, and Dr. Haycroft, G.Mark Chaplain of England. The Treasurer's report having been passed, two candidates for advancement presented themselves, and duly received from the

W.M. this honourable degree, viz. : Bros. J. M. McAllister, Sec. 279, and W. Williamson, S.D. 1391. The whole of the ceremony was carefully and effectively rendered, the almost perfect working of the W.M. being especially remarked, and conclusively proving that Bro. Partridge was the right man in the right place. Three candidates having been proposed, the lodge was closed, and the installation supper took place, presided over by the W.M., who afterwards, in a very terse and happy manner, gave the usual toasts, his own health (proposed by the I.P.M.) being received with musical honours. Thus ended one of the most successful meetings ever held in Leicester, in connection with this degree, the number attending would probably have been even larger, but for the near approach of the consecration of the Commercial Lodge, No. 1391.

SURREY.

GUILDFORD.—*Percy Lodge* (No. 114).—The regular meeting of the above lodge was held at the Angel Hotel, Guildford, on Thursday last. In the absence, through indisposition, of the W. M., the Earl Percy, M.P., the chair was taken by the Rev. G. R. Portal, M.W.G.M.M., who advanced Bro. G. B. Smallpiece, of Craft Lodge, No. 370, to the degree of Mark Master Mason. Bro. Earl Percy was then re-elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Gilbert Smallpiece was re-elected Treasurer. At the conclusion of business the brethren adjourned to a banquet, which was presided over by the M.W.G.M.M., and served in Bro. Michaux's usual style.

Red Cross of Constantine.

METROPOLITAN.

PLANTAGENET CONCLAVE (No. 2.) — The seventh anniversary assembly of this conclave was held at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, on Monday, the 8th inst., Ill. Sir Knt. J. L. Thomas, G.A., M.P.S., presided, supported by Em. Sir Knts. G. S. States, V.; J. G. Marsh, P.G.A., Rec.; T. Cubitt, G.A.T., Treas.; J. Boyd, G.H.P. Sov.; and a large number of Knights Companions. Bros. H. F. Vallance of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 43, and W. H. Muggeridge, I.G. Granite Lodge, No. 1328, were duly installed as Knights of the Order, and Em. Sir Knt. Charles Homfray, of the Gwent Conclave, No. 23, was admitted as a joining member. Sir Knt. C. Parker Ward, M.D., V.-elect, was then presented, and after the usual ceremony of Consecration, inducted into the chair of Eusebins. Ill. Sir Knt. Major E. H. Finney, Intendant-General Cambridgeshire, M.P.S.-elect, was then called upon to assent to the prescribed rules and ordinances, and upon signifying his assent in due form, he was regularly enthroned as M.P.S. for the ensuing year. The following Knights were then invested as officers: George Aug. Ibbetson, S.G.; C. Hammerton, J.G.; F. G. Baily, H.P.; H. Dicketts, Treas.; T. W. White, Rec.; E. H. Finney, junr. Prefect; Raymond H. Thrupp, S.B.; J. Last, Herald; E. H. Thiellay, and H. Vallance, A.D.C.'s; W. H. Muggeridge and J. Bull, Stewards; H. Parker, Org.; and J. Gilbert, Sentinel. Votes of thanks were then passed unanimously to Sir Kts. Cubitt, and Marsh, Past Treas., and Past Recorder; for their able services, and a Past M.P. Sovereign's jewel was voted to the retiring M.P.S. Sir Kt. Thomas, for his great zeal and ability in the chair. The conclave was then closed, and the Knights adjourned to the refectory, where a substantial banquet was served, and a most agreeable evening was enjoyed by all present. The customary toasts of loyalty and chivalry, were given, and several capital songs and recitations were delivered by the members and visitors.

MASONIC ORPHAN BOYS' SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

At the usual meeting of the committee of this institution held on 3rd inst., Alexander Dickson, Esq., J.P., Vice-President, in the chair, Henry Willson, for whom the greatest number of votes

had been recorded at the recent election, attended before the Committee, and an order was made for his admission. The Secretary reported the receipt of an annual subscription of £1 from each of the following brethren, viz. :—Lord Bernard, Sir John Barrington, D.L.; the High Sheriff of Tipperary, the Archdeacon of Limerick, Colonel Roche, Colonel Maunsell, Colonel Wood, Major Percy, Major Crewe Townshend, J.P.; Captain Davoren, Captain Croker, Captain M'Quay, R.E.; Lieutenant Cole Bowen, Rev. T. Bunbury, Rev. Francis P. Studdert, Rev. Edward Newenham, H. H. O'Bryen, J.P.; J. A. Henderson, J.P.; Maxwell Gumbleton, J.P.; F. Moore Scott, J.P.; Mathew Sankey, J.P.; John Russell, J.P.; G. W. Herbert, J.P.; J. Westby Gibson, LL.D.; Dr. Kidd, Dr. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Athill, Dr. Finney, Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Bruncker, Dr. Kelley, Dr. Gregg, Dr. Barter, and T. Thompson, Esq., R.I.C.

Poetry.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

By Bro. J. S. Macgregor, P.M. 393, Berwick, and P.G. Org. Northumberland.

The following verses were sung by the author in the presence of the Right Hon. Earl Percy, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland, on the occasion of the banquet of last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge in Berwick.

AIR—Garry Owen.

Here sit I, an old Freeman of sixty odd years,
All my sorrows and joys, all my smiles, all my tears,
Are bound up with Berwick, that old Border town
That stands first on the page of old Albion's renown;
That of all other spots in the country can say,
Alone independent she stands here to-day.
She's a nation herself, for pray you, take heed,
'Tis Great Britain and Ireland and Berwick-on-Tweed.

In the days when contention was rife in the land,
How the wave of war surg'd o'er the spot where we stand!
How the red blood would course, and the dark eyes would gleam,
When Berwick was ever the warrior's dream!
But back from her walls the opposing hosts hurl'd,
She emerg'd with a fame that stands first in the world;
You talk about England and Scotland, indeed!
'Tis Great Britain and Ireland and Berwick-on-Tweed.

I adore the old town that in centuries past
Has withstood the rude shock of war's deadliest blast,
Has seen kings and court beauties in panoplied seats,
While the tramp of mail'd thousands has rung through her streets;
And now that those days of her glory are o'er,
Shall her children be free, as her children of yore?
Aye, as long as her sons live, her bounds round to lead,
Say Great Britain and Ireland and Berwick-on-Tweed.

Come, pledge me a glass to our dear native town,
With a long hearty cheer let it find its way down;
Long may old Berwick flourish, and growl her old bear,
If to touch with her rights any fause loon should dare;
Let's drink to her trade, and replenish anew
To her sons, and her daughters so lovely to view;
Come, fill to the brim, and sing out "God speed"
To Great Britain and Ireland and Berwick-on-Tweed.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, April 19, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

- Lodge 108, London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- " 173, Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 176, Caveac.
- " 1328, Granite, Freemasons Hall.
- " 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Woithington, Preceptors.
- Mount Sinia Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

- Quarterly Meeting Boys School at 12.
- Lodge 1, Grand Master's, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 21, Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
- " 58, Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- " 185, Tranquility, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
- " 907, Royal Albert, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1159, Marquis of Dalhousie, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1201, Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotthel, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

- Board of General Purposes, at 3.
- Lodge 30, United Mariners, George Hotel, Aldermanbury.
- " 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
- " 95, Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.
- " 162, Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 194, St. Paul's, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-st, Soho.
- " 857, St. Mark's, Duke of Edinburgh Tavern, Brixton.
- Chapter 19, Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
- Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marybone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Savior's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

- General Committee Grand Chapter, at 3.
- Lodge of Benevolence, at 6.
- Lodge — Grand Stewards', Freemasons' Hall.
- " 140, St. George's, Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.
- " 174, Sincerity, Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-st.
- " 190, Oak, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.
- " 969, Maybury, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1044, New Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Hotel, New Wandsworth.
- " 1150, Buckingham and Chandos, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars.
- " 1365, Clapton, White Hart Hotel, Clapton.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.

- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway² Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

- House Committee Girls' School, at 4.
- Lodge 23, Globe, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 49, Gihon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
- " 55, Constitutional, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 169, Temperance, White Swan, High-st, Deptford.
- " 179, Manchester, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 181, Universal, Freemason's Hall.
- " 657, Canonbury, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
- " 733, Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.
- " 1287, Great Northern, Great Northern Hotel, King's Cross.
- " 1330, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tavern, Stockwell.
- Chapter 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
- Observance K.T. Encampment, 14, Bedford-row.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, Loudon st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

- House Committee Boys' School, Freemason's Hall, at 4.
- Lodge 6, Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
- " 201, Jordan, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 813, New Concord, Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
- " 975, Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes.
- Chapter 92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- Union Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. Muggerridge, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8. Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.



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- WILLIAM ALLISON, AGED 63 YEARS.
 He has been a Mason 27 years, having been initiated into the Barton Lodge, No. 723, in Hamilton, Canada West, in 1844; Exalted in the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 733, in 1845; Joined the Waterloo Lodge, No. 13, in 1848. Became a Knight Templar in 1856. He suffered a considerable time from disease of the throat, rendering it necessary for him, thirteen years ago, to undergo an operation; the result of which, and old age, unfits him to contribute anything towards his own support. He is entirely dependent on the small sum he receives from three Lodges and one Chapter as Tyler. He was formerly in good circumstances, having been a Foreman in a Boot and Shoe Makers' Warehouse, in Canada.
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Thomas Cartwright, Aged 77 Years.
 He was initiated into the Temperance Lodge, No. 169, in 1851, exalted in the Domestic Chapter, No. 177, and has continued a subscribing member up to this time. Some years since he retired from business as a stevedore, with a moderate competency, but unwisely again embarked in business as a timber merchant, and through the recklessness of others has lost all his means, and now lives by the joint exertions of his aged wife by mangling clothes; he is sadly afflicted with deafness. Was a subscribing member to this Institution for some years.

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FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.
 AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES
 ON THIS SUBJECT.
 BY W. E. N., No. 766.
 (Continued from Page 212.)

No. XV. Sept. 2nd, 1871. The planting of colonies in the "desolate places of the earth" by the Anglo-Saxon race is an achievement which has astonished foreigners. Emerson says the "spawning power" of the Anglo-Saxons of Britain has sufficed to colonise great parts of the world, without reducing the numbers of the British people, who increased from 1851 to 1871, 3,999,834, or 14.13 per cent. According to prophecy, the seed of Abraham were to inhabit the earth, and to become great and powerful nations, by sending forth their children to other regions, and this without exhausting themselves. (See Gen. xxxv. 11, and Gen. xviii. 19.) "Ephraim shall become a multitude of nations." The Hebrew word *mela*, translated "multitude," means *fullness*, that is, the race was to become a populous one, and the nation considerable, not petty. England is one of the most densely-peopled countries in the world. With an area of only one-third of France, it has a population of 397 to the square mile, and equal to seven-ninths of hers. England has planted the United States, Canada, the Australian Continent, South Africa, &c. Although other nations of Anglo-Saxon (Gothic?) origin have not large territorial possessions, they are powerful in numbers; such for example are North Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, North of France, Norway, Sweden, and parts of the Turkish Empire, West of the Black Sea. Thus the seed of Jacob already possess one half of the earth, and rules the world. Emerson (American) to give an idea of the Anglo-Saxon power of England and America said, fifteen years ago, the British Empire covers 5,000,000 square miles, and contains 220,000,000 souls, or one-fifth of the population of the globe. The United States, with a territory of 3,000,000 square miles, contains 20,000,000, exclusive of slaves; thus we have a population of English descent and language of 60,000,000, governing 245,000,000 souls.

The horn of Joseph's posterity is likened to the horn of the unicorn (rhinoceros), with which

they were to push the people to the ends of the earth. The horn is a symbol of strength, power and importance. The Sons of Israel, wherever they locate themselves, are to push the people (the aborigines) to the end of the earth; as has been done everywhere by the Gothic or Saxon race. In these islands, the Britons were driven into Cornwall and Wales. In North America, India, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, and elsewhere, they have pushed the aborigines further and further, not always with humanity.

Israel was not only to encompass the earth, but to give birth to kings (See Gen. xvii. 6-16, and xxxv. 11.) The Anglo-Saxon race (while as Goths they dwelt near the Euxine,) elected a king (Alaric) who became the terror of Rome. The Goths, under him and his successors, founded many well-ordered communities in Germany and Northern Europe, and took possession of their islands, where they established seven separate kingdoms, which ultimately became one great state, under Egbert, A.D. 837. His grandson Alfred, settled the kingdom on a basis which still remains; and throughout all the revolutions and political convulsions that have occurred in this country, the monarchy has remained intact, with the short interregnum of Cromwell, the throne being filled by descendants of the Getae, Saxon, Norman, and German. No other people can point to such a line of kings.

In the migrations of that great branch of the Israelites known as the Anglo-Saxons, they were instrumental in conferring upon barbarous peoples the blessings of religion and civilisation. England was destined to be the "standard of the Lord" to the nations, and God has made the commerce, the political influence, the naval and military powers, and the language and literature, and the religious feeling of the Anglo-Saxons, the means of leavening the world and impressing mankind with holy principles, honourable desires, and giving them a purer faith. As Emerson says, England has inoculated all nations with her civilisation, tastes, and intelligence. Whatever brightness distinguishes society, is almost wholly due to the principles inculcated by the Anglo-Saxon race. Formerly, the great mass of every nation was in a state of bondage and oppression. Such a state of things is impossible now, because (it is alleged) of "public opinion." The Greeks and Romans, although highly civilised, slaughtered their slaves by thousands. The aborigines of America, Australia, &c., if not absorbed, soon die out, before the Saxon race. Of Asia, the seat of the great ancient empires, it has been said "The vast Asiatic monarchies are simultaneously rotting down." The Sultan with difficulty holds together his empire. In India, the only vitality left is European. The King of Burmah's empire remains only, because its profitable provinces are in English hands. Cochin-China is too weak to drive 150 French from its capital. The action of Persia depends upon St. Petersburg. In China, the palace of the Emperor, ruling one third of the human race, was burned, and himself humbled by an Anglo-Saxon army, half as large as his own body-guard. Japan is succumbing to this race." These are marvellous phenomena, to which history shows no parallel.

It is evident that among Christian nations, for some reason there has arisen an energy

unknown amongst men. Among the Anglo-Saxon nations alone has this power appeared. The rest are withering away; they await (be numbed and torpid) some change which no one foresees, and which may either awaken them to new life or destroy them.

No. XVI. September, 9th 1871.—We have hitherto seen the Anglo-Saxons acting as the salt of the earth, purifying the base, and preserving what had in it, the principle of vitality, and was capable of righteous expansion: we must now consider their religious, political, and social characteristics, and see how far these agree with what was predicted of Israel, who was to lose its identity, that is, not to know itself or to be known as Israel, but to be called by another name until the time had come for realizing some of the promises and prophecies. Israel was to become a religious people, and to bless the people by their presence and settlements. Israel was to be diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, and was to proclaim the great truths of which she was the depository. This great and glorious mission has been (though not as yet completely) fulfilled by the Anglo-Saxons, and by no other people. They have translated the Bible into nearly every living language, and by means of their missionaries have distributed it throughout the world. Although Israel, in these latter days, was to furnish witnesses to the faith, and to constitute the true church, that body was not to be so religiously united as to be of one mind on all points of religion, but was to be divided, although having a distinctive religious designation (see Isa. xlv. 3). This is characteristic of the church, as it exists among the Anglo-Saxons and the kindred races, as witness the number of sects and religious denominations into which the Christian church is divided. Formerly these divisions gave rise to mutual persecutions and recriminations, but now the sectarian bitterness has become much softened; the Protestant and Catholic, the Churchman and Dissenter, and the Jew join together in one common work of philanthropy and religion.

No. XVII. September 16th, 1871.—Religion and philanthropy are inseparably united. Religion is the love of God; philanthropy the love of man. In both, the affection must manifest itself in action. Israel then must be animated by love of their fellow man, as they are by their love of God. This was predicted of Israel in their new state, (see Isa. lviii 6-7.) England stands foremost in the works of philanthropy; our national debt is proof of that fact. It was not incurred to achieve territorial conquests; but to defend other people against their invaders, and to ensure their independence. England has ever evinced her sympathy, and often afforded help to foreign peoples struggling against oppression, and has been an asylum for exiles of all races. Other Saxon nations participate in this honour, but England stands pre-eminent. The country is covered with evidences of England's active philanthropy in the form of charitable institutions of various kinds, which excite the admiration of the world. The national poor-rate, amounting to more than seven and a half millions sterling per annum, must not be forgotten, nor that this provision for the poor and needy is open to foreigners who seek our shores for various reasons. Moreover,

should a misfortune befall a people in a foreign land, either from war, famine, fire, or plague, the national spirit of benevolence is stirred, and help flows from all quarters and all classes. No matter whether the sufferers be Turks or Parsees, Jews or Christians; the Saxon race everywhere exhibits the same readiness to send help. The propagation of Anglo-Saxon principles has had great influence in softening the rigours of war, and will no doubt ultimately suppress war altogether. Nations are a long while learning such lessons, but it cannot be denied that wars (although still very horrible) are not carried on with the ferocity they formerly were. Dreadful tales of horrible atrocities committed by the belligerents in the late Franco-German war, were circulated, but on inquiry, they mostly turn out to be either fictions, or gross exaggerations. The Queen of Prussia, the Crown Princess, and other ladies of high rank, left their luxurious homes to attend the hospitals in which were sick and wounded French and German soldiers, and although towards the end of the war, the Germans had the care of 300,000 prisoners, they were all carefully attended to, and had many comforts. It is very gratifying to find in the Prussians so noble a trait of the Anglo-Saxon character. The Goths (their, and our progenitors) have always been described as a wild and ferocious people, but as their armies were frequently augmented by auxiliaries of different races, the Goths have doubtless been accused of many excesses of which they were not guilty, as even the Romans in the fifth century gave them the credit of being a generous race, and (as Anglo-Saxons) having no superiors.

ERNEST AND FALK.

CONVERSATIONS FOR FREEMASONS.

BY BRO. GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING.

TRANSLATED BY

BRO. KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F.S.A.,
KNOWN AS CRYPTONYMUS.

CONVERSATION.—III.

ERNEST. You have escaped me all day long in the crowd of our friends; but I follow you to your chamber.

FALK. Have you anything important to say? for I confess I am myself too tired for mere idle conversation.

ERNEST. You laugh at my curiosity.

FALK. Your curiosity?

ERNEST. Which you were able to excite so strongly this morning.

FALK. What were we talking of this morning?

ERNEST. Of the Freemasons.

FALK. Well! I have not betrayed the secret to you. Have I?

ERNEST. The secret which cannot be spoken, you say?

FALK. Well, well; I am easy again.

ERNEST. But you told me something about the Freemasons that astounded me, that I did not expect, that has made me think.

FALK. And what was that?

ERNEST. Oh, do not torment me! You surely

FALK. Ah! yes, I remember it again, and it was that which made you so absent among your friends all day?

ERNEST. It was that; and I cannot rest unless you answer me at least one question.

FALK. That answer must depend on the tenor of the question.

ERNEST. How can you prove to me, or even make probable, that the Freemasons have such high and noble intentions?

FALK. Intentions? Did I say anything about intentions? I am not aware of it. But as you cannot have the remotest conception of the true deeds of the Freemasons, I have only drawn your attention to one point, on which there is much possibly not imagined by the politic minds of statesmen. Perhaps the Freemasons work at this question. Perhaps! And this was only to rid you of the prejudice that all the places whereon it is necessary to build have been already occupied, and that the necessary work has been already distributed among the hands.

ERNEST. Turn about now, as you will. Enough, I have formed the idea from what you say, that the Freemasons are people who have voluntarily undertaken to obviate by their labours those evils of the State which are unavoidable.

FALK. This definition, at any rate, does not shame the Freemasons. Stick to it! But understand it correctly, and mix nothing up with it that does not belong to it. The unavoidable evils of the State! Not of this or that state! Not the unavoidable evils which once taken up by any peculiar form or constitution, naturally result in this form of government. With these the Freemason has nothing to do, at least as a Freemason. The assuaging and curing of this he leaves to the citizen, who may employ himself according to his discrimination, his courage, or at his peril. Evils of a different kind, of a far greater degree, are the subject of his activity.

ERNEST. I have understood it perfectly. Not evils caused by the discontented citizen, but evils unavoidable, even with the happiest.

FALK. Right! To counteract—how did you express it?—to counteract these?

ERNEST. Yes.

FALK. The expression is strong. To counteract? To obviate them wholly? That cannot be: for with them the state itself would be utterly destroyed. They must not even be demonstrated at once to those who have no perception of them. So create this perception in many at a distance, to nourish its growth, to graft it, to generate, to make it blossom, can that now be called counteracting it? Do you therefore understand why I said that although the Freemasons were at work, centuries might elapse before it could be said—*This* have they done.

ERNEST. As well as I now comprehend the second portion of the riddle—good deeds rendering good deeds unnecessary.

FALK. Well! now go and study those evils, and learn to know them all, and weigh their effects one against another, and be assured that this study will discover things to you, that in days of anxiety seem to be the most cogent and incontrovertible influences against Providence and Virtue. This knowledge, this illumination, will render you peaceful and happy—even without the *work* of the Mason.

ERNEST. You lay considerable stress on the word *name*.

FALK. Because you can be anything without being called so.

ERNEST. Very well! I understand; but to return to my question, to which I must now give a somewhat different form: as I now know those evils against which Freemasonry is arrayed.

FALK. You know them?

ERNEST. Did not you yourself name them to me?

FALK. I have incidentally enumerated a few of them as instances. Only a very few of the most evident, the most apparent to the dimmest of eyes. But how many are there remaining, which, although they do not reach so far, are not so evident, not so incontestible, are no less certain, not less inevitable?

ERNEST. Then let me confine my question to that part only which you have indicated to me. How can you prove to me from that portion that the eyes of the Freemasons are really directed to it? You are silent. You meditate.

FALK. Certainly not upon what is a fitting reply to your question. But I do not know to what motive I should ascribe the inquiry.

ERNEST. But you will answer, if I tell you my reason?

FALK. I promise it.

ERNEST. I know, and fear, your penetration.

FALK. My penetration?

ERNEST. I am afraid you will sell me your speculations as facts.

FALK. Many thanks for the compliment!

ERNEST. Are you angry, or hurt?

FALK. Not at all! Rather should I have thanked you for bestowing the name of penetration upon that which you might have called quite otherwise.

ERNEST. Certainly not. Yet I know how the mind deceives itself, and unconsciously attributes plans and motives to others, which they had never entertained.

FALK. But what leads us to form opinions as to the intentions and motives of others? Surely their actions singly?

ERNEST. From what else? And here I come again to my question. From what single action of the Freemasons can we judge that it is even a *portion* of their aim to level and do away with all those divisions which state and state-craft have produced among men? and to reunite them?

FALK. And, besides this, without in any way hurting this state-craft and those states.

ERNEST. So much the better? Is it not, perhaps, necessary that there should even be deeds to prove this, if certain peculiarities, certain variations, leading to it, or springing from it only exist. In your speculations you must have commenced thus—that is to say, supposing your system to be only an hypothesis.

FALK. You are still suspicious: but I trust to dispel your qualms if I reveal to you one of the fundamental maxims of Freemasonry.

ERNEST. And which?

FALK. One of which they have never made a secret, according to which they have ever acted before the eyes of the whole world.

ERNEST. And that is—?

FALK. To admit every worthy and honourable

man fitted for the art, without distinction of country, of creed, of social position, into their Order.

ERNEST. Indeed!

FALK. Of course, this fundamental rule seems to take for granted the pre-existence of men already above these petty divisions, rather than to have for an object to create such; yet the nitre must exist in the air, before it clings to wall and chamber in the form of saltpetre.

ERNEST. Oh yes.

FALK. And why should not the Freemasons be here permitted to make use of a usual artifice—that of carrying on a portion of their mysteries quite openly—to obviate suspicion, ever willing to suppose something else than it perceives?

ERNEST. Why not?

FALK. Why should not the magician deal in broken silver, the better to conceal the truth that he can make it himself?

ERNEST. Why not?

FALK. Ernest! Do you hear me? You answer as in a dream, I think.

ERNEST. No, friend! but I have enough; enough for to-night. To-morrow—at earliest dawn—I leave for town.

FALK. So soon? and why?

ERNEST. You know me, and ask? How long do you remain at the watering-place?

FALK. I came but the day before yesterday.

ERNEST. Then I shall see you again ere you leave. Farewell! good night!

FALK. Good night; farewell!

The spark had lighted: Ernest went away and became a Freemason. What he at first found there is the subject of a fourth and fifth conversation, with which—the road divides.

FOOTSTEPS OF FREEMASONRY;

OR,

FREEMASONRY IN RELATION TO AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

By W. VINER BEDOLFE, M.D., J.W., 1329., Hon. Secretary Sphynx Lodge of Instruction.

(Continued from page 132.)

In pursuing our subject I cannot but remark that it is far from my desire to dogmatise, either as to the mode of our connection with ancient times generally, or with that particular branch of ancient civilisation, whether Egyptian, Greek, or Roman, to which our traditions may be due.

For my own part I sat down to investigate without preconceived opinions, collected the facts within my reach and arranged them, having little more to do with the programme I then wrote, than to find the simplest words for the expression of those facts.

A student of the French University, a loungee at the Sorbonne, and an habitué of the College of France, I have certainly listened with delight to the successors of M. Guizot and other great men who have immortalised that spot, and tried to adopt their reasoning, being indebted to my note-book for some facts, and believe that should a Rénan or Colenso arise in Freemasonry, we should neither lose our own self-respect, nor be lessened in the esteem of the world by the light they would throw upon it.

We have already pointed out enough to show, that we are really the children of an ancient people, of an old civilisation, where we see our doctrines and usages reflected as in a glass, and which have descended in an unbroken stream from this source even although for a time, in passing through a dry and barren historical period, they may both in form and substance have partially disappeared from view, or be traced only with difficulty, per-

haps with doubt. Still it is now with us in renewed life, and one may soliloquise with Wordsworth in his Duddon sonnets,

"I thought of thee, my partner and my guide,
As being passed away. Vain sympathy,
For backward Dudden as I cast mine eyes,
I see what was, and is, and will abide.
Still glides the stream, and will for ever glide,
Its form remains, its function still the same."
We will now resume our fragments.

WARDENS OR TRIBUNES.

The former is the modern, the latter the ancient word. Warden signifies according to Blackstone, a guardian or custodian, equivalent to the Roman "custos." In this sense Cicero hath it, "Custo fani," guardian of the temple, and Horace says poetically, "Custos veræ virtutis rigidus que satelles." "True virtue's sure custodian and guard."

We ourselves derive this word from the French word "gardiën." Of late its conventional meaning has been much extended. If, however, the word is modern, the Masonic signification is altogether ancient, technical and specific.

As already stated, Numa, the kingly Roman and our royal founder, ordained that "three should rule a lodge," Latin "tres," dative case "tribus," hence the rulers of any collegium were called Tribunes, although subsequently the numbers were modified.

The Tribunes (one of them being the W. Master) form the governing body and from the rank of Tribunes only can a Master be elected. Our lectures also enforce the same doctrine, when each Warden, on being questioned as to the emblem he bears, replies, "this instrument refers to the measures I am bound to take in conjunction with your W.M. in ruling and governing this lodge."

Cicero enforces this doctrine when he says, "Tribuni ex collegio sententiæ pronuntiant." "The Tribunes (Wardens) pronounce the decisions of their college or lodge." Hence the functions of our Tribunes or Wardens, including the Master, are precisely analogous to those of the ancients, and it might not be wrong to revert to that very ancient and noble word.

It is also evident that tribunes were of different rank, and possibly some members even had point of precedence, as Horace in his satires alludes to something of this kind, when he says, "At Novius Collega gradu post me sedat uno." "For my (brother) or lodge fellow sits below me by one degree" (Sat. I, 6, 41.) and the word is here used as a legal term, and in a legal sense. But there is a difficulty with even the most well known Roman things. Our lectures say, "Three rule a lodge," because at the beginning three bore sway; this is strictly true. "Five to hold a lodge, seven or more to make it perfect." The latter is not well accounted for by referring to the several liberal arts and sciences, for in the doctrines of Pythagoras, seven was considered a sacred number, and adapted to religious purposes, and Aulus Gellius devotes an entire chapter, quoting also Varro, who devoted an entire volume to the elucidation of its virtues and powers. Therefore of these Masonic numbers, the two on which we place greatest stress are connected with old ideas, with ancient times.

Before coming to the office of W.M. we will have a slight digression on minor points, and as far as may with propriety be done, refer to the signs.

TOKENS OF RECOGNITION.

Of course in Brotherhoods it is necessary there should be tokens of recognition, thus Christians have for ensign the Cross.

We have already alluded to the "Hand" as of importance in Masonry, with the Romans it was a common sign as a plight or pledge of faith. Thus Cicero uses the phrase "manum dare," to give the hand, meaning to consent to anything. "Aram tenens," holding the Altar, is used by him as a legal term, to signify *he swears, the hand upon and holding the altar*, to give the highest solemnity to the oath.

We must also bear in mind the Romans avoided jargon in their legal forms, and used only words in common use.

It was however our Royal Founder, King Numa, who first instituted, as a law giver, "manual signs," and ordained (Pliny. Lib. I, chap. 23,) that as a sign of faith the right hand

should be offered in a certain manner, "manuque ad digitos involuta," with the hand rolled back upon the fingers.

The Romans also generally looked upon any promise or right conferred by stretching out the right hand as a solemn sacrament.

Cicero in his oration for Rabirius says, "Let me conjure you by that right hand which you stretched out to King Dejoturus in token of mutual hospitality, that right hand not more successful in the terrors of war than faithful to the engagements of peace."

"The 'Hand' was therefore with them, as with modern Freemasons, an important emblem of faith, and certain grips were ordained and instituted as signs by our kingly founder and which have descended even to our day. 'Scires e sanguine natos,' says Ovid. 'The children's deeds proclaim their sires.'"

It may be interesting also to remark that they had lucky and unlucky fingers, and Perseus (Lib. 2,) speaks of the middle finger as "infami digito," that polluted finger.

TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES AMICABLY.

It is further a principle amongst us to settle differences amicably. The Romans also endeavoured by the aid of a mutual friend, called "Arbiter unicum," to do the same; and he who held out was looked upon as litigious and troublesome. (See Aulus Gellius, Lib. xii. chap. 12.)

I could with much satisfaction carry this chapter through many points interesting to Masons, such as for instance, "to wash away pollution," "capital punishment among the ancients," &c., but for obvious reasons they cannot be discussed in a public journal.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

In Masonry two distinct temples are clearly alluded to, one evidently taken from some tradition of the Temple of Vesta, with its central fire, which is embodied in the first part.

In the latter part of Masonry the description of the temple presented is altogether different, and is simply copied from the first book of Kings; yet even here the Roman idea, (Rome of the Emperors) may be recognised, and is in nothing whatever opposed to it. I will run over a few points of resemblance between them.

THE PORCHWAY ENTRANCE.

The porchway entrances to the temple were places of great notoriety in ancient times. In Greece the philosophers taught there, the followers of Zeno have been par excellence called Stoics, from *Stoa* a porch, it was there their master first taught "that virtue was the only good," and opposed as deluded, the Peripatetics, who wandering without and around, declared it to be "only the greater good," of which we may remark then as now.

"Cælestis animis, tantæne iræ."

Oh! where can the difference be,
"Twixt, didle-dum and didle-dee."

At Rome the porchway of the Temple of Castor formed the City Exchange, and thither resorted the stock-jobbers, and money-changers, who doubtless then as now *bonnetted* incautious and curious visitors.

The porch of the Temple of Liberty is also spoken of by Cicero when he says, (Oratio in Milone) "but the confessions now extorting in Temple of Liberty go hard against Milo." As it was only slaves who gave evidence under torture, the instrument of their torture must have been kept under its sacred roof. Are the votaries of Liberty ever to remain the most inconsistent of men.

We may further remark that hard by the temple were Halls, and included in their consecrated precincts were Courts of Justice; in others Courts sat, and even the Senate, because it was reckoned unlawful for them to meet otherwise than in a holy or consecrated place. We thus see the origin of our custom of consecration, evidently handed down by tradition, even as Laic's.

The porchway, in fact, of nearly every temple was devoted to some public use, one of them being devoted to our friends the auctioneers, and another to that useful order, *public criers*, now extinguished for ever by gigantic posters.

The private houses of the rich had also their

porchways. Aulus Gellius, in the reign of Adrain, is very critical on these porchways, and says it was through them that all visitors entered, that there they left their equipages, servants, and horses, often very numerous. From this porchway a staircase, winding or otherwise, led to the *inner chamber*, or *tablinum*, where books were kept and business of importance settled.

THE PILLARS AT THE PORCHWAY ENTRANCE.

The pillars placed by King Solomon at the porchway entrance, are supposed to be frequently alluded to in Masonry, as Crabbe assures us.

"Boaz and Jachin through the earth renowned."

The Romans were, however, singularly fond of adorning their houses with pillars or columns, and from some remarks in Cicero we gather that, like armorial bearings of our own day, they were taxed, for Rome was a place ground down with taxation.

A pillar in such cases stood on each side of the doorway, and among the ornaments of their capitals are enumerated "spherical globes."

The temples had each its pillars likewise, and some are enumerated as having had only two, at the entrance.

Both pillars and posts too were indeed of great importance amongst the Romans, and of great resort. The latter "posts, or *cartasta*," standing places, or even pillories existed publicly, where fraudulent bankrupts were punished, and slaves attached by their feet for sale. They existed also in almost every house, and it is especially alluded to as a favourite punishment by *materfamilias* when any graceful slave was thought to stand too high in the favour of her master. It was to a *post*, and not in stocks, that St. Paul's feet were fastened at Lystra.

It was to these *Catasta* the martyrs were attached, and they are every where spoken of in the narrations of ancient martyrdoms, (see Prudentius an early Christian poet.) This institution has been thus handed down almost to our times, by the fostering care of Rome. Of course this is not Freemasonry, but points out how ancient customs and memories traditionally descend.

But to return—Pillars, or columns, have always, since the time of Lot's wife, held a prominent part in history. The Roman pillars of Trajan and Antoninus, erected to commemorate the exploits of those reigns, and crowned with statues of their respective Emperors, were the models of, and celebrated throughout the world long, long, before that one, copied from them, and hated of Communists, arose, and of which as it may be truly said, as has been said of one nearer home, it "Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies."

Certain pillars in the Forum formed the resort of different classes. Prigs, scamps, small brokers, and fraudulent tradesmen hung around the *Mænian* pillar, at once the Bow Street, Old Bailey, and voting place of Rome. At others lawyers, patrons, clients, idlers, quidnuncs, and unemployed were mingled indiscriminately together and contemporously styled *Pillararians* (*Columnarii*).

Hither also to the *Rostrum* or pulpit, which was the bow or beak of a ship attached to the same column, came patriots, and harangued the people in the sacred, but oft misused name of liberty.

Hither also came the claimant of the day, who pretending to be the son of one of the noble and virtuous *Gracchi*, was by the sweet voices, and votes of the inferior voters, (*Quirites*)—the *mobilis vulgus*—then as now ignorant, violent, and credulous, in a craze of delusion elected to the high office of Tribune of Rome.

By these also sometimes passed true patriots, of one of whom, Marcus Cato by name, Cicero, lovingly tells us in his oration for Murena that he *squared the conduct of his life by the unerring rule of reason*.

It was near others that booksellers stood, and where, according to Horace, small poets recited and sold their wares, and which often neither "Gods nor Man," "non *Dii*, non *homines*," could preserve from that end which the great poet of our days tells us is "the goal of ill-conditioned poetry."

"To bind a book, to line a box;
Or serve to curl a maiden's locks."

So at least says Tennyson.

Horace expresses their doom in shorter terms and as brevity is the soul of wit, I prefer his.

Of course this is not all Freemasonry, but any chat savouring of its ancient haunts may amuse, even if it does not instruct us.

In our next we propose to resume the "Fragments."

INAUGURATION OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE, HASSKEUI.

The Masonic Temple at Hasskeui was inaugurated on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst., by a banquet, followed by a concert and ball. The building, which has been erected by shares, under the auspices of the Caledonian Lodge (Scotch rite), cost a little over £T.1,400, exclusive of the site, and is a neat and substantial edifice, with, however, an exterior totally and singularly devoid of Masonic character, and even of the slightest Masonic emblem. The internal arrangement is excellent. The lodge-room is spacious and lofty, with a handsome chandelier in the centre, pendant from a waggon-shaped ceiling, studded with stars, to represent the cerulean vault, which is the figurative roof of a Masonic lodge. This room was on Tuesday night the scene of one of those assemblages which, in this region, are only to be witnessed in Hasskeui, and which in that place are by no means infrequent. The interest in the event was not confined to members of the Craft; of the 120 or more persons who attended the banquet a considerable number belonged to the "outer world," and there were also many ladies—an innovation all the more commendable as the banquet was to be followed by a ball, at which the presence of the fair sex was indispensable. The chair was occupied by W. Bro. Henderson, ex-Master of the Caledonian Lodge, and Chairman of the Building Committee. On the entrance, however, of the R.W. Bro. Brown, District Grand Master of Turkey, who wore the collar and insignia of his office, and was received upstanding by the company, (but without the usual Masonic honours, owing to the presence of "profane persons") Bro. Henderson, though belonging to a rite which does not owe allegiance to the chiefs of the English Order, still, in deference to so distinguished a member of the Craft, offered him the gavel, the possession of which confers authority over all assemblies of Masons. This formal compliment was, of course, politely declined by the R.W.D.G.M.; who thereupon took his seat at the left of the Chairman, having near him his late Deputy, Bros. Laurie, Smythe, P.M. Bulwer, and P.G.D.G. Treasurer; and Wetherilt, W.M. of the Leinster Lodge, (Irish rite), which holds its meetings in the Temple. On the right of the Chairman were two leading "profanes"—as non-masons are called by the initiated—Sir Philip Francis, H.M. Consul-General and Judge of the Supreme Consular Court, and Shanks Bey, Superintendent Engineer at the Imperial Arsenal at Hasskeui. Among the representatives of local lodges present were W. Bros. Temple and Hanly, the Present and Immediate Past Masters of the Oriental Lodge. The banquet consisted of an excellent and well served cold collation, provided by Mr. Rowe, of Hasskeui, assisted by Mr. Nunn of Galata, and accompanied by a liberal flow of choice wines. Grace was sung before and after the repast by the "Hasskeui chorus" and at intervals music was played by a band stationed in the gallery at the west end of the lodge-room.

At the conclusion of the banquet,

The Chairman said they had met together for the purpose of congratulating each other on the completion of their work, and he, as Chairman of the Building Committee, took this opportunity of thanking the shareholders for the manner in which they had come forward in their department, which had made the Committee's labours light. He was sure it must be a source of satisfaction to them and all there assembled to know that not only had this building been a boon to them as men and Masons, but that it had been a financial success—(hear, hear)—and that was something in this hard world, multiplied and divided by pounds, shillings, and pence. It was something, he knew, to the Committee, who felt

in the completion of the work, pleased with themselves and with everybody else. It was not only something to have been able to raise a considerable amount of money, but it was important in regard of the great amount of good that would result to them, not merely as men and Masons, but as Englishmen in the land of strangers. (Cheers.) It was great, also, as illustrating that "be up and doing" spirit of our race which brooked no obstacles, which we had carried with us through time and space, and had made our land and name famous throughout the world. (Cheers.) We Englishmen did not readily assimilate with strangers, however long we resided with them. We still loved to retain our peculiar characteristics whether good or bad, and nothing was so pre-eminent in our thoughts as carrying with us our own sources of instruction and our own arts whether physical or intellectual. This was to be seen every day illustrated among the British colony of Constantinople, and more especially in the village in which they were now assembled. Today, for instance, they saw a few Foresters who wished to have their Society transplanted to the land of their adoption. On the other hand, they had seen Mechanic's Institutes, struggling, at first, it was true, amidst difficulties and neglect, rising ultimately to a condition of more harmonious efficiency. It was pleasing at times, and more especially at gatherings such as this, to reflect that the native spirit of *yawash-yawash* of this land did not wash out the energies and determination of the Englishmen resident here. (Cheers and laughter.) It was about three years ago that a few Masons met at Hasskeui, wishing to see the society brought into their midst, and they all knew how many had since gathered within the magic circle, in which we were taught to act more truly, and to think more kindly, and exert greater influence for our mutual good. (Applause.) How successful had been the project of having a temple of their own they had evidenced before them in the building which they had met to inaugurate. They must all of them hope that the edifice would remain a monument of what men could do who had confidence in each other and in the principles they professed. He felt highly gratified and honoured at the presence of their invited guests to-night. More especially did he feel highly pleased with the presence in their midst of the ladies—(cheers)—whose influence was always hallowing. Indeed, he felt he might be easily tempted to communicate to them all the secrets he was in possession of. (Laughter.) One thing he could tell them, that if Freemasonry failed to make their sweethearts more faithful, their husbands more kind, and their sons more dutiful, they might be sure that with those on whom it did produce such an effect, Freemasonry was only skin-deep. (Applause.) But he hoped that every Mason would watch his daily conduct and life in his family and outside, so that no such reproach could ever be made against any one belonging to their Order, but that many happy faces would be seen around them and see their work. It was their wish that each and all should thoroughly enjoy themselves, and carry away with them pleasing reminiscences of the opening of the Hasskeui Masonic Temple. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Dorrell, Secretary to the Building Committee, then read the report, from which it appeared that there had been an excess of £260 in the expenditure over the receipts. The number of shareholders was 67, and they held 295 shares, or an average of 5½ each. If every shareholder took an additional share the capital account would be balanced with a surplus.

After what is the first toast at all festive assemblages of British Masons, "the Queen and the Craft," the Chairman proposed "the health of the R. W. Bro. Brown," District Grand Master, which was drunk amid loud cheers.

Bro. Brown briefly expressed his thanks for the compliment paid to him. He had always felt very great interest in this undertaking. He had assisted at its birth, and again when it cut its teeth, and he concluded from what he saw and had just heard in the report, it had now passed through all the dangerous crises of infancy. He wished every prosperity to the Temple and the Lodges assembling therein.

The Chairman, in proposing the next toast, observed that it always gave them great pleasure to

see amongst them their esteemed friend and fellow-countryman, Sir Philip Francis (loud cheers) and thanks to his Honour's kindness, the pleasure was not a rare one. Individually and collectively they were under many obligations to Sir Philip in his official capacity. He (the Chairman) was sure the Hasskeuites would never lose an opportunity, such as the present occasion afforded, of demonstrating the place which their Consul-General held in their esteem and regard. (Cheers). It would be altogether out of place for him (the chairman) to undertake his eulogy. Sir P. Francis came here from Alexandria, bearing the character of an upright and honourable gentleman, whom every body delighted to honour. Well, everybody knew that he had fully sustained that character in Constantinople. He was always ready with kindly advice and shrank from no trouble whenever he could serve the interests of his countrymen. (Cheers). The founders of this temple were especially indebted to him. In fact, he was very nearly becoming the proprietor of the site on which the building stood. They owed much to him for his advice and assistance and the way in which it was given made them doubly appreciate it. He (the Chairman) called upon them, then, to drink, upstanding, "Health and long life to our worthy countryman, Sir Philip Francis."

The toast was drunk amidst reiterated rounds of cheering.

Sir P. Francis, in responding, said he was unfortunately not a brother, but though a non-mason he was gratified at seeing the result achieved by the originators of this undertaking. He had no idea that they had contemplated so considerable a building. He could not but notice the innovation of the presence of ladies at a Masonic banquet. At least, he had called it an innovation, in speaking just now to Mr. Henderson, though he knew that the members of the Craft were very susceptible on the score of innovations. Mr. Henderson, with more skill than candour, knowing his (Sir Philip's) ignorance, rejoined that it was the revival of an ancient custom which prevailed he did not know how many thousands of years ago. (Laughter) With regard to the flattering terms in which the Chairman had spoken of him, he could only say that he did not think a man in his position could forbear giving all the aid he could to institutions which had for their object the good of all. There was nothing, he hoped, which Englishmen, whether official or non-official, would not try to do for their fellow-countrymen, nor, he trusted, would it ever be a great reproach to anybody to say that he did more than he ought. (Loud cheers). He, for his own part, would not say that he had done more than he ought for Hasskeui—(renewed cheering)—but he had been brought so constantly into connection with the Hasskeuites, sometimes on cheerful occasions, sometimes on melancholy occasions, that he had acquired a great affection for the place. It was said once in satire of the English in India, when they were accused of doing so little for the country to which they emigrated, that were all of them to leave in a mass, all that they had done would soon pass away and there would be no evidence left that an Englishman had ever been in the country. That was not true at any time, and less so now. However, similar irony could not be employed in reference to Hasskeui, for were every Englishman and Englishwoman to quit Hasskeui, in a body, they would leave behind them abundant evidence of having dwelt there. All that, had not been done by Government impulse or patronage, but by the spontaneous energy of the colonists themselves. He did not know that some day there would be no English family in Hasskeui. He did not know, because he was told that some noble person had tendered advice to some person in authority to dispense with English labour altogether. (Derisive cheering). Whether that was a good friend to England and to Turkey, he left them to imagine; but he trusted nevertheless that they would continue to do their work here in a way which would be useful to the Government and not unprofitable to themselves. (Applause). Sir Philip concluded by repeating his thanks, and expressing a wish for the prosperity of the temple and of all British institutions in Hasskeui.

The next part of the proceedings was the presentation to the Chairman of a Past Masters

jewel, (manufactured by Bro. Kenning) and a life-membership in the Caledonian Lodge; and of a handsome ring for Mrs. Henderson, the Chairman's wife. The presentation was made by the present W.M. of the lodge, Bro. Warren, and was suitably acknowledged by the chairman.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. Shanks, said they knew what a good friend that gentleman was to all of them—how heartily he entered into all matters connected with their social comfort and welfare. It must be a source of satisfaction to Mr. Shanks, filling the position he did, in a hard critical community like Hasskeui, dearly loving a grumble—part of a Briton's birth-right—to know that they were not willing to part with him. It must be a satisfaction to Mr. Shanks to know that he was really loved, respected and esteemed by such a community. (Cheers).

Mr. Shanks said that, though not a Mason, he hoped they would not think he did not take an interest in Hasskeui Masonry, as one of the institutions of the place. He believed, with Sir Philip Francis, that even if they were all to leave this place, they would leave their mark behind them. It was needless to refer to how Sir Philip had contributed in the establishment of the monuments they saw around them of British spirit and perseverance and social feeling; but some of them were, no doubt, aware that in an article which had appeared in a certain paper it had actually been imputed as a fault to their revered friend that he took such an interest in the engineers. (Loud cheering). He (Mr. Shanks) was sure, however, that Sir Philip was not ashamed of them. There might be some amongst them who misconducted themselves, but take the community altogether he could assert that they did conduct themselves well. He was very much pleased in reading Mr. Brown's address to the District Grand Lodge, in which stress was laid on the care which should be taken as to the admission of persons into Masonry. The world could only judge of the merits of the Order by the conduct of those who belonged to it. (Hear, hear). He (Mr. Shanks) believed the lodges in Hasskeui were very particular in that respect, but he did not think that they would have any frequent occasion to blackball any of the community.

The health was next drunk of W.M. Warren, in proposing which the Chairman referred to the circumstance that Bro. Warren had been Master of lodges in Constantinople under the English, Scotch, and Irish rites. Bro. Temple, W.M. of the Oriental Lodge; Bro. Wetherill, of the Leinster; Bro. Walker, and the Building Committee; Mr. Barness, Builder of the Temple; Mr. Hanley, Editor of the *Levant Times*; W. Bro. Smythe and the Visitors; and the Ladies (responded to by Bro. Hampton) were subsequently toasted, some excellent songs being given in the intervals by Messrs. Till, Gowdie, Burfield, and Knighton.

The room was then cleared for the ball, which brought a further accession of guests, especially ladies, and was kept up with unflagging animation till dawn.

Original Correspondence.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS IN GRAND LODGE.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

SIR,—The period is fast approaching for the election and investment of the officers to serve in the Grand Lodge of England; many like myself would like to see those honours distributed with a more liberal hand. The two Wardens chairs should be rigidly preserved for brethren of rank and opulence, but below these two chairs the various offices ought to be open to all, if promotion, as we are taught, is to be according to merit and ability.

I maintain that every brother, who is worthy of the position of a Warden in any Provincial Grand Lodge should have the chance of being an officer of Grand Lodge if he likes. Let all Past and Present Provincial Grand Wardens of all Provinces be returned to Grand Lodge, and let them with others, be drawn from every year, and so fill up the Offices of Grand Lodge below

the Wardens. If a brother who may be drawn declines, the vacancy is instantly supplied.

Perhaps if the subject were ventilated in your valuable paper, some good may accrue, and honour be distributed where honour is due, and many gain a position who cannot belong to a certain lodge, and who have not the remotest chance of falling into the present whirlpool of honour and promotion.

Yours, &c.,

A P. PROV. GRAND WARDEN.

INSTRUCTION.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

SIR,—

In your "Masonic Tidings" in to-day's impression you have inadvertently printed Friday, the 26th inst., for Friday, the 3rd of May proximo, as the date of the intended visit of the Fidelity brethren to the Lodge of Instruction of the Burgoyne. Will you be good enough to correct the error in your next issue, and announce the meeting on the occasion of the proposed visit as for Friday evening, the 3rd of May, at 7 o'clock, at Bro. Green's, the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, N.W., at which Tavern the Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction holds a meeting every Friday evening, as announced in its proper place in your weekly list of Metropolitan Masonic Meetings.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

SAMUEL POYNTER,

P.M. and Treas., Burgoyne Lodge, 902, Temple, April 13, 1872.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

Freemasons' Hall,

98, George Street, Edinburgh

30th March, 1872.

R.W. SIR AND BROTHER—

I have the honour to transmit by command of the M. W. The Grand Master, the annexed copy of a motion tabled by his lordship, at the last Quarterly Communication, and which will come up for discussion at the next Quarterly Communication, on 6th May, proximo.

This motion followed the unanimous approval of the Principal of The Grand Master's project for reducing the debt of Grand Lodge, the building of Halls throughout the Provinces, and the establishment of the Fund of Benevolence on a more extended basis, at a very full meeting of Grand Lodge at last Quarterly Communication, and is now submitted by his lordship to the earnest and favourable consideration of your lodge.

I remain, R. W. Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN LAURIE, Grand Clerk.

Moved by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, W.M. Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and seconded by Brother William Mann, Past Senior Grand Warden. The motion anent a project for reducing debt, &c., having been unanimously carried, it is moved.

"That all lodges holding of this Grand Lodge shall pass a by-law enacting from each of their members an annual payment as a test of membership.

"That this payment in no case be less than 2d. per month, or 2s. per annum, and that this sum be collected quarterly by the Treasurer of each lodge, and paid over by him, with a detailed list of Members contributing, to the Provincial Grand Secretary, who will remit the same to Grand Lodge. Should the test of membership imposed by an individual lodge exceed the sum specified, the balance may be appropriated by the lodge itself, and from and after the passing of this by-law, only those members who have contributed their list of membership can have power to vote or take part in any business of the lodge."

Certified true copy,

JOHN LAURIE, Grand Clerk.

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANTLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

J. K.—Thanks for the communication. Cannot spare room. The following articles and communications will appear next week:—"Masonic Excerpta," by Bro. the Rev. A. A. Woodford; "The future of Freemasonry in Ireland;" and "The Representation of the Grand Mark Lodge of England in American Chapters."

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

ORATION,

By BRO. REV. J. HALFORD, PROV. G. CHAPLAIN,
LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.
*Delivered at the Consecration of the Commercial
Lodge, No. 1391.*

I must claim the kind indulgence of the brethren, inasmuch as the adequate and satisfactory discharge of the work which has been assigned to me as Provincial Grand Chaplain requires an acquaintance with Masonic history, and a familiarity with Masonic lore to which I have no pretensions. The very richness and abundance of materials which are at hand, the vastness of the subject, and its many aspects, are the great embarrassments in the way of doing justice on an occasion like the present, though I doubt not, a skilful and discriminating Craftsman might in the delivery of this oration erect a lasting and interesting monument, worthy to commemorate the dedication of that lodge to-day entering on a career, which there is ample reason for the prediction will be honourable to itself and the Craft, and useful to mankind.

On the historical aspect of Freemasonry I shall touch but slightly, I will refrain from speculations, (though of the greatest interest) as to the origin of Freemasonry, and the credibility of its early traditions. I will not pause to examine the theories which assign its parentage to one or other of the corporations of ancient Rome. I myself am disposed to refer its origin to one of the mediæval guilds, that of the Operative Masons. The Masonic ritual and Masonic emblems all lead to this inference.

Speculative Masons of the nineteenth century have good reason to be proud of the first fathers of Freemasonry. They may point with legitimate pride to those stately and superb edifices, the masterpieces of architectural skill, which were amongst the chief ornaments, not only of these islands, but of Continental Europe; the cathedral buildings, which the present century, with all its resources and triumphs over the material world, can never excel in beauty of design, or in the skill which embodied and enhanced the grandeur of the architectural idea. These buildings are the work of Freemasons, and bear witness to their skill as builders, and the perfect knowledge which they possessed of all the resources of their art, and not only to their professional knowledge, but also to those great moral qualities of industry, temperance, mutual help, and trust, to their perfect order and organisation, without which, works so stupendous could never have been brought to a successful result.

These virtues and this organisation are still cherished by the Speculative Masons as their most sacred inheritance, and be it remembered, that the results which they aimed at were the same as those aimed at by us. The glory of God and the good of men, though the means by which those results were sought, were somewhat different; in the one case a material building, in the other a spiritual temple. But I pass to the Principles of Freemasonry. No Mason requires information as to what these principles are. Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

We may anticipate the time when all modern institutions and the present organisations of society, will undergo great modifications; but we cannot conceive any age, however remote, when the Principles of Freemasonry will be obsolete; time can neither add to them nor diminish from them. Built upon them, Freemasonry shows no symptoms of decadence, on the contrary, our very work of to-day proves that Masonry is vigorous and healthy. Where there is growth there is not only life, but vigorous and superabundant life. The offshoot which we are to-day planting is the best proof of our youth and vigour.

Most institutions of ancient origin require continual modifications to adapt them to the altered circumstances of modern society. Not so Masonry. We have no superstitious veneration for the past, but experience shows that a close and even somewhat jealous adherence to the ancient landmarks of our Order is productive of strength and progress, while any departure from them, either in spirit or in letter, is found invariably a source of dissension and weakness. What better testimony can we have of the wisdom of our founders, or the soundness of our principles—Brotherly Love and Fraternity.

More and more does the world recognise the great fact of the Universal Brotherhood of man. Thought no fact is more clearly announced in the Volume of the Sacred Law, it is only now that the world is recognising its full significance. We Masons, however, have ever recognised and acted on these principles as our most sacred trust, and have anticipated the progress of mankind in this, the most important branch of human knowledge. In a Masons' Lodge no man, however illustrious, is more than a brother, no

man, however humble, is less than a brother. Equality therefore is another of our principles, but it is equality in the right sense of the word. We do not attempt to make equal that which the G.A.O.T.U. has made unequal, and he has not made all men equal. No two men are born with exactly equal strength of body or mind, or equal capabilities of any kind. We have no Quixotic notions of equality; we ignore the distinction of rank and wealth of the outside world; but we have many and very marked distinctions of our own; offices of greater or less dignity, and commanding, according to their degree, greater or less reverence from the other brethren. Difference of rank is more marked amongst Masons than elsewhere, but it is rank which is, or ought to be, founded on merit alone.

One word on the privileges of Masonry--It gives us a claim on the sympathy, and help of all our Brethren, and inasmuch as these are to be found in all parts of the world, this is no slight privilege. Every Masonic Lodge is bound to give us not only admission, but a warm and brotherly welcome, and such help as our circumstances may require. Further it gives a claim on the good word of our Brother Masons, as far as is consistent with the interests of truth and justice—for truth must never be sacrificed, even to brotherly love—but when, through our own fault, we have forfeited this claim on our brothers' good word, we still have a claim on his reticence. But privileges imply reciprocal duties. If we have a claim on others, they have the same claim on us, a claim which we are bound to recognise.

Some Masons seem to think that concealment of our mysteries and secrets from the outside world is the extent of their obligations. What a miserable and mistaken view of Masonry! The obligation extends to the most minute particulars of every day life. We are bound to be the sacred repository of our brothers' secrets when delivered to us as such—to be jealous of his good name, not only not revile him, but not suffering others to do so, and boldly repelling the slanderer of his good name. We are taught to free our souls from the dominion of pride and prejudice, to view in every son of Adam a brother of the dust—to bend with humility and resignation to the will of the G. A. O. T. U., and to dedicate our heart, thus purified and prepared for the reception of truth and wisdom, to his glory and the good of our fellow-creatures.

Let us live up to our profession, so shall we vindicate Masonry from the scoffs of the coward and the ignorant, so shall we be living witnesses to the power, and beauty, and excellence of the principles of Masonry. No bad man is, or can be in any sense a good Mason.

In conclusion, a word to the officers of lodges who are present, and especially the officers of the Commercial Lodge. Do not look upon Masonry merely as an amusement, or as a relaxation, still less as an opportunity for harmless convivial enjoyment. Office in a Masonic lodge should be undertaken as a duty, as a work to be done for the good of others, and as a work having its own responsibilities, and as involving a considerable amount of care, attention, perseverance, and in some instances, diligent study. And though the spirit of Masonry is the principal sub-

ject of our attention, and of our cultivation, the latter must not, cannot be neglected, without detriment to the interests and welfare of the order. Where the peculiar work of a lodge is done in a loose, slovenly, and inaccurate manner the spirit of Masonry suffers also, and ere long dissensions or some source of weakness is sure to appear.

Having the interests of Freemasonry at heart, I should like to see a generous emulation between the lodges of the Province in all that concerns Freemasonry. Let every lodge, and every officer of every lodge, yes, and every member, be proud of his lodge, be jealous of its honour, and do all that in him lies to contribute to its prestige, and advancement, and usefulness.

One word to correct a mistake which I fear is prevalent, viz. with regard to the relationship existing between Freemasonry and Christianity. It is often said that Masonry knows nothing of Christianity, and that it ignores religion—This is a great calumny. The prominent position which the Volume of the Sacred Law occupies in all our lodges proves the contrary. True it is that Masonry knows nothing of sectarian religion still less of sectarian bitterness. She is catholic in the true sense of the word. But in Christian countries our venerable institution assumes that the Brethren are Christians, though it is not absolutely required. Nevertheless Masonry expects every Brother to live up to the religion which he professes.

Lastly let us be proud of the traditions of our lodges, and let us seek to add to them, and to adorn them, and may the G. A. O. T. U. bless the work for which we have met this day. May this lodge, which dates its existence from this hour, be an honour and a credit to Freemasonry, may its members be endowed with and reflect in their lives every Masonic Virtue. May its Master now, and in successive years preside over it with firmness, courtesy, and zeal—then it will not only be honourable to Freemasonry, but useful to this town, and will contribute to the Glory of God, and the good of men—the purposes for which it is founded and to which it is dedicated.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

The brethren of the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction work will the fifteen sections at the Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, on Friday, May 3rd instead of on April 26th, as previously announced.

The inaugural meeting of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Middlesex, will take place at the Grotto Hotel, Twickenham, this day (Saturday) at half past four.

The St. Hubert Lodge (No. 1373), will be constituted and consecrated by the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight on Saturday, the 20th April, 1872, at 12 o'clock at the Foresters' Hall, Andover. Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing is the W. Master Designate.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—“By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.”—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—“JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.”

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

PANMURE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 720).—This Lodge of Instruction held its first annual meeting at the Balham Hotel, Balham, on Thursday last, when the ceremony of installation was performed. The able Preceptor, Bro. John Thomas, P.M. 720, and P.Z. 720, being Installing Master, and Bro. H. F. Huntley, W.M. 720, being the W.M. The ceremony was attended by a good number of brethren, and the W.M. appointed as his officers. Bros. G. Lilley, S.W. and Treasurer; C. Pulman, J.W. and Secretary; John Thomas, I.P.M. and Preceptor; G. Lindner, S.D.; J. Trussler, J.D.; M. Larham, I.G.; and as visiting brethren, Bros. Taylor, P.M. 22, and 217; B. Wolpert, 720; Lovatt, and Rose. The labours of the evening being concluded, the brethren adjourned to banquet, and the remainder of the evening was spent in perfect harmony. The lodge meets every Thursday evening, and the members will be glad to receive the visits of brethren in search of instruction.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—Lodge of the Three Grand Principles (No. 441).—On Monday, the 1st inst., the brethren of the above lodge, which is held at the Red Lion Hotel, Petty Cury, held their usual monthly meeting, at which Bro. J. Massey, P. Prov. G.S.W., and Bro. Martin Page, P.M., P. Prov. G. Sect., were, by unanimous vote of the lodge, elected Life Members in consideration of the high esteem in which they are held, and for the unwearied services they have performed to the interest of the Craft, during the long period of thirty-six years. Several visiting brethren honoured the lodge with their presence, including Bro. R. K. Miller, W.M. of the Isaac Newton University Lodge; Bro. the Rev. J. King, Prov. G. Chaplain for Cambridgeshire; and Bro. the Rev. Carter Browne, Prov. G. Chaplain for Lincolnshire. Bro. A. F. Donagan, I.P.M., gave the lecture in the second degree, followed by Bro. J. Massey, P.M., who worked the fourth section. Two candidates were proposed for initiation. The W.M., Bro. Robinson, presided with his usual ability, over this flourishing lodge, and at the conclusion of business, forty brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, served by the respected host, Bro. A. Moyes. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed, and a most agreeable evening was spent.

ESSEX.

UPTON.—Upton Lodge (No. 1227).—If our ancient brethren were obliged to meet on “High hills, in low vales, and in other secret places,” because they had not the advantages of the conveniences we now enjoy, the Upton Lodge, although provided with all necessary modern appliances, holds its meetings in a place quite as secret as our ancient predecessors need to have done; for the Spotted Dog, at Upton, in Essex, at which the lodge is held, is a delightful retreat, surrounded on every side with foliage of all kinds, and nestles in a nook, seemingly miles removed from the great world of London, whose busy hum is just dimly audible in these suburban groves. The Upton is what is technically known as a summer lodge, and their first meeting took place on Thursday, the 11th inst., at which Bro. Richard Bolton, the W.M., presided, assisted by Bros. English, S.W.; Bratten, J.W.; Mather, I.P.M.; Wayland, Treasurer; Goddard, P.M., Secretary; Posner (in the absence of Bro. Chidley) as S.D.; Levick, J.D.; Dee, I.G.; Sly, W.S.; Pickering, P.M., D.C.; and Woodstock, Tyler. The business before the lodge comprised the conferring of the second degree on Bros. Brown, Farnham, Taylor and Morris, and the third degree on Bros. Harlow and Anderson. The W.M. performed his duties most creditably, and among the minor officers, Bro. Posner, who is but a very young Mason, distinguished himself by a correctness and effi-

ciency of working, rarely attained to by some brethren, even after many years experience. It is needless to describe the enjoyments of the banqueting-table, as the great care with which Bro. Vase, the worthy host, looks after the comfort of his guests is well-known and acknowledged; the various toasts were briefly given and responded to, and the speech of Bro. Mather, the I.P.M., was frequently applauded. Several visitors was present, some of whom did their best to enliven the evening with a variety of songs and recitations.

KENT.

ROCHESTER.—Gundulph Lodge (No. 1048).—The installation of Bro. George Watson, as Worshipful Master of Lodge Gundulph took place at the King's Head Hotel, Rochester, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. The proceedings were not restricted to the usual privacy of the Order. By the kind permission of the Mayor, the Gundulph flag floated from the Gundulph tower of the castle during the day, and this conspicuous object did much to render the event of the occasion more universally known in the neighbourhood than would otherwise have been the case. The formalities of the installation itself were conducted with a spirit that older lodges would do well to imitate. Formed in 1865, the career of Gundulph Lodge has been one of great prosperity, rapidly approaching a reputation highly complimentary to the Order. The ceremony of installing the Master was most ably and efficiently performed by Bro. G. Ashdown, P. Prov. G.P.S., Bro. Ransom, P.M., assisting. There has never been such a numerous gathering of Provincial Grand Officers and Past Masters since the formation of the lodge. Bro. George Watson was the first initiated in Gundulph Lodge at its consecration, and we most heartily wish him a successful year of office, for by the officers selected there can be no doubt all will go on well for the prosperity of the lodge. The following are the officers appointed for the ensuing year: Bros. Ransom, I.P.M.; Nicholls, S.W.; Newton, J.W.; Moore, Treas.; T. Watson, Secretary; G. H. Curel, S.D.; Colson, J.D.; Bryant, Organist; Griffin, I.G.; W. R. Curel, D.C.; Abbott, and Herbert, Stewards. Bro. Ransom, P.M. then presented the brethren of the lodge with a most exquisite gavel, with a suitable mahogany box to keep it in, bearing a silver plate with inscription. Bro. Ashdown, P.M., then handed to the W.M. a morocco case containing a Past Master's jewel of exquisite workmanship, to be presented to Bro. Ransom, I.P.M., for the zealous manner in which he had discharged his duties to the lodge. The jewel had been subscribed for by the members of the lodge generally. The W.M., Bro. Watson, in affixing the jewel to the breast of Bro. Ransom, passed some very high and flattering remarks as to the efficient way in which the duties had been carried out during the past year. Afterwards there was a grand banquet, at which fifty sat down to do honour to the newly-installed Worshipful Master, who it is but just to add spared no pains to carry out the proceedings with an *éclat*, that was truly satisfactory. The banquet was exceedingly well served, and reflected the highest credit on Mr. Fisher, the host of the King's Head Hotel.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—Lodge of Fortitude (No. 281).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the Masonic-rooms, Athenæum. The W.M., Bro. William Hall, presided, there were also present:—Bros. Dr. Moore, G.S.B., I.P.M.; W. Fleming, S.W.; Edward Airey, J.W.; E. Simpson, P.S. and Sec.; W. J. Sly, S.D.; J. Harrison, J.D.; R. Taylor, I.G.; J. Taylor, Organist; with several Past Masters, and a goodly number of members and visitors. The usual business having been transacted, a reply which had been received in answer to the address of congratulation to the Queen on the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, was read. The ballot was taken for Mr. Duff, gas manager, who was declared to be unanimously elected, and who was duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, in an efficient manner by the W.M., the working tools being presented by the S.W. Bro. Moore, G.S.B., stated that he was about to represent the lodge

at the coming Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and asked donations and subscriptions to that excellent charity from the lodge and its members. The sum of five pounds was voted from the lodge funds to the Aged Freemasons' Charity, on the proposition of Bro. E. Simpson, P.M. and Sec., seconded by Bro. Dr. Moore, P.M. Heartly good wishes were given in reply to the proclamations, from several lodges, and there being no other business to be transacted, the lodge was closed in due form.

ULVERSTON.—*Lodge of Furness* (No. 995).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge took place in the Masonic Temple, Theatre-street. There were present the following officers:—Bros. R. Pearson, W.M.; R. Dodgson, S.W.; Wm. Harrison, J.W.; Paxton, Sec.; Brocklebank, Treas.; Postlethwaite, S.D.; Gelderd, J.D.; Whiteside, I.G.; Bell, S.S.; Lockett, J.S.; T. Dodgson, I.P.M.; J. Case, P.M.; and a number of brethren. The lodge was opened in the first degree, when Bros. Grieve and Postlethwaite, candidates for the second degree, were entrusted and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when the W.M. passed both candidates to the degree of Fellow Craft, the ceremony being performed in an impressive manner. The lodge was shortly afterwards closed. The business being concluded at a much earlier hour than usual, there was a large muster of the brethren in the club-rooms attached to the lodge, where an hour or two's pleasant conversation, enlivened with the pipe, brought the evening to a pleasant termination.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 279).—The monthly communication of this lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday evening the 3rd inst., Bro. E. J. Crow, W.M., presiding. Among those present were:—Bros. Stretton, I.P.M.; G. Toller, P.M., Prov. G.S.; W. Sculthorpe, W.M. 523; J. B. Hall, W.M. 1391; S. S. Partridge, Secretary 523; R. W. Widdowson, J.W.; Dr. Clifton, Secretary 1391; W. Wear, P.M. Treasurer; J. M. M'Allister, Secretary; A. Palmer, J. Halford, J.W. 1391; R. A. Barber, I.G.; C. E. Stretton, J. L. Atwood, Rev. J. H. Smith, G. N. Statham. The working ability of the W.M. was severely taxed on this occasion, as the business before the lodge comprised the passing of Bro. Rev. J. H. Smith, B.A., and the raising of Bros. Lewis, Scampton and Ellis. The ceremonies were amply rendered in that able manner which at all times characterises the working of the W.M., and cannot fail to impress the candidates with imposing solemnities of the sublime degree. The second degree was further amplified by the explanation of the tracing-board by Bro. Toller, P.M., P.G.S. and Preceptor to the Lodge of Instruction, established by the esteemed Provincial Grand Master, nearly thirty years ago. The names of two neophytes were submitted as candidates for initiation, and the lodge was closed in due form.

OAKHAM.—*Val of Catmas Lodge* (No. 1265).—The usual monthly meeting was held at the Agricultural Hall, on the 27th ult. The lodge was opened by Bro. Duncombe, P.G.A.D.C., Northants and Hunts, P.G.J.D., Leicestershire and Rutland, W.M.; T. G. Bennett, S.W.; Wm. Hardy, J.W.; Jos. Bennett, Secretary; J. M. Kew, S.D.; H. Tewson, as J.D.; Bailey, Treas., as I.G.; and other brethren. Visitors, Bros. Orford, P.M. 466, P. Prov. G.S.W., Northants and Hunts; Bloodworth and North, 466. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Keep, who was a candidate for the third degree, answered the necessary questions and was entrusted and retired, the lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bro. Keep was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, the ceremony being performed and the lecture on the tracing board given in an impressive and exemplary manner by the W.M. The lodge was then closed down in due form, the brethren and visitors retired to refreshment, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. After spending a pleasant evening the brethren separated at an early hour.

MIDDLESEX.

TWICKENHAM.—*Villiers Lodge* (No. 1194).—The first meeting of this lodge for the season, was held at the Grotto Hotel, on Saturday, the 6th inst. The lodge was opened punctually at 4 by the I.P.M., Bro. Dodd. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, ballots were taken for Messrs. T. Cross, and Frank Arliss, for initiation, and also for Bro. Hy. Parker, of Lodge 435, as a joining member—and proved unanimous in each case. Messrs. Cross and Arliss, being in attendance, were initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. The chair was then taken by Bro. Little, Prov. G. Secretary, and Bros. Lawson, and Plimsaul were raised. The lodge being then resumed, several subjects were discussed, and the lodge duly closed by Bro. Clark, P.M. and Treasurer, in brotherly love and harmony. The brethren adjourned to banquet, under the presidency of the I.P.M., and spent a few hours at the social board. The usual toasts were drunk, and duly responded to, interspersed by the harmony of the brethren, although the absence of a pianoforte in the banquetting room of the Grotto is always felt to be a want, and is especially so now, the lodge having received into its rank Bro. Hy. Parker, the well-known brilliant pianist, and Bro. Cross, the musical instructor at the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. Amongst the brethren present, were noticed, Bros. Osbaldeston, S.W.; Lancaster, J.W.; Smale, S.D.; Steel, J.D.; Harvey, I.G.; Dalby, D.C.; E. Clark, P.M. and Treasurer; Little, Prov. G. Secretary; S. Verity, Woodbridge, Ridge, Jones, and Green. Visitors, Bros. F. Lancaster, 1044; Peterkin, 704; and Bro. Fisher of the lodge at Derry, under the Irish Constitution, who in returning thanks remarked that he had not enjoyed a visit to a lodge so much since he had been in England.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*British Union Lodge* (No. 114).—A lodge of Emergency was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of passing Lord Mahon, M.P. for East Suffolk, to the second degree. Amongst those present were Bros. C. F. Long, W.M.; the Revd. E. I. Lockwood, D.P.G.M.; the Revd. R. N. Sanderson, P.Prov.G.C.; P. Cornell, P.G. J.D.; C. Boby, P.M.; J. Spalding, P.M. Sect., Acting J.W.; Emra Holmes, P.G.A.D.C. Acting I.G. A.D. George, S.D. &c. The ceremony was performed by the D.P.G.M. with his usual ability, and Lord Mahon was duly passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. His lordship expressed himself as deeply sensible of the kindness of the brethren in having a special lodge for his convenience. He would, however, not trouble them to call another emergency meeting, as he intended coming to the first regular lodge after he was eligible to take the third degree. No other business being on the summons the lodge was closed in the usual form, with solemn prayer.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—*St. Edmund's Lodge* (No. 1,008).—The eighth anniversary of this lodge took place on Friday last, (in the new and spacious room which it has been found necessary to erect, to accommodate their increasing numbers) at the Angel Hotel, Bury St. Edmund's. Bro. J. N. York was reinstated as W.M. for the ensuing year. There was a large gathering of the members of the lodge, who were joined by a number of brethren from Ipswich, Stowmarket, and Sudbury. Among the brethren present were Bros. Capt. Huddleston, P.Prov. S.G.W.; N. Tracey, P.Prov. S.G.W.; S. Wright, P.Prov. J.G.W.; G. S. Golding, P.G.S.B.; W. H. Lucia, P.Prov. J.G.W., and Prov.G. Sec.; W. E. Bailey, P.G.A. Sec.; W. Armstrong, and J. E. Hills, Prov.G. Stewards (all of the Province of Suffolk); J. D. Percott, P.Prov. S.G.W. (South Wales); Warner, W.M. of the Stowmarket Lodge, &c. The re-installation was impressively performed by Bro. the Rev. J. Martyn, P.G. Chaplain of England. The officers appointed by the W.M. for the ensuing year were Bros. W. E. Bailey, S.W.; Capt. C. J. T. Oakes, J.W.; J. Hedley Bevan, S.D.; A. Last; J.D.; R. Postle, I.G.; the Rev. Dr. Bennett, Chaplain; J. B. Fitch, D.C.; W. H. Lucia, Sec.; F. Fearnside, Organist. The brethren re-elected Bro. T.

W. Cooper as Treasurer. At the conclusion of the business of the lodge the brethren sat down to a *recherché* banquet, prepared by Bro. W. G. Guy. It was exactly 100 years since the old St. Edmund's Lodge was instituted. After banquet the Charity Box, as usual, was passed round, and sufficient was subscribed to purchase for the lodge a Life Guardianship of the Masonic Boys' School.

YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

BRADFORD.—*Shakespeare Lodge* (No. 1018).—The installation meeting of this young but prosperous lodge (consecrated in 1864) was held at its hall, Salem-street, on the 10th inst. Bro. E. Clifton, I.P.M., presided, and went through the ceremony of installing his successor, Bro. A. Nicholson, into the chair of K.S., in a most impressive and eloquent style, alike creditable to himself and the Shakespeare Lodge, and we wish that other W.M.'s would frequently follow the example of Bro. Clifton in the installation of their successors. The W.M. then invested his officers for the ensuing year, namely:—Bros. G. Althorpe, S.W.; Chas. E. Taylor, J.W.; Rev. Thos. Miller, Chaplain; Jos. W. Monckman, Treas.; W. Wroe, P.M. Sec.; Wm. Longley, S.D.; Jos. W. Monckman, J.D.; W. Morgan, I.G.; R. F. Harrison, Tyler; Hen. R. C. Latimer and G. H. Swithenbank, Stewards; S. W. Whaley, Supt. of Works; Thos. B. Thugworth, Organist; and W. Wroe, P.M., M.C. The brethren afterwards adjourned to a banquet served up in excellent style in their refreshment room, by Bro. Spink, the *menu* giving the greatest satisfaction to all present, amongst whom we noticed the following and many other visitors, namely:—Bros. W. W. Barlow, W.M. Hope, 302; J. W. Wright, W.M. Harmony, 600; Robert Richardson, W.M. Pentalpha, 974; Ed. Smith, W.M. Eccleshill 1034; W. Pratt, P.M. 1034, P. Prov. G.S.D.; W. Beanland, P.M. 1034; and J. A. Unna, P.M. 600, P. Prov. G.R. Bro. A. Nicholson, W.M., presided, and was supported in the vice-chair by his S.W. and J.W. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. Bro. C. J. Bannister, P.M. 1018, P.G.S.B., in proposing the toast of "The W. Past Masters" took occasion to say how much pleasure it would afford him to meet any of the brethren entitled to be in Grand Lodge whenever they might be able to attend. Bro. J. A. Unna, P.M., P. Prov. G.R., proposed "The W.M.'s and P.M.'s of the Visiting Lodges," in an able and eulogistic speech, which met with a warm reception from the brethren. Bro. W. W. Barlow, W.M. Hope, 302, was called upon by the W.M. to respond, as representing the oldest lodge. In doing so, he made allusion to the fact that one of the youngest lodges had probably installed that evening the youngest W.M. in the Craft, he having been initiated as a Lewis, at the age of eighteen, in 1865, by dispensation from Grand Lodge, of which the following is a copy:—

"Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire of Antient Free and Accepted Masons.

"I George Frederick Samuel, Earl de Grey and Earl of Ripon, &c., &c., Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire.

"Send greeting,

"Whereas, it having been notified to me by the Worshipful Master of the Shakespeare Lodge, No. 1018, holden at Bradford, that an application had been made unto him to initiate into Freemasonry Mr. Alfred Nicholson, of Bradford, the son of a brother of the said lodge, namely Bro. John Nicholson, and it being the desire of the brethren of the said lodge that the said Mr. Alfred Nicholson should be admitted a member of, and initiated into Freemasonry in the said lodge, he not being full age of twenty-one years, namely, only eighteen years of age, that being the son of a brother Mason, and claiming therefore the privilege of a Lewis to be admitted at that age.

"Now know ye, that being desirous of promoting the practice of our Antient Art, and by virtue of the power delegated to me, I do hereby grant license and dispensation to the Worshipful Master of the said Shakespeare Lodge, No. 1018, to initiate the said Mr. Alfred Nicholson

into Freemasonry, in accordance with the Antient Rites and Ceremonies of our Order.

"Given at London, under my hand and seal this third day of March, A.L. 5865, A.D. 1865."

"Signed,

"DE GREY AND RIPON.

"Seal."

That their lodge (consecrated in 1865) had set a good example worthy of being followed by their I.P.M., installing his successor. These remarks were received with much applause, as well as the complimentary ones on the great hospitality shown the visitors. The other W.M.'s were also called on to say a few words. Other toasts were given and responded to, interspersed by good harmony from the musical brethren, and a most agreeable evening was spent, when the Tyler's toast was given, and the brethren separated.

Scotland.

ROXBURGH.

HAWICK.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 111).—

An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Friday, the 12th inst., in order to overtake the rapidly accumulating business which has so unexpectedly arisen, and to pass the numerous candidates who have so patiently waited, for some time, their last degrees. The R.W.M., Bro. Noble, presiding, there were present: Bros. Kyle, Thomas, P.M.'s, &c., with all the officers, and about sixty of the brethren. Amongst the visitors we observed, the R.W.M. of 216, Stow, and several of the brethren from St. James's, 424. Bro. Kyle, P.M., officiated, and in his usually happy and masterly manner, gave more light unto fourteen expectant candidates. The scene was certainly impressive in the highest degree, and we may safely say unparalleled in provincial labours, affording a rare treat to those brethren who were so fortunate as to be present. The representatives of H.A.B. were like a field of slain, though not with "martial cloaks around them," yet having palpable evidences of the trying scenes they had undergone, in their search after Masonic knowledge. The "test membership" motion of the M.W.G.M., Earl Rosslyn, was again brought before the lodge, when a resolution was passed against it, expressing in strongest terms, their disapproval of contributing to Grand Lodge debt, when said debt and expenses might be put within reasonable bounds by the means at present within their power. This is quite in accordance, with the status, the brethren of Scotland hold, which the nominal fee has admitted, and the laxity of our laws induced. The Grand Lodge will herein reap as they have sown, much discussion ensued over this resolution, and very general dissatisfaction was expressed with Grand Lodge, that copies of the annual circular and abstract should not have been sent to this lodge for years, although specially stated to be done in Book of Constitutions. The brethren argue and reasonably so, that they will not contribute to a cause, the result of which is kept hidden from them. Depute Master, Bro. Peden, moved that a lodge of instruction be held every alternate fortnight, during the summer, which was unanimously agreed to, the brethren look forward to D. M. Bro. Peden's promised night, with the utmost pleasure, his great zeal for the Craft, his original productions, and well-known eloquence, demand more than ordinary notice; and though our much loved bard is gone, (late Henry Scott Riddell, Bard of Lodge St. John's, No. 111), our romantic border land rich, in poetic lore, bids fair to raise another son of song, to sing in endless strains, "Scotland's Hills and Scotland's Dales." The lodge then took into serious consideration the projected hall, and it was determined to take steps towards its erection. The R. W. M. in his lively and felicitous manner gave a resumé of the Committee's labours, and the brethren may look forward with confidence to their future temple, and with some degree of certainty, to a completion of this great work. The lodge was then closed by the R.W.M. in due and antient form, when the Hall Committee met, to forward the work, details of which we expect soon.

Mark Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

MACDONALD MARK LODGE (No. 104).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Saturday last, at the head-quarters of the First Surrey Rifle Volunteers, Brunswick Road, Camberwell, Bro. Eugene Cronin, M.D., W.M. presiding. There was a good attendance of brethren, and among them were, Bros. Thomas Meggy, P.M.; Jas. Stevens, P.M.; Arthur Wolton, M.O.; W. Worrell, S.O.; Robert Berridge, J.O.; Thos. W. White, Reg. of Marks; E. H. Finney, jun. D.C.; E. H. Finney, John Strachan, C. Hammerton, Alf. Williams, L. L. Atwood, 19; Thos. Homfray, Keystone; and H. Massey. Bros. Vallance and Binnie were advanced to this antient degree, at the commencement of the evening, by Bro. Jas. Stevens; after which Dr. Cronin resumed the chair, and the brethren proceeded with the election of W.M. for the ensuing year. At the declaration of the ballot, Bro. Charles Hammerton was found to have been duly elected. It was announced in open lodge, Bros. Meggy, and Stevens, P.M.'s, both being present, that in future it would not be a necessary qualification for the office of Master that a brother should be an installed Master in a Craft lodge. Bro. Hammerton, on his election being communicated to him, acknowledged the compliment the brethren had conferred on him, but that it had taken him by surprise. Bro. T. Meggy, was then elected Treasurer, and Bro. Grant, T. The Audit Committee was appointed, Bros. Alf. Williams, and Thos. W. White, being chosen the lay members of the lodge upon it. Bro. Alf. Williams moved, that in future, no money be voted out of the lodge funds without notice of the proposition being first entered on the lodge summons, and confirmed at the next regular lodge meeting. The motion was seconded by Bro. Jas. Stevens, and carried. Bro. Jas. Stevens, moved, Bro. W. Worrell seconded, and the lodge carried unanimously, the vote of a P.M. jewel to Bro. Cronin. A candidate for advancement was proposed by Bro. W. Worrell at next meeting, and the lodge was thereupon closed. The brethren afterwards sat down to supper, and when the toasts were proposed Bro. Meggy responded for the Deputy Grand Master, and W.M. elect, and the rest of the Grand Officers. In doing so, he said the Grand Officers were very energetic and by a close attention to their duties in committee were seeking to advance the prosperity and well being of the order. The ritual, and the installation ceremony came under their observation, and it was after grave consideration and deliberation, that they adjudicated on those questions. Bro. James Stevens fully endorsed what Bro. Meggy had said, and he believed that the ritual and the installation ceremony, as altered, would meet with the approval of the Mark brethren. Bro. Jas. Stevens proposed "the health of the W.M.," and referred to his year of office as one in which the lodge had steadily progressed. To the discharge of his duties, the W.M. had brought to bear, kindness and good feeling towards the brethren, and had the satisfaction of finding that his efforts to uphold the honour of the lodge and the dignity of the order were appreciated. The W.M. in reply said, his year of office had begun in a very pleasant meeting, which was honoured by the presence of many Grand Officers, past and present. Since then too, the meetings of the lodge had been graced by Masters, and I.P.M.'s, of standing in the Mark Degree. Both these circumstances he felt as a great compliment to himself, and he should not forget the invariable kindness which had been manifested towards him. The W.M. next proposed "The Advancers," Bro. Binnie responded, and the brethren shortly afterwards separated.

GROSVENOR MARK LODGE (No. 144).—The first meeting since the consecration of this lodge was held on the 11th inst., at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, under the presidency of Bro. Charles Hammerton, Prov. G. Sec. for Middlesex, and Past Grand Steward, W.M. Among the brethren present were, the V.W.F. Davison, Dep. G. M., Middlesex and Surrey; Bros. Jas. Stevens, P.G.O.; Ward, S.W.; Parker, J.W.;

Loewenstark, Brighton, Org.; and several others. Brethren were advanced to this degree with full ceremony, and musical accompaniment, and after some other Masonic business had been conducted a supper well-provided by Bro. G. S. States, was partaken of. Prior to the lodge meeting, a lodge of instruction was held under the direction of Bro. Jas. Stevens, to perfect the officers in their work.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND.—*United Lodge of Mark Masters* (No. 124, E.C.)—The first annual meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Sunderland, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., for the purpose of installing the W.M.-elect, Bro. R. Dixon, J.W., and appointing the officers for the ensuing twelve months. Bro. T. Y. Strachan, Prov. G.S. for the Province of Northumberland and Durham, ably officiated as Installing Master. The following is a complete list of the officers appointed, viz.:—Bros. R. Dixon, W.M.; B. Levy, I.P.M.; J. J. Clay, S.W.; P. Hvestendahl, J.W.; W. Liddell, M.O.; R. Humphrey, S.O.; Jas. H. Coates, J.O.; J. Riseborough, Treasurer; J. Davidson, Secretary; F. Maddison, Registrar of Works; R. Hudson, S.D.; R. Giesecke, J.D.; and J. S. Pearson, I.G. The annual festival was held the same evening, in the banqueting-room of the hall, the newly installed W.M. (Bro. R. Dixon) in the chair, supported by Bros. A. Clapham, D.P.G.M.; B. Levy, Prov. S.G.W.; T. Y. Strachan, Prov. G.J.; &c.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

HASLINGDEN.—*Stamford Lodge* (No. 148).—On Wednesday the 10th of April, the Stamford Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 148, held a preliminary meeting, previous to consecration, (by virtue of a dispensation from the R. W. Prov. Grand Master,) at the Unicorn Hotel, Altrincham. Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, P.M.M. 113, P.Prov. G.D.L., occupied the chair, assisted by the following brethren. Bros. John Chadwick, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Gibb Smith, P.G.S.O., as S.W.; James A. Birch, the W.M. elect, as J.W.; R. McDowell Smith, the S.W. elect, as W.O.; Captain Watson, as S.O.; and other officers. The lodge was opened at 4 o'clock. After reading the dispensation, the ballot was taken for two brethren to be affiliated, and twenty-two, to be advanced, which proved to be unanimous in favour of their election. Seven of the brethren being in attendance, they were introduced and advanced to the degree of M.W.M. At five o'clock the brethren were called off from labour to refreshments, and sat down to a most excellent tea. At six o'clock the lodge business was resumed, and eight other brethren having made their appearance, they were accordingly advanced to the degree of M.M.M., making a total number of eighteen members at the first meeting. At the close of the business the proposition of the W.M. elect, seconded by the S.W. elect, a vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, for the trouble he had taken in coming to work the lodge, and the admirable manner in which he had performed the ceremony, the resolution to be entered on the minutes of the lodge. Bro. Thos. Hargreaves suitably responded, and the lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 7.20.

HASLINGDEN.—*Blair Lodge* (No. 113).—On Thursday the 11th inst., the Blair Mark Lodge, No. 113, held their usual quarterly meeting. Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, P.M.M. acting as W.M. in the absence of Bro. Thos. Nuttall, the W.M. The lodge was opened at 7.30. The minutes of last lodge were read and confirmed and several candidates balloted for. Afterwards Bro. John Duckworth, of Sheep-Hey, and Bro. Miles Aernley, of Shipton, were advanced to the degree of M.M.M. in ancient form. The special feature, however, of the evening, was the attendance of Bro. R. J. C. Duckworth, and the other four brethren from Blackburn, to be affiliated as members, previous to their applying for a warrant, to work in lodge in Blackburn. Business being finished, the lodge was closed at nine o'clock.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Victoria Sovereign Rose Croix Chapter*.—The usual meeting of this Chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Monday the 8th inst. Present, Ill. Bros. Revd. R. N. Sanderson, 30°, M.W.S.; and Emra Holmes, 31°, 1st Gen., Act. Recorder; Ex. Bros. W. P. Mills, M.D. 2nd Genl.; C. T. Townsend, P.M.W.S.; Dr. Beamont, R.N.; P. Cornell, W. T. Westgate, W. Cuckord, G. Cresswell. The minutes having been read and confirmed, the Act. Recorder reported that he had received letters from the M.P.S.G.C., the L.G.C., and the S.G. of the Supreme Grand Council, regretting the inability to attend. The resignation of Ill. Bro. Capt. Terry, 30°, 60th Rifles, and Ex. Bros. Capt. Hales and Herring, 27th Inniskillins, were given in and accepted. Ill. Bro. Sanderson, then proceeded with the installation of Ex. Bro. W. T. Westgate, who had been duly elected M.W.S. for the ensuing year, and the following brethren were appointed as officers Ex. W. P. Mills, M.D. 1st Genl.; E. Robertson, 2nd Genl.; G. Cresswell, Grand Marshal; P. Cornell, Raphael; C. T. Townsend, Recorder; J. Pettit, Capt. of the Guard. Ill. Bro. Emra Holmes then rose to propose that in consideration of the distinguished services of Ill. Bro. Sanderson, who had done so much for the high degrees in Ipswich, he should be presented with a gold jewel of P.M.W.S. as a token of esteem and regard. Ex. Brother Cresswell seconded the motion, which was supported by Dr. Mills, who spoke also in eulogistic terms of Bro. Sanderson's services, and it was carried unanimously. Bro. Townsend was instructed to procure the jewel. Bro. Sanderson replied in grateful and modest terms, and thanked the E. and P. Princes for their appreciation of his labours in the higher degrees. The brethren afterwards retired for refreshments.

Red Cross of Constantine.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

LEICESTER.—*Byzantine Conclave* (No. 44).—The annual assembly of this conclave for the installation of the M.P.S. and Viceroy, was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Thursday, the 11th inst., under the presidency of the Ill. Sir Knt. William Kelly, M.P.S., and Intendent-General for Leicestershire and Rutland, when there was a good attendance of officers and members. The minutes of the previous meeting, relating to the election of M. P. S. and Viceroy, having been read and confirmed, the V. Em. Sir Knight the Rev. Nathaniel Hayeroft, D.D., K.G.C., and H.P. was presented and inducted into the chair of Eusebius, after which the V.Em. Sir Knight George Toller, junr. K.G.C., and S.G., was regularly enthroned as M.P.S. for the ensuing year, and he appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Sir Knts. S. S. Partridge, S.G.; Clement Stretton, J.G.; W. Weare, and J. C. Duncombe, Aides to Generals; F. J. Bains, Recorder; J. T. Thorp, Pref., and J. Hunt, S.B. The ballot having been taken for Bros. E. J. Crow, W.M., 279, and Alfred Palmer, they were unanimously elected, and being present, were installed and proclaimed as Knights of the Order, the ceremonial being conducted in a most able and impressive manner by the newly-enthroned M.P.S., assisted by his Viceroy. The Treasurer's report showing a small balance in hand, was received and adopted. A discussion ensued respecting a proposed change in the clothing worn by members of this Conclave, the tunic being that now worn, and being considered less convenient than the apron, a resolution was passed adopting the latter as the clothing in future. The Conclave was then closed, and the Sir Knights proceeded to the refectory, where an excellent banquet was served. The usual loyal and chivalric toasts were given, and a most enjoyable evening spent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following addresses have been forwarded from the Freemasons of Nova Scotia to the Queen and Prince of Wales:—

To HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,—

We, the Freemasons of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada, desire most respectfully to offer to your Majesty our warmest congratulations on the recovery of our illustrious brother, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from his late dangerous illness.

We desire to assure your Majesty of the very deep sympathy felt for their Sovereign, not only by the members of the loyal Craft, but by all classes of your Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, during that trying period of gloom and sorrow when the life of our illustrious Brother was despaired of, and of our thankfulness to Almighty God that he has been pleased to hear the united prayers of the nation in his behalf.

We take this opportunity of assuring your Majesty that it is our earnest wish and fervent prayer that the Great Architect of the Universe may long spare your Majesty to rule over us, and His Royal Highness to be an ornament and a blessing to the nation and the Craft to which we, the Freemasons of the Province of Nova Scotia, have the honour and the great privilege to belong.

ALEXANDER KEITH

Grand Master.

On behalf of the Craft.

To HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

May it please your Royal Highness:

We, the Freemasons of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada, beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness our warmest congratulations upon your recovery from the dangerous illness by which your Royal Highness was so long prostrated, and from which, by the blessing of the Most High, in answer to the fervent supplications of the whole nation, the life of your Royal Highness has been mercifully spared to us.

We desire to assure your Royal Highness that the gratifying expression of deep sympathy for you in your sufferings, and attachment to your person, so heartily exhibited by the people of Great Britain, was quite as cheering to your brethren on this side of the Atlantic as it must have been to the members of the Craft in the Mother Country.

That the recent illness by which, in the wise dispensation of Providence, your Royal Highness was afflicted, may be sanctified to your temporal and eternal welfare, and that your Royal Highness may be long spared to adorn the exalted position to which, in the providence of God, you have been called, is the fervent prayer of the members of the Fraternity in this Province.

ALEXANDER KEITH,

Grand Master,

On behalf of the Craft.

Obituary.

BRO. THOMAS SCOTCHER, P.M. 55, SECRETARY 902.

In the death of Bro. Thomas Scotcher, P.M. 55, Secretary 902, the Craft in general, and two lodges in particular, have sustained a loss sufficiently heavy to warrant the promulgation of a few words, expressive of the general sense entertained by the Fraternity of the merits of the late departed brother, and a brief retrospect of his Masonic career.

The philosophical proposition that "happy is the nation whose annals are dull," is not altogether inapplicable to individual history, and in this re-

spect, if Bro. Scotcher's biography supplies no materials for adorning a tale, it may yet point the moral of the value that is always attached by mankind, and especially by Masons, to quiet, unobtrusive, persevering enthusiasm; nor does his phrase involve, as at first sight it would appear, a contradiction in terms. Enthusiasm may be quiet, equal, and enduring, as well as startling, evanescent, and impulsive; nor can it, we think, be open to question which description is most productive of beneficial effects to the object of its zeal.

Bro. Scotcher's love for Masonry, and an ardent, never flagging affection which remained to the end of his long life, was of the former character. Initiated into the Constitutional Lodge, under its old number of 63, (now 55), the 16th April, 1846, the neophyte rose by rapid steps, and in 1849 we find him installed as W.M. The following year, while still I.P.M., he began to re-mount by occupying the J.W.'s chair, from which, in due course ascending, in 1852 he again ascended the throne of K.S. On both occasions he discharged the duties of this exalted office, as indeed he performed whatever Masonic duties he undertook, with a conscientious fidelity and rare intelligence. This was the last time Bro. Scotcher filled the Master's chair, although he continued a subscribing member of the Constitutional Lodge until the last moments of his life.

Towards the end of 1861, Bro. Scotcher took great interest in the establishment, by Bro. Wigginton, P. Prov. G.D. Worcestershire, in conjunction with several other distinguished brethren, of the Tower Hamlets Engineers (now the Burgoyne) Lodge No. 902 (then 1204). Of this lodge, which sprung from the now able and famous corps of East End Volunteer Engineers, Bro. Scotcher was the first Secretary, and retained that appointment until his lamented decease. The able manner in which Bro. Scotcher up to a very late period, when the illness which ultimately resulted in his dissolution incapacitated him, discharged the duties of this appointment, won for him the cordial esteem and affection of all the brethren, who in 1867 testified their regard by the present of a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver teapot, to their highly respected officer—to whom in their opinion no slight amount of the success which had then attended and still continues to attend this prosperous and energetic lodge was to be attributed. This piece of plate however, was but a small part of the many handsome and valuable testimonials from his two lodges, and the various lodges of instruction with which Bro. Scotcher was connected, that he received during his protracted Masonic labours.

The Constitutional, 55, and the Burgoyne, 902, both of which are now plunged in mourning by the sad event, it is our duty to report were the only two mother lodges with which Bro. Scotcher was ever connected, and of both he remained a member from his initiation and joining until his death.

Of the various lodges of instruction that profited by his labours, as Secretary and Preceptor, it is sufficient to record that the East End of the Metropolis scarcely had one of these schools of mystic lore, that did not number Bro. Scotcher as

a member, and rely upon him usually as an energetic officer and instructor. His attendance was assiduous, his labours indefatigable, and he will long be remembered as a most zealous propagator of light in the East.

For some time past the health of this esteemed brother has been failing, and of late his accustomed place has often missed his familiar and welcome presence. At length on Sunday, the 7th inst., it pleased the G. A. O. T. U. to call him to his well-earned reward after having trod life's chequered pavement for the long period of 72 years, the last 26 of which had been passed in the constant service of the Craft. His remains will be interred at the Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Bow, E., this day, Saturday, 20th April, 1872, at 3 p.m. when a numerous assemblage of the brethren may be expected to be present to pay the last sad tribute of respect to departed merit.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, April 26, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

Audit Committee, Boys' School.
Provincial Grand Chapter of Middlesex (See Advertisement).
Lodge 715, Panmure, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
" 1364, Earl of Zetland, St. Thomas's Hall, Hackney.
Chapter 1194, Royal Middlesex, Grotto Hotel, Twickenham, at 3.30.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

Lodge 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Hall, St. James's.
" 26, Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms.
" 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
" 905, De Grey and Ripon, Angel Hotel, Great Ilford.
Chap. 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottneil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

Lodge 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.
" 92, Moria, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
" 145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
" 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall, Cannon-street.
" 205, Israel, Terminus Hotel.
" 259, Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
" 1196, Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
" 1348, Ebury, Moipeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
C. ap. 7, Royal York Chapter of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.
" 29, St Alban's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marybone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

Grand Festival (See Advertisement).
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London street, City, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicker Hotel, Anerly at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
" 66, Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall.
" 99, Shakspeare, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
" 858, South Middlesex, Beaufort House, North End, Fulham.
" 1056, Victoria, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
Chap. 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
" 534, Polish National, Freemasons' Hall.
The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, past sections.
Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.
Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

Anniversary of Stability Lodge of Instruction. (See Advt.)
Lodge 197, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.
" 509, Fitzroy, Head Quarters Hon. Artillery Company, City-road.
" 861, Finsbury, Jolly Anglers, Bath-st., St. Lukes.
Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8. Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.
Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (I.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Advertisements.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS,

WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N.
Office:—6, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

PATRON:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
PRESIDENT:
THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF RIPON, K.G., M.W.G.M.

At a Quarterly General Court of the Governors and Subscribers, held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1872, John Symonds, Esq., Vice Patron, in the Chair, a Ballot took place for the election of 19 Boys, from an approved List of 60 Candidates, with the following result:—
SUCCESSFUL.

13	Uwins, C. M. H.	1212
22	Alder, W. H.	1202
39	Warr, C. W.	1176
29	Nutman, Joseph	1097
42	Clemence, Thomas R.	1089
53	Neville, Walter	1072
49	Bryant, Alfred A.	1018
22	Ellis, Walter	1015
15	Barrett, W.P.	970
19	Parker, W. R.	967
52	Cheetham, Walter	954
51	Pinson, H. E. K.	942
50	Baylis, Harry	863
28	Fenemore, H. M.	859
16	Furley, F. A.	821
41	Holland, J. L.	811
36	Mules, J. F. R.	805
48	Gates, F. C.	800
23	White, J. B.	789

UNSUCCESSFUL.

1	Nicholas, T. F.	151
2	M'Dowell, Wm.	17
3	Parsons, George	13
4	Campbell, F. G.	38
5	Travers, J. H. H.	136
6	Chase, J. H.	92
7	Fox, H. L.	23
8	Wright, W. G. C.	76
9	Tate, W. F.	228
10	Kitchen, J. H.	12
11	Kitchen, J. George	2
12	Edwards, W. A.	120
14	Madeley, G. C.	20
17	West, J. A.	69
18	Grinstead, A.	63
20	Christie, J. E.	297
21	Sawtell, W. E.	336
24	Eastland, Henry	251
25	Woodgate, T. E. N.	2
26	Thearle, St. Aubyn M.	9
27	Booser, W. A.	480
30	Perris, W. H.	118
31	Warwick, C. E.	610
32	Clayton, H. L.	78
34	Catt, J. L.	655
35	Roberts, J. L. E. J.	611
37	Heaviside, P. K. B.	563
38	Martin, S. J.	784
40	Hart, A. E.	355
43	Hodge, Frederick	222
44	Murrant, E.	65
45	Hazeland, J. J.	524
46	Sessions, J. G.	6
47	Hutchinson, George	—
54	Prentice, J. E.	246
55	Moon, J. H.	190
56	Coulthurst, J. E.	1
57	Woodbine, J. H.	7
58	Marks, J. T.	—
59	Steddy, F. E.	92
60	Hill, Harry	9

The numbers prefixed to the names refer to the numbers of the case on the voting paper. The Votes of the Unsuccessful Candidates will be carried forward to the Election in October next.

By order,
FREDERICK BINCKES, Secretary.
April 15th, 1872.

MASONIC ASSURANCE OFFICE,

9, NEW BRIDGE-STREET,
Chairman, London Board - J. Rankin Stebbing, Esq.
" Portsmouth " - Ald. Ford.
" Leeds " - Ald. Addyman.
" Plymouth " - Major Studdy.
" Manchester " - W. R. Callender, Esq., Jr.
This Company invites the attention of the Craft to its entirely novel and original instrument of POSITIVE LIFE POLICY.
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ROYAL
MASONIC INSTITUTION
FOR GIRLS.

St. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.

AT a Quarterly General Court of this Institution, held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Thursday, the Eleventh Day of April, 1872, Bro. John Symonds, V.P., in the chair, after the general business was disposed of, the Governors and Subscribers proceeded to the Election by Ballot of Eleven Children into the Institution, from a list of Twenty-two approved Candidates, when the following were declared duly elected.

No. on List.		Votes.
9	Chesterton, Jessie	1306
21	Earle, Annie G.	1056
19	Harryman, Frances	990
15	Hartness, Mary A.	937
8	Mackay, Kate	907
17	Mills, Lilian M.	907
18	Wiseman, Alice A.	889
12	Meacock, Helena	881
4	Cook, Alexandra E.	862
11	Wray, Beatrice M.	773
2	Hollis, Emily	769

The Votes of the following unsuccessful Candidates will be carried forward to the Election in October next:

No. on List.		Votes.
1	Chapman, Ada G.	510
3	Greene, Harriet M.	148
5	Tippett, Ann G.	282
6	Bindon, Beatrice A.	158
7	Crisp, Lizzie E.	375
10	Batcheler, Rosa	12
13	Senger, Ellen A.	268
14	Gardner, Frances E.	338
16	Durant, Pauline L. C.	182
20	Simpson, Frances E.	516
22	Nash, Edith M.	407

W. LANE, for
EDWARD HENRY PATTEN, P.G.S.B.,
Secretary.

Office, 5, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-st., W.C.
11th April, 1872.

FREDERICK ADLARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
225, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

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THE FUTURE OF FREEMASONRY IN IRELAND.

(Continued from page 121.)

FOURTH ARTICLE.

When we approach the consideration in detail, of the proposed new Masonic Laws, as published by the Committee appointed to arrange them, we find a great many points worthy of examination, and open to discussion, as to their advisability, and the effect of their working, if carried, upon the future of the Order. Many of those points may safely be left for settlement during the debates incidental to the progress of the new Laws through Grand Lodge, but some of them, introduce, or interfere with principles to such an extent, as to require more than a passing allusion. In completing the present series of articles, I therefore purpose to consider somewhat in detail, the following subjects :—

- The Prayers sanctioned by Grand Lodge.
- The Appointment of the Grand Officers.
- The Privileges of Grand Master's Lodge.
- The Proposed Construction and Powers of the Board of General Purposes.
- The "Charities" of the Order.
- The Compact with the so-called "High Degrees."

In addition to the above, there are two proposed alterations in the practical working of the lodges, which require a short allusion, namely, the change from monthly to quarterly meetings of the Grand Lodge, and the election of Officers in subordinate lodges annually, in place of half-yearly, as heretofore. Those changes I propose to consider in the first instance.

It is urged, and very fairly, that in making our Grand Lodge Communications quarterly, we would be coming more into unison with the practice of other Grand Lodges, and, would also afford opportunities to our country brethren of being present at the meetings of all the governing bodies, which could be so arranged as to come within the same week as the meetings of the Grand Lodge. The principal objection, as far as I can at present see, to quarterly communications is, that the average amount of business to be disposed of at our Grand Lodge meetings could not be fairly dealt with once in three months, and I think that regular monthly meetings as at present, are preferable to emergency meetings,

which I am disposed to think, would be often required, if the quarterly communications should be adopted.

As regards the proposed change in the election of officers of subordinate lodges, there is something to be said on both sides of the question. A common complaint of the junior brethren at present is, the length of time during which they have to wait for the honour of the chair, of course, if the elections take place *annually*, that time would be doubled. Whether that is a good Masonic objection or not is a matter of opinion. But if the change *be* made, there is one reform in the practice of the lodges, which I think is imperative. At present the "usage" is, for brethren to take office by seniority, unless there be some good reason for passing them over, but if the Master is to hold his position for a year, in place of for six months, I think this must be at least considerably modified. I would suggest that the elections of junior officers of the subordinate lodges, namely, the Inner Guard (in some lodges this office is filled by the junior P.M.), and Junior and Senior Deacons, should be half-yearly as at present, and that the three principal officers should be elected annually by ballot from the list of Past Senior Deacons. By this means an inducement would be held out to brethren to take more interest in the working of the lodges, and if in addition, the rule, pretty general in theory but ignored in practice, of requiring the J.W. to be able to initiate, the S.W. to craft, and the W.M. to raise, before taking office, were adopted, a standard of "merit," in lieu of seniority, would be after a time established. Such a rule as to election would not clash with the annual election of officers proposed in the new laws, as the officers recognised by Grand Lodge are the Wardens and Master.

The Secretary, Treasurer, and some other officers are at present elected for the year.

Coming now to the subjects more immediately indicated by the headings I have already given, we have to look at, in the first instance, THE PRAYERS SANCTIONED BY GRAND LODGE.

In the proposed new laws as published, we find not only prayers to be used in lodges, but also those for the use of Royal Arch Chapters, High Knights Templar Encampments, and Prince Masons Chapters. This I assume must be an oversight, as Grand Lodge has nothing to do with the prayers of those degrees, and the several Orders alluded to are quite competent to arrange their own official prayers. But in the prayers put forward for use in Craft Masonry, we find not only such prayers as are consistent and suitable by reason of their universality, but also "alternative" prayers of a Christian character, and as such, out of place in an Institution, one of whose fundamental principles is its unlimited universality as to the creeds of its members.

It is true, that it is not compulsory on the lodges to use those Christian prayers, but I contend that Grand Lodge has no right officially to sanction them, when the only religious test applied to initiates, is their belief in a Supreme Being, and the more especially that I have heard it stated, that Christian prayers were *selected* for use purposely in a lodge where Jewish brethren were present, *after* the attention of the members

was called to the fact of their presence; such a proceeding ought not to be *possible* in Freemasonry. One of the first proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England in arranging the Constitutions after its establishment in 1717, appears to have been the elimination from the rules and charges of certain matter which might have offended the religious feelings of some of the members of the Order, and there can be no doubt that the high position which Freemasonry holds at the present day, is in a large degree, owing to the scrupulous care with which it keeps aloof from polemics and politics, and regards the creed of its members as a matter between each man's conscience and his God.

I trust Grand Lodge will see the wisdom of sanctioning only such prayers as can be joined in by all Masons.

The next subject indicated is one on which a very strong feeling exists in many quarters, and I believe the objectionable usages in connection with it are by no means confined to Irish Freemasonry. It is,

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE GRAND OFFICERS

It has long been felt and often expressed that there is too much of monopoly in the arrangement of the official positions of Grand Lodge. All the offices, except that of D.G.M. are elective; but it is felt that some steps should be taken to throw at least some of them open more generally to the brethren at large, duly qualified to fill them. It is of course admitted that it is desirable that the Grand Master and some few of the higher dignitaries, should be men of high social standing and position, so as to give a tangible guarantee to outsiders, that the society is a good and proper one, and is not the conspiracy against law and order, that some of its audacious maligners attempt to paint it. But there are several junior offices in the Grand Lodge, that could and should be filled by worthy brethren, as a reward for their Masonic worth, and as an incentive to others to imitate their zeal and efficiency, and it is very generally acknowledged that it is now a fitting time to put an end to monopoly in that direction, by passing a law rendering those who have held office for say three years, ineligible for re-election, until after the expiration of a like, or some other period.

The order is not so poor in worthy brethren, as to render it necessary to stereotype its officers, or to wait till the removal, by death, of a Grand Officer, opens an appointment for another brother, from among a number, in honouring whom Grand Lodge would be also honouring itself, by showing in practice its recognition of the spirit of one of its first principles, the perfect equality of its members.

It was distinctly understood that some such rule as that above alluded to, should be embodied in the new laws, but as such has not been done, it will of course be easy, by an amendment, to rectify the omission.

We come now to the consideration of a subject, second in importance only to the connection of the "High Grades" with Craft Masonry, namely, THE PRIVILEGES OF GRAND MASTER'S LODGE.

Briefly stated these privileges are principally, the wearing of special "clothing," almost identical with that of the Grand Officers; Precedence over all other lodges, Exemption

from the rules by which all the other Dublin lodges are bound to make certain returns, pay certain fees, and submit their candidates for the approval of the Board of Charity, and Inspection before they can be initiated.

As far as the money portion of the exemption is concerned, I believe the funds of the order do not suffer, as the usage of Grand Master's lodge is to pay in a sum equivalent to what would be the fees, if any other lodge were in question. This sum is given in as a donation, not as a matter of dues to the order.

To find the origin of those special privileges, we have to look back in the history of the order in Ireland. We cannot trace its annals here, further back than the year 1730, when the first Irish Grand Lodge was established in Dublin, and Lord Kingstōn, who one year previously had been made Grand Master of England, was elected to the same position over the Irish Freemasons. Matters went on smoothly for some years, till after the death of Viscount Allen, the Grand Master, in 1745, when great difficulty was experienced in endeavouring to get brethren of standing and title to preside over the Fraternity.

In 1749 the Grand Master, Lord Kingsborough, the Past Grand Master, Wyvill, and several other brethren of distinction, met in a lodge, and as a reward for their efforts to revive and consolidate Freemasonry, received the name of "the Grand Master's Lodge," and the privileges since appended to that particular body. The origin of their privileges is clearly shewn, the only question is should those privileges be made, so to speak, hereditary, and should a principle opposed to the rudiments of Freemasonry be continued in the working of the Craft. The effect has been, and is to create jealousy and disunion in the order, to raise up in its midst an aristocratic element, totally opposed to the ideas of which Freemasonry is the embodiment, to create class distinctions in the place where they should have no footing, and to give a practical denial to the boast of the order, that its members "meet on the level."

Somewhat analogous distinctions were conferred, under the English Constitution, on the English "Grand Stewards' Lodge," in the year 1735, and I need not dwell on the bickerings and dissensions which those distinctions subsequently gave rise to. The only privileges now retained by that body, I am instructed, are the right of not being numbered, and of being placed, in the books of Grand Lodge, &c., at the head of all other lodges, and ranking accordingly. There is one element in the constitution of Grand Stewards' Lodge, distinguishing it completely from our Grand Masters' Lodge. It is constituted as a Master Mason's Lodge, and consequently has no power of making, passing, or raising Masons."

Now there can be no objection to the Grand Master's Lodge retaining its name, instead of a number, and taking the precedence over other lodges. Some lodge must stand first on the list, and as there is already a No. 1 Lodge, it would be difficult to adjust the question of precedence in any other way. But if the integrity of Masonic principles is to be maintained, if our much vaunted platform of equality is to be a reality and not a sham, if we would exclude from our future dissension and discord, arising from a positive nurturing of the aristocratic ele-

ment in our midst, all the other privileges of Grand Master's Lodge must be either surrendered or swept away. Granted, as they originally were, as a reward for special Masonic services, their continuance now is not only unmasonic, but injurious. The members of Grand Master's Lodge are not now pre-eminently distinguished, as such, for Masonic zeal or Masonic ability, and the conferring on a mere novice, who, by virtue of his social position or connections, is considered suitable to them as a member, and who has not been submitted to the scrutiny to which all the other Dublin candidates have to be subjected, of distinctions superior to those possessed by any but the Grand Officers, is subversive of the principles of the Order, and opposed to its best interests. It is not the first time that this question has been agitated; it has long been felt that the distinctions conferred on this particular lodge are unmasonic and unjust to other lodges, but on former occasions expediency carried the day, and principle was left, as often happens, in the back ground. Now however we are about to settle our Constitutions for, I hope, some considerable time, to come and consequently now is the time to correct existing abuses. If the members of Grand Master's Lodge would but look at the subject from a proper Masonic standpoint, they ought to be the first to propose to follow the example of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, who, in the proposed new laws, seems to have waived and surrendered certain privileges, secured to him under the Constitution at present existing. Such a course of conduct on their part would entitle them to the respect and esteem of all their brethren, but if on the contrary, they cling to those old privileges, merely because they are old, and ignore their inconsistency with the progressive spirit of the age, which tells on Freemasonry, as on all other organisations. If they, the members of a "subordinate lodge," insist on privileges that distinguish them from all other subordinate lodges, and places them, so to speak, on a pedestal above those whom they profess to "meet on the level," it rests with the Craft at large to decide, whether those privileges shall or shall not be continued. Grand Lodge conferred them, and undoubtedly Grand Lodge can, if it so wills, rescind them. I find that the fact is not generally known, that, in the Royal Arch Degree, a Warrant was obtained for a "Grand Master's Chapter," and in the Order of High Knights Templar, one for a "Grand Commander's Encampment," to which warrants all the privileges enjoyed in Craft Masonry by "The Grand Master's Lodge" are attached; the members, for instance, not being subject to the approval of the Royal Arch Committee of Inspection, nor to the ballot in Grand Conclave, which all other candidates for the degree of Knight Templar have to submit to. Whatever show of reason the members of Grand Master's Lodge have for their privileges, based as they undoubtedly are, on a vote of Grand Lodge for special services to Masonry by the original lodge, no such reason can be urged for either the "Grand Master's Chapter," or the "Grand Commander's Encampment;" and if the Grand Lodge should in its wisdom remove those privileges, or if, which I fear is very unlikely, "Grand Master's Lodge" should think fit to

surrender them, it is a question for the members of those other degrees, how far the exceptional privileges of those brethren could be permitted to continue.

JOSEPH H. WOODWORTH,
P.M. Commercial Lodge, No. 245.
Dublin, April 15th, 1872.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE GRAND MARK LODGE OF ENGLAND IN AMERICAN CHAPTERS.

The following introduction and foot notes are by Bro. T. S. Tisdall, 33°, the talented Editor of the Masonic department of *Pomeroy's Democrat*, New York, and the letter is by our well-known and valued contributor to the *Freemason*, Bro. W. J. Hughan.

It refers especially to the representation of the Mark Grand Lodge in American Grand Chapters, and will be read with great interest by the many who are anxious to see the action of the Grand Chapters of Pennsylvania and Iowa, followed by all the Grand Chapters in the United States. We may state Bro. Hughan denies that even the Mark Masters, degree was given to a Fellow Craft, although he admits the "Mark Man" was.

THE MARK DEGREE REPRESENTATION.—LETTER OF BRO. HUGHAN, OF ENGLAND.

On the 17th of February last we made some remarks relative to the recognition of the Grand Mark Lodge of England, and affiliation with it by representation of the Grand Chapter of Iowa. We expressed our doubts as to the possibility of a body of *higher degree*, as is a Grand Chapter, affiliating with one of *inferior grade*, upon equal terms, as is a Grand Mark Lodge. The Grand Chapters in America are merely legislative and appellate bodies. They are not workshops where degrees are conferred. Every matter brought before them for legislation must emanate from a Subordinate Chapter, or a member of one; for a G. Chapter is composed solely of R.A. Chapters, and Companions of the highest grade conferred in such bodies. We have no objection at all to the *Mark Masters* of England being recognised and fraternised with by the *Mark Masters* of America; on the contrary, we should rejoice at it.

The troublous question is, how is it to be done under the Present American organisation? Desirous of arriving at a solution of the subject, we present our readers with a letter of date, March 6th, from Bro. W. J. Hughan, of Truro, England, who has devoted much time, and successfully, to the study of old Masonic manuscripts and ancient history of the Craft. We should like to have from some of our American Companions suggestions as to meeting in a proper manner the desires of our English brethren.

DEAR BRO. TISDALL, 33°,—

From what I have seen of your able management of the Masonic Department of *Pomeroy's Democrat*, there will be no need for me to apologise in troubling you with a few remarks relative to the Grand Chapter of Iowa and Grand Mark Lodge of England, about which you wrote February 17th, 1872. The fact that we may differ slightly will not alter your desire to hear the English view of the subject, and I feel sure

that you are ready at all times to grant space in your columns to all those who write to elucidate truth.

"To make a long story short, I must say a good deal without stopping to offer proof, but if you will send me a copy of the paper containing this letter of mine, with your editorial notice, and will kindly point out any portion you desire proof for, I will gladly proceed by return post to present it to you and your numerous readers of 'The Mystic Tie.' This will be better than for me to waste time to prove historically what you are already most familiar with.

"The regular Grand Lodge of England, until A.D. 1813, recognised no degrees but the *first three*, pre-eminently designated the *Craft*. The 'Ancients,' so called (*or the 'Seceders'*), however, acknowledged the *Royal Arch*, as the *fourth* degree, and made the Grand Lodge virtually the governing body for both departments. The *Mark* degree was worked by the members of both Grand Lodges, from about 1760, but in no sense was it recognised by either body. Many lodges gave the degree to its members in the *Craft* meetings, and altogether much irregularity prevailed with respect to the 'Regulations,' until the union of 1813, when the two rival Grand Lodges united, and adopted the *R. Arch* as the complement of the *Master Mason*, and expressly declared it a part of the *Third* degree, and not a *fourth*.

"The *Mark Degree* was omitted, and an anomaly was at once apparent, as the *Mark* degree was entitled to consideration as much as any above the *Third*.* We have in Great Britain the *Mark* books of lodges from the sixteenth century, and I have myself copies of many *Marks* from 1670, when the Tutor of Airth was Master of the *Aberdeen Lodge*, and several Earls, Clergymen, and doctors were members, and had regularly '*chosen their Marks*.'

"Several attempts have since been made to secure recognition of *Mark* Masonry, both privately and publicly, but with no success to mention. We all must acknowledge the 'United Grand Lodge of England' is bound by its treaty of A.D. 1813, and dare not break any of its clauses; so that I have always opposed *recognition*, and do so, I think consistently, as the *Craft* Grand Lodge is bound only to conserve the *first three* degrees, including the *R. Arch*.

"Finding there were so many *Mark* Lodges, as a body without a head, a number of representatives met in London and formed a central authority, and Grand Lodge, A.D. 1856. A successful career has been the experience of this body. It has now some 140 lodges under its banner, several thousands of members, and many of the best workers in England are proud to belong to its ranks. The D. G. Grand Master of England, the Earl of Carnarvon, has been Grand Master of the *G. Mark Lodge*, Lord Leigh, and others well-known for their Masonic zeal and ability, have also been elected *G. Masters*, and the majority of the *Prov. G. Masters* are also *Prov. G. Masters* in the *Craft*. The *Mark* Grand Lodge is recognised by all the Masonic bodies above the *Arch* in England, who like the *Mark*, are unrecognised by the *G. Lodge of England*—viz.: The Grand Conclave of Knights Templars, the General Grand Conclave of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, and the Ancient and Accepted Rite of 33°.

"Its certificates are also recognised (and the *G. Lodge*) by the Grand Chapters of Ireland and Canada. Scotland, however, has so far refused to extend the right hand of fellowship, but there the *Mark* degree is more regarded by the *Craft* authorities than the *R. Arch*, as it is expressly recognised, and permitted to be worked in a *Craft* Lodge, and *R. Arch* is not recognised by the *G. Lodge*. We hope, however, that the *G. Chapter* of Scotland will soon reciprocate our offers of union, and practice towards England those sublime principles which it exemplifies so well, with respect to its own jurisdiction, to foreign bodies.

"The *G. Chapter* of Pennsylvania and Iowa have recognised the *G. Mark Lodge*, and we hope that these acts of good fellowship herald the action of the Grand Chapters of the United States. *We are brethren, and should not be cold toward one another*. But it has been said, 'we do not object to you as Masons, but we object to

you as a *Mark G. Lodge*, which is an anomaly.' Suppose we grant the *Mark* Grand Lodge is an anomaly, what then? That does not constitute it either an evil or an irregular body. Why not, it is asked; I answer because the interests of Masonry in England require it, and the history of Masonry allows it. In 1717 the *first* Grand Lodge was formed in London. Before then no such body existed with a *G. Master* anywhere in the world, although of course for centuries the 'Annual Assembly' had been held, but no *G. Master* or *G. Wardens*, &c., were ever appointed, notwithstanding would-be historians say they were. In or about A.D. 1756 the Grand Lodge of the 'Ancients' was formed, partly (and expressly in fact) to work the *R. Arch*. In 1817, the United *G. Chapter* was formed in London, and farther still back, no *separate* meetings were held to confer the *R. Arch*, until after the seceders had gained ground. Hence, we see Grand Lodges, Chapters, and *G. Chapters*, were originally anomalies. What then? Who will say they had not been useful and desirable institutions? But another will say, why should we, and how can we, as *G. Chapters* in the United States, recognise and exchange representatives with the *Mark* Grand Lodge, which is an inferior body in point of grade? Must we open a *Mark Grand Lodge*? I answer, let all the Representatives be *Royal Arch* Masons, † and entitled to seats in your Grand Chapters, without such representative capacity. Then, the representatives, being otherwise qualified, will simply be as ambassadors from our own body to your *G. Chapters*, on *Mark* Masonry, and our *Mark* Masters when joining your Chapters need not be advanced as *Mark* Masters afresh. As to forming *Mark* Grand Lodges in the United States, it is quite out of the question. It is an evil anywhere, *if it can be avoided*, but as it cannot be avoided in this country, it has proved itself a benefit.

"In the United States you receive Ambassadors from small countries, much inferior to your own in every sense, and why? Is it not because they are authorities with respect to their own habits, wants, manufactures, &c. So with *Mark* Masonry, receive our representatives on a similar footing, and send us representatives here, and give us a word of encouragement, like noble-hearted brethren, as you have many times proved yourselves.

"With hearty good wishes to you and your Masonic readers.

"Your friend and Brother,"

"WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN."

*We consider the *Mark* degree below and not above the *Third*. It certainly is nothing more than the perfection of the *F. C.* degree; for without the working tools of what is designated the *Mark* degree, no *Fellow Craft* could cut his *Mark* on the perfect ashlar he prepared by their use, so as to enable him to receive his wages. The *Mark* is but a *section* of the *Second Degree* lopped off, and ought to be restored where it belongs.

† This is the sticking point. If all the representatives are *R. A. Masons*, they take their seats in our Grand Chapters *as such*, and not as *Mark* Masons. If the credentials they bear as representatives emanate from a body of *Mark* Masons, then can they only come as *such*, and cannot be received, unless it can be proved that the Grand *Mark* Lodge of England confers its degrees on *R. A. Masons* only, having some control over that degree also, as well as of the *Mark*.

The *G. Mark* Lodge of England certainly possesses no such power, hence the difficulty of its exchanging representatives with a body of superior grade. As well might a *G. Lodge* of Entered Apprentices (could there be such a thing) ask of a *G. Lodge* of Master Masons for an exchange of representatives on an equality.—(ED. POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT, NEW YORK.)

CENTENARY OF THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER LODGE, SOUTHAMPTON.

Bro. John Neat Pocock, the Worshipful Master, and the members of the Royal Gloucester Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Southampton, had great honour conferred upon them on Tuesday, the 24th inst. The Most Worshipful, the Grand Master of England, the Marquis of Ripon, accompanied by a goodly number of Past and Present Grand Officers, left London by special train in the morning, and after spending the whole day at Southampton dined there in the evening. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this compliment from a Masonic point of view. Lodges, that is to say voluntary associations of Freemasons who meet and "work" together under the same charter, always endeavour to make much of their Centenary Festival, and that at Southampton has been honoured far beyond its fellows. It is only when a lodge is able to produce proof that it has been in existence for one hundred years, without falling into even temporary abeyance during that period, that its right to celebrate its centenary is admitted by the constituted authorities. Returns from all the lodges in England are preserved at the Freemasons' Hall, London, and if these verify the claims put forward to an unbroken existence of one hundred years, official sanction is given to a centenary festival, after which all members of the lodge holding it are permitted to wear a distinctive badge, emblematical of the antiquity of their particular branch of the Order. Formerly this badge was left in a great measure to the tastes of the brethren composing the different lodges. A design was submitted to and approved of by a central authority; but this last rarely interfered with the expressed wishes of those who were to be henceforth distinguished by the jewel or badge which it was asked to sanction. This rule was changed a few years since. It was well enough when there were but a few lodges which could claim the right of wearing a centenary jewel, to permit the fancy of the brethren to have play, but as time wore on, and a lodge with a hundredth anniversary became less uncommon, it was decided for convenience sake that one form of ornament should be approved by the Grand Master, and the right of wearing that, and that only, should be given at the centenary festivals of the future. The inference is plain. Centenary festivals of one lodge or the other are taking place every year; and as the great revival of Speculative Freemasonry in England, which occurred about and after the middle of the last century, continues to bear fruit, the number of brethren wearing the jewel conferred upon the members of the Royal Gloucester Lodge on Tuesday will become more and more numerous, and the objections to permitting each set of them to wear a distinctive ornament would have increased.

But for the memories it has inspired, and the interest it will rouse throughout the entire Craft in English speaking countries, there has been no such celebration in a private lodge as that of yesterday, since the members of "the Jerusalem" put Brother Charles Hutton Gregory, P.G.D., in the W.M.'s chair for the second time, filled the other chairs and offices of their lodge with Past Masters for the year, and entertained the Prince of Wales, Past Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, Deputy Grand Master, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of St. Albans, Lord Fife, and a brilliant throng of Grand Officers, past and present. The brethren who were privileged to attend the Jerusalem Lodge on that occasion always speak of it as one of the most successful evenings known in the annals of modern Freemasonry—a centenary festival to be referred to, as marked permanently with a white stone, and a ceremonial and hospitality to be quoted by and to all interested in upholding the best social traditions of the Craft. The Southampton Freemasons may hope to be similarly remembered by their guests of yesterday, and they had one advantage which the engineers, artists, and architects composing the Jerusalem Lodge did not enjoy. The Marquis of Ripon was in the United States when the festival of the latter was held, and though the Earl of Carnarvon spoke with full authority as his deputy, the Grand Masters'

presence yesterday was a crowning triumph for the brethren of Hampshire.

If there be any readers so benighted as to regard Freemasonry as a mere amusement, involving little trouble and enforcing few onerous duties, he would do well to consider yesterday's programme as carried out by the Marquis of Ripon and the brethren who are his Grand Officers, or have been Grand Officers under him or his predecessor, the Earl of Zetland.

Let the reader accompany in spirit the party which left Waterloo yesterday at half-past nine a.m., and note the labours they underwent.

First, a railway ride of two hours and a quarter. Upon the arrival of the train at Southampton, the Marquis of Ripon, the Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire, W. W. B. Beach, M.P., and the Grand Officers of England, with whom were now joined the Provincial Grand Officers of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, were conducted by the Reception Committee of the Corporation of Southampton to the drawing-room of the South Western Hotel. Here the Mayor and Corporation, who promptly fired off a complimentary address, at the Marquis, welcoming him to Southampton.

This important ceremony over, the Mayor invites the illustrious party to lunch with him—an offer which was accepted at once. Immediately after luncheon, and just when some of the weaker spirits might, perhaps, be disposed to regard a cigar in the holiday sunshine without absolute disfavour, stern duty makes another call.

The Masonic guests, with their Grand Master in the place of honour, and accompanied by their host, the Mayor and the Corporation, next proceed to the Deanery, where they find a considerable number of Freemasons of less exalted dignity already assembled and clothed.

Up to this time the London party had appeared as one composed of private gentleman, and without showing so much as an inch of purple ribbon to speak of the glories which were to come. At the Deanery they all "clothe."

It is rarely indeed that the outside world is permitted to gaze upon Freemasons in the paraphernalia of the Order. To wear an apron or collar in public, save under most exceptional circumstances, and by a special dispensation from the Grand Master or his representative, would be a grave Masonic offence, and one certain to be punished if brought before the recognised authorities. The appearance of a Grand Lodge when the ruler of the ruler of the Craft is surrounded by his advisers, all wearing the purple, and supported by the Masters and Wardens of lodges wearing the insignia of their rank, can in consequence be but partially appreciated by the outer world. It is not often, however, that public ceremonial take place in England which are more full of pomp than the procession which made its way on Tuesday from the Southampton Deanery to the Church of St. Mary's. The Marquis of Ripon's state apron, collar, clothing, and jewels as Grand Master, are magnificent; and the rich dark purple of the Grand Officers' dress contrasts bravely with the gold lace and embroidery with which they are plentifully adorned. The chests of many of these distinguished brethren were so covered with handsome jewels that they resembled breast-plates of party-coloured chain armour composed of fine metals and rare stones.

When all were seated the interior of St. Mary's Church recalled a mediæval celebration, and when the Special Service, which had been authorised by the Bishop of the diocese, commenced with a hymn, and the congregation stood up, the jingling of ornaments, and the successive waves of varying colour, materially added to the scenic effect. The first verse of the hymn ran as follows:

When the Almighty Architect
Had planned the heavens and earth,
The hosts on high in concert joined,
To sing aloud its birth.

And after some intermediate verses, which contained few allusions or similes which can be called Masonic, it concluded thus:

Great Master Builder, prais'd be thou,
The God whom we adore;
Be glory as it was, is now,
And shall be evermore. Amen.

The lessons were from the 1st Kings, 28th

to 33rd verses inclusive; the 1st St. Peter ii., 11th to 17th verses inclusive; and the 133rd Psalm; and the prayers of this special service included some of the most expressive in our ritual. The anthem was from 12th Isaiah, 6th verse. The prayer offered before the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, M.A., one of the Grand Chaplains of England, ran as follows:

"O Almighty God, Great and Grand Architect of the universe, at whose word the Pillars of the Sky were raised, and its beauteous arches formed; we are assembled in thy great name to acknowledge thy power, thy wisdom, and thy goodness, and to implore thy blessing.

Endue us with a competence of Thy Most Holy Spirit, that we may be enabled to trace Thee out in all Thy wonderful works, that Thy praise may resound with the fervent love of Thy creatures from pole to pole, grant this O God. Amen."

There was an extremely brief interval between the conclusion of the service and the hour fixed for the opening of the lodge at the Philharmonic-hall. Upon the proceedings which took place within that sacred arcana it is, of course, necessary to draw a veil; but this may be safely assumed—both the Grand Master and the Grand Officers were kept "at attention" during the whole time the lodge was open. There was again but a brief interval between the conclusion of the ceremonies and the commencement of the banquet, which was given at the Royal Victoria Rooms, at which ladies were present, and where the after-dinner speaking was far above the average of that which the English public are unhappily familiar. The present Deputy Grand Master of Hampshire, Bro. J. R. Stebbing, was celebrated among Freemasons as an effective orator, long before "the purple" was conferred upon him, and when he was an able leader of "the Grand Master's (Lord Zetland's) opposition." Quieter times have come, but the speech of more than one of the Grand Officers on Tuesday showed that the Craft fully maintains its reputation for eloquence, and that its boast that some of the best speakers on social subjects in England are to be found in its ranks is by no means without foundation in fact.

At 10.30 p.m. the Grand Master and his Grand Officers left by special train for London, where the Marquis of Ripon, after attending the Cabinet Council, will preside at the Grand Festival to be held in Freemasons' Hall.

The following was the Mayor's address to the Marquis of Ripon;—My Lord, "The Corporation have unanimously agreed to present your lordship with an address congratulating you on your high position in connection with the Masonic brethren, and in recognition of your valuable public services to your country. Although not a Mason, I have had great pleasure, both in my personal as well as in my social position as chief magistrate, in hearing of the great good done in a charitable point of view, in the way of educating the orphans of your Fraternity, and the benefit derived by decayed Masons. Under these circumstances it is a great pleasure to me, and a great gratification, to receive your lordship, and to take part, as far as I can do, in this centenary festival. Southampton's hospitality is well-known, and given at all times to every illustrious personage who visits our shores, but in no case can it be more highly gratifying than to receive your lordship this day. Your services entitle you to every acknowledgement from the citizens of Southampton. It would, however, be presumption on my part to allude to any of your eminent services in particular, and I have only to express a hope that England may long continue to be on friendly terms with all the world, and that your lordship after the agreeable meeting of to-day, may return to London impressed with the usefulness of the day's proceedings. Allow me to introduce to your lordship the Worshipful Master of the Royal Gloucester Lodge (Mr. Pocock), a member of the Corporation, and a gentleman esteemed by his fellow townsmen." (Cheers.)

Mr. Pearce, the Town Clerk, then read the following address to his lordship:—

"To the Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon K.G., Lord President of Her Majesty's Council, &c.—"May it please your Lordship,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Southampton in Council assembled, beg leave to offer to your Lordship a hearty welcome on your visit to the town, for the purpose of taking part in the celebration of an event connected with our local history, and of much interest to a large number of the inhabitants, who are members of the Masonic Institution. The valuable public service which your Lordship has rendered to your country during the past twenty years, the distinguished position which you occupy in the councils of our gracious and much beloved Queen, and the valuable assistance which you have ever given to the cause of education and our most useful and benevolent institutions, entitle you to the respect and gratitude of your countrymen of all ranks and parties. We trust that your visit to Southampton will be in every respect agreeable to your Lordship, that you will have reason to be gratified with your reception by the members of the Ancient Order over which you so worthily preside, and we earnestly pray that your life may long be spared to enable you to realise to a still greater extent the noble objects you have always had in view—the promotion of the happiness and prosperity of the people of England, and of peace and unity among the different nations of the earth."

The Marquis of Ripon said—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, allow me to express to you sincerely, and to thank you most cordially for, the honour you have done me by your reception upon this occasion—and I can assure you that I appreciate highly the honour I have received in this ancient and distinguished borough—and also for your appreciation of the Order of Freemasonry, over which I have the honour to preside. I thank you, sir, for the manner in which you have spoken of Freemasonry, for anything contrary to it would be at variance with the principles of our order; and from experience of various lodges, I can say that I have always found them good citizens, good neighbours, and loyal and devoted subjects of our Sovereign; and I hope and trust that these principles will ever be found amongst those who belong to the order of Freemasonry. I heard with pleasure the allusion you, sir, were pleased to make with regard to the subject of education, in which I feel a deep interest, and I can say that it is an interest I have always felt, from the first moment when I took part in public affairs, for I consider that a sound education throughout the country is of the greatest national importance. As a member of the Government charged with this question, they believed that it was their duty not to cast aside any of the means which exist for their object, or reject any voluntary aid which may be offered, but to gather in all, and so be enabled to effect one great system of national education. In conclusion, I may say that I shall carry back the most grateful feelings for the kindness you have shown me. The noble Marquis then resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.

At a banquet in the evening, when upwards of two hundred were present, the Marquis of Ripon, in responding to the toast of his health, spoke of the influence of Masonry on Provincial lodges and their spirit, and said this centenary afforded an exceptional opportunity to one like himself of testifying his sympathy with Masonry in the South as well as the North of England, where he was better known. The recognition by the Mayor and Corporation of his visit, he interpreted as their sense of the respect to which they thought the event was entitled. They were much mistaken who supposed the principal objects of the Craft to be gold and purple clothing, or that their main interests were centred in banquets; for without presuming to place it too high, or to the detriment of other institutions, he claimed the honour of its being one of those institutions which if rightly used made men better servants of their Queen and more devoted to their God.—*Daily News.*

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

MASONIC NOTES AND EXCERPTA.

By Bro. A. F. A. WOODFORD, P.G.C.

The following MS. collection of Bye-Laws of 1731, is made still more so by the names of the brethren attached to them.

Orders, Rules, and Ordinances. To be observed and kept by the Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, held at ye House of Brother Francis Papworth, known by ye signe of the Three Tuns, in West Smithfield, London. Began on Thursday, Decr. 2d., 1731. Continued on the 15th, and Constituted the 17th.

The Rt. Honble. Lord Lovel, Grand Master.
Thomas Batson, Esq., D.G.M.
George Douglass, M.D. } Grand Wardens.
James Chambers, Esq. }

Impr.—That a Lodge be held every first and third Wednesday in the Month, the Brothers to meet at the Hour of Six in the Evening from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and at the Hour of Seven from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and that no Brother presume to call for Wine, &c., until the Master of the Lodge, or, his Deputy assume the Chair.

2nd.

That no Brother (Member or Visitor), Do enter ye Lodge Room Disguised in liquor, or behave indecently towards the Master, Wardens, or any Brethren in the Lodge, on pain to be admonished by the Master for the first offence; and if after being twice admonished, he or they do not mend, or return to his or their Duty, the Master for the time being, is hereby empowered and Authorized to dismiss and exclude any such Member or Members from belonging to ye said Lodge, & Entirely deprive him of any benefit or privilege therein.

3rd.

That every Brother who is, or shall become a Member of this Lodge, shall pay Twelve Shillings on ye first Lodge night of the ensuing Half Year, into the Hands of the Master for the time being, towards the necessary Expenses of the Lodge for Wine, &c. And also to Contribute to all and every other just Expenses of the Lodge, so long as he or they shall Continue members thereof.

4th.

That no Person be Suffered, or admitted to be made a Free and Accepted Mason in this Lodge; or if a Mason to be a Member thereof; unless well known to one Member, or more, to be a Man of Virtuous Principles, and known Integrity, and not a bond Man, but Such as by their own Consent are desirous to become a Brother (it being Contrary to our Established Constitutions to persuade or Engage any Person thereto.) And it is hereby recommended to every Good Mason, and particularly to the Brethren of this Lodge, that they be Careful who they recommend to be made Masons that they may not bring any Scandal or Disreputation on the Craft.

5th.

That all & every Person or Persons recommended as above be first proposed in a regular Lodge, & Ballotted for the next Succeeding Lodge night by ye Brors. then present, and if accepted by Ballot then to be Registered in the Book kept for yt purpose; but if (on Ballotting) two Negatives doth appear, ye Person so Ballotted for shall be Dismiss'd & not accepted as a Brother or Member of this Lodge.

6th.

That all & every Person, or Persons recommended & accepted as above, shall pay for his or their making the Sum of Three pounds three Shillings, And for their admittance the Sum of five Shillings, and every Brother who shall pass the Degrees of F.C. & M. shall pay the further sum of Seven Shillings and Six pence, and every regular Brother who desire to become a Member of this Lodge, shall pay the Sum of One pound One Shilling on his being so admitted; and both new made Brethren and admitted Members shall be subject to all & every of these Rules, &c, and to any other By-Laws that shall be made by the Majority of the Brethren of this Lodge, for the better Regulation of the same.

7th.

That A Master & two Wardens be Chosen once in half a Year, Vizt., on the next Succeeding Lodge Night after Christmas & Midsummer, & that Especial Care be taken that the Brother who is Chosen Master be Rt. Worthy & Capable of Exercising & Discharging that High Office, and that it shall be in the power of the Master only, to Nominate & Chuse his Wardens.

8th.

That the Master shall be Chosen by Ballott, & that no Brother be put up for Master or Warden unless he hath serv'd One of those Offices in A regular Lodge, or have been an Accepted Member of a Lodge Six months, to the end that the Brother Chosen as above may be duly Qualified according to the Strict Rules of Masonry.

9th.

That ye Master Wardens & ye Brethren of this Lodge do Consult the Good and Benefit of this Lodge whilst in ye lodge before any private Interest, & if any Brother thereof hath any matter or thing to propose for ye good of Masonry in General or for ye Benefit of this Lodge in particular, that then he apply himself to the Master, who shall proclaim silence so that Brothers proposing may be heard & understood, & if agreed to & comply'd with, ye Secretary shall Minute it Down in ye Lodge Book.

10th.

That all Presents made to the Lodge shall be entred in ye Lodge Book with the Brother's name who gave it, in token of his or their Esteem of Masonry in General & of his Love to this Lodge in particular, & also that ye Master for the time being or his Secretary for him, take care to engross the same accordingly.

11th.

That it shall be in ye power of the Master by ye Consent of his Wardens, & the Brethren at any time present, or by a Majority of the Brethren present to make any Such other by-laws as for ye better regulating the Lodge or the affairs thereof shall seem most necessary and convenient.

12th.

That these Orders Rules &c. after having been read & agreed to by ye Master and Wardens, & Brethren of this Lodge be fairly Transcribed in the Lodge Book for any of the Brethren to peruse any time in Lodge Hours, & that they be subscribed by all & every of the Members of this Lodge; & that they be read to, and Subscribed by every new made Brother or admitted member of this Lodge, to ye end that no Brother may be unacquainted therewith.

13th.

That if any Brother or member of this Lodge do propose any Gentleman to be made a Free & Accepted Mason therein & ye said Gentleman do afterwards Decline and refuse to be so made, then that Brother who did propose any such gentleman shall pay the same sum of money to ye Master of ye Lodge (for the use of ye Lodge) as was to have been paid by ye gentleman so refusing to be made to the Intent that ye Lodge be not Impos'd on or ye Master put to any Extraordinary Trouble or Expence.

Amen So Mote it be.

January 5th 1731.

Memorandum,

These Orders were Accepted to by the Master, Wardens, & Brethren of this Lodge & Subscribed by ye Members present, & Order'd to be Ingressed.

January 5th, 1731. Subscribed By

- Edward Haines, Mr.
- Edwd. Elliot, } Wardens.
- Jno. Bristow, }
- Jos. Howard.
- Thos. Stagg.
- John Field.
- Patt. Routh.
- Richard Flatter.
- Zach. Cave.
- Jno. Grasing.
- E. Kneesha.
- W. Evans.
- Danl. Delvalle.
- John Bradley.
- John Cromptor.
- Fra. Papworth.

Original Correspondence.

ORATION BY BRO. REV. J. HALFORD.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

Allow me to take the earliest opportunity of adding my testimony to the many who will congratulate the worthy Prov. Grand Chaplain of Leicestershire, on delivering so excellent a "Consecrating Oration."

I have not the pleasure of our Rev. Brother's acquaintance, so I must thank him for his model Masonic Oration, through the organ of the British Craft.

I do so most sincerely, because it appears to me that a more suitable and appropriate discourse on Freemasonry has not been delivered for a long time, and if we as Masons take rightly to heart, the suggestions and recommendations of the oration, we shall certainly learn all the better "to subdue our passions, and make further progress in Masonry," as our "lectures" informs us we should.

W. JAMES HUGHAN.

P.S. The members of the "Commercial Lodge" would do well to insert the excellent Oration as a preface to their By-laws.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

Herewith I send you an extract from a letter written under date 19th April, 1872, by a Lancashire brother Mason who has recently been called to Scotland by his professional employment.

He says, If I am to continue a practical Mason I must join some good lodge, and I write to ask if you can by any possibility obtain letters of introduction whereby my entrance into a good Masonic society may be facilitated. I say good Masonic society, because, I have already found average Masonry in Scotland to be a farce. It is made a trade of in many lodges. This is easily explainable by reason of the low entrance fees, and the absence of subscriptions. Lodges have to get as many new members as they can, in order to meet their working expenses. The consequence is that any ruffian stands a chance of initiation into the mystic art.

I want to avoid this class, and knowing your love of Masonry, and your acquaintance with so many brethren, I ask you, for the sake of the art to do me the favour, if it be in your power.

Dear Sir, I have no intention or desire, if I had time, to interfere in the affairs of, or try to remedy the evils in, our Brothers' system of working Masonry across the Tweed, and therefore content myself by sending you the extract, and asking, can it be true in a country that lays claim to such an ancient ancestry in Masonry, the brethren can be so lost to the true principles of the Craft or the Masonic usages or method of working out the principles of the order.

For the sake of ventilating this matter, and in the hope that some brother will give your readers some account of the working in Scotland, I shall be glad if you will publish this in your next.

I am,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

The Committee of the Masonic Ball, held at Rochdale on the 27th December last, on behalf of the "Royal Masonic Institution for Boys," report that the sum of forty guineas was realised on the occasion, and the Committee feel that but for the unfortunate illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which affected the whole country, and the death of General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke-Scarlett, K.C.B. which had its effect on this neighbourhood in particular, the proceeds would have been much larger; they however, are thankful for the result, and for the patronage bestowed, and look forward to the Ball becoming a great annual event on behalf of the charities.

NOTICE.

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Received to late for that number.
The following Communications will appear next week:—
Reports of Provincial Grand Conclave of Bengal; Calpe Encampment, Gibraltar; Provincial Grand Chapter of Middlesex; Lodge No. 699.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

SAMBROKE, W.—On the 18th inst., at his residence, High Holborn, Bro. Thos. Sambroke, aged 54, of the Egyptian Lodge, No. 27.
MESCOE, W.—At Heywood, Lancashire, on the 12th inst., Bro. Wm. Mescoe, I.P.M. of Naphthala Lodge, No. 166.
CLAYTON, T. J.—At Omaha, Nebraska, U.S., Bro. T. J. Clayton, of Kilwinning Lodge, Montreal.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.
The price of the Freemason is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance.)
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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

GRAND FESTIVAL.

The annual Grand Lodge for the installation of Grand Master, and the appointment and investment of officers, was held on Wednesday last, at Freemasons' Hall. The Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., presided, and was supported by a large number of the brethren and his Grand Officers. Among those who attended we observed:—

Bro. John Huyshe, Prov. G.M. Devonshire; Lord Lindsay, G.S.W.; Col. Whitwell, M.P., G.J.W.; the Persian Ambassador; A. McIntyre, G.R.; S. Tomkins, G.T.; John Hervey, G.S.; Wilhelm Ganz, G. Org.; Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, G.C.; Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter, G.D.C.; Dr. Moore, G.S.B.; J. C. Parkinson, P.M. 181; Raynham W. Stewart, G.J.W.; J. Cooper Foster; Ll. Evans, Pres. Bd. of General Purposes; W. Locock Webb, Rev. Sir J. Warren Hayes, Col. Cole, C. Hutton Gregory, Benj. Head, H. Browse, Geo. Cox, Major Creaton, R. J. Spiers, James Mason, John Symonds, Joshua Nunn, W. Ough, Joseph Smith, Brackstone Baker,

John Savage, W. Famfield, James Terry, H. G. Buss, besides many Provincial brethren and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of numerous London private lodges.

Grand Lodge having been formally opened, the Grand Secretary, by direction of the Grand Master, read the minutes of last Grand Lodge, as far as related to the election of Grand Master, and the Grand Master was then proclaimed by Sir Albert Woods, Garter, and saluted according to ancient custom.

The Grand Master thereupon appointed the Earl of Carnarvon, Deputy Grand Master, and apologised for his absence, which was occasioned by his ill health. The customary salute having been given, the following officers were invested for the year:

- Lord Tenterden S.G.W.
- Capt. John C. W. Vivian... J.G.W.
- Rev. J. S. Brownrigg } Grand Chaplains.
- Rev. A. Bruce Fraser }
- Samuel Tomkins Grand Treasurer.
- John Hervey Grand Secretary.
- Emil E. Wendt } G. Sec. for German
- John B. Monkton } Correspondence.
- John P. Bell } G.S. Deacons.
- Charles A. Murton } G.J. Deacons.
- John Dumas }
- Frederick P. Cockerell G. Supt. of Works.
- Sir Albert W. Woods (Garter) G. Dir. of Cer.
- Thos. Coombs Asst. G. D. of Cer.
- Alex. J. Duff Filer G. Swd. Bearer.
- Wilhelm Ganz G. Organist.
- John Boyd G. Pursuivant.
- Chas. A. Cottebrune Asst. G. Pur.
- Charles B. Payne G.T.

The following brethren were invested as Grand Stewards:—Bros. W. H. Wilkie, No. 1; C. A. Swinburne, No. 2; E. K. King, No. 4; F. Morgan, No. 5; Lord Cremorne, No. 6; F. Smith, No. 21; J. Brandon, No. 23; Thos. S. Soden, No. 26; E. M. Haig, No. 29; F. H. Root, No. 56; G. F. Finch, No. 58; T. Young, No. 60; H. Radcliffe, No. 91; G. T. Stebbard; No. 99; H. Browning, No. 197; and J. A. Rucker, No. 259.

Grand Lodge was thereupon closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet.

At the conclusion of the banquet, which was admirably served by Mr. Francatelli, the manager of the Freemasons' Tavern Company, grace "For these and all thy mercies," was well rendered by the vocalists, under the direction of Bro. Wilhelm Ganz, Grand Organist, and the toasts of the evening were proceeded with. In giving "The Queen,"

The Grand Master said: Brethren, the first toast which I rise to give you on this occasion, is, that which is always first drunk in every assembly of Englishmen, and especially at every Masonic gathering. I rise to give you "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen," and if ever there was a time in which that toast is sure to be received with the warmest, and the most heartfelt enthusiasm, that time is the present, when there is still so fresh in our recollection the great trial and anxiety through which, in common with the whole nation, Her Majesty has recently passed. We Freemasons are accustomed to boast, and to boast as I venture to think justly, that we yield to none of Her

Majesty's subjects in the deepest and the warmest loyalty, and the reception which this Grand Lodge gave to the address which I had to move upon a recent occasion, is in itself a sufficient proof that we were not behind hand in feeling deeply, and heartily, with Her Majesty the Queen in that sorrow in which the heart of this great people beats, as the heart of one man, with their grieving sovereign. Brethren, I give you "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen."

The toast having been duly honoured and followed by the National Anthem,

The Grand Master, continued—Brethren, I now rise to ask you to drink a toast, which although it is one of those which have in past times been classed as non-Masonic toasts, has for us at the present time, in one aspect, a strictly Masonic character. I ask you to drink "the Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." We should have felt it, brethren, a great distinction for our order if His Royal Highness had consented to join the Ancient Craft, and to accept office in Grand Lodge, and if we had found that he was only willing to occupy a strictly honorary position in the Craft. The Prince of Wales has shown that it is not in this manner that he understands the duties of a Freemason, and since he joined the Craft, (and especially since he became a member of this Grand Lodge) he has lost no opportunity of proving that his interest in Freemasonry is a real, active, and hearty interest. He has lately become the patron of one of our great Masonic Charities, and has shown himself ever ready to listen, as far as his other engagements rendered possible, to any Masonic call, and he has thereby won for himself a place in the hearts of Freemasons, greater even than that which his eminent qualities and his illustrious position, have won for him in the hearts of all his countrymen. I rejoice to be able to state that His Royal Highness's recovery is progressing favourably, that he is I trust deriving benefit from change of air and scene, and that although it will be wise in him to remember for a considerable time to come, that he has but recently risen from such a period of suffering and of weakness, as that through which he has passed, yet we may venture to hope that with proper care and reasonable abstinence from public duties he may ere long be found once more fully able to discharge all the duties of his high position. Brethren, I give you "the Health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

This toast, like its predecessor, was enthusiastically received.

The Rev. John Huyshe, Prov. G. Master, Devon: Brethren, it must be a matter of sincere regret, I have no doubt to all of you here present, as well as it has been to myself, to hear of the indisposition of my right worshipful brother, the Lord Carnarvon, the Deputy Grand Master of England, preventing him from being present on this occasion, when he would have occupied the position I have the honour now to hold, and when, no doubt, he would have proposed that health, which it now falls to me to lay before you, with far greater eloquence than I can, though I will not say with greater zeal, greater fervency, or greater love. In looking at the list of toasts, I find that I am to propose "The Health of the Most Wor-

shipful the Grand Master of England." My brethren, we do not want new Grand Masters; we have one who lives in the hearts of all his brethren. We do not want to have another, as long as it will please him to occupy the high position in which we, by our unanimous votes, have this day placed him again. It is a very great thing for us as Freemasons—it is a great thing for the benefit of our Order—that we should have a nobleman holding the high and honourable position which he does, occupied as he is with many onerous official duties, nevertheless coming to these, which are to us the most important of all duties, and presiding here, and in Grand Lodge, as our Most Worshipful Grand Master. It may not be known to many, though it is no doubt to some here, that our Most Worshipful Grand Master was absent on Tuesday at Southampton. He started I believe, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, was engaged the whole of the day in very onerous duties there in Freemasonry, and came back again to this city at one o'clock this morning. He then appeared in Grand Lodge, after going through his daily official duties, and has come to preside over us. I need not say more than assure you that it is my opinion, and I am sure it must be the opinion of all of you, that any brother who performs the duties he performs in the same distinguished way he always does, deserves that love, honour, and esteem, which, it is my firm belief, he gains from you, and every Mason in the kingdom. (Applause.) I will not detain you longer, but I shall simply implore you to rise and drink with all your heart, "The Health of the Right Worshipful the Grand Master."

The toast was received with every demonstration of gratification.

The Grand Master: Brethren, I beg to thank you for the manner in which you have received the toast which has just been proposed to you by my right worshipful friend on my right. I can assure you that it affords me great satisfaction to be present at this Grand Festival, when I recollect that I have been unable, since my election to the high office which by your choice I have now the honour to fill, to attend as I should have wished, upon this annual occasion. But you are aware, brethren, of the various circumstances which have prevented me from being here, and I am well aware, by the many proofs that I have received, that you have been pleased to pardon my unavoidable absence. Now, I rejoice to be able to congratulate you, to-night, upon the flourishing condition of Masonry in this country. When, two years ago, I received at your hands the high office that I have entered upon again to-day for a third period, I had the good fortune to succeed to one who, through a long Masonic reign, had raised the Craft to the highest state of efficiency and prosperity, and who could look back upon the quarter of a century during which he had ruled over the Masons of England, and feel that that lengthened period had been one of ever-increasing progress of Masonry in this country, and that he resigned the chief position in the Craft at a time when Masonry had attained to a position in this land unknown before. Brethren, I could not hope to do more than feebly to tread in the steps of my distinguished predecessor; but I am glad to be able

to point, as I think, to satisfactory proofs that during the last two years the Craft has not gone back in its position in this country or in the estimation of our fellow-countrymen, but that that progress which was commenced before has since been steadily maintained. (Hear, hear.) Brethren, I find that during the last two years there have been added to the Craft no less a number than eighty-eight lodges. Now, I do not mean to say that the real prosperity of the Craft is to be measured by the number of new lodges which are added to it every year. (Hear, hear.) The prosperity of the Craft to be worth anything must be a real and sound prosperity. The new lodges and new members are of no value if they be not good lodges and good Freemasons. It is not numbers, it is character, which makes the strength of the Craft, and therefore it is only because I have the utmost confidence that a judicious control over the increase of lodges has been exercised by my right worshipful friends the Provincial Grand Masters throughout the country, as I, so far as falls to my province, have endeavoured constantly to exercise it myself—it is only because I have that conviction that I point with satisfaction to the fact that not far short of 100 lodges have been added to our Masonic roll in the course of so short a period. My right worshipful friend, who proposed this toast in terms so flattering to me, made allusion to the fact that I was engaged yesterday in a visit to the important town of Southampton. I rejoice to be able to tell you, brethren, that I found there the most satisfactory proofs of the sound and flourishing condition of Masonry in the important province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, so ably presided over as that province is by my Right Worshipful friend, Bro. Beach, on my right. Now, I doubt not that the majority of those whom I address, to-night are connected with London lodges, yet I am sure that none of you will differ from me when I say that the Craft could not flourish, could not hold the position that it does in public estimation, if it were not that its condition was most prosperous and sound, in all the various provinces of the country; and I rejoice to find that in the south of England, of which hitherto I have personally known little, Masonry was no less successfully cultivated than in those more northern parts, with which I am more immediately connected. Therefore, brethren, I feel myself, to-night, in a position in which I am able heartily to congratulate you upon the condition of the Craft at the present time. I trust that you will all feel with me that the existence of that condition of prosperity, while it affords us doubtless a subject of congratulation, imposes upon us also fresh duties. The wider we spread, the more numerous are our lodges, the greater is the strength of our members, the more it behoves every one of us to see that we uphold in the eyes of our neighbours the reputation of this ancient fraternity. If I, brethren, can do anything, in the position to which you have again called me, to promote that important end, it will be to me a subject of the heartiest satisfaction. I am well aware how much other occupations necessarily engross my time, and take away perhaps from that which I ought to devote to the interests of the Craft, but this at least I can truly say, that so long as I feel

that I can discharge the duties of this office; and so long as it may please you to call me to it, I shall devote myself to those duties with the utmost zeal. I shall not continue to hold this great position one hour after the time that I find that, from any circumstances, I am conscious that I am unable to devote to it as much of my time and attention as I am bound to give. Brethren, I heartily thank you for the honour that you have done me. And now, brethren, I beg to ask you to drink a toast which I am confident you will receive with hearty enthusiasm, when I tell you that it refer to two persons so eminent as H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and our Bro. the Earl of Zetland. I ask you to drink "the Health of the Past Grand Masters of England." I have spoken to you already of the Prince of Wales's interest in Masonic matters, and of his zeal for the Craft. It is almost impertinent that I should say anything in recommendation of the Masonic career of my noble brother Lord Zetland. You who accorded to him for so lengthened a period your confidence, are the best judges of the spirit in which he acted, and I know well that those addresses which you voted to him with so much unanimity, when he quitted the throne of the Craft, were no temporary expressions of the feeling of the moment, but that they embodied the deep and heartfelt gratitude of every true Mason for one who, during the whole of his Masonic career, had at heart, and deeply at heart, the best interests of the Craft. I rejoice to be able to tell you that I have good accounts at the present time of the state of our noble brother's health. I trust that he is now better than he was during the year which has passed away, and I am sure that you will all unite with me in an humble prayer to the Great Architect of the Universe, that his valuable life may long be spared to us. (Hear, hear.) I give you "the Health of the Past Grand Masters of England."

The toast having been drunk,

The Grand Master said: I rise now to ask you to drink "The Health of the Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers." I regret extremely the absence on this occasion of our right Worshipful Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon. Many of you, doubtless, are aware that he has, during the past spring, been suffering from illness; but I am glad to tell you, having seen him a few days ago, that I find he is now far on his way towards recovery. At the same time, it is necessary, to secure and complete that recovery, that he should abstain from taking part in public proceedings. Consequently, he is unable to come here to-night, which otherwise I know well would have given him the greatest pleasure. I have then to couple with this toast the health of my noble friend and Bro. the Senior Warden, Lord Tenterden. My noble brother has now for a lengthened period devoted himself zealously to the duties of the lodge to which he belongs, and I believe that I am correct when I say that he has held office in that lodge for no less a period than fifteen years. Now, when you recollect that gentlemen connected with the Foreign office in this country, have not, in these modern times, enjoyed a sinecure, you will, perhaps, understand what is the zeal for Masonry which must have prompted our brother to have devoted so much of his time as is implied in the zealous

fulfilment of Masonic offices for a period of fifteen years. Well, now I think that is about as good a recommendation as can be given to any brother in the Craft—three times Master of his Lodge, an officer for the period I have named. I am confident that you will to-night give to him, and to the rest of the Grand Officers, that cordial reception which you have always given to the officers of this Grand Lodge at Grand Festival.

Lord Tenterden in reply, said: No one can regret more than I do the absence of the able and practised orator, who would, had his health permitted, have returned thanks for the toast which has just been proposed. I am sure it must be a satisfaction to you all, as it is a satisfaction to us, the Grand Officers, who are his colleagues, to hear from our Most Worshipful Grand Master that the Earl of Carnarvon's health is progressing rapidly to recovery. (Hear, hear.) Our Most Worshipful Grand Master has just said, speaking of myself, that which is eminently true of himself, and eminently true of my hon friend, the Junior Grand Warden, this evening, that very few of us can enjoy those charms of leisure which we have just heard so sweetly sung. (Mendelssohn's glee, "Oh hills, oh vales of pleasure," had just been sung). We have most of us duties to perform. I believe there is scarcely a Grand Officer who is coming up with me this evening who is not a busy man, one way or the other. We have many anxious duties, but we think we have a paramount duty to our Craft. Why are we here, and why are you here this evening, and why are we celebrating this great annual Festival of our Fraternity. It is not, I am sure, because we wish to to enjoy together the passing pleasures of the banquet—to be knife-and-fork Masons—it is not merely for the sake of keeping up, however well they may be organised, certain excellent charities; it is because we feel—I feel, and I am sure all those around me feel—that Freemasonry is something more than a mere name; it is something more than being addressed by splendid titles, and being dressed in a gorgeous uniform; it is what we, in these happy days, scarcely appreciate. We live now, thank God! in a country which enjoys the greatest blessings of civil and religious liberty; but it was not always so; it is not so now, unhappily, throughout the whole world; and I say, that it is something for our Institution to be able to boast that in past centuries, and at this present time it affords a neutral ground, in which polemics and politics can be forgotten, in which the east and west can shake the hand of friendship. Brethren, it is that which has induced me for many years to take an active participation in the working of the Craft, and that not merely in attendance at the meetings, but an anxious wish to keep up and preserve the most interesting and imposing ritual of our Order. It is that which is the real strength and backbone of Freemasonry; it is for that which we rejoice this evening. We have heard from our Most Worshipful Grand Master how Freemasonry is thriving in England. I am happy to say it is everywhere so. On the other side of the Atlantic, indeed, there is scarcely a country in which it is not thriving, whether on the Continent of Europe, or in the East. We have had this evening, though he is not here now, the Representative of the far distant Empire of Persia, and it may be interesting to some of you to know that I believe I had the honour of receiving and initiating his predecessor in the lodge to which I had the pleasure of belonging. I will not detain you further. I think I have given, what at all events to us appears, and I trust to the world, will be considered a sufficient reason why we meet here this evening. We see the Craft prosperous in Scotland; it is the same in Canada, in Australia. I can tell you from my own personal experience, it is the same in all foreign countries. We see the same increasing prosperity of the Craft throughout the world, and it is because we feel that there is one institution, permeating throughout the whole world, in which we can meet on the level, and part on the square.

The Grand Master: I rise now to ask you to drink to "The Health of the sister Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland." Brotherly Love is one of the first principles of Masonry, and it is

right, indeed, that we should hold out the hand of fellowship to the Grand Lodges of the other portions of the United Kingdom. We are today honoured by the presence of the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master of East Aberdeenshire. I rejoice to think that a brother holding high office in so distant a part of the country, should have done us the honour to come amongst us on this occasion. I am sure that I rightly interpret your feelings, when I heartily wish him a welcome to this Grand Lodge. I am confident you all feel that the closer we can draw those bonds of fraternity which should unite us to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland the better for the interests of the Craft; and I ask you, therefore, the representatives of English Masonry, heartily to greet the Provincial Grand Master of East Aberdeenshire.

The Grand Master for East Aberdeenshire: It is extremely gratifying for one of a sister Grand Lodge to hear the very kind and fraternal terms in which you have expressed your feelings, to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland. I suppose I may say Ireland, as I see no other representative of a sister Grand Lodge. I can assure you all, the fraternal feeling, affection, and regard which you extend toward towards us is reciprocated by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and I am sure it is by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. It is extremely gratifying to me to come here to-night, and receive the very fraternal greeting with which you have honoured me. At all times it is our wish and endeavour to extend that friendship and fellowship, which has always been extended by Freemasons to Freemasons. I thank you most sincerely for the very kind way in which you have expressed yourself, Most Worshipful Grand Master.

The Grand Master: I now ask you to join with me in drinking "The Health of the Provincial Grand Masters of England." I am indeed happy to propose that toast, because I should be ungrateful if I did not avail myself of the opportunity which it afford me to return my sincere thanks to the Prov. Grand Masters, throughout the country, for the zealous and effectual assistance which they afford to me in the government of the Craft. As I said a short time ago, the prosperity of Masonry is only to be measured by its general prosperity throughout the country, and that prosperity depends not so much upon central action as upon the prevalence in each locality of a truly Masonic spirit. That spirit is nourished in the first place, by those foundation stones of our Masonic building, the private lodges, and it is cemented and bound together by the influence of the Provincial Grand Lodges, and by those who preside over the brethren. I ask you to drink to "The Health of Prov. Grand Masters of England," and I couple with it the name of my right worshipful friend upon my left, Bro. Beach, the Prov. Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, to whom I am bound to-night, in the presence of this Grand Lodge, to return my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the very warm and hearty reception which he afforded to myself and other members of Grand Lodge on Tuesday at our visit to Southampton.

Bro. W. W. B. Beach: Accept my warm and earnest thanks for the very kind manner in which you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, have proposed, and you, brethren, have received this toast. I can assure the Grand Master that it is our pride, as it is our duty, to represent him to the extent of our ability in the provinces which he has assigned to us: and probably no Provincial Grand Master has such cause as I have to congratulate himself upon the visit of the Grand Master in person, to encourage Freemasonry in his province, and to animate the Masons by his example, and by his presence. Lodges have increased in the provinces, as the Grand Master has said, but they have increased only because the members of the present lodges have swelled beyond the fair proportions of its numbers, and I feel certain that the brethren who have established and formed the constituent parts of the new lodges are solely impelled by the desire to extend the blessings of Freemasonry (hear, hear). I will only say that it will be our duty to do our best to see that those principles are carried out, and I trust, in conclusion, thanking you most sincerely, that the Grand Master will be encouraged

by his reception in the south to think that among the lessons inculcated and practised by the brethren, loyalty to our Masonic chief is not neglected.

The Grand Master:—I am almost afraid that you must by this time be pretty well tired of the sound of my voice ("No, no."), but I am quite sure that you will, at all events, accord to me your approval, when you know that the toast that I am now about to submit to you is "Prosperity to the Masonic Charities." We boast of the support which those great institutions receive from our ancient Craft. No doubt much has been done, especially of late years, to increase the efficiency of those great charitable institutions; but we must all remember this, that the very fact that we are accustomed, when we are talking to those who are not Masons, to point to those Charities as the proof of the value of Freemasonry, imposes upon us an ever-increasing obligation to maintain those Charities in the utmost efficiency. Every such institution in this land is now submitted to searching examination on the part of the public. If we boast of our Charities, we may be sure that the outer world will look occasionally at their real condition, and weigh well the support which they receive at our hands; and it therefore becomes us not merely to toast them upon occasions like this, but to back up the sentiments that we are ever ready to cheer by the substantial support which comes out of our pockets. I know well that you are ready to listen to appeals of that kind, and therefore it is without fear that this toast will prove a happy one, that I ask you to drink "Prosperity to the Masonic Charities." I couple with it the name of Bro. M'Intyre.

Bro. A. E. J. M'Intyre, Q.C.: I assure you it is a very pleasing act to return thanks for the toast which has just been proposed. The Masonic Charities have commended themselves to every brother of our Order, and every one knows that every sixpence that is advanced for the good of the Charities is expended well in the education of the younger members, and for the relief, of suffering old members of the Craft. I do not know why my name has been coupled with this toast, because I have done very little indeed for the advancement of the Charities of our Order. Perhaps it was meant as a hint that I ought to do more. Whether that be so or not I shall take the hint, and I shall do as much as I can; but I am quite certain of this, that there is no exordium, no peoration, and nothing needed to tell the fraternal Order to which we belong, that we are bound to support the Masonic Charities. They have been supported well, they will be supported, and I am quite certain that while we have a Grand Master who gives his great name to the support of our Charities, they will—what has been done before—go on prospering, and that we shall be able to keep up the old name that we have, and that the Masonic Charities shall never be neglected.

The Grand Master then proposed "the Health of the Stewards," to which Bro. Nettleship, responded.

The Grand Master having given the last toast "The Ladies," the party then repaired to the Temple, where a superb concert was given under the direction of Bro. Wilhelm Ganz, Grand Org.; and in which Mdle. Carole, Miss Banks, Miss Alice Fairman, Bros. Geo. Perren, Carl Stepan, Caravoglia, and Miss Nannie E. Praeger, took part. Herr Hugo Heermann performed on the violin.

The arrangements of the evening were perfect, and reflected the greatest credit on the Grand Stewards, of whom the following is a list:—Bros. Wm. Henry Trego, *President*, 1; Wm. Fras. Nettleship, *Treasurer*, 14; Edward Lewis, *Secretary*, 8; George Scharf, F.S.A., 2; W. Fredk. Teevan, 4; Robert Percy Middlemist, 5; Hy. Enderby Paton, 6; Thos. Davies Sewell, 21; Fredk. Chas. Wm. Brandt, 23; Thos. Threlfall, 26; Frederick Clark, 29; William Whitley, 46; Geo. Hy. Ogston, 58; Fras. Kerridge Munton, 60; Lorenz Johannes Frost, 91; Thomas Walls Stephens, 99; Wm. Cunningham Glen, 197; Thomas Dolling Bolton, 259.

Bro. T. H. Edmonds also gave valuable assistance in looking after the comfort of the Visitors.

Mr. Goodchild was an able Toast Master.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., the final meeting of the season of this prosperous old lodge was held at the Bridge House Hotel, Wellington-street, Southwark. There were present Bros. George Free, W.M.; G. J. Grace, S.W.; A. L. Dussek, J.W.; E. Harris, P.M., Treasurer; S. Harman, S.D.; J. S. Gomme, J.D.; I. J. H. Wilkins, I.G.; C. Raydon, W.S.; F. Walters, P.M.; D. Rose, P.M.; F. H. Ebsworth, P.M.; T. J. Sabine, P.M.; Elliott, Phillips, J. H. Spencer, H. Keeble, R. G. Chipperfield, R. Boyle, H. Stephens, W. Gregory, W. Charlesworth, A. J. Treton, T. S. Hill, Gingham, A. P. Stedman, T. E. Baker, J. Crawley, &c. The minutes of the March meeting were read, and unanimously confirmed. The ballots taken for Messrs. Austin and Eggesfield, were unanimous in favour of their admission. The work, done in an admirable manner, was initiating into Freemasonry, Messrs. Austin and Muskett. Notice of motion was given to revise the by-laws. Other business having been done, the lodge was closed. The visitors were Bros. T. Robinson, P.M., 3, 753; J. Chynoweth, J.W. 4, S.D. 33; R. P. Hooton, P.M., 765; H. Cutress, 1326; M. D. Loewenstark, D.C. 1360; &c. The banquet was served up under the personal superintendance of Bro. J. H. Spencer, who exerted himself in a successful manner to please all. The wines gave universal satisfaction. The usual toasts were given, songs and recitations brought a pleasant evening to an agreeable close. The lodge was adjourned until Tuesday, October 15th.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

PRESTON.—*Concord Lodge* No. 343.—The regular monthly meeting of the above lodge was held on Thursday last at the King's Arms Hotel. The chair was occupied by Bro. Wm. Heaps, W.M., supported and assisted by Bro. James Porter, P.M., P.G.S. Cumberland and Westmoreland; Richard Robinson, P.M., P.G.S.; H. Steib, P.M.; Rev. Jas. Taylor, S.W., and Chaplain; F. P. Poole, J.W.; R. B. Pearson, Sec.; W. Welbourne, S.D.; R. Robinson, J.; J. D. R. Hall, Organist; Jno. Cockshott, I.G.; T. Nevett, W.M., 113; B. Haldon, 314; W. Smith, M.D., P.M. 314; and about thirty brethren belonging to the lodge. The lodge was opened at 6.45, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Bros. Hall and Bradshaw, being candidates for the second degree, were examined, entrusted and retired. The lodge being opened in the second degree they were admitted, and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft by the W.M., in a very praiseworthy manner. Bro. James Porter, P.M., then at the request of the W.M., assumed the chair, when Bros. McVitie, and Byron, being candidates for the third degree, were examined, and entrusted, and having retired, the lodge was opened in the sublime degree. They were again admitted and in a most efficient manner raised to the sublime degree of M.M., Bro. Hall ably officiating at the harmonium. The lodge having been resumed in the second and first degrees respectively, and hearty good wishes having been tendered from several visiting brethren, it was solemnly closed with prayer according to ancient custom at 9.45. The brethren then adjourned to supper, and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given, and suitably responded to, the happy gathering broke up at 11.15.

The friends and supporters of Frederick Charles Gates, a successful candidate at the late election for admission to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, desire to convey their best thanks for the assistance rendered towards effecting the desired result on first application. At the October election it will be necessary to repay a few votes borrowed to secure the above result, and for that purpose proxies will be thankfully received on their behalf by Bro. James Stevens, Clapham Common, S.W.

THE A. P. U. C. AND FREEMASONRY.

We copy the following letter from the *Church Times* of last week, and cordially endorse the sentiments of the writer.

Sir,—It was with deep regret that I read the brief account in last week's number of the *Church Times*, respecting the election of Lord Eliot to the Presidency of the A. P. U. C. It appears that some foolish persons objected to his lordship holding that position, because he also belonged to the ancient and honourable order of Freemasons.

By attacking Freemasonry the A. P. U. C. will not advance an inch. Indeed, such a policy will, more effectually, retard its action, for in all the national Churches of Christendom Freemasonry obtains no inconsiderable footing, and many of the foremost ecclesiastical dignitaries, in every part of Europe and Asia, are members of Masonic organisations. In our own Communion, especially in the more Catholic section of it, there are, and have been, numerous members of the mystic order. Surely, when Masons can boast of such men as Dr. Neale, and Bishop Hamilton, objectors to Lord Eliot ought to hide their diminished heads. What Archbishop Wake, backed by several of the non-jurors, failed to effect, is hardly, is hardly liked to be attained by the small body of gentlemen who, in the present instance, led the opposition against the noble lord, who is highly esteemed by Churchmen as he is by his brethren in Freemasonry. There are many other brethren of position, too, in England, who take very active parts in Church matters. Many the writer knows personally who are constant readers of your paper; and it is to be deplored that our order—"the hand-maid of religion"—should have been so causelessly assailed by those who have evinced such ignorance on the subject.

A PAST MASTER.

We could open a long list of names of eminent churchmen both Divines and Laymen who are members of our ancient and honourable fraternity in England—and would ask these persons who object to his lordship's connection with the Craft, to obtain a copy of our Book of Constitutions, before they pronounce sentence on the principles of our institution.

Reviews.

We beg to call the attention of our musical brethren and friends to a very sweet melody:—"Gone up on high," which is published by Bro. Hollon, for the benefit of the Girls' School. A professional brother of high attainments has given a most favourable opinion of the song, and has predicted a large sale for it. We understand it will be sung at the Festival of the Institution on the 3rd of May.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cacao, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Visible or Invisible Ailments.—In all outward diseases this fine Ointment will be found soothing, cooling, and curative. It speedily allays all inflammation, and reduces to a healthy condition all wounds, sores, ulcers, and sprains. It discharges all irritating matters, and stimulates the vessels to wholesome action. When this Ointment is rubbed on the skin over any organ afflicted by disease, it exercises a corresponding recuperative power, and in conjunction with Holloway's Pills rarely fails to banish any internal disorder, be its origin when or where it may. Whilst using these purifying preparations, the tongue cleans, the appetite improves, chills and flushes depart, and the complexion becomes clear.—ADVT.

CONSECRATION OF THE BECTIVE MARK LODGE (No. 147), AND INSTALLATION OF THE W.M.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. a Lodge of Mark Masons was opened at the Keswick Hotel, Keswick, at high twelve.

The ceremony of consecration was most effectively performed by Bros. F. W. Hayward, No. 60, P.G.S.D. and P.G.T.; Thomas Blacklock, P.M., P.G.S.B.; G. Hayward, P.M., P.G.I.G.; and other brethren of the Cumberland Lodge, No. 60.

The Installation of Bro. Samuel Gerrard Fairclough as, W.M. succeeded, and the newly installed W.M. appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Edwin Hinks, S.W.; John Wood, J.W.; Robert Rutherford, M.O.; Y. D. Ingham, S.O.; G. P. Abraham, J.O.; Rev. R. Rutherford, Chaplain; John Harrison, Treas. Daniel Chrosthwaite, Registrar of Marks; W. Thornton, Sec.; Abraham, Org.; Thomas Usher, S.D.; William Banks, J.D.; William Lamonby, I.G.; Matthew Cooper, Tyler.

The proceedings closed with a banquet, and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the brethren separated at 5 p.m.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. BAIRD, ST. JOHN'S LODGE, GLASGOW.

On Friday, the 19th inst., the brethren of the Glasgow Saints John, No. 3 bis., met together in the Crow Hotel, for the purpose of making a presentation to Bro. John Baird, in acknowledgement of his services as R.W.M. of the lodge for the three years ending 27th December, 1871. There was a large attendance of members of the lodge, the chair being occupied by Bro. Ramsay, P.M. of St. Johns, who was supported by Bros. Baird, P.M., and Cruickshank, P.M. The duties of croupier were discharged by Bro. McMillan, R.W.M., beside whom were seated Bros. White, S.M.; Kyle, D.M.; Samuels, Treasurer; and Bell, S.W. After an excellent and well-served supper had been partaken of, the ordinary loyal and constitutional toasts were given from the chair, and cordially responded to. In afterwards proposing the toast of the evening, the Chairman referred to the valuable services, on behalf of the lodge, rendered by Bro. Baird during the three years in which he held the office of R.W.M. During that time he made more new members than any of his predecessors, and at present, thanks in a great measure to his exertions, the lodge possessed one of the most elegant and best ventilated halls in Scotland. (Applause.) The Chairman afterwards proceeded formally to make the presentation to Bro. Baird, which consisted of a salver, tea kettle, and cake basket, all of solid silver, and an elegant drawing-room clock. On the salver was the following inscription:—"Presented by members of the Lodge Glasgow Saints John, No. 3, bis., to Bro. John Baird, along with a silver kettle, cake basket, and drawing-room clock, in recognition of his services as R.W.M. during the previous three years.—December 27, 1871." Bro. Baird in the course of his reply said:—"It would be paying but a poor compliment to the brethren of St. Johns Lodge who have subscribed to the magnificent testimonial you have put into my hands were I to say that it is quite undeserved. Whether my services were of value during the three years I had the honour to fill the chair, you best can judge; but this I may be permitted to say, that, to the best of my ability, I endeavoured conscientiously and impartially to discharge the duties of the office for the good of the lodge and the interests of the Craft. (Applause.) In afterwards noticing some of the more important matters connected with the lodge during his period of office as R.W.M., Bro. Baird said:—"Another subject I would notice was the collision which took place between the Lodge of Edinburgh Journeymen, No. 8, and St. John's in the Cathedral, on the occasion of the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of the Albert Bridge. As your Master at that time, I dared not allow the prerogative you had possessed in the province from time immemorial to be wrested from you. The protest I then tendered, I followed

up in Grand Lodge, and, from the hearty support of the brethren, both in our own and other provinces, a law was enacted at the meeting in February last, conferring the right to carry the working tools and paraphernalia to the Senior Lodge of the Province present, except the Metropolitan, No. 8, is to have the privilege continued to them. The last topic to which I will refer is the acquisition by us of a lodge room for our own use. That it is commodious, comfortable, and elegant, as well as creditable to the liberality of the members, is generally admitted. Should our present prosperity continue—as I fondly hope it may—we may confidently look forward at no distant date to the extinction of the remaining debt. (Applause.) Amongst the other toasts proposed were, “The Absent Brethren,” by Bro. Smellie, and “The Chairman” and “Croupier.” Several capital songs were given by the brethren, the evening altogether being happily spent.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW INFIRMARY.

The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, situate at St. John's Hill, Battersea Rise, has been singularly free from epidemics, and its sanitary condition has been such as to leave the minds of the executive free from alarm. Unfortunately, however, the pupils were last year subject to an outbreak of scarlet fever amongst them. Of their number, 38 were placed upon the sick list, all of whom, by the blessing of the G.A.O.T.U., and the able zeal and persevering attention of the Medical Officer, Bro. Howell, were restored to health, and their places in the school-room.

This naturally created a feeling of apprehension on the part of the House Committee, lest a second visitation should unhappily occur, and a less favourable issue be the result. In the face of a contemplated increase in the number of the inmates, they at once resolved upon forthwith erecting, within the grounds of the Institution, a detached infirmary, for the reception of such as might thereafter be similarly stricken or require the care and attention of the Medical Officer.

This resolution being arrived at, steps were immediately taken to carry it into effect. Designs were solicited from architects of eminence, those of Bro. Massa being eventually selected. The construction was submitted to tender, and that of Bro. C. Fish being the lowest, was accepted, and the foundations having been pushed forward, preparation was made for the interesting ceremony of laying what is technically termed the foundation stone, but which, in reality is the chief corner stone, and the 18th inst. being the usual monthly meeting of the House Committee, advantage was taken of the opportunity to place it in its position, the privilege of doing so being, on the invitation of the House Committee, entrusted to Bro. William Winn, a munificent contributor to the funds of the Institution, a Vice-Patron, and a Past Master of the Canonbury Lodge, No 657.

The business transactions of the House Committee having been concluded, a procession was formed, in the following order:—

Porter.

The Women Servants.

First division of the Girls, headed by a Pupil Governess, with the two smallest children.

The Assistant Governess.

Monitors.

Second division of the Girls (tallest leading).

The Governess and the Matron.

The Secretary.

The Chaplain and the Medical Officer.

First division of the House Committee.

The Master to lay the Stone.

The Chairman of the day.

Second division of the Committee.

On arriving at the Stone, the procession was met by the Architect, Contractor and Operatives.

The Chairman and Committee having taken their places on the Dais,

The Architect asked if the position selected for laying the Stone met with approval, which being signified—

The Chairman requested the Secretary to read the document to be deposited in the Stone.

The Secretary having read it, delivered it to the Chairman, who placed it in the bottle and gave it to the Solicitor, who deposited it in the cavity of the understone, and the Senior Member of the Committee (Bro. Head) covered it with the engraved plate.

The Chairman of the day then requested the Master to perform the work.

The Master rose and advanced to the stone; the Trowel was then presented to him, with which he spread the cement, and said, “Let the blessing of Heaven be invoked on the present work.”

The Chaplain then offered up the following Opening Prayer:—

“O Almighty God, the Great Architect and Ruler of the Universe, who art glorious in Holiness, fearful in Praise, doing wonders: We, the frail creatures of Thy Providence, encouraged by Thy goodness and mercy, humbly and devoutly approach Thy throne in prayer and supplication. Grant, O Lord, that the desire of our hearts to raise a building for the reception and care of our youthful charges, under sickness and suffering, may be accepted and crowned with Thy special blessing. Grant, that as the issues of life and death are in Thy hands, mercy and love may be manifested in healing the sick, and restoring them to health that their lives may be spent uprightly to Thy service and to Thy glory. Grant us, gracious Father, a continuance of Thy providential care which Thou hast vouchsafed to this Institution in time past. May the Governors and supporters, the teachers, the children and household now and at all times be under Thy Divine guidance and protection. Prosper the work of our hands upon us, O prosper Thou our handy work.”

“So mote it be.”

Immediately on the conclusion of the prayer the children sang the following anthem:—

“To Heaven's high Architect, all praise,
All praise, all gratitude be given,
Who deign'd the human soul to raise
By mystic secrets sprung from Heaven.”

CHORUS.

“Sound aloud Jehovah's praise,
To him our works, our buildings raise.”

During the singing of the Chorus the stone was lowered with three distinct motions, the Master guiding it to its proper base with the handle of the Trowel, which he then presented to the Builder.

The Square was then presented to the Master by an operative and The Architect asked “Is it square, Master?”

The Master proved it, and answered, “It is square, Brother,” and handed the square to the Builder.

The Level was next presented. The Architect asking “Is it level, Master?”

The Master proved it, and answered “It is level, Brother,” and handed the Level to the Builder.

The Plumb Rule was likewise presented. The Architect asking “Is it plumb, Master?”

The Master proved it and answered “It is plumb, Brother,” and handed the Plumb Rule to the Builder.

The Setting Maul was then similarly presented, the Architect saying: “The stone being square, level, and just, I pray you Master to sanction the work, and declare it good.”

The Master gave three knocks on the stone, and said: “By the power in me vested I declare this stone well and truly laid,” and handed the Setting Maul to the Builder.

The Drawings were then presented by the Architect, who said: “Deign, Master, to inspect and sanction the whole design.”

The Master in reply, said: “I will do so with pleasure, Brother,” and after inspecting them, handed the drawings to the Builder, saying: “With the tools you have already received and these instructions, may you raise a superstructure perfect in its parts and honourable to the Builder.”

“So mote it be.”

The Master then briefly addressed the Committee and the children in the following terms:—
“I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing the pleasure I feel at having been invited to participate in this day's ceremony, the laying the foundation-stone of a building intended for the sick and convalescent pupils at this Institution, the prosperity of which I am at all times anxious to promote, and in the welfare of its pupils feel the greatest interest. I take it as an evidence of the wisdom and forethought of the Committee that such a building should have been designed, although I am sure you will all unite with me in expressing a fervent hope, that it may never be required as an infirmary, but be utilised in such a manner as to enable the Committee to increase the number of pupils at this Institution. I congratulate those to whom its arrangement is delegated, on the judiciousness of this day's proceedings, for should the pupils, in the inscrutable decree of T.G.A.O.T.U., be again sufferers from a similar outbreak to that of a few months back, their restoration to health and convalescence may fairly and confidently be anticipated through the medium of the building, the object of our meeting, with a minimum of suffering to the patients, and with fuller expectations and more confident hope that success will attend the ministrations of the Medical Officer. I hold it good to bear in remembrance the latin motto, “*Mens sana in corpore sano,*” and in such a state do I sincerely trust the girls now before me, and those hereafter to be elected, may long continue to be. I feel that my expression of thanks is due also to the House Committee for the care, anxiety and watchfulness, in addition to a large portion of their valuable time, bestowed by them in the interest of this Institution, and I heartily wish them and you, my dear girls, continued health and happiness, and the work God speed.”

The “Corn, Wine and Oil,” were then sprinkled on the stone by three members of the Committee, the Corn by Bro. Sheen, who said: “May this building be blessed with prosperity;” the Wine by Bro. Pass, who said: “May its future inmates be restored to health;” and the Oil by Bro. Edward Cox, who said: “And grant them cheerfulness and peace.”

The Master then rose and said: “Let the blessing of Heaven be invoked on the future operations.”

The children then sang the following Anthem:

Hail universal Lord!
By Heaven and earth ador'd:
All hail! Great God!
Before thy name we bend,
To us thy grace extend,
And to our prayer attend.
All hail! Great God!

And the proceedings were brought to a close by the Chaplain offering up the following prayer:—

“Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help, that in this and every good work, begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and finally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life.

O God of Abraham, God of Isaac, and God of Jacob, preserve and keep us, that we, obeying Thy will, and always being in safety under Thy protection, may abide in Thy Love unto our lives' end, and may arise from the tomb of transgressions to shine as the stars for ever and ever.”
“So mote it be.”

In addition to the usual donations to the workmen, cheques for various amounts were placed upon the stone, on the completion of the erection, including one for one hundred guineas from the Master laying the stone; ten guineas from the Chairman; fifty guineas from the Medical Officer; forty guineas from Bro. Sheen, and fifty guineas from Bro. Fish.

A massive silver trowel, handsomely chased, from the *atelier* of Messrs. Brook and Son, of the Pall Mall, was presented by the Architect to the Master laying the stone, by whom it was received with evident marks of gratification. It bore upon its surface the following inscription:—

This trowel was presented to Bro. WILLIAM WINN, V. Patron, P.M. 657, by Bro. MASSA, P.M. 59, Architect, on the occasion of laying the

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FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.
 XXVIII.

BY BRO. WILLIAM CARPENTER, P.M., P.Z., & C.
 (Third supplementary paper.)

As we advance with the history of the Hebrew race, the children of the promises made to Abraham and his descendants, we find the form of government under which they were to live more fully developed. Having reached the foot of Mount Horeb, after they had passed the confines of Egypt, now hateful to them, on account of the oppression to which they had been for good part of a century subjected, and had discomfited Amalek and his army; who had made an unprovoked attack upon the sick and fatigued in the rear of thier march. (Moses then being king in Jeshurun, as Israel was called, Deut. xxxiii. 4, 5), the law was solemnly promulgated by Jehovah, through the ministrations of angels (Acts ix. 53, Gal. iii. 19, and Heb. ii. 2), and the people entered into a peculiar relation with God, upon which their whole civil constitution was unalterably grounded, the fundamental principle being that of a monarchy.

The people, during their residence in Egypt, had become so infected with the idolatry then prevalent, that all the miracles they had witnessed there, at the Red Sea, and at Mount Sinai, were insufficient to cure them of their superstition, and bring them back to the constant worship of the true God, to whom they acknowledged they were to be attributed. That they might fulfil their high destiny, therefore, through succeeding ages, civil institutions were necessary, by which the knowledge and worship of Him should be connected with the political structure of the nation so intimately as to be imperishable, so long as the nation remained a nation, and could be annihilated only by the annihilation of the political existence of the people. Jehovah condescended to become, in accordance with the prevalent notions of those ages, their titular deity. Through the intervention of Moses, he suffered

himself to be elected their king (See Ex. xix. 4, 8; Judg. viii., 23; 1st. Sam., viii. 7; x., 18; xi., 1; and 1 Chron. xxix., 23). The Land of Canaan was regarded as the royal possession, of which the Israelites were to be hereditary occupants, and from which they were to render to Jehovah a double tithe, as the Egyptians did to their king. And that they might have their peculiar relation to God kept constantly before their eyes, He, as their king, caused a tent to be erected, in the centre of the encampment, (where the pavilions of Eastern kings were usually erected), and fitted up with royal splendour, as a movable palace. It was divided into three apartments, in the innermost of which was the royal throne, supported by golden cherubs; and as the footstool of the throne, a gilded ark containing the tables of the law, the Magna Charta of Church and State. In the ante-room, a gilded table was spread with bread and wine, as the royal table; and precious incense was burned. The exterior room, or court, might be considered the royal culinary apartment, and there music was performed, as at the festive tables of the Eastern monarchs. The divine king made choice of the Levites for his courtiers, state-officers, and palace guards; and Aaron for the chief officer of the court, the first minister of state. For the maintenance of these officers, he assigned one of the tithes which the Hebrews were to pay as rent, for the use of the land. He finally required all the Hebrew males, of a suitable age, to repair to his palace every year, on the three great annual festivals, with presents, to render homage to their king; and as those days of renewing their homage were to be celebrated with festivity and joy, the second tithe was expended in providing the entertainments necessary for the occasions. In short, every religious duty was made a matter of political obligation, and all the civil regulations, even the most minute, were so founded upon the relation of the people to God, and so interwoven with their religious duties, that the Hebrew could not separate his God and his king. In every law he was reminded of both. Hence, as already stated, the nation, as long as it had a national existence, could not entirely lose the knowledge or discontinue the worship of the true God. It is on this ground that we perceive the reason of some of the laws and punishments, which in themselves appear to be excessive in severity. As God was the King of the Hebrews, says Jahn, a defection from God, was a defection from their rightful sovereign. Whoever, in the Hebrew nation over which Jehovah was king, worshipped another God, or practised any superstitions, by this very act renounced his allegiance to his king, and deserted to another. He committed high treason, and was properly regarded as a public criminal. Whoever incited others to idolatry, incited them to rebellion, and was a promoter of sedition. Therefore death was justly awarded as the punishment of idolatry, and of its kindred arts, magic, necromancy, and soothsaying. Nor was this fundamental principle of the government changed when a visible king was granted at the people's desire. The theocratic principle was still religiously preserved. The invisible king, Jehovah, was in reality the only Chief Magistrate of the State. The sacred tabernacle, and afterwards the Holy

Temple, was His palace, and by it the people were made sensible of His presence. The visible king was the representative of the Invisible King, and was bound to administer the laws as he found them, they being unalterable by any human power or authority. The high priest was the prime minister of the Invisible King, and decided all cases of difficulty or importance. The principles of the theocracy were, as I have said, so interwoven with the fundamental and unchangeable laws of the state, that the elected king must act as the viceroy and vassal of Jehovah. Those only were to occupy the throne who were designated by Jehovah himself. As monarchs called "king of kings," were accustomed to appoint sub-kings, in the several provinces of their kingdoms, so were the kings of the Israelites to be called to the throne by King Jehovah, and to receive the kingdom from Him and were in all respects, to view themselves as His representatives or viceroys. Hence we find, in following the history of the people, who, upon the death of Solomon, became divided into two kingdoms, that Jehovah always governed them on this fundamental principle of theocracy. If they revolted from Him, their lawful king, he brought them, by suitable chastisements, to repentance and reformation, until they had become so utterly corrupt and incorrigible, that after having borne with them for about 250 years, the kingdom of Israel was extinguished, and the people carried into captivity. These are now spoken of as *the ten tribes, or the lost tribes*. About 130 years afterwards, Judah, for the like cause, was visited with the like punishment; but their captivity was limited to 70 years.

In their captivity, Judah formed, as it were, a nation within a nation, not amalgamating with the Babylonians, and, although some of them took wives from the daughters of the land, they were compelled, upon their return to Judea, to put them away, lest they should be the means, as had been the case in the earlier periods of their history, of seducing them to idolatry. Under Zerubbabel, of the royal house of David, they restored the temple and worship; and under the ministration of Ezra and Nehemiah, the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt, and the nation in some measure restored. Neither temple nor nation, however, was restored in its integrity. Both exhibited a greatly inferior aspect to that which they wore before the captivity. The temple, which had been the glory of the former kingdom, was destitute of its great characteristics under Solomon; that is, the fire from heaven to consume the sacrifices; the Urim and Thummim, through which the Divine answers were given, in critical or difficult cases, to the high priest; the ark of the covenant; the shechinah or manifestations of the Divine presence; and the spirit of prophesy. So inferior, indeed, was this second temple to that of Solomon, that the prophet Haggai, though rejoicing with the people over the completion of the work, was so impressed with a sense of its comparative littleness and deficiencies, that he appealed to the people, saying, "Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? And, how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes, in comparison of it, as nothing?" (Haggai, ii. 3), and although there were subsequent migrations of the Jews from Babylon to their own land, it was

in a very poor and troubled condition. After the departure, probably by death, of Ezra, and the termination of Nehemiah's first mission, which had endured for twelve years, great disorders crept in; so that on his return, he found much to deplore. The detention of the tithes, defective offerings, and heathen marriages had become general. There was increasing bitterness between the Jews and the Samaritans, who had built a rival temple on Mount Gerizim; there was a growing alienation between the Jews who had returned from captivity, and those who had remained in the land, and whom the former treated with derision and contempt; and there were the evils to which they were all exposed, by the frequent invasion of the armies of the Macedonians, Syrians, Egyptians, &c.,—all forming a combination of circumstances which depressed the nation, and gave rise to many social and moral evils. They passed under the dominion of the great foreign states; and although their independence was partly achieved by the valour of the Maccabees, who united in their own persons the office of high priest and king, and the Idumean Herod, who had married into the Maccabean family, occupied the throne at the time of Christ's birth; his power was limited, and a few years after his death the dissensions among his sons, and the commotions arising therefrom, brought the partially-restored, but dilapidated kingdom to an end, and it was annexed, as a Province, to the great Roman Empire.

The promised Shiloh, or he whose right the sceptre was (Gen. xlix, 10), had come, and when a sufficient time had been given to publish his gospel throughout the cities of Israel, and from the chosen, but now condemned, city of God's prescribed ceremonial worship, to send it forth into all nations, then came the end, and the children of Judah were scattered throughout the nations of the earth.

The Children of Israel were to "abide many days without a king, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice," (Hosea iii. 4). But though "lost" to their own name and country—cast out, trodden down, and called by another name—a monarchy was still dear to their hearts, and was the subject of their constant aspirations. They were not satisfied, as some of the northern "barbarians" were, with leaders to command in the time of war—they must have kings to lead and govern them. As soon as circumstances favoured it, Alaric was proclaimed king, upon the shields of his soldiers. We know little of their history, for some centuries afterwards, except as the conquering race of the western world, but we know that the Saxon branch brought with them into Britain, that monarchical institution in which the supreme power is limited by the subjects themselves, by due course of law. It is no despotic power which the Anglo-Saxon sovereign wields. At his coronation, he swears to rule in accordance with the statutes of parliament and the laws and customs of the realm; to maintain right and justice; and to uphold the Established Church. Once since the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy it has been set aside; but this, so far from having been legally recognised, has been erased from the national records, and the Monarchy survives, surrounded by republican institutions. The

Lia-Phail, or Stone of Destiny, or Jacob's Pillow, which is part of the Coronation Throne, in Westminster Abbey, has attached to it an old Celtic rune, which still exercises its influence over many minds—

"Unless the Fates are faithless grown,
And Prophet's voice be vain,
Where'er is found this Sacred Stone
The Wanderers' race shall reign."

Whether, as the Rev. F. R. A. Glover ("England the remnant of Judah, and the Israel of Ephraim") believes, and seeks, by a large collection of facts and traditions, and much plausible reasoning, to prove, the ancient stone which was used on the Hill of Tara, at the inauguration of Eocaid, the king pentarch of Ulster, about seven centuries before the Christian era, carried thence to Scotland by Fergus I., who, with the succeeding Scottish kings, was crowned on it, until, about A.D. 300, when Edward I. brought it here with the rest of the royal regalia, and on which, from the time of James I., all our monarchs have been crowned, be the veritable Jacob's pillow; and whether England is, in her royal family, of the stem of Jesse, descended from Eocaid, by one of the seed royal of David, (one of "the king's daughters," who accompanied Jeremiah when he escaped from Judea), and is, therefore, as the hereditary holder of the perpetual sceptre, and the inheritor of the standard of Judah (the lion) the fostered remnant of Judah; while the Angle-land, is, in her origin and descent, the reality of Joseph in her own position; and the Ephraim of Jacob or the Israel of Ephraim, in that of her colonies, I do not pretend to determine. To Mr. Glover, we are greatly indebted for the research and labour he has brought to bear on the investigation of this question. If his theory be well-founded, he has opened up a subject, not only full of interest and importance in itself, but one in which is exhibited a most impressive view of the wonderful workings of God's providence, for the fulfilment of his gracious purposes through Israel, and of the many predictions relating to both her and her sister, Judah; for, as he observes, "in this combination of the two families (Jerem. xxxiii. 24) has commenced the fulfilment of the prophecy which foretells the union of these two elements of the world's approaching future (Isa. xi. 13); the prediction that Judah shall not vex Ephraim, nor Ephraim envy Judah—by which combination, also, England is qualified to be Standard-Bearer of all Israel—and that herein is involved the responsibility of action which is clearly pointed out as the privilege of the Israel of blessing in Isaiah xix.—that pleasant instrument of a happy future to Egypt (the Mohammedan) God's people, and Assyria (the Hindu and Buddhist) the work of God's hand; as the third (Isa. xix. 24) of sanctification to the other two-thirds; and the incipient development of the accomplished promises of God to Israel, his inheritance, viz. England: the now living reality and representative of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. B. & Son."

ERNEST AND FALK.

CONVERSATIONS FOR FREEMASONS.

BY BRO. GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING.

TRANSLATED BY

BRO. KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F.S.A.,
KNOWN AS CRYPTONYMUS.

CONVERSATION.—IV.

FALK. Ernest! Welcome! Again I see you. My stay at the baths has long since closed.

ERNEST. And you are well? I am pleased.

FALK. What say you: Never did I hear "I am pleased" pronounced more angrily.

ERNEST. And I am angry, and little is wanting not to make me angry with you.

FALK. With me?

ERNEST. You have misled me into a foolish act. Look here! Give me your hand! What say you? You shrug your shoulders! That was the only thing yet wanting.

FALK. Misled you?

ERNEST. May be without your own absolute desire.

FALK. And yet should be in fault?

ERNEST. The man of God tells the people of a land flowing with milk and honey; and should not the people long for it? and should not the people murmur at the man of God when he leads them into desert wildernesses, instead of this promised land?

FALK. Well, well! The damage can scarcely be so great. And I likewise see that you have been labouring by the tombs of our ancestors.

ERNEST. But they were not surrounded by flames, but smoke.

FALK. Endure, then, till the smoke disperses, and the flame will enlighten and warm.

ERNEST. The smoke will choke me, ere the flame enlightens me, and others will warm themselves, I well perceive, who are better able to endure the smoke.

FALK. You are not speaking of people who allow themselves willingly to be bitten by smoke, even if it be only the smoke of a strange and well furnished kitchen?

ERNEST. Then you know them?

FALK. I have heard of them.

ERNEST. All the greater reason that you should not have led me on to this ice, and moreover, picture things to me, the fallacy of which you knew too well.

FALK. Your annoyance renders you very unjust. I should not have spoken with you concerning Freemasonry without indicating in more than one way how useless it is that every honest man should become a Freemason. How useless, do I say?—even how dangerous!

ERNEST. That may be so, indeed.

FALK. Did I not say to you that the highest duties of Masonry may be fulfilled, without being called Freemason?

ERNEST. In fact, I well remember it. But you know very well, when my fancy once outspreads its pinions—once begins its flight—whether I can restrain it; I do not blame you, except for holding out such a bait to it.

FALK. Which you have soon become too tired to attain. Nor did you say a word to me of your intentions.

ERNEST. Would you have dissuaded me?

FALK. Most certainly. *Who would counsel the go-cart to a headlong boy because now and then he stumbles.* I do not compliment you; you had gone too far to recede. At the same time no exception could be made with you. By this road all have to pass.

ERNEST. Nor should I regret having entered upon it, dare I but promise myself more on the rest of the journey. But re-assurances, and again re-assurances, and nothing but re-assurances.

FALK. So re-assurances are already at hand! And what may you receive by the way of re-assurances?

ERNEST. You know very well in Scottish Masonry—the Knights Ecosais.

FALK. Yes—quite true. But what have the Knights Ecosais to expect by way of reassurance?

ERNEST. If any one only knew!

FALK. Do your equals, the other noviciates of the Order, do they also know nothing?

ERNEST. O they! they know a vast deal! One desires to make gold, the second would invoke spirits, the third would restore the Knights Templar—you smile—and only smile?

FALK. What can I do otherwise?

ERNEST. Show some disgust at such ninnies!

FALK. Were there not *one* thing which reconciled me with them.

ERNEST. And that is—?

FALK. That in all these dreams I perceive evidences of an aspiration towards reality—that by all these cross paths it may yet be seen whither the true way leads.

ERNEST. Also from the art of gold-making?

FALK. Also from the art of gold-making. Whether gold can really be made or no—is all the same to me. But I am very certain that reasonable men could only wish to make it in a Masonic sense. And the very first—whosoever he be—who attains the philosopher's stone, becomes in the same moment a Freemason. It is strange also, that this fact is confirmed by all the accounts we have of real or supposed alchemists.

ERNEST. And the conjurors?

FALK. The same may well be said of them. Spirits could never hearken to the voice of any man—not a Freemason.

ERNEST. How seriously you say such things!

FALK. By everything sacred! not more seriously than they are in fact.

ERNEST. Were it only true! But finally the new Templars, in God's name!

FALK. Most truly these!

ERNEST. Do you see! of these you can say nothing. For Templars once really there were—gold-makers and conjurors perhaps never. And it is more reasonable to say that the Masons were better adapted to such beings of imagination, than of realities.

FALK. I can certainly only express myself by a dilemma here—either, or—

ERNEST. Good! Were it only known that of two expressions one is true. Therefore, either these Templars would be—

FALK. Ernest! Before you utter such a mockery at length! On my conscience! These—actually these are either certainly on the right way, or they are so far out of it that they have not even the hope remaining ever to reach it again.

ERNEST. Am I to listen to such words? For to ask you for any more definite explanation—

FALK. Why not? Mysteries have been made into a secret long enough.

ERNEST. What do you mean?

FALK. The secret of Freemasonry, as I have already told you, is that which the Mason *can* not breathe, were it even possible that he *desired* to breathe it. But mysteries are things easily spoken of, things concealed only at certain times in certain countries, partly concealed from envy—partly suppressed from fear, partly secreted from prudence.

ERNEST. For instance?

FALK. For instance. Exactly, this connection between Templars and Freemasons. It is very possible, that at one time, it was necessary and right nothing should have been allowed to be seen of it—but now—now, on the other hand, it might be highly hurtful to make a secret of this relation any longer. It should rather be loudly proclaimed, and the only point for decision is in what the Templars were the Freemasons of their time.

ERNEST. May I know in what this point consists?

FALK. Read the history of the Templars with care! You must guess this. And you will certainly guess it, and that is the very reason why you should never have become a Freemason.

ERNEST. Ah! were I only now among my books! And if I *do* guess it, will you confess, that I have guessed it?

FALK. At the same moment you will find that such an admission is unnecessary—but to return to my dilemma. It is just this point whence the decision may be gathered. If all Freemasons, now pregnant with the Templars, see and feel this real point, well be it with them! well be it with the world! Blessings on all they do! Blessings on all they leave undone! But if they do not see and feel this point; if a mere synonym has misled them; if a Freemason working in the * * has only brought them as far as the Templars, if they have only been staring at ——— on the ———; if they only desire to bring in considerable fat tithes for selves and friends: then may Heaven lend us sufficient mercy—to keep us from laughter!

ERNEST. Look you! You can still be warm and bitter!

FALK. Alas! Thanks for your remark, and I am as cold as ice again.

ERNEST. And what think you is the case with these gentlemen under these two trains of circumstances?

FALK. I am afraid the latter! May I deceive myself! For were it the first—how could they entertain so singular a design, as to desire to re-establish the Templars. The great point in which the Templars were Masons no longer exists. Europe at any rate is far beyond it, and in that requires no extraordinary assistance. What then do they desire? Do they desire to become a sponge to be squeezed by the great of the earth? But to whom do I address this question? And against whom? Have you told me—could you tell me that these fancies of gold-making, conjuring and Templars, are dragged about by others than the noviciates of the Order? But children grow into men—leave them alone! Enough, as I have said, that I already see in the playthings, the weapons which once again will be borne by men with unwavering hands!

ERNEST. In reality, my friend! it is not this child's play which renders me uneasy. Without supposing that anything serious existed beyond them, I looked far beyond them—tubs, I thought, thrown to young whales! But that which gnaws at my soul, is everywhere I see, everywhere I hear, nothing but these inanities, and that of *that*, of which *you* raise such anticipations in me, no one will hear a word. Often as I strike this chord—no matter to whom—no one will harmonise with it, and ever in all directions I find the utmost silence.

FALK. You mean—?

ERNEST. That equality you designated to me as the fundamental principle of the Order—that equality which filled my soul with such unexpected hope: that I might at last breathe it in the society of men who could soar in thought above all social modifications, without sinning to the disadvantage of others—

FALK. Well?

ERNEST. Were it still so? Had it ever been so? If an enlightened Jew approaches and announces himself. "Yes," say they, "a Jew? The Freemason must at least be a Christian. *No matter what kind of a Christian.* Without distinction of religion, only means, without distinction of the three religions tolerated in the Holy Roman Empire." Are you of that opinion?

FALK. Not I, exactly.

ERNEST. If an honest shoemaker—who has enough leisure over his last to have a thought or two (were it a Jacob Boehme, or a Hans Sachs) comes, and announces himself, "Yes," they say—"certainly, but still a shoemaker!" If a faithful, experienced, tried serving man comes and announces himself—"Yes, certainly, such sort of people, who cannot even choose the colour of their coats; we are such excellent company among ourselves."

FALK. And are they such good company then?

ERNEST. Well! I have nothing particular to say against it, except that it is such good company, rather tiring in society—Princes—Counts—My lords—Officers—Councillors—Merchants—Artists, all these swarm through the lodge in wild confusion, still in truth we are all but of one rank, and that surely is—

FALK. In my time, it was not so—yet *so* it was! I do not know, I can only counsel. I am for so long a time out of connection with lodges, of whatever description. In the *Lodge of a foretime* not to be admitted for a time, and to be *excluded from Freemasonry* are two distinct things.

ERNEST. How so?

FALK. Because the lodge stands in that relation to Freemasonry, as Church does to Faith. From the outward flourishing condition of the Church, there is nothing, absolutely nothing, to be drawn respecting the faith of the members. Rather, indeed is it a matter of wonder that such a certain outward prosperity could prevail at the same time with true Faith. Nor has there ever been any treaty between them—but the one, as history teaches, has ever sapped the foundations of the other. And this also—I fear—I fear—

ERNEST. What?

FALK. In short the lodge management, as now conducted, will not at all conform with my thoughts. To have a treasury, to lay it out at interest; to use the interest to the uttermost farthing; to purchase property; to allow the confu-

ence of privileges from kings and princes; to use the esteem and the power thereby contained for the oppression of the Brethren of another observance than that in which it is so desired to rest the whole essence of the matter. Should this endure in the long run, how willingly should I be found a false prophet!

ERNEST. Well then! How is it to be? The state does not now proceed in the same way. And to that be it added that among the persons ordaining the laws, or are its executive, even now are many Freemasons.

FALK. Good! If therefore they have nothing to fear from the State, what think you that such a constitution may have of influence on themselves? Do they not plainly get back to the very issue whence they wish to emerge? Would they not cease to be what they wish to be? I know not, if you quite understand me—

ERNEST. Proceed with your argument.

FALK. Certainly! It is time—nothing is eternal! Perhaps this is the very way that prudence has foreseen—to put an end to the whole present scheme of Masonry.

ERNEST. Scheme of Masonry? What do you mean by that? Scheme?

FALK. Well—scheme—revelation—clothing.

ERNEST. I do not as yet know—

FALK. You surely do not believe that Freemasons have always played at Freemasonry?

ERNEST. What is that? Freemasons have not always played at Freemasonry?

FALK. In other words! Do you conceive that that which is *now* Freemasonry—has always been Freemasonry? But see, it is past dinner time. My guests are already arrived. You will remain?

ERNEST. I did not intend to do so—but now I must. For I long for a double refreshment.

FALK. But at table, I beg of you, not a word.

CONSECRATION of ST. HUBERT LODGE, No. 1373, AT ANDOVER, HANTS.

The Right Worshipful Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, assisted by Bro. Thomas Best, as Acting Deputy Prov. Grand Master, on Saturday, the 26th ult., consecrated and constituted at Andover the St. Hubert Lodge, No. 1373, under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, with Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, Deputy Prov. Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and Past Grand Deacon of England, as the first Worshipful Master. Between fifty and sixty brethren were present from Andover, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Winchester.

In the course of the ceremony, which was of the most impressive character, the Prov. Grand Master addressed the brethren, drawing attention to the purposes for which Freemasonry was designed, and the important objects it has fulfilled. Having alluded to the antiquity of the science, to its perpetuation through many ages, and to the works of the Craft still left to us in the principal civil and ecclesiastical buildings of Europe, the Prov. Grand Master said the brethren must have maintained order, or they could not have brought these buildings to the perfection they exhibited. In modern times, whilst their prin-

ciples were cherished, there had been introduced a system of morality, founded upon the spirit displayed in these works of our forefathers, and of all the countries now practising Freemasonry he thought it might safely be said that in the estimation of the world none had attained greater success than we in England, nor had the art suffered decadence during the thousand years it was known to have existed amongst us. He proceeded to show that princes, kings, and scions of the most noble houses had joined with the lowest members in the social scale for mutual edification and instruction, and in propagating the art; and to comment upon its universality and the assistance it had rendered in peopling continents and civilising peoples. Then having spoken in commendation of its great principle of charity, and alluded to its exemplification in England by the magnificent foundations reared and sustained by the Craft for charitable purposes, he concluded by some appropriate advice to the brethren who had led to the formation of the lodge.

To the Rev. Bro. E. Y. Nepean, Vicar of Appleshaw, fell the duty of delivering the oration, founded on the nature and purpose of the Institution. He said that Freemasonry probably originated at the building of the Temple, when the number of artificers and workmen rendered it necessary that some means should be adopted to classify and arrange the different orders of skilled and unskilled workmen, though Preston, in his illustrations of Masonry tells us that we may trace its foundation from the beginning of the world. At present it was a system of morality of the highest kind—founded on the Volume of the Sacred Law, whence all its allegorical teaching was derived, and though to the outer world, and to those who had never considered its working, it might seem foolishness, yet carried out in its fullness and integrity, there was embraced in it every virtue that could adorn the outer man and make him acceptable and esteemed amongst his fellow-men, and every grace calculated to train up the inner man and make it accounted worthy of regard by the Great Architect of the Universe. Whether we looked upon Masonry in a social or a moral light, the same degree of order and protection seemed to pervade it. When within its mystic circle all differences of rank and position taken in the outer world are lost sight of, all differences of creed and thought are forgotten, and they felt themselves in an atmosphere of calm deliberation, earnest study, Brotherly Love, Concord, and Harmony. Not that rank and position were left outside. On the contrary, one of the great beauties of the Order was its perfectness and subordination of government. From the moment of light being thrown upon their darkened mind and senses, to the time when they were admitted to the higher secrets of Craft Masonry, they were taught that none could hope to become really good and looked up to unless they first learned obedience to the powers that be, and it was only by diligent study of the science that they could aspire to be advanced in their lodges. In a word, to quote the words of one of the best Masons that ever lived, and one of the most respected in his profession, "Freemasonry is a society of enlightened men, inculcating pure and active virtue on the sacred prin-

ciples of gospel truth, and its design is to instil into the minds of its members a series of useful and interesting precepts, and to promote benevolence, philanthropy, and Brotherly Love." Now, if this were but carried out, what a wonderful cluster of christian graces and virtues should we ever have hovering over our homes, and when employed in every day life, how should we endear ourselves to all with whom we come in contact! To show that Freemasonry carries out in its practice, what it inculcates in its teaching, he appealed to the charities it supports, and having passed on to explain some of its symbols and their lessons, he asked what ought to be the result of such a system as Freemasonry is. Here let us not deceive ourselves. There are Freemasons, and Freemasons. That all do not act up to the perfect code of morality the Order inculcates is no reason why men should not belong to it. Let us remember that however good its theory may be, after all it is but a human institution, and as such subject to the failings of each of its several members. It does not follow that entrance into the Order is to work a charm for us, and as a consequence give us those graces and virtues we may be careless or unwilling to cultivate. Let us regard it more as a help, and assistance to lead us on to better things, and remember that however we may strive to do our duty here, we are only mortal, and as long as we are in the lodge below, but representatives of the rough ashlar, waiting for the impress of the master hand of the Great Architect of the Universe to mould us into perfect ashlar into the lodge above. He concluded by congratulating the lodge upon its good fortune in the election of its Master designate, by an expression of regret at the untimely death of Brother Alfred Coles, of Southampton, who was originally nominated to the position, and by some remarks of a purely Masonic nature.

The Provincial Grand Master subsequently proceeded to instal Bro. Stebbing in the Chair of the lodge, and he appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. the Rev. E. Y. Nepean, S.W. and Chaplain; Pern, J.W.; T. Lamb, Sec.; Norwood, S.D.; Elsdale, J.D.; and Martin, Tyler. In the business which followed, a vote of condolence was passed to the widow and family of the late Bro. Alfred Coles, upon his unexpected death, and also a vote of thanks to the Prov. Grand Master and his officers accompanying him for their attendance.

LAYING THE MEMORIAL STONE OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, AT RENFREW.

On Saturday, 13th ult., the memorial stone of the new Municipal Buildings at Renfrew was laid with full Masonic honours and *éclat*, by Colonel Campbell of Blythwood, Provincial Grand Master of Renfrewshire East.

The Masonic lodges mustered in the Blythwood policies, where they were marshalled by Bro. John Carswell, P.G. Marshal of P.G. Lodge, Renfrewshire East, assisted by Bro. T. R. Cameron, A.P.G.M.

Lodge Royal Arch, Rutherglen, 116, was honoured with being allowed to carry the working tools of the P.G. Lodge. There was a large number of instrumental bands accompanying the procession, and their performances, together with the magnificent display of banners, decorations, &c., made the whole affair a most interesting and imposing pageant. On the north side of the new

buildings was erected a large stand which accommodated a great number of ladies and gentlemen, and around the building on either side were stands well filled. In the procession there would be about 2000 persons, and on arrival at the Cross of the Grand Lodge the scene from the top of the buildings was exceedingly picturesque and novel, there being no fewer than 10,000 persons present, stretching in every line as far as the eye could see. The memorial stone was at the eastern angle of the tower, and was about thirty feet from the ground. A platform was erected there for the ceremonial to be performed. The gallant Provincial Grand Master, Colonel Campbell, was accompanied thither by Brothers Captain Hodgart, Acting-Substitute Master; W. Robertson, Depute S.M.; D. Macalpine, P.G.S. Warden; James Gilmour, R.W.M. 129, P.G.J. Warden; Rev. Mr. Stephen, Renfrew, P.G. Chaplain; James J. Lamb, P.G. Architect; Jas. Caldwell, P.G. Bible Bearer; J. Brown, P.G. Treasurer; J. Jack, P.G. Secretary; H. S. Edmonds, Assistant P.G.S.; W. Sim, P.G.D.; and W. Gemmell, Assistant P.G.D.; also by the Provost and Magistrates of Renfrew and Paisley.

Provost Gallacher stepped to the front of the building, and was loudly cheered. He said—R.W.G. Master, as you have, with your usual kindness and courtesy, complied with the request of the authorities of this royal burgh to favour us with your very valuable services on this very interesting occasion, I, as Provost and Chief Magistrate, have the honour to present to you this trowel to be used by you in the solemn ceremony of laying the foundation stone of our new Municipal Buildings. (Loud Cheers).

The trowel, which was of silver and very chaste, bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal burgh of Renfrew, to Colonel Campbell of Blythswood, P.G.M. of Renfrewshire East, on the occasion of his laying the memorial stone of the Municipal Buildings, 13th April, 1872." The inscription was surmounted by the coat of arms of the burgh.

Bro. Colonel Campbell replied—I accept this trowel, and consider it a very great mark of honour that you have done me, because I feel that there are others in a far higher scale of Masonry whom you might have applied to to perform this ceremony, and who, I feel, would only have been proud to have had the honour conferred on them. (Cheers). But you have conferred it on me, and I think I am not wrong in saying that in conferring it on a near neighbour of your own, you have done so as a mark of your friendship to myself, which I shall never forget, and when I look on this trowel in after times, it will remind me of this happy day in Renfrew. (Loud cheers).

The Rev. Mr. Stephens then offered up an appropriate prayer.

The stone was then laid in the usual Masonic form, with all honours.

The P.G. Master then said—It is now my pleasing duty to inform you that this stone has been laid with Masonic honours, and though it can hardly be called a foundation stone, I think it may be looked on as the chief stone of the corner. (Cheers.) It is a long time since the royal Burgh of Renfrew has had such an opportunity as this, and I think it must be a proud moment for all the Magistrates and Council when they see what an amount of interest this ceremony has occasioned among so many of their fellow-creatures, who have come to grace this occasion with their presence. (Cheers). I can assure you that I look on this as a scene which I think you will all remember with gratification, because of memories that it must bring up to numbers now standing around. Who has been an inhabitant of this ancient place and cannot remember the old steeple and clock of marvellous and wonderful construction—a laugh—which used to keep time its own natural way and after its own fashion. (Loud cheers). I feel that, although the clock is gone, and although the tower is departed, it yet lives in the memory of many, and although time has, as it were, ruthlessly carried off its own mentor, it will remain in the memories of some in far distant lands who may hope to return to their native country. How many hours has the old clock noted since it was erected? How many of our friends and relatives have passed away?

Does it not teach us that time will pass away with us, too, and that all of us standing here will pass away; but we may hope to meet them in that country from which no traveller returns. (Cheers). You have now seen raised a building which I hope will last for many ages, and will stand as a memorial of the energy and determination of the inhabitants of this burgh, headed by men who are capable of appreciating that energy, such as your Provost and Bailies here. (Loud cheers.) A suggestion was thrown out by myself a little time ago, that not only should we have a memorial in this building of what had been done, but that we should be able to hand down some good to the future generations who will inhabit this town of Renfrew. The scheme proposed was that we should contribute certain sums of money which should be placed in a bursary founded in the University of Glasgow, to be gained by those who might win it in three years. I hope this scheme will be brought about, and if so, I look forward to the time when some men will rise up as inhabitants of this burgh who may look back to the assistance they received from the bursary as one of the foundations of their fortunes. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Provost Gallacher then said—Right Worshipful Grand Master,—It is my pleasing duty, and I esteem it a great privilege to have to tender you the best thanks of this community for the important work you have so successfully performed. We have also to express our gratitude to the brethren of the various lodges throughout Scotland for having come here in such large numbers to assist in this interesting ceremony.

I will again thank you, R.W. Prov. G. Master, for your kind services which add another to the many valuable favours which you and your family have conferred on the ancient town, and, brethren all I most sincerely thank you for your attendance.

Original Correspondence.

THE GRAND OFFICERS OF 1872.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR,—Permit me in your columns to congratulate the London Daily Press generally on the glorious uncertainty which, until your own paper appeared, must needs have existed with reference to the identity of these important officials.

Like the rest of the Masonic world, I desired to know on Thursday morning the "ins and the outs" of the "Grand" appointments, and repairing to my club, I did the most natural thing in the world, and turned to the morning papers for the information I was in search of. To say I was "obfuscated" is to say the least of it.

From the *Times* I learnt that "Eneas J. McIntyre" was Grand Registrar, and between this and the "J. Alneas McIntyre" of the *Daily News* I was able to recognise an old and valued servant of the Craft, at whose well merited honours I rejoiced when, in the *Morning Advertiser*, I found him knighted as "Sir J. McIntyre." I pass by the respected Grand Secretary, who was variously described as "Hervey" and "Harvey," and come to the Grand Treasurer, Bro. Samuel Tompkins, who was announced in the *Advertiser* as "S. Tompkins, Grand Tyler!" The Junior Grand Deacons I learnt from the *Daily News*, were Brothers "Munton" and "Dunas." The *Times* called the first of these, Bro. "Martin," in which the *Advertiser* coincided; the *Standard* however boldly dissented from all, and informed the expectant world of Masonry that the appointment in question was conferred on "Brother Thurton." The real names I now find of the J.G.D.'s are "Murton" and "Dumas," both tolerably well-known in the Craft. I do not personally know Bro. Thos. Coombs, who received, no doubt very worthily, the collar of Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, but I sympathise with that brother in being dubbed by the *Times*, "T. S. Coombs, G.D. Ceremonies," because the whole thing is made to appear nonsensical thereby. As to Brother Cottebrune, who I am better acquainted with, and who I am pleased to see was appointed Assistant Grand Pursuivant, he appears variously as "Cottelmore," "Cotterbone," and "Collerbrown." To add that "Wendt," be-

comes "Wandt," that "Coutts" is turned into "Cootes," that the well-known name of "Huyshe" is disguised as "Huysel," that *one* paper mentions both "J. B. Monkton," and "W. B. Monckton," as Senior Grand Deacons, and that in short scarce any name, in scarce any paper, is spelt correctly in all particulars, is to sum up a tale, the moral of which is, either that the Grand Festival was too much for the amiable brethren of the daily press who attended it, or that press-correction in the present day is not what it has been wont to be. Surely, Sir, there is truth in the old saying, "what is worth doing, is worth doing well."

I am your faithful servant,

A PAST GRAND STEWARD.

London, 27th April.

TEETOTAL FREEMASONS.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

As you are doubtless aware, there are many Masons in the Metropolis who, from principle, are "total abstainers" in the general acceptance of the term. It has long been felt that there ought to be a closer union of those brethren, by the formation of one or more Temperance lodges, in connection with which there should be no service of intoxicating liquors; and it has also been felt that the establishment of such lodges would tend to the advancement of the Craft generally, by the enrolment of many worthy gentlemen whose sole objection to our organisation is the much feared "conviviality" which rumour ascribes to our after-lodge gatherings. At present we have special Hebrew, dramatic, musical, and military, lodges; and surely there can be no harm in adding to the list a Temperance lodge.

It has frequently been suggested to me that I—as not only a member of the Craft, but also the official head of the Order of Sons of Temperance in Great Britain and Ireland—should take steps to call together the Teetotal Masons of London, with the view of forming such a lodge as I have alluded to. May I, therefore, so far trespass upon your kindness as to request that all brethren who feel an interest in this subject will communicate with me at an early date; and I shall, after ascertaining their sentiments, call them together for action in the matter.

I may say that I have already received numerous promises of co-operation; but I do not desire to take any action until there has been some opportunity for ascertaining the general opinion as to whether there should be one central or several district lodges.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN STRACHAN (1319),

34, Vaughan Road,
Camberwell, S.E.

April, 29th 1872.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

We have received the Spanish Masonic journal, *Boletín oficial del Oriente de España*, by which we see the steady progress Freemasonry is making in that country. There are four Masonic bodies namely, the Supreme Council of the Grand Orient of Spain, a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch, one of Rose Croix, a Grand Lodge for the Symbolical degrees, with seventy-two regular lodges, scattered over all Spain; and many committees are in several places of the country for the purpose of forming new lodges. As we have printed in our number 146, of the 23rd of December last, Bro. Manuel de Zorrilla the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, is the eminent Spanish statesman. We wish good progress to our Spanish Brothers and we shall inform our readers of every step they make in the right direction.

The fifteen sections will be worked in the Pannure Lodge of Instruction, No. 720, Balham Hotel, Balham, on Thursday, the 9th inst. Bro. Jno. Thomas, W.M. and Hon. Preceptor, will preside on the occasion, and open the lodge at 6.30 p.m. Brethren will please to appear in Masonic clothing.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

ERRATA.—In the Report of the Grand Festival the name "John Dumas," Junior Grand Deacon, should have been "Henry John Philip Dumas, P.M. 99, P.Z. 167, W.M. 410, P.G.S., and P. Prov. J.G.W. Surrey."—The G. Steward representing the Jerusalem Lodge, No. 197, is Bro. Henry Gruning, P.M. 187, and P.G. Reg. Bristol, the present S.W. of No. 197. The Grand Steward representing Lodge No. 21, is Bro. Griffiths Smith. The report of Bute Lodge, No. 960, will appear next week.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

The price of the Freemason is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance.)

All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE NEW GRAND OFFICERS.

We believe that the appointments made by the M.W. Grand Master for the current year have given general satisfaction to the Craft, inasmuch as several hard-working brethren have been promoted to the dais, and an earnest is thus given that "merit and ability" will not be overlooked during Lord Ripon's *regime*.

We have a conspicuous example of this in the selection of Lord Tenterden for the post of Senior Grand Warden. His lordship is emphatically a working Mason, and one who has fairly earned his laurels. The members of the Lodge of Harmony at Richmond, of which the new Grand Warden is a Past Master, and those of the Iris Chapter, of which he is a Past Principal, can bear witness to the zeal and efficiency ever displayed by Bro. Abbott, now Lord Tenterden, in the discharge of his duties, both in lodge and chapter. His lordship's connection with the Foreign Office, and the part he has more recently played as Secretary to the Alabama Commission are well-known to our readers, and we are convinced that the experience of American Freemasonry which he, in common with his chief, attained, whilst in the States, will not be lost upon the future relations of the Craft in England and America.

The Junior Grand Warden is also a government official, and in his appointment, we conceive, the London Lodge, No. 198, may justly

take pride, the hon. brother being a Past Master of that distinguished lodge. Captain Vivian's name may not be so familiar to the Craft, but we are assured that he is a good and worthy Mason, and one in every way deserving of the high Masonic station to which he has been preferred.

The Rev. Arthur Bruce Frazer, the new Grand Chaplain, has been, and we believe still is, an active Mason. He has taken a prominent part in the lodges of Cambridge and Oxford, and is held in equal esteem by the members of both Universities.

The S.G. Deacons are Bros. John B. Monckton, P.M., 197, and Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, and John P. Bell, M.D., Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the North and East Divisions of Yorkshire. Bro. Monckton has for some years past performed the onerous duties of our Masonic Boards and Committees with unflinching zeal and genuine courtesy. He has won the respect of all who know him, by the display of those qualities which essentially appertain to the gentleman, and when in addition to these claims to our esteem, he is also found to be a talented exponent of Freemasonry, no voice can deny his peculiar fitness for the honourable post of a Grand Officer. Nor can we lightly pass over the services of his colleague, Dr. Bell, whose literary abilities are so rare, and whose labours in the cause of Masonic enlightenment are equally assiduous and valuable. We congratulate our Yorkshire friends upon the selection of Dr. Bell, and we believe that a poll of his province would endorse the Grand Master's action, if such a procedure were in accordance with Masonic usage.

The elevation of Brother Charles A. Murton to the rank of Junior Grand Deacon, is a recognition of the great benefits which the "Emulation Lodge of Improvement" has conferred, and is still conferring upon the Craft. Bro. Murton who is a P.M. of No. 7, has been the Secretary of the "Emulation" for many years—in itself by no means a sinecure—he is also an accomplished ritualist—a supporter of the Charities, and—but need we say more. Bro. Henry J. P. Dumas, P.M. 99, is associated with Bro. Murton in the Joint Deaconship. He is likewise a well-tried and excellent Mason, and will wear his honours bravely.

A provincial brother, Thomas Coombs, Provincial Grand Secretary for Dorset, wields the baton of Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. He is, we learn, a most energetic officer in his Province, and his promotion is, beyond question, justly merited.

The new Sword Bearer, Bro. Alexander I. Duff Filer, P.M. 657, is an old Mason, and although not very widely known—he is recognised as a very useful member of the Order—and one who has not forgotten the second "Grand Principle" of Freemasonry.

By the advancement of Bro. John Boyd, a vacancy for "Assistant Grand Pursuivant" was created. This is a post usually given to metropolitan brethren, who have laboured long and ably in the cause; and we are bound to say that in nominating Bro. Charles A. Cottebrune to the position, the Grand Master has strictly adhered to ancient precedent. Bro. Cottebrune has been

instrumental in forming several lodges. He has passed the chair more than once. He is an acknowledged teacher of Masonic ceremonies and lectures, and he is undoubtedly appreciated and esteemed by a large Masonic circle.

Thus ends our brief and hasty sketch of the Grand Officers of 1872, and we are pleased to add our fraternal meed of congratulation to each and all, upon the attainment of those dignities which mark superiority in the Craft.

GRAND CHAPTER.

The Quarterly Convocation of Grand Chapter was held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall. Lord de Tabley presided as Z.; the Rev. John Huyshe as H.; and Dr. Hamilton as J. Comp. S. Rawson acted as P.Z.; Comp. John Hervey was S.E.; Comp. W. Pulteney Scott, N.; Comp. John Savage, P.S.; Comp. E. S. Snell, 1st A.; Comp. H. Browse, 2nd A.; Comp. Æ. J. M'Intyre, Q.C., Reg.; and Comp. Payne, Jan. The following Comps. were also present:—Lord Tenterden; F. Pattison, P.Z.; J. Bradford, P.A.G.D.; Benj. Head, P.G.S.B.; W. Ough, P.Z., 657 and 749; Joseph Smith, P.G.D.C.; A. H. Tattershall, J., 206; W. Noak, Z., 206; W. West Smith, Z., 799; Jas. Self, M.E.Z., P.Z., 1051; M. Bagge, P.Z. 7; F. Richardson, Z., 8; A. Holmes, P.G.S.P.; H. Pullen, P.G.D.C.; H. Muggeridge, P.G.S.B.; H. Massey, Z., 619; Joshua Nunn, P.G.D.C.; James Stevens, P.Z., and S.E., 720; John B. Monckton, P.Z., 8; H. G. Buss, P.Z., 177; C. Murton; Col. Whitwell; Sam. May, P.Z., 657; John Coutts, P.Z., 177; and F. Walters, P.Z., 73.

The Grand Chapter having been opened with the customary solemnities, the Grand S.E. read the minutes of the former Quarterly Convocation, which were put and confirmed.

The Grand S.E. then read a letter apologising for non-attendance, from the Grand 1st A.S., caused by his being obliged to attend the Birmingham Festival to be held the next day.

This being the night for the appointment of Grand Officers,

The Grand Z. said he regretted the absence of the Marquis of Ripon, whose manifold official duties detained him elsewhere. He also regretted the absence of the Earl of Carnarvon, Grand H., whose ill health precluded his taking a very active part in the duties of his high position. He (Lord De Tabley) was present to take the place of the Grand Z., and to invest the Grand Officers of the year; and he was proud to say that the Marquis of Ripon had expressed his full concurrence in the selection of officers that had been made. The three Grand Principals would be the same as at present. Comp. John Hervey would be S.E., and he would now invest him.

Comp. Hervey was then invested S.E., and Lord De Tabley afterwards invested the following Comps. with the insignia of their respective offices:—

Lord Tenterden	.....	N.
John B. Monckton	.....	P.S.
Lewis Crombie	.....	1st A.
Chas. A. Murton	.....	2nd A.
S. Tomkins	.....	Treasurer.
Æ. J. M'Intyre, Q.C.	.....	Reg.
H. J. P. Dumas	.....	Sword Bearer.
Dr. J. Daniel Moore	.....	Standard Bearer.
W. Ough	.....	D.C.
C. B. Payne	.....	Janitor.

Comp. W. Pulteney Scott moved, and Comp. Joseph Smith seconded, "That the following report be taken as read and received, and entered on the minutes," which motion was carried.

"The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 16th January, to 16th April, 1872, both inclusive, which they find to be as follows:—

To Balance 16th January	.....	£420	0	3
.. Subsequent Receipts	.....	336	9	6

£756 9 9

By Disbursements during the Quarter	£142	18	10
„ Purchase of £200 Consols, 92 $\frac{3}{8}$, Bank Fee and Commission	185	12	6
„ Balance	427	18	5
	£756	9	9

which balance is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival and Co., Bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

“The Committee have likewise to report that they have received the following petitions:—

“1st. From Comps. Joshua Nunn as Z., Henry Johnson as H., William Johnson as J., and seven others; for a chapter to be attached to the Caledonian Lodge, No. 134, London, to be called ‘The Caledonian Chapter,’ and to meet at the Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street, in the City of London.

2nd. From Comps. Elias Gottheil as Z.; Alfred Ellis Harris as H.; Charles Challis Taylor as J.; and seven others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Lodge of Faith, No. 141, London, to be called ‘The Faith Chapter,’ and to meet at Anderton’s Hotel, Fleet Street, in the City of London.

“3rd. From Comps. the Rev. Jno. Wm. Newell Tanner as Z.; Charles Dutton as H.; Samuel Gilbert as J.; and eleven others, for a chapter to be attached to the Lodge of Unity, No. 321, Crewe, to be called ‘The Chapter of Faith,’ and to meet at the Crewe Arms Hotel, Crewe, in the County of Chester.

4th. From Comps. Thomas Pibble Payne as Z.; James Ricketts Weston as H.; Henry Dusautoy as J.; and ten others, for a chapter to be attached to the Lodge of Peace and Harmony, No. 359, Southampton, to be called ‘The Chapter of Peace,’ and to meet at the Freemasons’ Hall, Southampton.

5th. From Companions Mark Scott as Z.; Frederick Dickinson as H.; John Brook Bray as J.; and six others, for a chapter to be attached to the St. Germain’s Lodge, No. 566, Selby, Yorkshire, to be called ‘The St. Germain’s Chapter,’ and to meet at the Crescent, Selby, in the County of York.”

“6th. From Comps. The Right Honourable Spencer Compton Cavendish, M.P., Marquis of Hartington as Z.; Haughton Charles Okeover as H.; Charles Robert Colville as J.; and eleven others, for a chapter to be attached to the Arboretum Lodge, No. 731, Derby, to be called ‘The Chapter of Truth,’ and to meet at the Arboretum Hotel, in the Township of Litchurch, in the County of Derby.

“7th. From Comps. William Henry Porritt as Z.; George Fox as H.; David Richard Wright Porritt as J.; and six others, for a chapter to be attached to the Londesborough Lodge, No. 734, Bridlington Quay, to be called ‘The Londesborough Chapter,’ and to meet at the Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay, in the County of York.

“8th. From Comps. Samuel Geo. Homfray as Z.; Hy. John Higginson as H.; Wm. Williams junr., as J.; and nineteen others, for a chapter to be attached to the Philanthropic Lodge, No. 818, Abergavenny, to be called ‘The Philanthropic Chapter,’ and to meet at the Masonic Hall, Abergavenny, in the County of Monmouth.

“9th. From Comps. George Arthur Brown as Z.; John Lewis as H.; James Phillips as J.; and seven others, for a chapter to be attached to the St. George’s Lodge, No. 1098, Tredegar, to be called ‘The Prince of Wales Chapter,’ and to meet at the Temperance Hall, Tredegar, in the County of Monmouth.

“10th. From Companions John Millward as Z., Robert Rippon Duke as H., Frederick Turner as J., and twelve others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Phoenix Lodge of St. Ann, No. 1,235, Buxton, to be called ‘The Phoenix Chapter of St. Ann,’ and to meet at the Court House, Buxton, in the county of Derby.

“The foregoing Petitions being in all respects regular, the Committee recommend that the prayers thereof be respectively granted.

“The Committee have also received a Memorial from the St. George’s Chapter, No. 440, Montreal, praying for a Charter of Confirmation, the original Charter having been surreptitiously re-

moved at the same time that the Warrant of the Lodge (for which a Warrant of Confirmation has since been granted) was also removed. The Committee being fully satisfied of the truth of the allegation set forth in the Memorial, recommend the prayer of the Memorial to be granted.

All the above were separately moved, seconded, and passed, without any discussion.

Comp. Scott then read the following item in the report:—

“The Committee have also to report that they have received a petition from the principals and other members of the Chapter of Hope, meeting at the Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, Kent, which is at present attached to the Lodge of Friendship, No. 206, meeting at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, praying that the Chapter may be detached from the aforesaid Lodge, No. 206, and be henceforth attached to the St. George’s Lodge, No. 140, Greenwich, Kent, and be called ‘The St. George’s Chapter.’

“This petition is regular in form, and is accompanied with resolutions from both the lodges signifying their assent to the proposed arrangement. The Committee recommend that the prayer thereof be granted.”

Comp. Scott moved that the prayer be granted.

Comp. Joshua Nunn seconded the motion.

Comp. Bradford opposed it. It seemed to him a most extraordinary announcement to make to Grand Chapter. He had known Grand Chapter for the last twenty years, and had never known such a petition granted. What had been done ever since he had been a Mason ought to be done now. The present was an extraordinary course to adopt, and yet the Committee reported that the petition was “regular in form.” He did not say that he objected to the petition being granted, but he should call on Grand Chapter, if it granted this petition, to grant a similar favour to his own Chapter attached to St. John’s Lodge, which met at the Hollybush, Hampstead.

Comp. Scott said he could not allow these irregular observations to be made. Grand Chapter was not considering the St. John’s Chapter, and the bringing forward that subject was not relevant to the case under discussion.

Comp. Bradford replied that he thought St. John’s Lodge had been ill-used by being sat upon for the last twenty years.

The Acting Grand Z. reminded Comp. Bradford that the Chapter was now debating the contents of the report of the Committee which concerned the Chapter of Hope.

Comp. Scott added that Comp. Bradford referred to another Chapter—the St. John’s—which was not before Grand Chapter, and if he wished the case of St. John’s to be considered he must bring it in regular form before the Committee.

Comp. Bradford again said that St. John’s Chapter had been ill-treated for the last 20 years. (Cries of No, no.)

Comp. Scott inquired if Comp. Bradford wished to move an amendment.

Comp. Bradford replied that he would move, “That the petition under consideration be not granted until that of St. John’s Chapter were granted.”

The Acting G.Z. informed Comp. Bradford that if he liked to bring his case before the Committee of General Purposes he could do so, but he had no right to introduce an extraneous subject, which this was, into the discussion on the matters concerning the Chapter of Hope.

Comp. F. Walters said, there was nothing in the steps taken by the Chapter of Hope at all extraordinary. It had originally been attached to the Lodge of Friendship, but was afterwards separated from that lodge. It was well-known that the Lodge of Prudent Brethren parted with their Chapter Warrant some years ago to the Neptune Lodge. Separation of a chapter from one lodge, and attachment to another was nothing new.

The motion of Comp. Scott was then put and carried.

Comp. Scott said the last paragraph of the report was one of finance, but it had been well considered by the Committee before its adoption had been recommended to Grand Chapter. It was as follows:—

“The attention of the Committee having been

directed to the very great increase in the number of chapters (nearly one-hundred), and the consequent increase of expenses in the office, since the arrangement was made in 1866, “that one sixth of the salaries paid by Grand Lodge should be paid by Grand Chapter, the Committee recommend the following resolution for the adoption of Grand Chapter.

“That in future Grand Chapter shall pay one-fifth, instead of one-sixth, of the salaries fixed by Grand Chapter to be hereafter paid to the Grand Secretary and his Clerks and the Grand Tyler, and that the sum of £50 per annum be contributed towards the general expenses, instead of £20 per annum as at present.”

He begged to move its adoption.

Comp. John Savage seconded the motion, and corroborated the statement that the increase in the number of chapters had greatly increased the work of the Grand S.E.’s office, and its expenses. It was but fair therefore that Grand Chapter should make an additional contribution towards those expenses. Some years ago it had been decided, that a sixth of the salaries of Grand Secretary’s office should be borne by Grand Chapter, and £20 paid towards the general expenses of the office, and at that time it was considered that the proportion was just. Now, however, when the work was so much increased, one-fifth of the said salaries, and £50 towards the expenses, seemed to him a proper proportion. If the Grand Chapter did not do this, probably we should hear before long that Grand Chapter was poaching on Grand Lodge. It seemed to him that the proposition was equitable, and he would second Comp. Scott’s motion.

The motion was carried unanimously. The Acting Grand Z. announced that the Grand Z. had appointed Comps. Scott, Head, and Fraser, members of the Committee of General Purposes for the year, and called on the Companions to elect the remaining six.

The election was then proceeded with, and of eight members who were proposed, Comps. J. Savage, Joseph Smith, Joshua Nunn, H. Browse, James Brett, and F. Adlard were chosen.

The formalities for closing Grand Chapter were thereupon observed, and the Companions separated.

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

In Bro. Laurie’s history of Freemasonry (Ed. 1859, p. 163) it is stated that John McGowan, Esq., presented to Grand Lodge of Scotland a book “containing the minutes of a lodge of Freemasons, held at Rome in 1735, under the auspices of the Earl of Winton . . . this is the lodge over which Prince Charles Edward presided as Right Worshipful Master.”

We should be glad if any of the Scottish fratres would kindly inform us as to the character and contents of this minute-book, and the year in which the Prince was Master of the lodge.

W. JAMES HUGHAN.

What are the earliest records of the Mark Degree in this country? We shall be glad to correspond with any brethren who can furnish us with authentic extracts from the minute-book of any ancient lodge, or chapter, which worked the Mark degree anterior to the year 1770, in either England or Scotland.

It would appear from the Records we already possess that the “Mark-man” was given to Fellow Crafts, and the Mark Master, to Master Masons, during the latter part of the last century, and although it is often stated that Mark Master’s degree, (as now worked under the flourishing Mark Grand Lodge) was formerly a part of the Fellow Craft, we have never yet seen a minute of any lodge meeting, at which the Mark Masters degree was conferred on Fellow Crafts during last century. On the contrary, however, we have a code of By-laws transcribed for us from the Banff Lodge Records expressly providing for the restriction of the Mark Master’s degree to Master Masons, dated A.D. 1778.

W. JAMES HUGHAN.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

CORNWALL.

CHACEWATER.—*Boscawen Lodge* (No. 699).—The regular monthly meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on Monday, the 22nd ult., Bro. the Rev. G. L. Church, in the chair. There were a large number of the members of the lodge present. The business of the lodge was to initiate Mr. Frederick Davey, to raise Bros. Abraham and Bunney, and to present Bros. Past Masters Paull and Hall with P.M. jewels. After the candidate had been initiated and the brethren raised to the third degree, the W.M. informed the brethren that he felt highly gratified that evening, in having a special duty to perform, in the first place, he had the honour of proposing, Bro. the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Boscawen, as a joining member of this lodge, the gentleman from whom the lodge took its name, and secondly, to present Bros. Paull and Hall with Past Masters' jewels, this being done, the lodge was duly closed, when the brethren adjourned to Bro. Host Paull's for refreshment. After the cloth was removed, and the healths of "The Queen," "The Duke of Cornwall," and "The Grand Master of England," were proposed and heartily drank to. Bro. P.M. Ninness, by permission of the chairman, proposed "The Health of the Provincial Grand Master of Cornwall, Bro. Augustus Smith," and coupled with that toast "The Health of our W.M., Bro. the Rev. G. L. Church, P.G. Chaplain." Bro. Church briefly replied, thanking them for the honour they had done him, and assuring them that he felt proud of his position, believing that he was serving under one of the best Masons that had ever lived. The W.M. then said that he would come to the toast of the evening, asking the brethren to fill their glasses and drink a bumper to "The Healths of Bros. Past Masters John Paull and John Hall," this was received with applause. He felt in proposing this toast highly honoured by the fact, that he was the Master of the largest lodge in the Province of Cornwall. This was highly gratifying to himself, and to the other brethren of the lodge, and he felt assured that the present prosperity of the lodge must be attributed to their P.M.'s, who have been regular in their attendance, and always-willing to assist in the working of the lodge. The W.M. spoke at some length, urging on the young members of the lodge to look towards the east, and concluded by expressing a hope that he might on some future day have a similar honour conferred on him. Bro. Hall briefly replied, thanking the W.M. and brethren for the honour they had done him in presenting him with this handsome jewel, and assuring them that as long as his health should last he would continue to render his assistance for the welfare of the lodge. Bro. Paull in acknowledging the compliment paid him said, that the pleasure which he felt on the present occasion had almost overpowered him, he felt proud for the kind, though flattering remarks that had been made on himself and Bro. Hall by the W.M. and others, and promised to continue his services for the welfare of the lodge. He was one of the first who was initiated into the lodge, had served in every office within the door of the lodge, and had been their Secretary for six years, and that through the goodness of the Great Architect of the Universe in preserving his health, he had not during that time been absent but one lodge night. He thanked them for the handsome jewel they had presented him with that night, and that whenever he should look on it he should feel delighted, not for its intrinsic value, but it would have a tendency to recall to his mind the many happy hours he had spent with the brethren of the Boscawen. "The Health of the W.M. and others" followed, and the evening was spent in a manner long to be remembered by the members of the Boscawen. I might add that the jewels which were very chaste, and much admired, were purchased from Bro. Kenning, of London.

DEVONSHIRE.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 710).—The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, the

18th ult., at the Masonic Rooms. The lodge was opened by Bro. Niner, W.M., assisted by Bros. Rev. J. Powning, Chaplain; Watson, as I.P.M.; Stafford, S.W.; Presswell, J.W.; Maye, Secretary; Westhead, S.D.; Fowle, J.D.; Taylor, Organist; and Cuming P.M., as I.G. There were also present Bros. Marks, P.M.; Dr. Hopkins, P.M., and P. Prov. G.S.W.; and other members, also as visitors, Bros. Haswell, 1358, and Michaelmore, 223. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge having been opened in the second degree, Bro. David was examined, and having answered most satisfactorily, was approved, entrusted, and dismissed for preparation. The lodge was opened in the third degree, when Bro. David was re-admitted, and raised to the degree of M.M. by the W.M., the charge being given by Bro. Dr. Hopkins. The lodge was subsequently closed down to the first degree, when a lengthy discussion took place on matters of much importance to the members, but not of public interest. The lodge was finally closed at 8.30.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

OAKHAM.—*Vale of Catmos Lodge* (No. 1265).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Agricultural Hall, on the 17th ult. Present:—Bros. J. C. Duncombe, P.G.A.D.C. Northants and Hunts, P.G. J.D. Leicestershire and Rutland, W.M.; Carter, P.M., as S.W.; Newcome, J.D., as J.W.; Jos. L. Bennett, Sec., Keep, as S.D.; Read, as J.D.; Tewson, as I.G.; and Hibbet, Tyler. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last lodge were read and confirmed. Bro. Bennett, Secretary, proposed that the votes of the lodge for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons, and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Widows of Freemasons, be left at the disposal of the W.M., seconded by Bro. Read, and carried unanimously. The lodge being closed in due form, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, after which the usual Masonic toasts were given, the visitors being responded to by Bro. Carter, P.M., No. 141.

Royal Arch.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER OF MIDDLESEX.

The installation meeting of the Royal Middlesex Chapter, No. 1194, and the Inauguration of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Middlesex, took place on Saturday, the 20th ult.

The members of the Royal Middlesex Chapter met at the Grotto Hotel, Twickenham, under the sceptre of the M.E.Z., Colonel Burdett, who duly opened the chapter, assisted by his H. and J. and a large number of Past Principles, who attended to assist or to witness the ceremonies of the day. After ballots had been taken for several joining members, Comp. R. Wentworth Little, P.Z., took the first chair, and having opened a Conclave of Principals, proceeded to instal Comp. W. Roebuck, C.E., as M.E.Z. Comp. W. Smeed, P.Z., then installed Comp. G. Cattell, as H., after which Comp. Little installed the J.-elect., Comp. W. Dodd. The officers invested were Comps. Little, E.; Kenning, N.; Horsley, Treas.; and Parker, Organist; and in consequence of the resignation of the P.S.-elect, the other offices remained vacant. Several propositions were then made and the chapter was called off, in order that the important ceremonies of inaugurating the first Grand Chapter for the Province, and of installing its first chiefs, might be carried out in due form. The chair was accordingly taken by Comp. John Hervey, Grand Scribe E. of England, who nominated Comps. John Boyd, P.Z., 145 and 534, as H., and Dr. Woodman, P.Z. 33, as J. A deputation of four Past First Principals, Comps. J. Stevens, A. J. Codner, H. G. Buss, and R. W. Little, then, after the usual formalities introduced the Provincial Grand Superintendent, Colonel Burdett, P.Z., and the gallant Companion was obligated and installed as the First Chief of Royal Arch

Masonry in Middlesex. He then nominated Comps. W. Roebuck, Z. 1194, as Prov. G.H., and J. M. Stedwell, P.Z. 946, as Prov. G.J., and they were duly obligated and installed by Comp. Hervey. The election of a P.G. Treasurer resulted in favour of Comp. H. G. Buss, P.Z., who holds a similar rank in Provincial Grand Lodge, and the remainder of the Officers were then appointed and invested in the following order:—

R. Wentworth Little, P.Z.	Prov. G.S.E.
Antonio J. Codner, P.Z. ...	Prov. G.S.W.
John Coutts, P.Z.	Prov. G.P.S.
William Smeed, P.Z.	Prov. G. 1st A.S.
T. R. McIlwham, Z. 946	Prov. G. 2nd A.S.
Charles Horsley	Prov. G. Reg.
Geo. Motion, H. 946	Prov. G. St. B.
William Platt, P.Z.	Prov. G.S.B.
G. Kenning, (Z. 192) N. 1194	Prov. G.D.C.
Henry Parker	Prov. G. Org.

Comp. Gilbert was elected Prov. G. Janitor.

A Committee, consisting of the P.G. Supt. H. J. E. Treas., and Registrar, was appointed to prepare a code of by-laws for the government of the province. The Provincial Grand Superintendent then moved that the cordial thanks of Provincial Grand Chapter be tendered to Ex. Comp. John Hervey, G.S.E., for the kindness with which he had consented to perform the various ceremonies of inauguration, and installation, as well as for the dignity and solemnity which had characterised his efficient conduct of the work. The proposition was seconded by Comp. Roebuck, P.G.H. and carried by acclamation.

Comp. Hervey briefly acknowledged the compliment, after which the Provincial Grand Chapter, and the private chapter were successively closed. A sumptuous banquet was then served, the chair being taken by Colonel Burdett, supported by Comp. Hervey, as H. (a domestic affliction having caused Comp. Roebuck to retire). Comps. Eedwell, J.; Little, E.; Codner, N.; and the other newly appointed officers, together with Comps. Raynham, W. Stewart, Past Grand Standard Bearer of England; J. Boyd, W.; R. Woodman, M.D.; H. Carter, Z. 382; Major E. H. Finney, W. Dodd, G. Cattell, H. W. Hunt, T. W. White, D. M. Dewar, E. Baxter, P.Z. 8; J. W. Barrett, and several other Companions. During the evening Comp. Little, acting for Comp. Roebuck, M.E.Z. and on behalf of the Royal Middlesex Chapter, presented to Colonel Burdett a handsome P.Z.'s jewel, beautifully mounted, and adorned with the arms of the county. The presentation was greeted with loud cheers, which were renewed when the worthy President rose to return thanks. Several most effective speeches were made in proposing and responding to the various toasts, and the meeting altogether may be summed up as a great success. The musical arrangements were confided to Comp. Parker, Prov. G. Organist, and gave unqualified satisfaction, while the catering of Mrs. Bendy, the hostess, left nothing to be desired.

DEVONSHIRE.

TOTNES.—*Pleiades Chapter* (No. 710).—The quarterly meeting was held on Thursday, April 25th. The Chapter was opened at noon by Ex. Comps. J. Marks, M.E.Z.; Pridham, H.; G. Heath, J.; Dr. Hopkins, P.Z.; J. Heath, P.Z. After the admission of the companions, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Treasurer gave a brief report of the finances. A board of 1st Principals was constituted after the withdrawal of the other companions, and Ex. Comp. Pridham was installed as Z. for the ensuing year. A board of 2nd Principals was then constituted, and Comp. G. Heath was obligated and placed in the chair of H. Lastly, a board of 3rd Principals was formed, and Comp. A. B. Niner was installed as J. In each case, the ceremony was performed by Ex. Comp. Dr. Hopkins, P.Z. The companions having been re-admitted, Comp. Beechey was installed as Principal Sojourner, and Comp. Croker as Janitor. Three brethren were proposed for installation at the next meeting, namely, Bros. Westhead, Stockwell, and Michaelmore. The Chapter was closed at half past one.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Chapter of Fortitude* (No. 279).—A regular convocation of this chapter was held at Freemasons' Hall on the 24th ult. The principal chairs were occupied by Comps. Toller, M.E.Z.; Stretton, H.; and Crow, J. There were also present Comps. Kelly, Prov. G. Supt.; Partridge, S.E.; Sculthorpe, S.N.; and other companions. Visitor—Comp. J. M. Moore, S.E. Rowley Chapter, Lancaster (No. 1,051). After the Chapter had been opened, and the minutes read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. G. B. Atkins, of John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 523), who was declared to be unanimously elected, and being present was exalted to this supreme degree by the M.E.Z., who also delivered the Mystical Lecture, the Symbolical, being given by the Prov. G. Supt., and the Historical by Comp. Crow, J. Three candidates were proposed for exaltation at the next meeting, after which the Chapter was closed, and the Companions retired for refreshment.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*The Caledonian Chapter of Unity* (No. 73).—The companions of this chapter met on Tuesday last, at their hall, 170 Buchanan-street. D. Gilchrist, Z.; G. M. Donald, H.; G. W. Wheeler, J.; T. Findler, E. The Comps. of this chapter for correct work, had brought seven candidates, five of them being from the oldest lodge in Scotland, Mother Kilwinning No. 6. A lodge of Mark Masters was opened, W. Donaldson, acting as J.W. and G. Wheeler as Conductor. The lecture was delivered by Comp. D. Gilchrist. A lodge of Chair Masters was then opened, and the same gentleman received that degree. After labour, the brethren retired to refreshment, when after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given, that of the candidates was proposed and responded to by Bro. Ferguson. That of Comp. Tweed was then given as the proposer of these seven candidates, and an energetic worker in Masonry. Comp. Tweed replied, pledging himself to do all that he could to assist the Caledonian Unity, his mother chapter, as well as Mother Kilwinning his mother lodge. The health of Comp. Wheeler was then drunk with all the honours, and he suitably acknowledged the kindness done him. Comps. Wheeler, and Park, replied on behalf of the Z's of other chapters. Happy to meet, and sorry to part, brought to a close this highly successful meeting.

Mark Masonry.

DEVONSHIRE.

TORRES.—*Pleiades Lodge* (No. 26).—At the quarterly meeting held on the 25th ult., under the presidency of Bro. A. B. Niner, W.M., the lodge was opened soon after six p.m., with Bros. Rev. R. Bowden, P.M., in the chair of S.W.; Dr. Hopkins, Past Grand J.W., in that of I.P.M.; Lidstone, acting as J.W.; Taylor, Org. The Overseers were unavoidably absent, and therefore the posts of the ceremony in which they are engaged were at the proper time explained by the J.P.M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A ballot was taken for Bros. Oliver, Ferin, Pescott, and David, as candidates for advancement, which proving unanimously favourable, they were admitted, and received the benefit of this degree at the hands of the W.M. The lecture was given by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.M., and during his occupation of the chair, the W.M. having withdrawn, Bro. Niner was unanimously re-elected to preside over the lodge during the ensuing year. The W.M. re-entered, again assumed his chair, thanked the brethren for the compliment paid to him, and finally closed the lodge at 8 p.m.

Knights Templar.

LANCASHIRE.

PRESTON.—*Prince of Peace Encampment*.—The installation meeting of this encampment was held at the Assembly Rooms of the Bull Hotel, Preston, on Monday, the 15th ult. The

E.C., Sir Knight J. Walker presided, and was supported by Sir Knight W. H. Wright, Deputy Grand Commander of the Province, and a goodly assemblage of Knights of the Order. The encampment was opened in due form, and the general business transacted. Comp. Edward Airey, of the Rowley Chapter, Lancaster, and Comp. John Worsley, of the Chapter of Unanimity, Preston, were duly elected, and the baton of command having been entrusted to Sir Knight Wright, they were regularly installed and proclaimed as Knights Companions of the Order—the symbols being explained by Sir Knight Moore. The choice of the members in their election of an E.C. for the ensuing year having unanimously fallen upon Sir Knight J. Daniel Moore, M.D., that energetic member of our fraternity, was regularly installed into the position of Eminent Commander of the Encampment by Sir Knight W. H. Wright, whose eminent services to the Prince of Peace Encampment both now, and at previous meetings, deserve especial acknowledgment. The officers were appointed as follows:—Sir Knights John Walker, P.E.C. and Registrar; Col. Birchall, Prelate; Robinson, 1st Captain; Capt. A. H. H. Whitehead, 2nd Captain; Galloway, Treasurer; Robt. Walker, Hospitaller; Major Wilson, Almoner; James Worsley, Expert; W. J. Sly, Capt. of Lines; Capt. Lockhart and Parkinson, Standard Bearers; E. Airey and John Worsley, Heralds. After the close of the encampment, the Knights sat down to a banquet, in every respect worthy of the occasion, the usual loyal, Masonic, and chivalric toasts being duly honoured.

GIBRALTAR.

CALPE ENCAMPMENT.—The regular meeting of this encampment was held on Tuesday evening, the 9th ult., at the Masonic Hall. The business of the evening was mainly the installation of the Eminent Commander elect, but it having been reported immediately on the opening of the encampment, that several illustrious pilgrims had arrived at the outposts, and were seeking admission, the Eminent Commander, Sir Kt. Balfour Cockburn, ruled that they should at once be examined, and if found worthy, admitted. On the return of the Captain of the Lines, he reported that the supplicants consisted of Companion Matthews, Colonel in the American Army, and Minister of the American Government at the Court of Morocco. Companion Wall, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, and Companion Herr Von Relle, late 83rd regiment. These companions were forthwith admitted, and installed as Knights Templar in a most solemn and impressive manner, Sir Kt. Price, acting as Expert, and carrying out the details of the ceremony in a manner worthy of the highest praise. When his newly created Knights had been placed in their respective stalls; E.C. Sir Kt. Balfour Cockburn, with the assistance of P.E.C. Sir Kt. Dautez and others, proceeded at once to instal Sir Kt. Carver, as Eminent Commander for the ensuing year. Sir Kt. Carver selected Sir Kt. Price, as 1st Captain, and Sir Kt. Wortman as 2nd Captain, Sir Kt. Henry being placed in the chair of Prelate. Before the encampment was closed P.E.C. Sir Kt. Balfour Cockburn begged to be permitted to say a few words in recognition of the untiring energy and zeal displayed by Sir Kt. Marn, who had been Registrar for the past year. The flourishing condition in which the encampment was handed over to Sir Kt. Carver, was in a great measure due to the exertions of the Registrar, and Sir Kt. Balfour Cockburn earnestly hoped that the present E.C. would be enabled to retain the services of so valuable an officer, more especially in so important a post as that of Registrar.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW.—*The Glasgow Girvan Encampment* (No. 32).—This encampment met on Tuesday, the 2nd ult., to confer the degree of Knights of Malta on the following gentlemen:—John Tweed, James Crabb, Wm. Dubboe, Hugh Mathison, Wm. King, and R. W. Smith. The ceremony was conducted by Sir Kt. Bell, M.N.C., assisted by Sir Knts. J. Parks, J. E. Speirs, M. Clanachan, and G. W. Wheeler,

Recorders. A letter was read from the Sir Knights of the Alleghany Commandery, conveying their thanks to this encampment for the banquet given to them on their visit to Glasgow. This letter as well as a copy of the reply sent to them was ordered to be sent to the *Freemason** for publication. A letter was then read from the widow of the Equerry, and assistance voted from the funds, which was supplemented by a subscription from the Fraters present.

Red Cross of Constantine.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—*Edinburgh Conclave* (No. 4).—The first anniversary assembly of this conclave for the installation of M.P.S. and Viceroy, was held in the Rooms, 79, George-street, on Tuesday evening, the 23rd ult., V.E., Sir Knt. J. B. Mercer, K.G.C., M.P.S. presiding; there was a full attendance of officers and members. The minutes of the meetings having been read and confirmed, Em. Sir Knt. Wm. Grant, (P.M. No. 349), (Hon. V.), Past Sen. Gen. V.-elect, was presented and regularly inducted into the chair of Eusebius. Sir Knt. C. G. C. Christie, (R.W.M. No. 36), M.P.S.-elect, was then presented, and having signified his assent to the prescribed rules and ordinances, was in a College of Viceroy's, solemnly consecrated, and afterwards in a Senate of Sovereigns, regularly enthroned as M.P.S. for the ensuing year. He then invested his officers as follows:—viz., Em. Sir Knt. J.A. Butti, I.P.M. No. 349, (Hon. V.) Past Junr. Genl., Senr. Gen.; Sir Knt. Geo. Watson, Junr. Gen.; Em. Sir Knt. John Taylor, P.M. 145 349) (Hon. Sov.) High Prelate, Sir Knt. A. M. Bruce, Treas.; Em. Sir Knt. R. S. Brown, Past Viceroy, Recorder; Sir Knt. T. S. Baird, Prefect; Robert Irlam, S.B.; Peter Lothian Herald, and William Grieg, Sentinel, with Em. Sir Knt. Alex. Henry, R.W.M. No. 349, Hon. Sov.; Sir Knts. Robert Smart, and James Clark as members of Council. The business ended, and the conclave closed, the Sir Knts. adjourned to the refectory, where an excellent banquet, presided over by the M.P.S., supported by the E.V.E., was provided and partaken of. The usual loyal and chivalric toasts were given, and duly responded to, and a most agreeable evening was enjoyed by all present.

Scotland.

GLASGOW.—*Lodge St. Mark* (No. 102).—The hundred and sixth annual festival of this lodge was celebrated on the 24th ult., at the North British Imperial Hotel. A goodly number of the brethren sat down to dinner, Bro. John Cuninghame, R.W.M., presiding, supported by Bros. Capt. Neill, of Swindrigemuir, Depute Master of Mother Kilwinning, and S.P.G.M. for Ayrshire; Charles A. Cuninghame, Waterside; Thomas Halket, P.M.; James F. Mitchell, D.M.; George Sinclair, R.W.M. 27; I. C. Noscript, W. C. Hotson, and Thomas Halket, jun. The duties of Croupier was discharged by Bro. Robt. Jamieson, S.W., supported by Bros. D. Douglas, J.W.; James B. Hardie, I.G.; Daniel Watson, P.J.W.; Hugh Campbell, Sec.; and Alexander Gladstone, jun., Dir. of Music. After dinner "The Queen and the Craft," and "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," were proposed from the chair. Capt. Neill replied to the latter toast. The R.W.M. then gave "The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland." Bro. J. F. Mitchell, in proposing "The Prov. G. Lodge of Glasgow," said that under the régime of Bro. W. Montgomerie Neilson, Prov. G.M., the system of visiting the lodges in the province yearly had been carried out with great advantage, many irregularities had been corrected, and improvements made in conducting the business of the lodges that cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the Craft. Bro. George Sinclair, R.W.M. 27, proposed "Lodge St. Mark, No. 102," and in doing so alluded to the excellent manner in which the work of the lodge had been conducted by the

* Will be given next week.

P.M., and he had no doubt that under the present R.W.M. the lodge would continue to prosper, and maintain that high position in the Craft that it had so long occupied. The R.W. Master gave a very suitable reply. In the course of the evening Bro. John Cuninghame, R.W.M., presented Bro. Thomas Halket, P.M., with a gold watch and appendages for himself, and a brooch and a pair of earrings for Mrs. Halket. The watch bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. Thomas Halket, P.M. Lodge St. Mark, No. 102, by the brethren of the lodge, in recognition of his many services as R.W.M. 1872." The R.W.M. observed that Bro. Halket had held almost every office in the lodge, and discharged his duties admirably. Bro. Halket, in acknowledging the testimonial said:—"I will carefully preserve your gift, and highly value it as a memorial of your respect—an evidence of the position which I have occupied in the lodge, and also as a proof that my labours have been approved of by the brethren. It will also constantly remind me of many endearing friendships which have been formed amongst the brethren, and of that social and fraternal intercourse which I have so long enjoyed amongst them, and which, I trust, will long continue. I would also thank you R.W.M. for the very kind manner in which you have presented the testimonial. I have considered it not only a duty, but a privilege, to do all in my power to advance the interest of the lodge, and promote the principles of the Order. My connection with the lodge has been of a very pleasant character. The duties of office were rendered simple and pleasant by the hearty and efficient assistance which I received from the Office Bearers, and the members generally, for which I would now render them my sincere thanks; and I will endeavour to manifest my gratitude by rendering all the assistance I can to those in office. I trust that the lodge will continue to prosper in all its interests. I feel that I cannot express my sentiments respecting it better than in the words of our national poet, when addressing his mother lodge—

May freedom, harmony, and love,
Unite you in the grand design;
Beneath the Omnicient eye above
The glorious Architect divine.

The eye may keep the unerring line,
Still rising by the plummet's law;
Till order bright completely shine,
Shall be my prayer when far awa'.

Other toasts followed, some excellent songs were sung, and the evening was spent in a very pleasant and harmonious manner.

FREEMASONRY:

ITS WISDOM, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY; ITS ANTIQUITY, CHARACTER, STABILITY, AND USES.

An Address delivered by the Rev. W. V. TUDOR, at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Masonic Temple at New Orleans, on Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872.

Most Worshipful Sir, Brethren, and Friends: An institution as old as Masonry needs no apology for its presuming still to exist. Its venerable age, to lay claim to no mythical antiquity, is simply an acknowledged fact. Its history has a weird fascination and charm, as though it were a sublime example. If we were to take up its origin, we should have to fumble into musty archives, whose dust, the accumulation of centuries, would bury us so deep, in a mould so dry and shifting, as not to sustain even a sprig of acacia to mark the spot where we went down. We could not be satisfied with any search into the record of Masonry that should stop short of the great King Solomon, and even arriving at this epoch, we should worry ourselves for want of facilities of pushing our excursion of inquiry yet deeper into the recesses of the dim past, shrewdly suspecting that in China, whose wig is the grayest of all the nations, if not her age; in India, where Sir William Jones thought he discovered writings of four thousand years ago; in Egypt, in the mysteries of Isis and Eleusis; among the colonies that Cecrops founded in Greece—all these traces might be detected of the distinct peculiarities of the idiosyncratic order that innocently

yields its antiquity to Adam alone. By the time however, that we had gotten as far back as Babel, we should have become vain babblers indeed, if not long before, and so the assertion of our interesting age for Masonry is a matter merely of humour, or of curiosity, that may be indulged for a moment, and a matter about which Masons have scarcely that moment's concern. When we should condescend to take notice of the past thousand years, we should find the Masonry of to-day such a familiar denizen in lodges on the face of the earth, of that entire period, an institution of the Saxon Heptarchy, of York and London, an institution whose roll still show the names of historic bishops, and dukes, and kings, and philosophers, and statesmen—such a fixture in England, and subsequently in America, that we agree at once that the order is at least one thousand years old; and that admission is of importance, from the single consideration alone that the grand temple of Freemasonry is built upon the foundations of great and good men, truth itself being the chief corner-stone. But it is Masonry as a thing of the living present that is in our thoughts to-day. Behold in these United States 5,000 lodges, with an aggregate of 500,000 members; in this city thirty-two lodges, with an aggregate of three thousand members.

A due respect to the numbers who have honored us with their presence to-day, who, it is fair to presume, are not Masons, and particularly the respect due to the fair and better part, by far, of this audience, who not only honour but grace the occasion, and who we know are not Masons, although we should not be afraid to trust them if the law would permit, who have ever been distinguished for their love for the brotherhood, and as the daughters of a more than Masonic charity, such respect demands that we shall not speak in the cabalistic language of the craft, but in terms of general import and interest.

From the beginning men have organized themselves into associations, societies, communities, corporations, orders, etc. In that fact there is the expression of a law deeply impressed upon the nature of man, and this law, stated simply, disposes at once of all objections to the Masonic order, regarded as an association or companionship. The law of perfection, illustrated by the vice of imperfection, which inevitably attaches to all constitutions of organic bodies framed by man, and which so seriously impairs the efficiency of execution in detail of even the best constitutions, has but to be stated to dispose of all objections to Masonry, arising from the fact of unworthy members, half realized aims, defective co-operation, and inadequate practical results.

The law of the natural right of private judgment, illustrated by differences of opinion among peers in goodness and reason, with regard to causes and evidence, has but to be stated to dispose of all objections to Masonry, growing out of certain few unfortunate controversies in which it has participated in its history, and that have started questions of its general expediency, its indirect influence, its most pronounced historic tendency for good or bad, and in some minds, even its morality.

The only question then remaining is that which concerns the principles that have organized, the characters that have illustrated, and the works that have signalized its records; their testimony as to the general effect of the system and its moral status, and that must determine the attitude towards it of all men who have pureness of heart. To this last chief question the Mason is ready with his answer, albeit, indeed, he is not so anxious to multiply proselytes, or to undertake any anxious advocacy of his position.

Masonry would have died out long ago if it had depended for its perpetuity upon the active industry of its adherents, through the usual special methods of canvassing for supporters, directed to the specific end of increasing its numbers.

Masonry may allow encouragement, but never has addressed solicitations of applicants for admission. In this fact, in part, lies the reason which removes it as far from the nature of a religion, as it is also removed essentially from the spirit of hatred and evil. Believing that I am right as a Christian, I try to help make every man I meet a Christian. I have never tried to induce any one to become a Mason. A religious man may devote himself to Masonry, as an auxiliary to his own or others' good, but always, of course, under the strict regulation of the law of his religion,

which enacts "redeeming the time." It is foreign to the very genius of Masonry therefore to put forth any apology. It is sublimely dignified, reserved and self-contained. It is an example of free individual segregation from the mass, an association of individuals, an illustration of the law of association operating among beings of one blood, an incident of the social state—a close communion, an institution whose teachings, sentiments, and aim are as pure and good, as truth, love, and happiness; whose doors, now closed for strength's sake, fly open again for love's sake to every brother man, worthy and well qualified, who knocks for admittance, an institution, whose prayer is that all were thus worthy and well qualified, and that will therefore bless even the unworthy with its benefits, with relief in trouble and guidance in ignorance, in the shape of their exaltation; and so contemplate expressly in its familiar inculcations, and in its beneficent and charitable designs, the whole world of mankind. It stands upon its dignity, survives with the world, does alone in secret what cheers many a heart, treads the sick room softly, yet the tread, though light, may be distinctly heard by the ear, day and night together, as long as there is need. It buries the dead with a gentle courtesy that starts from the widow's eyes tears of blessing and consolation with the tears of bereaved grief; and returns from the garlanded grave to be to the widow a husband, to the orphan a father. God willing, it will build a Temple on this spot, in precious memory of saints of old, and in the faith of good men yet to come, as long as earth shall have a future.

Masonry, in the bare right to exist as long as men will, holds its belief and doctrines for itself, for ever settled beyond all amendment or change. The Bible is its great light. God, and his Book of the Law, revelation and redemption, death and destruction, holiness and love, life and immortality, retribution and heaven, through the blood of atonement, are ideas fundamental to its identity. It conceives itself welcome to Christian truth, and so has adopted it. For the truth to be held in unrighteousness is, alas, too sadly human, and so brethren are warned to take due notice of the admonitions to that effect of the Great Master of Assemblies, and govern themselves accordingly. If the virtues of Masonry were, in their perfection, the virtues of any one Mason, it could be said of him:

Behold a man all o'er consummate, absolute,
Full orb'd, in his whole round of rays complete.
"Are Masons gadder than udher men?" is a question that King Henry VI. of England, asks in an ancient manuscript found by the distinguished metaphysician, John Locke, in the celebrated Bodleian library. This manuscript is a matter of great curiosity and much interest to Masons. It contains certain questions and answers concerning the mysteries of Masonry, written by the hand of King Henry VI. and copied by one John Leylaude, antiquarian. I have quoted one of the questions, "Are Masons gadder than udher men?" The answer is, "Some Masons are not so virtuous as some udher men, but in the most part they be more good than they would be if they were not Masons." It is said that Locke, the scholar and metaphysician, was so struck with the reading of this manuscript that he sent it to the Right Honorable Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, with a letter signifying his intention to enter the fraternity, if he might be admitted, the next time he went to London.

If faith, hope, and charity; if silence, caution, and discretion; if industry, economy, temperance, and truth; if justice, fortitude, and piety be virtues—combined in one character, they would surely make the perfect man better than another destitute of them, and I have named the Masonic virtues.

If the square and level, plumb and rule, and hammer and mallet, and chisel, in the hands of the operative mason can guide into stability, beauty and proportion the rising edifice, their symbolic use in moral or speculative Masonry should train in delicate adjustment the growth of character into the stature of a perfect man, the lines of geometry, and angles of correct vision, (seeing things as they are, discriminating between shams and realities, looking at things not seen,) and curves of beauty, and solids of genuine attainments in goodness and grace, (as distinguished from the superficial boasts of vanity,) are to be considered in the for-

mations of character;—and geometry is the Mason's favourite science.

If to tread the path of duty and benevolence bare-foot or shod, to prefer labour to refreshment, and death to dishonour, be noble elements of character, they are lessons which a Mason cannot enter his lodge without learning.

If you inquire what are the jewels of a lodge, I would answer, brotherly love, relief and truth.

If you inquire what are the Masons' secret signs, I would answer, all the signals of distress, from the infant's cry to the "union down" of a sinking ship.

If you ask the Masons' password, I would answer for the entire brotherhood. Let our words here, in the lodge, or in secret communion, be what they may, nevertheless. "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father who art in heaven."

Secrecy is a peculiar feature of Masonry, and the meaning and power of a Mason's secrecy lies in another word, and that is silence. To illustrate: God is silent. A boy's rocket shot into the air makes more noise than all God's constellations. In what dignified, sublime, awful reserve does the great Architect contain himself—reserve of thought large as space and deep and solemn as the sea; of holiness, stern as the mountains and pure as the breeze that sighs around them; of mercy quick as the light, and gentle as the tints that make it. "The heavens declare the glory of God. Day unto day uttereth speech of Him," but in tones that do not break an infant's fevered slumber. Could we stand in the focus of those tones, we should hear the soliloquy of God.

The secret of a Mason's secrecy is in the words: "When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth;" or these: "He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the streets."

The Masons' great quest is light. If we look up at night, we see shining upon us with a distinct brightness orbs and worlds, far beyond the point where our sun can lend them any radiance. They are not lit up by his beams and yet they shine. How is this? Science explains it. It has discovered a luminous element, which it calls ether, which encompasses all the worlds that our eyes behold. The element is invisible, impalpable, imponderable, immeasurable. It is a sea of light, irradiating every sun, and bathing in splendour every star. Destroy or dissipate it, and our sun would go out in stygian darkness, and not a star would beam in the firmament. Suns and stars drink deep of the invisible glory, and then themselves become fountains of light, which rolls in waves, that in swift succession and with immense rapidity traverse in all directions the unfathomable sea. In the ethereal elements of truth which God has poured like a flood upon our intelligent being, Masonry would bathe itself that it may become itself a fountain and source of light to those that sit in darkness.

As the light of the sun gives unity to the works of God and kindles them into beauty, clothes every landscape with its rich and varied loveliness, imparts to every gem its lustre, to every star its blazing radiance, so is it the light of truth alone that gives unity, beauty, and excellence to the Masons' lodge.

Truth, like light, is stainless, pure. The ray that discovers the mote in the air is not infected by it, nor defiled by the stain that it reveals, only that it may be removed.

Light shines and creation rejoices. Verdure clothes the earth and flowers adorn it; lakes and rivers become polished mirrors under its delicate touch, and ocean laughs to its very depths under the sweet and powerful influence, as day mounts the heavens. Life in a thousand forms renews its activity, the groves become vocal with innumerable songs, the petals of the flowers unfold to Aurora's roscate fingers and cast forth their perfume, the beast of the field rises from his grassy couch, and the monarch of all goes forth to his labor. Such animation, beauty and joy is truth, received in the love of it to the soul of man.

The virtues taught in Masonry are the white light of truth refracted into the colours of the rainbow.

The light of truth in Masonry is the light of life and immortality. "Death is an eternal sleep:" they wrote it on their tombstones and cemeteries

in ancient times. Truth with pencil of light, has written on our graves "resting in hope."

"Who follows truth carries his star in his brain."

The corner stone will now be laid with ample ceremony. It will receive at the hands of the Grand Officers a tribute of corn, and wine, and oil: symbols, respectively, the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of the joy which the fraternity wishes this community, in the midst of which it is planted.

The foundation stone placed in position, let the Temple rise if the work be of God; if not, let the confusion of Babel seize the builders, and the work itself come to nought.

Let the temple rise; the expression in union of its parts and the solidity of its structure, of concord, harmony and brotherly love yet abiding on earth, though the nations be embroiled in strife; just as the institution which it shall cover has often been a refuge and comfort for enemies in war!

Let the temple rise; let it real the firmer to its base for every earthquake, and shine the brighter for every tongue of fire that licks it; and whenever time or judgment, as one or the other must, shall reveal the contents of the box now to be enclosed in the corner-stone, may documents and papers discover by contrast a better, purer, happier state of society than now, then existing: the murder and fraud, and corruptions in public life, of which the journals to-day tell the story, passed away forever, and the race well advanced toward perfect goodness and happiness!

Let the temple rise!

It is the quaint conceit of a wild modern poet, that the precious stones of our earth are the remains of a temple built by angels in Eden, to the worship of God. The foundations of the temple were bright and beaten gold, tower and roof and pinnacle without were solid diamond, and the dome was eye-blue sapphire, studded with golden stars; the floor was emerald, veined with gold and silver, marble and mineral of every hue were in its walls, the columns were of alabaster, the altar was one ruby, heart-like, and where all things were magnificent the meanest thing was gold, and the plainest. Man fell and joined the hosts of hell, black-bannered, on the very day when he should have met God and his angels there, and immediately also fell that bright fane. No death-dimmed eye gazed on its glory. Earthquakes gulped it down. The Temple of the Angels lay in its grave; till at the Flood it burst like a shell and scattered east and west, and far and wide, its fragments, that are the diamonds and rubies, and emeralds and sapphires of this world's costly merchandise.

The temple of a perfect human nature has been wrecked. Yet benevolence, truth, justice, mercy, love, are scattered like fragmentary jewels in separate human characters.

Let it be our nobler Masonry to rebuild the Temple of the Lord in the perfect man, until he shall stand forth himself again, the jewels one again in combination, love beating in the heart, truth ever speaking from the tongue, justice ever reigning in the mind, benevolence ever giving from the hand, righteousness ever in the path of the feet, kindness ever beaming from the eye, gentleness curving every limb, honour crowning the head, and goodness unqualified the description of the life.

Let the Temple rise, the constant admonition to us particularly, brethren, of that fairer, nobler edifice of character in godliness and grace that can only be built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone!

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

Reviews.

"ALBION'S CHURCH."

Among the many imitators of the anonymous author of the well-known brochure "The Row in Dame Europa's School," Mr. S. E. Thomas stands forth conspicuously as the writer of a little pamphlet entitled, "The Row in Dame Albion's Church School," which, in a dramatic form, supplies an exposition of the varying shades of thought and doctrine entertained and taught within the pale of the Established Church by its most eminent professors. On this dialogue's first appearance, the vigour with which it was written, and the command of the subject displayed, evinced that its author was no mere tyro in the study of divinity, while the easily penetrated disguises of the *dramatis personæ*, and the felicitous turns of expression attributed to each, denoted the well-read student and the keen observer. It at once became highly popular, and now the invariable sequel to popularity, a people's edition, under the crisper title of "Albion's Church" has been issued by Messrs. Houlston and Son, the original publishers, at an almost nominal price. Denominational effusions must *ex necessitate rei* be but seldom noticed in these columns, but the little squib before us, characterised as it is throughout, by a pervading spirit of charity, and a truly catholic breadth of observation and comprehensive toleration, may fairly plead as an excuse for our departure from the rule. The presence in the work under notice of these qualities must commend it to the favourable notice of Freemasons, as a body of men whose creed is unsectarian and cosmopolitan.

We have received "A Masonic Galop," by Bro. W. Hemingway, and can safely recommend it, feeling assured it will give satisfaction to all lovers of music, whether they are connected with the Fraternity or not.

THE GLOUCESTER LODGE CENTENARY.—Whilst the Grand Master and the other high officers engaged with him in this festival were assembled at the Deanery, advantage was taken of the opportunity to signalise the event by taking a photograph of them in a group, the operators being Messrs. Adams and Stilliard, who have produced a real work of art, all the portraits being most distinct and expressive. The "group" may be obtained of the above firm, and a most interesting memorial of the grand celebration it may be considered.

Obituary.

BRO. W. WESCOE, I.P.M. 266.

With profound sorrow we record the death of our respected Bro. William Wescoe, I.P.M., of Naphtali Lodge, No. 266, Heywood, Lancashire, which occurred near his residence on the 12th ult. His remains were interred at the Heywood Cemetery on the 18th ult., the funeral being numerously attended by the brethren, amongst whom were several Provincial Officers. The deceased was highly esteemed, and general sympathy was evinced by the whole town.

BRO. THOMAS SAMBROOKE.

At the Brompton Cemetery on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., were interred the mortal remains of Brother Thomas Sambrooke, who expired at his place of business in High Holborn on Thursday the 18th, somewhat suddenly, after a short illness of three or four days only, aged 54. Bro. Sambrooke was initiated in the Egyptian Lodge, No. 27, on the 4th October, 1860. His career in Masonry was not marked by any notable event, as he never aspired to hold office in his lodge, but a kinder or more genial soul never breathed. He was well known to, and highly esteemed by his neighbours and fellow-tradesmen, as a man of strict honour and integrity. His remains were followed to the grave by many of his Masonic friends and neighbours, as mourners, or otherwise, amongst whom were noticed: Bros. Todd, Buss, Berri, Hoare, J. May, C. Burnett of No. 27; Burry, No. 172; Messrs. Easton, Burden, Baker, Battson, and others.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, May 10, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notices from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4. Lodge 142, St. Thomas's, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi. Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor. Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors. Mount Sinia Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-Square, at 8.

MONDAY, MAY 6.

Lodge 16, Royal Alpha, Willis's Rooms, St. James's. " 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall. " 171, Amity, Ship Hotel, Greenwich. " 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. " 256, Unions, Freemasons' Hall. " 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall. Chap. 174, Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars. Mark Lodge, No. 11, St. Mark's, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-st. Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7. Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor. Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor. British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8. St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor. Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 11.55, Preceptor. St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

Colonial Board at 3 o'clock. Lodge 9, Albion, Freemasons' Hall. " 18, Old Dundee, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. " 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead. " 1257, Grosvenor, Victoria Station, Metropolitan Dist. Railway, Pimlico. " 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road. " 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue. " 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury. Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford. " 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington-park. Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor. Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cotterburne, Preceptor. Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor. Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor. Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor. Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30. Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8. Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30. Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor. St. Marybone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Committee of Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3. Consecration of the New Masonic Hall, 33, Golden-square, at 3 o'clock. Lodge 3, Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall. " 13, Union of Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich. " 15, Kent, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-st. " 87, Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st, Lambeth. " 147, Justice, White Swan, High-st, Deptford.

" 238, Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st. " 781, Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-rd, Lime-house. " 820, Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond. " 1017, Montefiore, Freemasons' Hall. " 1216, Macdonald, Brunswick-st., Camberwell. " 1228, Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstone. " 1306, St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-st. Wapping. Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor. United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor. Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor. New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8. Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30. Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor. Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar. Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Grand Council of Illustrious Knights, K.H. 30°, Masonic Hall, 33, Golden Square. Temple Crossing K.T. Encampment, Horns Tavern, Kennington. Lodge 91, Regularity, Freemasons' Hall. " 206, Friendship, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st. " 263, Bank of England, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st. " 1076, Capper, Marine Hotel, Victoria Dock, West Ham. " 1227, Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton, Essex. " 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Holloway. " 1321, Emblematic, Tulse Hill Hotel, Tulse Hill. The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections. Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor. Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor. St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8. Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188. Preceptor. Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Grand Conelave Knights Templar, Freemasons' Tavern, Lodge 33, Britannic, Freemasons' Hall. " 134, Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. " 157, Bedford, Freemasons' Hall. Chapter 6, Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7. Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor. Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor. Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor. Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor. Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8. St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W. United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor. Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor. St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8. Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor. Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8. Burdett Counts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor. Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor. Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor. Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague. CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery. CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Lord FRANCIS CONYNNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.

"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Devonport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

"Earl RUSSEL communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a dispatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, Dec. 1, 1864.

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D. Hon F.R.C.S. England;

Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, at St. George's School of Medicine.

"I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West, Cork.

"I will thank you to send me a further supply of Chlorodyne. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as Opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as Chlorodyne."

From J. M'GILGOUR CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.P. London, late Staff Surgeon to H.M.F.

"Sir,—After prescribing Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for the last three years in severe cases of Neuralgia and Tic-Doloureux, I feel that I am in a position to testify to its valuable effects. Really, in some cases it acts like a charm, when all other means had failed. Without being asked for this report, I must come forward and state my candid opinion that it is a most valuable medicine, and I have recommended several Chemists in this neighbourhood not to be without it for prescriptions."

From JNO. E. GOULSTONE, M.D., late Principal Surgeon to the Steamship "Great Eastern."

"I can confidently state that Chlorodyne is an admirable Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic, having used it in Neuralgia, Hysteria, Asthma, and Consumption, with remarkably favourable results. It relieved a fit of Asthma in four minutes, where the patient had suffered eleven years in a most distressing manner, no previous remedy having had so immediate and beneficial an effect."

From Dr. B. J. BOUTON and Co., Horncastle.

"We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and anti-Spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation, in whatever organ and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after effects."

J. C. BARER, Esq., M.D., Bideford.

"It is, without doubt, the most valuable and certain Anodyne we have."

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1/1 1/2, 2/9, 4/6, and 11/0 each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.
 AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES
 ON THIS SUBJECT.

By W. E. N., No. 766.

(Continued from Page 212.)

No. XVIII. Sept 23, 1871.—In the Anglo-Saxon Race the very opposite qualities are united in the same person. You will find a hero of indubitable courage, with the sympathy and tenderness of a woman. A people who unite in themselves these qualities are not formed to be subdued or conquered.

It was predicted that Israel, after the dissolution of the kingdom, was to become a powerful people overcoming all who should rise up against them; compelling all to acknowledge their superiority; while they evinced an all-embracing sympathy and benevolence. These predictions are fulfilled in the progress of the Getæ, or Goths, from the Euxine westward, their conquests in the Roman Empire, and their settlement in these islands. The Getæ were to be terrible in their anger when attacked. They were to be exposed to vicissitudes of success and loss, but not to be finally conquered. Israel was not only to be invincible, but he was to subdue peoples, and bring them into subjugation to him. (Isa. xli. 15, 16.)

It was foretold that Israel was to possess the gate of his enemies, and that nations should bow down to him. Long after, (when they were in captivity) it was declared of the Israelites, that they should trample on princes, like the mortar, even as the potter treadeth out the clay. (Isa. xli. 25.) Jeremiah says (li. 29-23) "Thou art my battle-axe and weapons of war, for with thee will I overthrow kingdoms," &c.

In the rise and fall of the Roman Empire and in the history of India, these prophecies and promises have been fulfilled in the Anglo-Saxon race. Again, with the progress and issue of the late terrible war between the Germans and French, these same people, the Getæ, (Israel) against whom the Romans so long fought in vain and were ultimately broken in pieces, "thrust down their enemies and trampled on those who rose up against them."

The Romans subdued all peoples and nations except the Goths, or Germans, who extorted the fear and respect of the Romans by their valour and independence. For ages the power of this

race was dreaded; nations bowed down to them, and kings submitted to them.

The Gothic race of Norway and Denmark vexed all Western Christendom, and a large province of Northern France was ceded to them, and they became the civilised chivalry of Normandy. This is the people that was carried captive by the Assyrians to those regions in Asia and Europe, whence their westward progress had been traced by the marks left by them, and which exist at this day. They have subdued many nations, but they are not to be subdued. The prophetic promises in Jer. xxx. 16, and elsewhere refer to Israel and not to Judah, and have been fulfilled in the history of the Saxon race. The Norman conquest of England presents no difficulty, as both were of the same Saxon race, and ultimately they amalgamated. But England, to maintain her position, must be mistress of the seas. She is situated "in the midst of the nations" and has to guard her shores, and while promoting and maintaining peace among other nations, she has to be on the alert to protect herself.

It is a remarkable fact that Israel, to the exclusion of Judah, was educated in maritime affairs, and there is no doubt that they were trained with the Phœnicians, and some of them sailed with Hiram's servants to Ophir, to fetch gold in the time of Solomon.

It is obvious from the prophecies that Israel, after their captivity, was to become a maritime people, and to have possession of the islands, and also colonies in both hemispheres. It is said of Charlemagne, that seeing a fleet of Northmen cruising in the Mediterranean, he was filled with forebodings of the evils they would bring on his posterity. The Anglo-Saxons took after their kindred Norsemen. Emerson says, as soon as this land (England) got a hardy people settled in it, they became the sailors and factors of the globe.

It has been remarked, in explanation of the wealth of England, that as early as the conquest "its merchants traded to all countries."

No. XIX., Sept. 30th, 1871.—Notwithstanding the small extent of their home territories, and the inferiority of their military strength, the Anglo-Saxon race have achieved great conquests and hold extensive possessions. What they have lacked in numerical strength, they have made up in pluck and endurance. Their kindred in Germany and America exhibit the same qualities. One of the desires of Napoleon was to secure the alliance of England, believing that France and England united, might rule the world. But his pre-eminence was reserved for the Saxon race. England, Germany and America, now rule the world.

Israel was selected to diffuse and preserve the truth, for which purpose, power and independence were indispensable, and England has acted this part. The Abbé Milot, a French Roman Catholic, in his "Elements of the History of England," sets forth the occasions in which the English nation has triumphed over social and political difficulties, and has waxed stronger and stronger.

During the last, and the beginning of the present century, political corruption and rottenness arrived at such a pitch as threatened to decompose the State, but through all political and religious corruption, through wars, conspiracies and insurrections, the nation has been preserved; one

by one, all the buttresses which have been raised to preserve misrule and corruption are being removed, and the foundations of that edifice (the Constitution) are being enlarged and strengthened (See Isa. liv., 11, 17.)

No. XX., Oct. 14th, 1871.—The money power of the Saxon race is a noticeable trait in their character. The creation of wealth in England during the last century is a main fact in modern history, and the wealth of England determines prices all over the globe. A great part of England's wealth is spent in philanthropic objects but having dispensed largely in this way, so much remains that she can supply the world with all the money it requires. This wealth is derived chiefly from manufacturing and mercantile industry, and amounts to between seven and eight hundred millions sterling per annum. The exports in our foreign commerce alone amount to £220,000,000 per annum. The accumulated savings of England, Germany, America, and the other Saxon nations, total up to amounts absolutely bewildering. Foreign Stocks, that is money lent to foreigners, amount to no less a sum than £2,800,000,000, and they are continually coming for more.

The Saxons never go to the Celts or Franks to borrow money, although they sometimes borrow among themselves. Germany and England are large creditors of America, and sometimes England lends to Germany. Although considerable amounts of British Stocks are held by foreigners, it is because they have such great confidence in British honesty and rectitude. Any slipperiness or crookedness on the part of the Government in matters of finance, would bring down the whole nation on the delinquents. Emerson (the American) says of the English, they hate shuffling and equivocation. The French feel the superiority of this probity.

In the ancient prophecies we have intimations of the wealth and monetary power of the Israelitish race, and we have found this to be characteristic of the descendants of the Getæ, and of no other people on the face of the earth. The prophet Hosea, after exhorting Israel in their calamities to return to the Lord in prayer, that he would take away their iniquities, pronounces (Hosea xiv. 11—16) the divine promise of spiritual and temporal blessing. In (Isaiah lx), we find a long description of Israel's future prosperity and restoration, uttered while they were yet in captivity. Many of these promises have yet to receive their fulfilment, as the description stretches onwards to the restorations of the tribes and their re-establishment in their own country.

The history of the world shows that all things are brought about by human agency and in a gradual manner. There are few sudden changes in the history of nations; they rise and fall by degrees. The chosen people are destined to advance gradually, and their growth in numbers, power, and wealth, will furnish the means for effecting the divine purpose in their final exaltation. The wonderful progress of the Gothic race, its mighty achievements, and its advancing position in the world, indicate that it is destined for some great purpose in the divine economy.

Israel, with his wealth, was to unloose the bonds of oppression, to give slaves their freedom, to clothe, feed, and house the destitute poor, in

a word, to help the cast down, and comfort the distressed; and with his superfluous wealth he was to lend to others. In (Deut. xv. 6, xxviii. 12) we learn that Jacob's descendants (if obedient) should be largely blessed in their storehouses, the fruit of their body, in their cattle, &c., and that they should lend to many nations, and borrow of none.

This extraordinary prophetic blessing related to a people not yet formed into a nation. It implies that the people to whom it was spoken (though poor and despised, and just then escaping from slavery), should exceed all others in accumulated wealth. Other nations would require monetary aid, but this people never, but would of their superfluity lend to others. What has been said about foreign debts owing to England, shows the literal fulfilment, in a most remarkable manner, of this prophecy, and identifies the Anglo-Saxons with the people of whom it was spoken.

No. XXI. October 28th, 1871.—There are other points of identity of the Saxon branch of the Gothic race, with the ten tribes of Israel. It is incredible that ten-twelfths of that people, who were chosen by God to preserve the knowledge of His being and worship, (when all the world had plunged in darkness, idolatry, and licentiousness) should be destined to be "lost" and in no way employed in bringing about the important events predicted of them. The other two tribes (the Jews) are not lost, but have been witnesses of the truth of more terrible prophecies, which foretold the punishment, dispersion, and affliction which should follow their violation of the laws and the rejection of the Divine promises.

While Judah is thus testifying to the truth that was written many years ago, it is, inconceivable that Israel was to be as a light under a bushel for 2500 years, and then suddenly and miraculously to emerge as a mighty people, possessing the islands; a people unto whom kings shall bow down and do homage, and nations shall pour in riches. Under Divine guidance, men and nations do the work appointed for them, and it is but reasonable to believe that the ten tribes have been instrumental in effecting the great changes that have taken place during the last 1500 years. In (Isa. lxi, 9-11) we read. "Their seed shall be known (or illustrious) among the nations and their offspring among the people," &c.

The meaning of the prophecy is that they are to be distinguished among nations as a superior people. They are to be pre-eminently prosperous and religious, and to appear thus as a nation. They are not to spring forth suddenly as a people, but to grow gradually and become distinguished. The captivity of the ten tribes was an instrument of benefit to the world; it brought them into contact with the western races. At the time of the Babylonish captivity, when the Indo-Germanic (Japhetic) race of Persia came to the front Grecian influence began to be felt in Egypt, and there was a great intellectual awakening in Greece by Pythagoras; in Bactria, by Buddha, and in China by Confucius.

"MORE than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANLEY, 10, Whittle-st., L'pool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

AIDS TO STUDY.

BY BRO. WM. CARPENTER, P.M. & P.Z., 177.
III.

In a former communication, under this title, I placed ancient history amongst the foremost of those subjects which should command the attention of a Freemason. It is as interesting as it is important, and no one can be excused for neglecting to make it an object of study, as far as his means will permit him to do so. He will not be permitted to proceed far in this study, however, before he is met by sundry questions relative to the different families of the human race. The first question thus suggesting itself will probably be that concerning the unity of the race—whether all the races of men scattered over the surface of the earth, distinguished as they are from each other, in structure of body, in features, and in colour, and differing in languages and manners, are the offspring of a single stock, or have descended, respectively, from several original families. The problem has engaged the thoughts and inquiries of many great minds, in both ancient and modern times. The ancient philosophers dealt with it loosely and erroneously. The ignorance of the whole existing races of mankind—the prejudices of their mythology—and their general want of appreciation of scientific evidence—these and other difficulties, which, in their totality, even the genius of Aristotle could not surmount, may readily be admitted in justification of those who aver that the natural, or physical history of mankind has only in modern times taken its place as a definite branch of science.

It is generally admitted, I believe, that the true foundation of this science was laid by Blumenbach, of Gottingen, who, by unwearied perseverance, gathered the materials of his investigation from every part of the globe; while the researches and writings of Cuvier, Humboldt, Lawrence, Owen, Tiedeman, Rudolphi, and other physiologists, though differing in certain conclusions, have continually enlarged the scope of the science, and concentrated the results obtained by travellers and naturalists, and thus augmented the means upon which the removal of these differences, and the certainty of all conclusions, must eventually depend.

This is called the physiological branch of the inquiry. It examines the stature and proportions of the body, the complexion of the skin, the colour and set of the hair, and, above all, the size and shape of the skull.

But there is another branch of the inquiry, for physiology has come largely to its aid; and the study and classification of languages, indicated more, remotely by Scaliger, Bacon, and Leibnitz, has resulted in a vast body of authentic knowledge, ministering, thorough, new, and unexpected contributions to the history of the races and community of mankind.

The names of Adelung, Schlegel, Wilhelm Humboldt, Remusat, Grimms, Klaproth, Rash, Mayer Bunsen, and Max Muller, are the most eminent among those who have advanced this science abroad; while there may be mentioned Harris, Horne Took, Sir William Jones, Wilkins, Marsden, Young, Pritchard, and Latham, among our countrymen, as worthy associates in the same learned career.

Of the several races of mankind who peopled the ancient world; the first movement from their primitive seats; their successive displacements by conquest or voluntary emigration; and the positions they occupied at each period, our information depends, then, upon the science of ethnology, and on the comparison of languages, aided by tradition. But of the first steps in this movement, we have one trustworthy record, clear in many points, though difficult in some, and which is more and more confirmed by every conclusion to which science comes. As Dr. Pritchard, whose works* on the Natural and Physical History of Mankind form the most ample and complete text-book we have on the subject, observes, "The conclusions of reason and science, unaided by Scripture, concur mainly with those derived from the latter source," and he shews that these furnish sufficient grounds, without reference to the sacred writings, for arriving at the conclusion, that all races and diversities of mankind are really derived from a single pair; placed on the earth for the peopling of its surface, both in the times before us, and during the ages which it may please the Creator yet to assign to the present order of existence here.

A recent writer on this subject (Philip Smith, Anc. His. of the East) adverting to the affirmation of the unity of the human race in the Book of Genesis, observes that it not only distinguishes the three families which sprang from the three sons of Noah, and describes their first diffusion from their primeval centre (Gen. x.), but distinguishes also the *four* principles of classification, which, to this day, are constantly confounded. The component members of the three races are described "after their families, after their tongues, in their lands, and in their nations;" and he justly observes, that all sound research must still have regard to *race, and language, geographical position, and political nationality*; though each of these elements is more or less mixed up with the other.

* "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind. By James C. Pritchard, M.D., F.R.S., corresponding member of the National Institute of France." Third Edition. 5 vols. 8vo.

"The Natural History of Man; comprising inquiries into the modifying influences of physical and moral agencies in different tribes of the human family." By the same.

Obituary.

BRO. J. P. BROWN, D. G.M., TURKEY.

We deeply regret having to announce the sudden decease of Bro. R.W. John Porter Brown, District Grand Master for Turkey—which melancholy event occurred at Constantinople on the 26th inst. Bro. Brown was greatly beloved and respected not only by the Craft within his District, but by all with whom he had business or other relations—and as Secretary of Legation and Consul General for the United States at Constantinople, he displayed marked ability in the execution of very arduous duties. His loss is one which will be deeply felt and deplored throughout the East, and we personally have to lament the loss of a distinguished contributor, whose opinions upon Freemasonry in the Ottoman Empire were at all times characterised by profound judgment—the result of a well applied experience.

The magnificent oration, which Bro. Brown delivered at one of the meetings of his District Grand Lodge, remains as a specimen of his mental powers, and we trust that the sentiments therein enunciated will ever find an echo in the hearts of the brethren who may be selected hereafter to govern the Craft in the Turkish empire.

ERNEST AND FALK.

CONVERSATIONS FOR FREEMASONS.

BY BRO. GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING.

TRANSLATED BY

BRO. KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F.S.A.,

KNOWN AS CRYPTONYMUS.

CONVERSATION.—V.

ERNEST. At last they are gone. What twaddlers! And did you not remark, or would you not remark, that the one with the wart on his chin, be his name what it will, is a Freemason. His knocks were so frequent.

FALK. I heard him well. Even in his speech I noticed what perhaps you did not so well remark. He is one of those who fight in Europe for the Americans.

ERNEST. Not his worst trait.

FALK. And is beset with the fancy that Congress is a lodge—that there, with armed hands, the Freemasons have founded their Empire.

ERNEST. Are there also *dreamers of this kind*?

FALK. They must exist.

ERNEST. How do you discover this?

FALK. From one peculiarity—one day to become familiar to you.

ERNEST. By God! if I knew that I had *thus* been deceived by the Freemasons!

FALK. Be without care. The Freemason patiently awaits the rising of the sun—and leaves the lights to burn as long as they will and can. To put out the lights, and when they are out, to notice that the ends can be lighted once more, or that other lights shall be set up—is not the business of the Freemason.

ERNEST. I think so likewise. That which costs blood, can certainly be worth no blood.

FALK. Excellent! Now ask—what you will! I am bound to answer.

ERNEST. In that case my questions will be endless.

FALK. But you cannot find the beginning.

ERNEST. Did I understand you, or not understand you when we were interrupted? Did you contradict yourself, or did you not? For certainly, when you say Freemasonry has existed from Eternity, I understood you to mean—thus—that not alone its Essence, also its present constitution had existed from time immemorial.

FALK. Were there only any relation between them! In its Essence, Freemasonry is as ancient as social arrangements. It was impossible that they could not be co-existent—even if society is not an efflorescence of Freemasonry. For the flame created by the burning glass still is derived from the Sun.

ERNEST. It seems even to dazzle me in that way—

FALK. But whether they are mother and daughter, or sister and sister; their relative fates have ever correspondingly reacted on each other. Wherever social polity existed, there in all places has also existed Freemasonry, and vice-versa. It has ever been the surest symbol of a strong, healthy, political constitution, when Freemasonry has shown herself side by side with it; just as it is the infallible mark of a weak and timorous state, when it will not openly tolerate that which in secret it is obliged to tolerate, whether willingly or no.

ERNEST. By which I am to understand, Freemasonry!

FALK. Certainly! For fundamentally She does not depend upon *outward combinations*, so easily degenerated into *civil institutions*; but upon the sentiment of minds having sympathies in common.

ERNEST. And who can dare to command these!

FALK. At the same time Freemasonry has ever, and in all places, been obliged to submit and bend according to civil authorities; the latter being ever the stronger. According to the forms of politics, so also has Freemasonry been forced to assume various forms; but each new form naturally received its new name. How can you imagine that the name of Freemasonry could be older than that predominant mode of State

idea, according to which it has been accurately modelled?

ERNEST. And in what consists this predominant idea?

FALK. That is left for your own investigation—enough that I tell you that the name of Freemason, a limb of our secret brotherhood, was never heard before the beginning of the current century.* It certainly appears in no anterior printed book, and I should like to see the man who could show it me in any written and more ancient document.

ERNEST. You mean—the German name.

FALK. No! no! also the original Freemason, as also all the translations modelled upon it—in whatever language it may occur.

ERNEST. Nay!—only reflect—in no printed book before the beginning of the current century? In none?

FALK. In none.

ERNEST. Yet I have myself—

FALK. Indeed? Has some of the dust, which is continually thrown about, got into your eyes, then?

ERNEST. But the passage in—

FALK. In the *Londinopolis*? Eh? Dust!

ERNEST. And the Act of Parliament of Henry VI?

FALK. Dust!

ERNEST. And the great privilege granted by Charles XI., King of Sweden, to the Lodge of Gothenborg?

FALK. Dust!

ERNEST. And Locke?

FALK. What Locke do you mean?

ERNEST. The philosopher—his letter to the Earl of Pembroke—his remarks upon an inquiry, written in the very own handwriting of Henry VI?

FALK. That must be a very recent discovery—I do not know it. But Henry VI. again! Dust! and nothing but Dust!

ERNEST. Impossible!

FALK. Do you know any milder term for twisted words, for supposititious forgeries.

ERNEST. Could they have dared to flaunt these undisturbedly in the eyes of the world?

FALK. Why not? the wise are too few—that they are able to confute each folly—immediately on their promulgation. Enough that there was no prescription respecting them. Certainly it would be better if no follies were enacted before the public; for the most contemptible part of the matter consists in the fact—that no one takes the trouble of contradicting them—whereby, in course of time they attain the reputation of being a very serious and sacred thing. For a thousand years men will say, “could such things have been published to the world, had they not been true? These credible men were not confuted in those days, and would you presume to doubt them now?”

ERNEST. Oh! History! History! What art thou!

FALK. The bald rhapsody of Anderson, in which the history of architecture is foisted in as the history of the Order—might pass! For once in a way, might serve—and the jugglery would only be too apparent at the same time. But that we should continue to build on this marshy foundation—that people should not hesitate to affirm in *print*, what they would be ashamed to state to a serious man by *word of mouth*—that they should be content to allow a jest to continue, which should long since have been dropped—should have tolerated a *forgery*—upon which, if an ignoble social interest is concerned—the pillory stands—

ERNEST. Yet if it were true, that there was more than a play upon words in this? If it were true, that the secret of the Order has endured from antiquity under the homogeneous mechanical art?

FALK. If it were only true?

ERNEST. And is it not true? For how otherwise would the Order have selected the symbols of this art? Precisely this one? Why not some other.

FALK. And so it has.

ERNEST. It has? Yet another cause—than the one assigned?

FALK. Quite another.

FALK. The question is certainly grave.

ERNEST. Such a fact must have a reason for its existence.

ERNEST. Am I to guess, or may I enquire?

FALK. Had you asked me another question, long expected by me—the solution would not be very difficult.

ERNEST. Another question—you had long expected?

FALK. For when I said to you that that which is called Freemasonry—was not always called Freemasonry, what question would be more natural and immediate?

ERNEST. Than to ask what it was formerly called—very true—then I ask that question now.

FALK. What was Freemasonry called—before it was called Freemasonry, you say? Masoney.

ERNEST. Certainly, Masonry in English.

FALK. In English not Masonry, but Masoney. Not from Mason, the builder—but from Mase, the table.

ERNEST. Mase, the table? In what language?

FALK. In the language of the Anglo-Saxons, and not in that alone, but also in the language of the Goths and Franks, hence originally a Teutonic word, from which there are still some derivatives existing, or recently existing, such as *Mas-kopie*, *Masleidig*, *Masgenosse* (table companion). Masoney itself was even common in Luther's time; although its really good meaning had then become somewhat corrupted.

ERNEST. I know nothing either of its proper, or corrupted meaning.

FALK. Yet you know the custom of our ancestors of debating the most important matters at the board. Mase, therefore, the table, and Masoney, a closed assemblage. And when the closed assemblage degenerated into a drinking boose, the meaning in which the word Masoney is used by Agricola is easily understood.

ERNEST. Would the word lodge have fared better some time since?

FALK. But before the Masoneys partly so degenerated, and fell in the public esteem—they stood in higher credit. There was no court in Germany, small or great, without its Masoney. The old song-books, and chronicles testify to this. Special buildings, either adjoining to or in the neighbourhood of the castles and palaces of the sovereign, were thus designated—and in more recent times have given rise to so many groundless speculations. What can I quote more in their honour—than to say that the society of the Round Table was the oldest and original Masoney—their common origin?

ERNEST. The Round Table? That ascends into very fabulous times.

FALK. Be the history of King Arthur as fabulous as it may—the Round Table is not fabulous.

ERNEST. Arthur is said to be its founder.

FALK. By no means! Not even according to tradition. Arthur, or his father, had adopted it from the Anglo-Saxons—as the term Masoney shows. What is more easily to be understood than that the Anglo-Saxons imported no custom into England, which they did not leave behind them in their native country. It is also seen in several German peoples of that era, that there was a tendency to form small confidential circles, in and beside the great social institution.

ERNEST. By this you would infer—?

FALK. All this which I now so hastily say, perhaps without necessary precision, I will undertake, the next time I am in town with you among my books, to demonstrate to you in black and white. Only listen to me now—as people listen to the first rumour of some great event. It raises the curiosity more than it satisfies it.

ERNEST. Where did you leave off?

FALK. Masoney therefore was a German custom transplanted by the Anglo-Saxons into England. The learned are undecided who the Mase-Thonas were—in all probability the nobles of Masoney—which struck such deep root in this new soil, that it endured throughout all succeeding changes of Government, and from time to time appears in the most flourishing condition. The Masoneys of the Templars in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries stood in great repute. And such a Templar Masoney existed in London, to the end of the seventeenth century, despite of the annihilation of the Order. Here also the time arrives at which the index of written history is wanting—but a carefully preserved tradition, pos-

sessing many signs of truth, is at hand to supplement this want.

ERNEST. And what hinders this tradition from being finally committed to writing and raised into history?

FALK. Hinders! Nothing hinders! Indeed, everything prompts to such a course. At least I feel justified, nay bound, to make no secret of it longer to you, and all those who are in your position.

ERNEST. Well then! I am in the utmost anxiety.

FALK. This Templar Masonry then, which existed in London at the end of the last century, but existed in the utmost secrecy, had its place of meeting not far from St. Paul's Cathedral, then newly erected. The architect of this second church in the whole world was—

ERNEST. Sir Christopher Wren.

FALK. You have named the founder of the whole modern system of Freemasonry.

ERNEST. He?

FALK. In short, Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, in the neighbourhood of which there assembled an excellent Masonry, from time immemorial, was a member of this Masonry, which he was in the habit of frequenting during the thirty years that the building lasted, and he frequently visited it.

ERNEST. I begin to perceive an error.

FALK. Nothing else! The true meaning of the word Masonry had been lost among the English people. A Masonry situated so close to an important structure, where the master of the building was continually present, what could it be, except a Masonry, a society of Builders, with whom Wren consulted on the difficulties in the construction?

ERNEST. Very naturally so!

FALK. The continuation of the building of such a church interested all London. To obtain information of its progress at first hand, everyone who deemed himself experienced in architecture attempted admission to this supposed Masonry, and in vain. At length—you know Christopher Wren, not alone by name—you know what an inventive active mind he possessed. He had already assisted in planning a Society of Sciences—for the purpose of utilising speculative truths for the common good of society.* Suddenly he hit upon the thought of a reflex of that society which should rise from practical social life to speculative wisdom. "There," thought he, "might be examined what was useful among the true, and here what was true among the useful, supposing I make some of the principles of Masonry exoteric? Supposing I symbolise under the hieroglyphics and emblems of the architectural art, those principles of Masonry which can only be esoteric—and thus widen that which is now understood under the word Masonry to a Freemasonry in which a great number could share." Thus thought Wren, and Freemasonry existed. Ernest, what is the matter with you?

ERNEST. I am blinded!

FALK. Now do you see some light?

ERNEST. Some? Too much for once!

FALK. Do you now understand?

ERNEST. I pray you, friend, no more! Are you not however soon coming to town?

FALK. Do you wish for me?

ERNEST. Wish! After what you have promised!

FALK. Then I have plenty to do—once more—I may have expressed myself indistinctly, unsatisfactorily on some points, from trusting to memory. You shall be better satisfied among my books. The sun is setting—you must return to the city. Farewell.

ERNEST. Another has arisen to me. Farewell.

[N.B.—On these Conversations Cryptonymus proposes to offer certain comments from time to time, and draw more water from the Well of Truth. As a translator, he bids his readers farewell for the present.—CRYPTONYMUS.—

* The Royal Society.—CRYPTONYMUS.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cacao, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

STEWARDS' VISIT TO THE SCHOOL AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS.

The customary visit of the Stewards conducting the Annual Festival took place, by the invitation of the House Committee on Friday, the 3rd instant.

The guests began to assemble at an early hour of the afternoon, the performances of the pupils being appointed to commence at four precisely. At the fixed time the accomplished governess gave the signal for the first of the entertainments provided for the recreation of the visitors, and an immediate response was given thereto by the children selected for the primary musical performances, they acquitting themselves most creditably by their chanting of the 24th psalm. This was followed in succession by Mozart's Gloria in Excelsis Deo, sixteen hands on four pianos! God is a Spirit, Sterndale Bennett. Quartett; Ah; vous dirai je, Hess, by eight hands on four pianos; Rule Britannia, by twenty-four hands on four pianos; Plough Boy, sixteen hands on four pianos; Quant'E Piu Bella, Beethoven, eight hands on four pianos; Harmonious Blacksmith, Handel, by sixteen hands on four pianos; The Wreath, Glee; The Surprise Symphony, Haydn, by sixteen hands on four pianos; We're a' noddin, Thalberg, by eight hands on four pianos; Il Barbiere di Seviglia, Rossini, by twenty-four hands on four pianos; God bless the Prince of Wales.

The company then adjourned to the school room to listen to a selection of recitations, by a pupil from each class, the winners of the prizes in that especial sphere of their education. These were very carefully given, especially the Wreck of the Hesperus, by Josephine B. Mackay, a juvenile, but very spirited, *executante*; the pronunciation of the German language by Elizabeth Hutchinson being especially commended.

These were followed by the distribution of prizes by Bro. Joshua Nunn, P.G.S.B. who, on the invitation of the House Committee, undertook that duty, the chair being occupied by Bro. A. J. Rucker, the Chairman of the month, supported by Bros. G. Cox, Sheen, Rolls, Paas, Edwd. Cox, Simpson, Chancellor, Dr. Brette, &c. The prizes were not only numerous, but some of them of a costly description, the gold medal, the gift of Bro. Paas, being supplemented by the sum of three guineas, part of a sum annually given by Bro. W. Winn, and called the Canonbury prize; that of the silver medal, given by the institution, being made more acceptable by the addition of two guineas, the remainder of Bro. Winn's prize of five guineas. No small excitement was current amongst the pupils by the Chairman's announcement that Bro. Winn's annual prize would next year be increased by a further sum of five guineas, to be awarded to the Girl who attained the highest position in the school at the annual public examination.

The prizes having been distributed, the visitors were most kindly offered refreshments, of a light and varied character, this being succeeded by the children going through their calisthenic exercises, to the great gratification of all present, the precision of the performances and the methodical exactness of their evolutions exciting the

greatest admiration of the numerous array of friends of both sexes.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a series of terpsichorean efforts, in which the pupils of every age appear to excel, although we are given to understand that this does not form any part of their scholastic education, proficiency being only acquired by practice during playhours.

We subjoin a list of the pieces recited, and by whom—also an enumeration of the prizes given, with the names of the recipients:—

Recitations of Poetry:—Josephine B. Mackay, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," Longfellow; Leila Lucy Caparn, "Cœur-de-Lion at the Bier of his Father," Mrs. Hemans; Elizabeth J. Baxter, "Le Meunier, son fils, et leur âne," La Fontaine, Annie Gorton Winter, "The most Honourable (Sartor Resartus)," Carlyle; and "A Gleam of Sunshine," Longfellow; Elizabeth Hutchinson, "Die Burgschaft," Schiller; each of which drew from the auditors repeated expressions of approbation and well-merited applause.

Prizes given annually by the Institution:—Elizabeth Hutchinson, Elizabeth M. Lumley, Mary Louisa Warner, Eliza Alice Gillard, and Eliza Caroline Clark, for passing Cambridge Examination; Elizabeth Hutchinson for German; Emily Blair for Music; Annie Gorton Winter for Calisthenics and Deportment; Clara Annie Holiday and Florence Sewell for General Usefulness; Kate Isabella Barratt and Maria S. Osborne for Needlework; Mary Eliza Earle for Machine Work; Maria Louisa Flintoft for Writing; Leila Lucy Caparn for General Proficiency, 2nd class; Caroline E. Holland for General Proficiency, 3rd class; Florence S. Groves for Music.

Prizes given by individual donors:—

Elizabeth Hutchinson, the gold medal for general proficiency, given annually by Bro. William Paas. Also three guineas, given annually by Brother W. Winn, as part of five guineas, the Canonbury prize.

Eliza Alice Gillard, the silver medal, for good conduct, given annually by the Institution, also two guineas given annually by Brother W. Winn, as part of five guineas, the Canonbury prize.

By Bro. Joshua Nunn, for fancy work, Zillah Haskins.

By Bro. Raynham Stewart, for Dictation:—Helena J. Thorpe, 1st class; Mary Theresa Claisen, 2nd class; Blanche E. Morris, 3rd class; Ernestine E. Dietrich, 4th class.

By Henry F. Bowker, Esq., for good conduct, Annie Gorton Winter.

By Bro. Rev. P. H. E. Brette, D.D., for French, Elizabeth Jane Baxter.

By Bro. John M. Clabon, for good conduct, Mary Cornwall Palmer.

By Mrs. Crick, for Elocution:—Annie Gorton Winter, 1st class; Leila Lucy Caparn, 2nd class; Josephine B. Mackay, 3rd class.

By Mrs. Godding, for music, Elizabeth Minnie Lumley.

By Mrs. Brette, for music, Mary Theresa Claisen.

By Bro. Joseph Starkey, for Drawing, Mary Louisa Warner, Ada Janet Depree.

By Bro. Collard Moutrie, for music, Annie Gorton Winter.

By Bro. G. J. Palmer, for Arithmetic, Elizabeth Hutchinson.

We heartily congratulate the House Committee, the Governess (Miss Davis), and the highly respected Matron (Miss Jarwood) on the fact that they have, by extreme care and judicious management, elicited a maximum of obedience and docility from the inmates of the institution with a minimum of restraint.

The company departed shortly after nine o'clock, well pleased with their visit, and with fervent aspirations that the Author of all Good would deign to continue his blessing over an institution producing such excellent results.

FREEMASONRY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following is the address delivered by the late R.W. Bro. J. P. Brown, Dis. Grand Master, at the Annual Communication of the District Grand Lodge of Turkey, held on the 18th ult., in the Masonic Temple, Pera:—

Brethren of the District Grand Lodge. On the occasion of our present Communication, I had not designed to address you on any particular subject concerning the District Grand Lodge. I am, however, very happy to be able to state that all of the lodges within its jurisdiction have prospered since our last semi-annual meeting, and that each one, in its particular sphere, has fully responded to the purposes in view on its foundation. Their members have considerably increased in number; their means of doing good and benefiting suffering humanity have been extended; and the principles which form the basis of our widely-spread Fraternity have been carried out by them in a laudable manner.

I take this occasion to thank the lodges and each one of their officers and members for the very prompt manner in which they responded to my fraternal suggestions during the prevalence of the cholera in some portions of the capital, and for their efforts, in connection with lodges of other jurisdictions established here, to benefit our fellow-creatures; and, also, to express my profound acknowledgments for the assistance which they have so kindly rendered me in the performance of my duties.

I have felt it my duty, on each and all of the occasions which have brought us together, to impress upon the brethren of all the lodges within the jurisdiction of this District Grand Lodge, the necessity of individual examples of conduct in the exercise of those moral and social virtues which recommend us as Freemasons to the respect and consideration of the outer world. In this view, I would, also, add that the lodges cannot be too careful in the acceptance of individuals desirous of joining our Fraternity. Simple curiosity and even, perhaps, worse motives induce some applicants to solicit admission amongst us. Whenever immoral or dishonest men are known to have been received in any Masonic lodges, the fact does us all much harm in the eyes of the public, among whom ignorance and prejudice still exist regarding the real principles of our Order. I need not more than add that neither Freemasonry nor any other institution existing for good purposes can improve, reform, or perfect men who do not sincerely intend to become acquainted with and conform to its principles. I have heard with much regret and pain that one or two individuals have, without taking the trouble to learn the real character and objects of Freemasonry, been so lost to probity and self-respect as to express themselves in an unbecoming manner of a fraternal association to which they had, unfortunately, been admitted. We are all fully aware that we may not solicit any one to become one of us, and that no one is required to remain a member of a lodge after he has been received into it. No one, however, can cease to be regarded by us as a brother until by his conduct he shall have rendered himself unworthy of that cherished name. Our "mysteries"—if I may indeed, so call them—are all intimately connected with the cause of humanity and the promotion of its welfare; and as such, certainly, if the initiate investigates their signification, merits his respect and confidence. Whenever these and our principles are not properly appreciated by him, no greater evidence is needed to establish the fact that humanity and the welfare of his fellow-men have no place in his heart. Speaking from my own personal experience, whenever I have been requested to explain the history and the great principles of Freemasonry in all parts of the globe, where religion, morality, and virtue exist, I have been able to remove misapprehensions and have even been thanked by my hearers, who admitted their existing prejudices against them. My constant assurances that these have no connection whatever with the individual religious or political sentiments of any one—that they strongly inculcate feelings of loyalty and patriotism, and the exercise of all the moral and social virtues of life, and, especially, of

human benevolence, have been received with favour; and I cannot too warmly call upon all of my brethren to sustain my declaration by their own conduct and language. By such a course, we cannot fail to carry conviction into the minds of even the most prejudiced and misinformed, and render the word "brother" sacred among men of all faiths and positions. To use our own Masonic language, we shall thus efface the rough angles of that human architecture of which Man is himself the loftiest and the noblest, and by uniting mankind in a common fraternity obey the commands of the great Architect of the Universe and the Creator of all mankind. Without presuming to possess any legal or religious authority, I yet believe that it is my duty, at all times and under all circumstances to appeal to the hearts of my brethren, in behalf of the principles of our Order, namely, those of fraternal harmony and charity, together with a sincere desire to correct the conflicting passions of human nature.

The formation of a permanent Central Committee for good and benevolent purposes, of all the various lodges in this city, has been a source of much satisfaction to me, inasmuch as it will extend and increase the sphere of our usefulness. I feel very sensibly the honour conferred upon me by my selection to preside over it, and, with the assistance of the brethren composing it, shall be most happy to promote all its proper and legal purposes.

Permit me, again, to invite your attention, and, through you that of all the lodges represented here, to the formation of a Lodge of Instruction, authorised by the special favour of the M.W. Grand Master of England, the Marquis of Ripon.

THE AMERICAN KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

It will be remembered that last summer an excursion party of Masonic Knights Templar from Pennsylvania, U. S. A., visited Europe, and had a lengthened and most agreeable tour over not Britain alone, but the leading cities of the Continent. Among other places visited by them was Glasgow, and during their stay there they had pleasant and fraternal converse with the Girvan Encampment of the same order. Soon after their return to America they resolved to transmit, through Sir Knight A. M. Rambo, editor of the *Weekly Courant*, Columbia, Pa., an address to the Girvan brethren, expressing the gratification they had received from their reception at the hands of the former, and from their trip to the Old World generally. That address was duly drawn up and forwarded to Glasgow, but from some cause it never reached the brother to whom it was addressed, and was returned to America. However, it was resolved by the American brethren to make another attempt, and accordingly it was again dispatched, on 4th ultimo, addressed this time to care of Mr Forsyth, of the Cobden Hotel, Argyle Street, where the Knights Templar of Columbia had put up during their stay here. In this manner it has now come to hand, and we have been requested to publish it, as also the reply to be forwarded from the Girvan Encampment. The address is as follows:—

"Office of the *Weekly Courant*,
Columbia, Pa., Feb. 27, 1872.

"Sir Knight Robert Bell, Glasgow, Scotland.—This is to thank you, and, through you, the members of the Girvan Encampment of Knights Templar, for the very cordial and hospitable manner in which you welcomed us during our sojourn in your ancient and beautiful city last June. I feel also grateful for the very handsome diploma which you and the Sir Knights were pleased to present me with. I prize it very highly as one of the best souvenirs of our 'crusade.' I have had it nicely framed and hung up in my office. It will sacredly remain in my keeping as long as I am permitted to mingle with Templars here below, and when I pass out of life into the 'Summer Land' it will be handed down, I trust, to my children and my children's children as a relic of true Scottish benevolence. After we left old Scotland, with its magnificent cities, dreamy old castles, beautiful and picturesque mountains, green valleys, and charming lakes,

we went to England, and were entertained at Alton Towers by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the 4th of July; after which we proceeded to London, under the guidance of the gentlemanly and courteous Messrs. Thomas and John M. Cook. At the hands of our noble-hearted English brethren we received a hearty welcome and a most glorious banquet, which our Sir Knights will long remember as one of the most pleasing episodes of our trip. After spending some time in London, we went to Antwerp, passed through Belgium into Germany, then Switzerland, and over the Alps, into sunny Italy, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Vesuvius, with a trip on the Mediterranean. Then back by Leghorn, Pisa, Turin, Genoa, and Mount Cenis, on to Geneva, and through France to Paris, on to London and Liverpool, were we took the splendid steamship *Oceanic*, of the White Star Line, and reached New York the latter part of September, all well and happy. Altogether, it was one of the greatest and most successful excursions the world ever witnessed. A similar excursion should be gotten up by you for a pilgrimage to the United States. If you do conclude to come at any time, only give us warning, and we will give you a welcome that will astonish the world. I speak for every one of the Sir Knights of Allegheny Commandery when I say you are remembered, and that we thank you for the manner in which you received us in Glasgow.—I am faithfully and fraternally yours, in the bonds of Christian knighthood,

"A. M. RAMBO."

The following is the reply:—

"220, Castle Street, Glasgow.

"To Sir Knight A. M. Rambo,

"Sir,—We the Knights Templar of the Girvan Encampment, received your much esteemed letter with the very greatest pleasure, and with true Masonic greeting. It also gave us unqualified gratification to learn from the pages of the *Freemason* that you had all reached home, your native Jerusalem, in safety, after so long and so extraordinary a pilgrimage—a pilgrimage which will never be forgotten. It will remain a brilliant page in the book of Masonic history, and will doubtless continue to be a distinguished and lasting memorial of what can be accomplished by fraternal combination. It will tower and continue to unfurl its glorious banner of universal fraternal love, which will flutter in the breeze of ages to come, and manifest to the world that Masonic union is significant of more than the name. It will ever be remembered as the honourable and illustrious accepted landmark of the nineteenth century. Your unprecedented pilgrimage breathes a spirit of conciliation and reconciliation which all the nations and orders of the earth would do well to imitate. We trust your praiseworthy example will be followed by others; that all ends of the earth may soon echo the words of our poet—'We are brethren all.' We hail with satisfaction and delight your warm invitation to visit you. Should fortune ever favour us we will assuredly pitch our camp in Allegheny, where we will be made welcome not to bread and water alone, but to the hearty congratulations and hospitality of brothers indeed. We regret that your letter did not reach us with your first transmission. Nevertheless we feel all the more honoured, and, I trust, all the more grateful, for your perseverance and loving kindness in transmitting it again. We are in due respect of the richness of your unmerited gratitude.—Believe us dear Sir Knights, yours fraternally in the bond of Christian Knighthood,

"ROBERT BELL, M. N. C."

CITY OF LONDON MASONIC LIFEBOAT.—At the last meeting of the committee, the accounts of the entertainment given at the City Terminus Hotel were made up, and the addition made by it to the Life-boat Fund was found to be £81. It will be remembered that the large hall at the Hotel was given for the occasion, as were also, the efficient services of Bro. W. Ganz, G.O.; who directed, and of all the artistes, twenty-seven in number, including the Chevalier de Kontski, whose grand duo, with Bro. Ganz, on two of Kirkman's pianofortes, kindly lent by that firm, afforded great delight to the audience.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

LANC—SALTER.—On the 7th inst., at the Baptist Chapel, Commercial-street, Newport, Monmouthshire, by the Rev. A. G. Fuller, the Rev. J. W. Lince, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. James Salter.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The eighty-fourth anniversary of this excellent Institution was celebrated on Wednesday evening at Freemasons' Tavern, when about 200 brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, and more than that number of ladies assisted by their presence to make the festival successful. The Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon, had promised to preside; but, owing to his detention at the Cabinet Council, he was unable to be present at the banquet. His place was there supplied by Bro. Samuel Tomkins, Grand Treasurer; but before the toasts were given, his lordship took his seat at the head of the table, and was greeted with a succession of hearty cheers. His absence in the early part of the evening was much regretted; but his known faithfulness to his duties as a Craftsman assured every brother that his promise to be Chairman of the evening would be kept.

Among the brethren who supported him we observed:—Bros. J. Huyshe, P.G.C.; S. Tomkins, G.T.; John Hervev, G.S.; A. J. D. Filer, G.S.B.; Maxwell Close, Geo. Cox, H. Browse, W. E. Gumbleton, R. J. Spiers, W. Paas, Hyde Pullen, Dr. J. Daniel Moore, W. Farnfield, J. A. Rucker, Dudley Rolls, Rev. C. Woodward, Joshua Nunn, Sir B. M. Seton, Francis Knollys, A. Bridge, T. S. Barringer, Peter Matthews, Col. Burdett, Rev. A. B. Fraser, G.C.; Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G.C.; A. E. J. McIntyre, G.R.; Dr. Jabez Hogg, Sir Albert W. Woods, (*Garter*), Thos. Fenn, Bentley Shaw, N. Bradford, F.

Binckes, C. C. Dumas, Joseph Smith, Joseph J. Starkey, Geo. Kenning, Capt. G. A. Smith, Harman, H. Muggeridge, W. Lane, R. Wentworth Little, Raynham W. Stewart, Gutierrey, David M. Jacobs, Reynolds, Black, W. Noak, G. J. Palmer, Richd. Spencer, John. T. Moss, W. H. Green, and T. H. Edmands.

On the removal of the cloth, the beautiful grace "For these" &c., was sung, and the toasts were proposed in due order. In giving the first,

The Chairman said—Brethren, the first toast that I have to give you to-night is "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen." That is a toast which I well know needs no words from me to recommend it to your enthusiastic reception. We have especial reason to drink the health of Her Majesty the Queen, in the assemblies of the Craft, because of that patronage which she has now for so many years extended to various of our Masonic charities. The laws of our Craft which would not permit Her Majesty to display greater interest in that which concerns this ancient fraternity, have yet enabled us happily to appeal to her gracious sympathy in the cause of those charities which form one of the leading features of our Masonic Institutions, and which received for so lengthened a period the support and patronage of the Royal Family of the country. I give you "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and was followed by the National Anthem.

The Chairman again rose and said—brethren I have now to ask you to drink "The Health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." In drinking the health of the Prince of Wales, it is our high privilege to feel that we are drinking the health of an honoured member of the fraternity, (cheers), and I am sure that there is no one in this room whose heart did not beat quick and fervent during the anxious period in which, last winter, the nation was waiting from hour to hour for the bulletins of H.R.H.'s health. I rejoice to be able to tell you to-day from the latest information that has reached me, no further off than this morning, that we have the best ground for believing that His Royal Highness's recovery is steadily proceeding, and that it will not be long before we may hope to see him once more in this country, if not restored to full strength, yet, as I trust, under God's blessing, on the road to attain to it. To-night we have to drink the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales as the Patron and Patroness of the Institution, in whose honour we are assembled this evening. His Royal Highness has proved himself a true Mason by the deep interest which he has displayed, ever since he joined the Craft, in the great charities of our order, and therefore upon this occasion, we ought especially to drink, with loyal and fraternal enthusiasm, "The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

This toast was drunk with great fervour, and was then followed by "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

Bro. the Rev. John Huyshe proposed the next toast, and in doing so said: Brethren, for the second time within the last fourteen days I have had the honour conferred upon me of having

to propose to you the health, always drunk with enthusiasm in the Grand Lodge of England, and never more enthusiastically than there. I am going to give you "the health," which of course you know is "of the Grand Master of England" himself. (Cheers.) The great motto of Englishmen is "England expects every man to do his duty." If ever there was a man who discharged that duty to the very utmost of his power, it is the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon." (Cheers.) We have not had the pleasure of his company here this day at dinner; but we all know that he was working in the public service during the whole of that period. Since that time he has taken a hasty repast in his own home, and now he has come here to do that duty which Masons require of him, which he most cordially gives to every one of us. It will be useless for me to expatiate on the many virtues which exist in the heart of our Grand Master, he lives in the hearts of all of us; and that is the most important point for every Grand Master of the Craft to hold. I give you, with all honour, and I hope you will drink with all honour, "The Health of the Grand Master of England." (Cheers.)

The Grand Master, in reply, said,—Brother Huyshe, and Brethren—I thank you most heartily, you sir, for the very kind manner in which you have proposed this toast, and you brethren for the manner in which you have been good enough to receive it. I can assure you, that if there ever was a moment at which I felt how very little I deserved the reception which you have been good enough to accord to me this evening, it is the present time; because I have been very painfully reminded within the course of the last week how difficult it is for me with my other avocations, properly to discharge the duties which belong to the great office that I have at present the high honour to fill in the Craft. No further back than last Thursday, I was obliged to do that which has all my life been most repugnant to me, namely, to fail to keep an engagement. I was unable to go down into Warwickshire for a Masonic ceremony, at which I had promised to be present, and at which many of my brethren had been good enough to assemble in great numbers. To-night I have failed in part of my duty, because although, as our Brother Huyshe says, "England expects every man to do his duty," there is one thing which if England expects she, at all events, will never obtain, and that is that any man so long as he is mortal should do his duty in two places at the same time. (Laughter). Now, brethren, that has been my unfortunate position, and it raises a very serious question in my mind as to how long I ought to seek for such indulgence at your hands and to make such demands upon your good nature. (No, no.) However, brethren, I can assure you that I am deeply grateful to you for the manner in which you have been pleased to receive me to-night. I readily acceded to the request that I should occupy this chair upon this Anniversary, because I felt that it was one of the first duties of my present office, that I should, by every means in my power, aid to promote the advantage of the great charities of our order; and although there

is no rivalry between those charities, except a rivalry as to which can confer the greatest benefits on those for whom they are designed, yet I am sure that we all feel that there is none of those charities, which has a larger claim on our support than that, in whose honour we are assembled to-night. I feel therefore that it was my duty, in my position, that I should accept this charge; I am glad that I have been able even partially to discharge the duties of this chair this evening; and I return thanks for the honour you have done me. (Applause.)

The Chairman: Brethren the next toast that I find upon this list, placed in my hands, is one which I trust will for many years still be drunk with respect and honour, on every occasion when the Craft assembles; it is "The Health of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the M.W. Past Grand Master, and Patron of this Institution." Now, Brethren, it would be impertinent in me to enlarge before any masonic assembly upon the benefits which the has craft derived from the 25 years of my noble friend's reign. All who are in this room know well how greatly the craft advanced in every description of prosperity during the last quarter of a century. We all know how its Charities increased in power, in influence, and in utility, we all know how the Craft was raised in public estimation throughout the country; and although no one would be justified in attributing the whole of such prosperity to the single action of any man, however eminent—because the prosperity of the Craft depends upon the mutual action of every member—nevertheless no one who watched the history of Masonry during that period can doubt that that prosperity was greatly due to the firm, the impartial, the respected authority of him who enjoyed, for that lengthened period, the love and the devotion of his brethren. I give you "the Health of the Earl of Zetland."

The Chairman: I now rise to ask you to drink "The Health of the Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers, present and past." I am happy to be able to tell you that our noble brother Lord Carnarvon is gradually recovering from the serious illness under which he has lately been suffering. (Applause.) I need not dilate upon the zeal which he displays, for all that concerns the interest of the Craft. I shall always feel a debt of much gratitude to my noble friend for the mode in which he filled my place during my prolonged absence in the course of last year, and I am confident that in discharging, as he did, for me, the duties of the great office that I have the honour to fill, he discharged them in a manner which received the most complete approbation of every member of the Craft. (Cheers.) I trust that it may not be long before our noble brother may be able to come amongst us again, and to take his place in the Grand Lodge. (Hear, hear.) I therefore give you his Health and that of the rest of the Grand Officers, and I beg to couple with it The Health of our Right Worshipful friend Brother Colonel Burdett, the Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex.

Colonel Burdett briefly responded.

The Chairman: Brethren, we are assembled here to-night in honour of one of the foremost Institutions of this ancient Craft; we are assem-

bled here to celebrate the Anniversary Festival of the Freemasons' Girls' School, which has existed now for a period not far short of a century, and which, during that lengthened time has been, as I believe, year by year increasing in utility, and extending wider and wider the benefits which it confers upon the Craft. And surely, brethren, there can be no Institution more important than the one which has for its object to receive within its walls, and thoroughly, and wisely, to educate the daughters of those amongst our brethren who, without such aid, would be unable to afford them the proper means of education. We live, brethren, in days in which all men are alive to the importance of education. Men, may differ as to what is to be included within the meaning of the term; they may differ as to the mode by which education is to be promoted; but those who would tell us that education is not in itself a benefit, I think, I may say, exist no longer in this country—(hear, hear.)—at least if there be any who cherish that exploded notion they are forced by the public conviction of the present day to keep their obnoxious opinions to themselves—(hear, hear.)—and although we may be upon some points undecided as to what education should be, and how it should be extended and maintained, we are united I believe, as one man, in our conviction that it is the duty of all those who have the means at their command to aid in the spread of knowledge, and of instruction, in the widest and most extended meaning of those terms throughout the length and breadth of our country. Now, if that be the general conviction of the day, it would be strange indeed if we, who profess that at the very root of our ancient Order lies the great principle of brotherly affection, were to be insensible to the claims which lie upon us to promote the education of the children of our poorer brethren. (Cheers.)

And surely, although the claims of the boys are great indeed, and the public as well as the private motives which make their education in these days a necessity of the State as well as a claim of charity irresistible, there is perhaps a yet tenderer claim, at all events, which may be urged upon us on behalf of the education of girls. (Hear, hear.) And this at least is true, that we in England have hitherto been but too neglectful of the education of girls. We have large means of various descriptions for the education of boys, means which are being rendered every day more and more available for their purpose; but the means for the education of girls in this country, fall far short of those which ought to be supplied. And yet I venture to say that the future of this country depends even more upon the education of the women of England than it does upon the education of the men. (Hear, hear.) And when I say that, I do not point to any such education as would forget that those with whom it is concerned are, as we hope, to be the wives and the mothers of the coming generation. We hear a great deal these days about women's rights. (Laughter.) Well, that is a political question, upon which I must not touch to-night. (Laughter.) But at least this I hope, that whatever may be the woman's rights in the future, they will be rights which are not inconsistent with the maintenance of that true womanhood which renders woman, the blessing of the life of man

(Hear, hear, and applause.) I trust at least that whatever may be the theories prevalent elsewhere, we shall always find in the Freemasons' Girls' School, that the education given is a true womanly education, sound and extended though it may be. I am not the least inclined to say that women are inferior to men; but on the other hand, I am yet to be convinced that women and men are the same thing. (Laughter.) The poet was right when he said:

"Not like in like, but like in difference."

and I trust that that will be the motto of this valuable Institution. I rejoice to find that such appears to be the principle by which this Institution is guided. If you look on this paper which has been laid upon the table to night, you will perceive in it that the objects of the Freemasons, Girls' School are distinctly laid down as being those which secure, that the education given to the girls there brought up, is a sound, practical, education. It is, I trust to believe a good literary education, but it embraces also other subjects of no less importance, which will tend to make those who have the benefit of the Institution valuable members of society in after life. Now, brethren nothing is easier than that, those who are interested in an institution of any kind, should enter into a conspiracy to deceive the public by praising their own Institution; and if an Institution is never brought to any practical test, it is extremely possible that by dint of successive public dinners, you may praise an Institution till you have praised it to death. But I am happy to believe that we can appeal to something in regard to this Institution, more searching and more convincing than the praise of any Chairman of a public dinner; because we can appeal to the fact that the managers of the Girls' School have not been afraid to stand the test of public and impartial examination. That the girls of this Institution have passed through the searching ordeal—and searching it is—of the Cambridge Local Examination, and that several of them within the last few years have taken honours at that examination, and many of them have carried off certificates. Now that is a test which cannot be gainsaid; that is a proof of the real condition of this Institution, to which there is as I venture to submit no answer to be made. Now brethren, I find that it is the intention of those who are entrusted with the great responsibilities of managing this important Institution, to take measures as speedily as your generosity will enable them to adopt them, in the first place, to increase the sanitary appliances of the school, and at the same time to enable themselves to extend the benefits of it to even larger numbers of the daughters of the Craft. Now, brethren, we all know that in these days, that which is considered to be necessary in regard to sanitary arrangements, is very different from what was thought to be required but, few years ago. We have made in that respect happily very great progress within the last few years, and I am glad to see that this Institution is keeping up with that progress, that it is awake to the necessity of making arrangements of a thoroughly sanitary description; and if at the same time you should enable them to extend the benefits of the charity yet more widely, you will then even—for the difference as I read it here, is only to be a difference of accommodation

for eight children—you have done nothing scarcely which will bring up this Charity, as compared with past times in proportion to the general extension of the Craft—in proportion therefore on the one hand to the number of brethren who may be expected to require its aid; in proportion on the other hand to the number of brethren who may be able to aid it with their funds. Now, brethren, it is not long ago since in this hall I had the pleasure of congratulating you upon the large increase of lodges, and of Masons, during the last few years. Well, but if our lodges increase in number; and if our members increase in number too; if the wealth of the order is going on increasing; if we see Masonic halls springing up in every part of the country; if we have before our eyes proofs that the wealth of individual members is increasing from day to day, then I say we should give practical proof that we have not forgotten the principles of our Order by shewing a corresponding increase in the power and extent of our Charities. (Hear, hear). Those charities are the chief proof, to the outward world, that we are animated by the principles which we profess to observe. (Hear, hear). I have often said that those charities ought not to be the only proofs that we are animated by those principles. I have often had occasion to remark that it is our bounden duty to see that those noble principles are shown forth in our lives (hear hear); but those principles are not matter of profession—are not things to be spoken of with the lips, and forgotten in the heart. We have to show, if we value the Craft, that we are prepared to act upon those principles and to admit the pressure of the obligations which they cast upon us. We are bound to shew that if we profess that we believe in the principle of brotherly affection, and are ready to put our hands into our pockets and to give to those professions proof more substantial than is to be found in annual festivals—proofs which will stand the test of public examination—proofs which show that when we boast of our numbers, and congratulate ourselves upon our wealth, we are ready to admit the claims of those who look to us—and who are entitled to look to us for brotherly assistance, to receive at the hands of this great and wealthy community a large share of their superfluities. It is, then, in the name of this ancient charity, of which we are so justly proud, that I venture to appeal to you to-night; that I ask you to-night to uphold, and to praise on high the Standard of Masonic charity, and to shew to those who doubt our professions, and question, the reality of our principles, that this ancient Order is not a thing of gold and of purple, but that its principles are impressed deeply in the heart of a Freemason, and he feels that he has upon him a peculiar claim, which at the same time is a peculiar honour to aid, to cherish and to uphold the great charities of our order (Cheers.) Brethren, I give you "Prosperity to the Girls' School," and I couple with it the name of Brother Samuel Tomkins.

Brother Tomkins, Grand Treasurer, said:—M.W.G.M., and Brethren, as Treasurer of this noble Institution, I thank you, and very cordially, for the feeling and eloquent address with which you have enforced the claims of the Charity upon the Craft generally, and I thank

the brethren for the kindness with which they have received your address, and the enthusiasm which they have expressed on this toast being proposed. You sir, have so touched upon the various claims of the Institution, that it would be altogether superfluous if I were to go over the same ground. I can only say that to myself, and to every brother who feels an interest in the Charity, a festival like this so well supported, is a matter of very great gratification; and I am sure that when you come to hear the amount which has been raised on the present occasion read out, you will be highly satisfied with the exertions of the Stewards; and be assured that this year the claims of the Charity have been appreciated. All I would impress upon you is, that if we should flourish in future years as we ought to do, we ought not to relax our exertions. As our Chairman has told us, our Craft is increasing in wealth, in numbers, and in claims upon it; and we hold it is our duty to endeavour to provide funds for the necessities of future years, or they will not be adequately met. Hitherto, they have been provided for by the Craft, and I do not doubt that the same right and noble feeling which now exists through our lodges will be handed down by the present members and brethren of those lodges, to those who succeed them; and I trust that those who in this hall, ninety or a hundred years hence, who may meet for these Anniversary Festivals, will find these charities—tenfold or a hundredfold more than they are now—with larger funds invested, and larger annual subscriptions; and that this great prosperity may be attained in future years, it is necessary that we, one and all of us, should exert ourselves during our present time, and endeavour to keep up the subscriptions of this year and stimulate those who succeed us as Stewards and Provincial members of the Craft to do the same. After the eloquent way in which his Lordship has put before you the claims of the Girls' School, it would be superfluous for me to say more. I leave the matter, with great confidence, in your hands, brethren, knowing you will do what is right. (Cheers.)

Bro. H. Muggerridge here read the Stewards' Lists, which amounted in the total to £4,100.

The Chairman: I rise now to ask you to drink "The Health of the Vice-President, Trustees, various Committees, and Medical Officers, of this Institution;" and well may you drink their health. If we have reason to be proud of this Institution, it is because it has been well and zealously managed by those who have been at the head of it. (Hear, hear.) If it be, as we hope and trust, a credit to the Craft, it is due to them that it is so. Therefore, I need say no more, but will heartily propose to you this toast, with which I have very great pleasure in coupling the name of Bro. Huyshe, one of the Vice-Presidents.

Bro. Huyshe in responding, said it had always been his opinion that the female character of a nation tended to raise that nation in the scale of humanity. Females had more to do with humanising the world, and especially with humanising men, than any others being alive. Therefore he believed that this school had more to do with the high character England had maintained throughout the whole world, than even the Boys'

School, or any other school whatever. He could point with singular satisfaction to this School, because he was present a few years ago when the late Grand Master said what had never escaped his (Brother Huyshe's) recollection, because he deemed it the proudest thing that could be said for a female school, that, for all the lengthened period it had existed no girl who had been brought up in it had ever disgraced herself in her after life. If there was any fact which showed the value of the education given in this school, it was that fact. To the Governess and her assistants, the Matron and her assistants, this was due, and the thanks of the Craft at large should be given to them, rather than to the subject of this toast. Still, as it had been proposed, he, as one of the Vice-presidents, begged to return thanks.

The toast of "The other Masonic Charitable Institutions" was responded to by Brothers Binckes and Farnfield, and that of "The Stewards" by Brother Sir Bruce Seton. "The Ladies" were represented by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. A. Bruce Fraser.

The company then adjourned to the Temple where a grand concert was given, under the able direction of Bro. Frank Elmore. The artistes who took part in the performance were—Vocalists, Mdle. Liebhart, Miss Alice Fairman, and Madame Florence Lancia, Brother Frank Elmore, and Brother Carl Stephan. The Instrumentalists were:—on the harp, Brother Oberthur; on the flute, Mr. Churchfield Arldige; and on the Pianoforte, Madame Strindberg-Elmore. The accompanists were Brother Richard Limpus, and Brother Henry Parker.

Mr. Goodchild acted as toastmaster, after the banquet, which was admirably served by Brother C. E. Francatelli.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

ACACIA LODGE (No. 1309).—The first regular meeting for the season of this prosperous lodge was held at Railway Hotel, Potter's Bar, Middlesex, on Wednesday 8th inst. The lodge was opened at eleven o'clock in the morning by Bro. Frederick Walters, J.P.M., who was supported by Bros. J. H. Batten, S.W.; W. Richardson, J.W.; E. Sillifant, P.M., Treasurer; G. Cattel, P.Prov. G.S.D. Northamptonshire, P.M., Sec.; R. Limpus, Hughes, Scholland, Ferrer, &c. The minutes of the last regular meeting and several emergencies were read and confirmed. The ballots were unanimous in favour of Bros. J. H. Batten, S.W. as W.M.; and of E. Sillifant, P.M. as Treasurer; Bro. J. Bawin, P.M., Tyler was re-elected. It was arranged to hold the audit meeting in the City. Bros. E. Sillifant, P.M.; G. Cattel, P.M.; E. Horsley, P.M.; were elect honorary Past Masters of the lodge. The lodge was duly closed, and the members hastened back to town to attend the Girls' School Festival.

HARROW LODGE (No. 1310).—The installation meeting of this well-established lodge was held at the Railway Hotel, Harrow, on Tuesday, the 7th inst. Bro. G. Pymm, W.M., assisted by his officers opened the lodge. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed unanimously. By desire of the members, and the kindness of the W.M., Bro. Alfred Avery, P.G.D. Cer. Middlesex, and P.M., took the chair, and in a most able and impressive manner installed Bro. W. H. Green, S.W., as the W.M.,

who appointed as his officers, Bros. S. Home-wood, S.W.; J. Harrison, J.W.; J. Coutts, P.G.P., P.M., Treas.; Frederick Walters, P.M., Sec.; G. A. Smith, S.D.; F. Harrison, J.D.; J. Cox, I.G.; T. Harrison, D.C.; J. Smith, P.M., W.S.; and J. Bavin, P.M., Tyler. A five guinea Past Master's jewel was given to the retiring W.M., Bro. J. Pymm. The lodge was then closed. Visitors:—Bros. Dr. Pope, P.M. (Royal Artillery), and others. A banquet followed.

LODGE OF ASAPH (No. 1319)—Held its usual monthly meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, W.C. on the 6th inst. Present: Bros. C. Coote, P.M., W.M.; E. Stanton Jones, P.M., I.P.M.; J. M. Chamberlain, P.M., S.W.; J. Weaver, P.M., P.G.O. Middlesex, J.W.; Edward Frewin, S.D.; Charles S. Jekyll, J.D.; William A. Tinney, I.G.; John Boatwright, Thomas Edgar, William Maby, Charles Harper, junr., George Horton, John M. Ball, Henry Snyders, Edward Terry, John Strachan, Leopold Silberberg, Joseph Horton, Edmund H. Reynolds, Lazarus, Hutchings, Hodges, J. Egerton, Svensden, and John Gilbert, Tyler. The business consisted in initiating Mr. J. Radcliffe, and raising Bros. Lazarus, J. Egerton, and Hutchings to the degree of M.M. both ceremonies of which were beautifully rendered by the W.M. Mr. M.aycock, Prof. of Music, was proposed for initiation, and the lodge was closed and adjourned.

INSTRUCTION.

BURGOYNE LODGE (No. 902).—The ordinary weekly meeting of this progressive and energetic Lodge of Instruction, held at Bro. Green's, the Grafton Arms Tavern, Kentish-town, N.W., on Friday evening, the 3rd instant, was distinguished by a visit of the illustrious Bro. T. A. Adams, P.M., P.Z., P.G.P., &c., &c., and a number of brethren (we believe thirteen) of the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction, No. 3, for the purpose of working the fifteen sections. The brethren were all called to labour by the W.M., the before mentioned Bro. Adams, who honoured the Burgoyne Lodge by presiding on the occasion, punctually at the appointed time, 7 p.m., and the business of the meeting commenced with Bro. Swallow, S.D., No. 2, who in a very able manner worked the first section. In like manner Bro. Cox, J.D., 742, and Bros. Portway, Guyton, and Stabon, of the young and energetic Great Northern Lodge, No. 1278; Bros. Tyrell, P.M. 144 and 704, (the able S.W. of the evening), and Moody, the present able W.M. of the said Great Northern Lodge, No. 1287, worked the remaining sections of the first lecture. The second lecture found an able exponent of its first section in Bro. Lambie, in the place of Bro. Wheeler, J.W. 574, unavoidably absent. Bros. Mander, Eclectic 1201, Ferguson, W.M. 177, and Cater, Albion, 9, respectively worked in a very able manner the second, third, and fourth sections of this lecture, while Bro. Tyrell (the able S.W. of the evening) again came to the front, and admirably instructed the brethren by his efficient rendering of the fifth section. The third lecture found able professors in Bro. Reed 197, also of the conspicuously rising Great Northern 1287, and in Bro. Rogers, S.W. of the Burgoyne (Mother) Lodge, 902, who, in the regretted absence of Bro. Sedgwick, P.M. 180, admirably, and even faultlessly, came forward at a moment's notice to work the second section, while the third was with a grace and elocution beyond praise, expounded by Bro. Lancaster, of the irrepressible Great Northern, 1287, who thus most eloquently and triumphantly brought a most instructive evening to its close. The brethren who attended, to the number of about forty, were all in full Masonic costume and regalia, and the various mystic forms and ceremonies not only passed off without hitch or impediment, but with a glibness and easiness of "go," as much to be desiderated as infrequently to be found in ordinary instruction meetings. Perhaps a great deal of this was due to the able presidency of the veteran Bro. Adams, who bears his sixteen lustres upon him far less like eight than like six decades. To this patriarch in the Craft may be truly applied the words of the poet, and we may heartily congratulate him upon his

— lusty winter
Frosty but kindly!

and heartily wish that it may long continue. The sentiment we have thus endeavoured to convey was eloquently expressed by Bro. Poynter, P.M. and Treas., No. 902, in proposing a vote of thanks to the W.M. of the evening, Bro. Adams, and the brethren of the Lodge of Fidelity who had honoured the Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction with their attendance, and instructed them with the brilliant display of their erudition on this auspicious evening. The proposition of Bro. Poynter found a cordial seconder in Bro. Frost, P.M., United Strength, 228, the efficient J.W. of the evening, and was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was also proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously to Bro. Rogers, S.W. 902, for his untiring zeal and assiduity in carrying out the successful evening, the labours of which had just been so satisfactorily consummated. Bro. Moody, W.M. 1287, having announced that the brethren of the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction would be happy to receive a return visit from the brethren of the Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction in a month's time, and some of the brethren of the latter lodge having pledged themselves to avail the lodge of the invitation, the brethren separated, after a most agreeable and instructive evening. Besides the brethren we have already enumerated as present, we observed:—Bros. Simmons, W.M. 902; Binner, Koester, Amor, Staton, Baker, Poupard, Emery, Reed, Slyman, Glefowski, Wuest, P.M. Cox, Driver, Pinder, Peever, Jackson, Byng, 902, Bundy, 902, Goodchild, Alexander, Williams, Bareham, Jeffries, 902, Green, Cowdray and Pedroletti. During the evening, by the unanimous votes of the brethren, a considerable number of the brethren in attendance were affiliated to the very able and energetic Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction.

STABILITY LODGE (No. 217).—The fifty-fifth anniversary of this well-known and flourishing Lodge of Instruction, of which Bro. Henry Muggeridge is the Preceptor, was held on the 26th ult., at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, under the able chairman of the evening Bro. Aeneas J. McIntyre, Q.C., Grand Registrar. There were between two and three hundred brethren present. The work of the evening was most ably performed by Bros. Strickland Muggeridge, Henry Birdseye, Hyde Pullen, Scriven, Jonas, and Bryant, after which the brethren sat down to a very *récherché* banquet under the personal superintendence of the proprietor, Bro. Sydney Spencer, to whom the brethren were much indebted for the admirable arrangements made for their comfort, both in lodge and banqueting hall. A selection of music was sung by Bros. T. Young, Wilford Morgan, (a most able tenor), and Ransford. Suitable and effective speeches were made by the chairman, Bro. Sir John Bennett, and others. Above fifty new members were enrolled. We are sorry we can give no fuller details of the proceedings of this very interesting gathering, not having received the promised report.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge* (No. 1331).—On Thursday, the 2nd inst., the usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Royal Hotel, a goodly number of the brethren being present. Bro. Carnegie, I.P.M., Grand Purst., Hants, presided. (the W.M. being detained at Woolwich, on duty), and was supported by the following officers:—Bros. Capt. Richardson, R.E., S.W.; A. McKenzie, J.W.; R. White, Sec.; J. Laverty, S.D.; R. Bennett, J.D.; F. Anderson, I.G.; and U. Lucas, O.G. Among the visitors were Bros. Israel, Tranquility Lodge, who acted as P.M.; Capt. Coates, P.M., 99th Regt.; and Warne and Gold, Pannure 723. The lodge was opened in form in the first degree, and the minutes of the last communication confirmed. Bro. Moore, a candidate for the F.C. degree, was question respecting his knowledge of the former degree, which proving satisfactory, he was entrusted with a test of merit, and retired. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Moore presented

ing the working tools. Bro. Fitter, a candidate for the M.M. degree, was questioned respecting his knowledge of the F.C. degree, and being found worthy, was entrusted, and then retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, and Bro. Fitter was raised to the sublime degree, Bro. Capt. Richardson explaining the working tools. The questions appertaining to the degree were put by the W.M., *pro tem.*, and were answered by the brethren for Bro. Fitter's information. The lodge was closed down to the second and first degrees. Some other business having been transacted, the lodge was closed in Peace, Harmony, and Brotherly Love.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this ancient and flourishing lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, Sankey Street, on Monday evening, April 29th. The W.M., Bro. James Jackson, was supported by Bros. John Harding, S.W.; Joseph Cassidy, J.W.; W. Richardson, I.P.M.; John Wild Thorp, J.D.; John Bowes, *Ph. D.*, F.R.G.S. and P.Prov. G. Reg. Cumberland and Westmorland, Hon. Sec.; W. Smith, P.M.; D. W. Finney, P.M.; W. Mossop, P.M. 1250; Rev. J. D. Massingham, D.D. Chap.; William Sharp, P.M.; Robert Richardson, John Leigh, William Dr. Gornall, Thos. Grime, W. H. Robinson, John Dimmelson, Horatio Syred, P.M.; James Hannah, Tyler. Visitors:—Bros. John N. Sharp, No. 33; Adam Webster, 1250. The lodge was opened in form with solemn prayer, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and declared to be correctly recorded. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Geo. Alfred Clark, and afterwards for Mr. Charles Crosier, and in each case it proved unanimously in favour, and both candidates being present, they were duly initiated, according to ancient custom, by the W.M., assisted by the I.P.M., Bro. William Richardson. Bro. Sec. reported that Bro. J. D. Moore, M.D., P.G. Sword Bearer of England, was Steward for the Girl's School at the forthcoming festival, and moved that ten guineas be voted from the lodge funds for his list. This proposition was seconded by Bro. W. Richardson, and met with the unanimous approval of the brethren. Bro. William Sharp presented to the lodge a handsome embroidered sword, a "sharp instrument," and a heavy setting maul, which gifts were highly appreciated. There being no further business, the lodge was closed with the usual solemnities.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 279).—A meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. under the presidency of Bro. Edwin J. Crow, *Mus. Bac.*, Cantab. There were present the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. W. Kelly; Bros. C. Stretton, I.P.M.; G. Toller, P.M., P.G.S.; W. Sculthorpe, W.M. 523; S. S. Partridge, P.Prov. G.R., as S.W.; R. W. Widdowson, J.W., P.A.G.P.; F. J. Baines, P.S.P.; W. Weuse, P.M., Treasurer; J. M. M'Allister, Sec.; J. W. Smith, S.D.; J. Halford, J.D.; C. E. Stretton, I.G.; S. P. Ekin, P.M. 607; I. H. Johnston, P.M. 129; E. Wilkinson, S.W. 1391; Dr. Clifton, Sec. 1391; &c. The most important business of the meeting being the initiation of Messrs. Samuel Tebbutt, W. H. Marshall, and J. Edmonds, the ceremony was ably performed by the Worshipful Master, assisted by the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, and Bro. Ekin, P.M., from whom collectively the initiates received an able, and impressive exposition of the signs, secrets, and mysteries, which are essential to the preservation, and recognition of the brotherhood over the universal world, and also of those instruments which have a broad and catholic meaning, bearing on the welfare of humanity at large, one being the measure of a man's duty upon earth, another the symbol of his honest industry, and the third the type of his earnest perseverance. The lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. Bro. Stretton, I.P.M., Steward for the Girls School, intimated that a very handsome subscription had been raised by the local lodges for the benefit of that institution.

SOUTH WALES.

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 960).—On Friday, the 26th ult., the members of this lodge assembled at their lodge room, for the purpose of presenting a Past Master's jewel, and an illuminated address to Bro. Jno. Willans, P.M., P. Prov. G.J.D., on the occasion of his leaving Cardiff for London. The lodge was opened in due form by the W.M., Bro. S. Weichert, P. Prov. G.D.C., who in presenting the address spoke as follows:—Brethren: We meet here this evening for the purpose of presenting one of our much esteemed and distinguished Past Masters with a jewel and address, and it is worth noticing as a matter of great credit to the Bute Lodge, as well as agreeable to Bro. P.M. Jno. Williams, that at our last meeting, when he told us of his intention to leave Cardiff, the brethren then decided upon doing that, which it is now my very agreeable duty to perform. Bro. P.M. Willans: I had the honour of having been initiated into Masonry in this lodge on the night your installation took place, since then we have frequently met, indeed it would be difficult for either of us to point to any lodge meetings when we have not had the pleasure of seeing one another, and I can therefore say, that though the brethren of the Bute Lodge may look with extreme pride on the muster roll of our Past Masters, who, ever mindful of their obligation, have at all times performed their duties well, still it must be admitted by all of us with sincere pleasure, that your constant attendance and readiness at all times to assist every W.M. has been of an exceptional merit. In asking you kindly to accept this address and P.M. jewel, as a token of our fraternal respect and esteem, I beg to accompany the same, in the name of the brethren, as well as for myself, with hearty good wishes for your personal good health and success in all your undertakings, and finally to assure you that we shall never cease to remember that by your untiring zeal in the interest of Freemasonry in general, and this lodge in particular, you have greatly contributed towards the prosperity and the reputation of the Bute Lodge, No. 960. Bro. Jno. Willans responded in suitable terms, thanking the brethren for their unexpected kindness, and at the same time begged to state that if by his exertions Freemasonry or the Bute Lodge had been benefitted, the knowledge was to him a sufficient and ample reward. The jewel was of the best gold, of chaste and elegant pattern, the address, which was beautifully illuminated in gold and colours, by Mr. R. F. Banfill, of Cardiff, was placed in a splendid frame, designed and executed by Bro. F. W. Lane, of Cardiff. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Royal Hotel, where the much esteemed manager, Bro. Tissot, had awaiting them a supper served in his best style. The chair was taken by Bro. S. Weichert, P.M., supported by Bros. Past Masters, J. Harman, P. Prov. G.S.D.; P. Bird, P. Prov. G. Reg.; W. Willans, P. Prov. G.D.C.; J. Willans, P. Prov. G.J.D.; W. H. Martin, P. Prov. G.S.D.; and T. B. Bell, P. Prov. J.G.W., of the Bute Lodge; Bro. Coaffee, W.M. Clarence Lodge, No. 68, Bristol; and Bro. Hall, W.M., Commercial Lodge, No. 1391, Leicester, the vice-chair being ably filled by the Senior Warden, Bro. Thos. C. Shelper. After supper the usual Masonic toasts were given and heartily responded to, and the remainder of the evening enlivened with appropriate songs and recitations. Bro. F. Atkins, M.B., Prov. G. Org., and Org. of Bute Lodge, presided at the piano. Bros. T. B. Bell, P.M.; J. Harman, L.P.M.; Jno. Williams, H. Smith, R. Jones, F. W. Lane, E. W. Shackell, D. W. Thomas, H. Forsdike, and others, contributed greatly by their kindness towards one of the most agreeable Masonic reunions ever remembered here.

Mark Masonry.

DORSETSHIRE.

WINCANTON.—*Lodge of Science* (No. 128).—On Thursday, the 25th ult., this lodge held a meeting for the election of W.M., and the advancement of brethren. The brethren unanimously re-elected Bro. W. S. Gillard, of Sher-

borne, as the W.M. for the ensuing year, after which five brethren were advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master by the W.M. This young lodge now numbers upwards of thirty members, and is still progressing, several brethren being proposed for advancement.

Knights Templar.

BENGAL.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

A meeting of the Provincial Grand Conclave of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Grand Elected Masonic Knights Templar, in the Province of Bengal, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Calcutta, on the 9th of March, at 8.30 p.m.

There were present:—V.E. Sir Knt. Hugh Sandeman, Prov. G. Commander; E. Sir Knts. F. Powell, M.D., Past Prov. G. Commander; G. H. Daly, M.D., Prov. G. 1st Captain; I. L. Taylor, Prov. G. 2nd Captain; W. B. Collins, Past Prov. G. 1st Captain; Capt. W. G. Murray, Prov. G. Chancellor; John Mackintosh, Prov. G. Registrar; I. J. Witty, 1st Prov. G. Standard-Bearer; D. MacGregor, Prov. G. Sword-Bearer; C. H. Compton, Prov. G. Organist; and Frater Alexander, Prov. G. Equerry.

The visitors were:—Sir Knts. W. McGowan, Capt. A. J. Filgate, R.E., F. W. Robertson, 107th Regt., Lieut.-Col. G. A. Searle, H. G. Newcome, R.A., W. Girling, and W. B. MacTavish.

The Provincial Grand Conclave having been opened in due form, apologies were read from Sir Knts. Col. Ford, Major G. H. Basevi, Major C. T. Hitchens, Rev. F. W. Robberds, S. Delpratt, M.D., W. B. Farr, H. H. Locke, and W. Bourne, C.E.

The minutes of the meeting held on Thursday, the 2nd of March, 1871, were read and confirmed.

The Provincial Grand Commander, in addressing the Sir Knights stated that from an examination of the Muster Roll, he found that of the three encampments working in the Province there was only one (Sepulchre) which had apparently done any work during the past year, as St. Augustine had had no addition to its members, and the Royal Kent only one, but he should be sorry if the Sir Knights were to think, from that, that these two encampments had been slothful, or that their Commanders had been wanting in their duty. He was, and had ever been of opinion, that in all degrees of Masonry good men, and only good men were wanted and should be admitted, and he thought Commanders of Encampments deserved the highest praise if they were able to look this matter fairly in the face, and have the moral courage to refuse applications from Companions whom they were not well assured would do honour to the ranks of the Order. Since 1859 he had been intimately connected with two out of the three encampments; as also with the Royal Kent, since its opening in 1862, and it was his hearty wish to keep up the high tone of the encampments, and to see them flourishing, even more than they were at present doing. He thought that the result of the elections for Commanders during the ensuing year, Sir Knts. Mackintosh in the Sepulchre, W. Adlard in the St. Augustine, and D. MacGregor in the Royal Kent, gave every prospect of success, to bring about which he was sure every Knight Templar in the Province would gladly put his shoulder to the wheel and help as far as lay in his power. He had to bring to the notice of the Provincial Grand Conclave that a Treaty of Alliance had been made between the Supreme Grand Council of the 33rd, the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital, and the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, and he recommended the perusal of the treaty to every companion of the Order. He felt sure that a great deal of good would result from this intimate and close alliance between these different governing bodies, and he would point out that offences committed against one of them would be taken equally serious notice of by the others, should the offending brother be subject to their jurisdiction. This Treaty of Alliance, together with the pro-

visions thereof, had been duly incorporated into the Statutes of the Order, and it was henceforth of the same force and effect as the other Statutes of the Order, notwithstanding anything therein contained to the contrary. There had been an addition made to the statutes which he would give at length, and he trusted all Commanders of Encampments would have it carried out to the letter, all the more so that the above Treaty of Alliance obliged them to exercise a very strict scrutiny as to the antecedents of all companions, candidates for installation as Knights of the Order. The addition was:—"That the Registrars of all Encampments do send a copy of the usual Summons to the Provincial Grand Commander of the District, or, in his absence, to his Deputy, at least seven days before such meeting, and that no candidate be proposed for ballot who who shall have been disapproved by the Provincial Grand Commander or his Deputy."

The Provincial Grand Commander stated that he had received the report of General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Masonic Association for Educating Children of Indigent Freemasons, held on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1871; and that inasmuch as it had been printed in the several proceedings of the District Grand Lodge and District Grand Chapter, and had been circulated to all subscribers, it would be unnecessary to reprint it in the body of these proceedings.

The Provincial Grand Commander, in making the following appointments for the ensuing year, took the opportunity of thanking the present Provincial Grand Officers for their services during their year of office.

G. H. Daly, M.D.	D. Prov. G. Com.
Major G. H. Basevi.....	1st Prov. G. Capt.
J. Mackintosh.....	2nd Prov. G. Capt.
Rev. F. W. Robberds, B.A.	Prov. G. Prelate.
Capt. W. G. Murray	Prov. G. Chancel.
W. Adlard	Prov. G. Reg.
W. Bourne, C.E.....	Prov. G. Expert.
Major G. C. Roweroft ...	1st Prov. G. St. B.
D. MacGregor.....	2nd Prov. G. St. B.
Major C. T. Hitchens	Prov. G. Almoner.
W. H. MacGowan	Prov. G. Capt. of I.
Capt. G. G. Nelson.....	Prov. G. Sword B.
W. Girling	1st Prov. G. Herald.
Capt. R. G. Smyth.....	2nd Prov. G. Herald.
Frater Alexander.....	Prov. G. Equerry.

It was proposed by V.E. Sir Knt. H. D. Sandeman, and seconded by E. Sir Knt. G. H. Daly, that E. Sir Knt. I. L. Taylor be re-elected Provincial Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year, and that the thanks of the Provincial Grand Conclave be tendered to him for his past services. Carried unanimously.

The cash account of the Provincial Grand Conclave for the past year was read by the Provincial Grand Chancellor, and on being put to the vote was passed.

The Provincial Grand Commander announced that the next meeting of Provincial Grand Conclave would be held on Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1873.

The Provincial Grand Commander intimated that as the Sandeman Priory was not going to meet that evening, and there was no work of any sort to be done, there would be no meeting of the Grand Priory of Knights of Malta. He would therefore intimate that all those Knights Templar who had been appointed members of the Provincial Grand Conclave would also hold corresponding rank in the Grand Priory of Knights of Malta, viz:—

G. H. Daly, M.D.	D. Prov. G. Prior.
Major G. H. Basevi.....	Prov. G. Capt.-Gen.
J. Mackintosh.....	Prov. G. Lt.-Gen.
Rev. F. W. Robberds.....	Prov. Prelate.
Capt. W. G. Murray	Prov. G. Chan.
W. Adlard	Prov. G. Reg.
I. L. Taylor.....	Prov. G. Treas.
W. Bourne, C.E.....	Prov. G. Marshall.
D. MacGregor.....	Prov. G. St. Bearer.
Major C. T. Hitchens	Prov. G. Almoner.
W. H. MacGowan	Prov. G. First. Lt.
W. Girling	Prov. G. Heralds.
Capt. R. G. Smyth.....	Prov. G. Guard.
Frater Alexander.....	

There being no other work before Provincial Grand Conclave, it was closed according to due and ancient form.

Scotland.

WISHAW.

ST. MARY COLTNESS LODGE (No. 31).—On the evening of Friday the 18th ult., the grand annual Assembly, under the auspices of the Right Worshipful Master, office-bearers, and brethren of the St. Mary Coltness Lodge (No. 31, S.C.) which has been looked forward to with considerable interest for some time past—was held with the greatest “pomp and circumstance” in the Public School, Wishaw, and resulted in a success the most complete of all previous efforts. The school-room was tastefully and artistically adorned with a profusion of evergreens and variegated lamps; the insignia of the various lodges represented on the occasion were displayed to considerable advantage upon the walls. Conspicuous at one end of the hall was a portrait of the Earl of Dalhousie, Past Grand Master Mason of Scotland—the whole combined having a very novel but pleasing effect—and called forth the admiration of all present. The paintings were by Bro. Shaw, and the other decorations were the handiwork of Bro. James Martin. Carriages began to arrive about nine o'clock, and dancing was soon thereafter commenced to the inspiring strains of the Wishaw Quadrille Band, under the able direction of Mr. Miller, and continued till an early hour next morning. The arrangements were on the most complete and elaborate scale; and whilst the thanks of all good Masons are due to Bros. Forrest and Nelson for their unwearied exertions on behalf of the Lodge. It may be here stated that the Lodge continues to prosper, and that its membership is steadily increasing. We may add that there was a large attendance of the *élite* of the district, and every one seemed to enjoy themselves in the most harmonious manner, all the office-bearers seeming determined that nothing should be wanting on their part to give an air of homeliness and freedom to the whole proceedings. Refreshments were served in one of the wings by Bro. Ferguson, in the course of which the greatest good humour and order prevailed. Before separating, Bro. Forrest explained the object of these assemblies, namely, the raising of a small sum annually to enable the Lodge to hand over the proceeds to charitable objects in Wishaw, an object which cannot be too much commended.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

The following obituary notice appears in the *Montreal Herald* of April 4th.

“A few days ago, we noticed the death of a fellow-citizen, who for many years had had business transactions in this city, namely, Mr. Joseph T. Clayton, but who had lately been engaged extending his business in the neighbouring Republic. In doing so, he had to travel over a very large tract of country, and in his tour he reached Omaha, where he was seized with a sickness which proved fatal. Though a stranger he was not uncared for, having long been a member of a Masonic lodge in this city; in travelling he made himself known as such wherever he met with members of the fraternity, and at his death was buried with Masonic honours, as the following resolutions will show:—

“Omaha, Nebraska, March 16th, 1872.

“To the W.M., Wardens, and Brethren of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 124, R.C., and No. 14, R.Q., Montreal.

“At a regular communication of this lodge, held on the 13th March, the following resolutions of sympathy and respect were unanimously passed, relative to the death of Bro. Joseph T. Clayton, late a member of your lodge, who was buried with Masonic honours by Capital Lodge, No. 3, and Covert Lodge, No. 11, in the city, on Sunday, February 25th, 1872.

“Whereas—It has pleased an all-wise Providence to summon from his labours to the eternal rest, our late Brother, Joseph T. Clayton, of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 124, R.C., and No. 14, R.Q., located at Montreal,—Therefore be it,

“Resolved—That, while we deplore the loss entailed on the fraternity in the removal of our brother, yet we bow in humble submission to the will of Him ‘who doeth all things well,’

consoling ourselves with the hope that our loss is our brother's gain.

“Resolved—That we tender the immediate friends and relatives of our deceased brother our deepest, sincerest, and most heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, praying that He who has promised to be a ‘Father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow,’ may extend to them his power of love, protection, and condolence in this their deep affliction.

“Resolved—that the Secretary, in the name of Capital Lodge, No. 3, and Covert Lodge, No. 11, furnish the widow of our deceased brother, and the lodge of which he was a member, a copy of these resolutions.

“Signed—A. Atkinson, Capital Lodge, No. 3, J. Greentree, Covert Lodge, No. 11, Committee.

By order of the lodge,

A. M. TILTON, Secretary.

At a meeting of Kilwinning Lodge, A. F., and A. M., No. 14, R.Q., held in this city on Thursday evening last, the above resolutions were received, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted in reply:—

“Moved by Bro. William H. Hall, Secretary, seconded by Bro. R. Cuthbert, Treasurer, and

“Resolved—That while we deplore the death of our late Brother, Joseph T. Clayton, we have sincerely to thank our Brethren of Covert and Capital Lodges, of Omaha, Nebraska, for their Brotherly Love, in having given to the remains of Brother Joseph T. Clayton, the last respect which it was possible to show to a departed brother: and that the Secretary be instructed to convey to the foregoing lodges the sincere thanks of this lodge for the kind and brotherly love shown to the remains of our brother, far from home, in a strange city—but not among strangers—although thousands of miles from his family circle.”

NEW MASONIC HALL AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—The brethren of St. David's Lodge of Freemasons, No. 393, E.C., have now secured a site for the better convenience and comfort of the Craft. The members have recently had plans of the proposed building under consideration, and have now definitely resolved to proceed with the erection of the building. The design of the proposed building is French Gothic. The entire length from wall to wall internally will be 55 feet by 25 feet. The principal entrance, which will face the Parade, is ornate in the most artistic degree. Highly decorated shafts are to flank the doorway; these ornamental columns terminating in a beautiful masonic emblem carved out on the keystone—a pair of compasses, a square, and five stars, with the motto, “Audi, Vide Tace.” Two highly-ornamented niches are to be placed on either side of the doorway, and a large tracery window will be erected in the centre of the gable, over the entrance, to aid in lighting up the main hall. A second beautiful emblem peculiar to the fraternity will adorn the gable in proximity to this window. The gable will finish with a neat gilded terminal. Five windows are to be ranged on either side of the building, and at the foot of these windows there is to be placed a carved string with a grotesque at each end. To complete the external appearance of the building, four carved terminals resting upon skew blocks are to be placed at the four corners of the building. The interior will be in keeping with the exterior as to richness of design. The Masonic Hall proper is on the first floor. This hall will be 44½ feet by 25 feet, and 21 feet in height, with an open timbered roof resting on carved stone corbals. There is to be a commodious ante-room on the same floor. On the ground floor will be a spacious coffee-room, 20 feet by 19 feet, and 11 feet high; also a library, 19 feet by 12½ feet. There are in addition commodious cloak rooms, &c. A corridor, 3½ feet in width, will extend from the front entrance up the right side of the entire building to the stair leading to the main hall; and the lobby, we may mention, is 17 feet by 8½ feet. The whole building is to be enclosed by a low parapet wall and railing. To meet the probable expense several of the more influential brethren, headed by the Worshipful Master (Bro. Chalmers I. Paton) have given handsome donations,

and it is expected that the foundation-stone of the new building will be laid with masonic pomp and honours early in the summer.

Poetry.

ODE ON THE DEDICATION OF THE ST.

ALBAN'S LODGE, No. 1294.

[The St. Alban's Lodge, No. 1294, Great Grimsby, was dedicated by His Grace the Duke of St. Albans, Prov. Grand Master of Lincolnshire, and the following Ode was written on the occasion by one of the members of the Lodge, and read before His Grace, at the banquet following the ceremony. The brother has been prevailed upon to send it to the *Freemason*.]

Hail! thou first of Christian Martyrs on Britain's roll;

Hail! thou first of Masters on the British Mason's scroll—

St. Alban. Thou who, in they great love and intellectual might,

To this, our Isle, first showed the Masonic light.

What thou then diffused, still in worthy Masons shine,

Though fifteen centuries have passed to time.

All hail thou great prototype! Here thou hast a noble Son,

Continuing the work by thee so gloriously begun

So brotherly and good—St. Alban's—for he has to-day,

In dedicating the St. Alban's, thrown forth another ray,

Which will lighten the dark depths of the Widow's grief,

The Orphans' sorrow soften, and to misfortune afford relief.

As thou, Albanus, in thy day cherished Masons well,

And for a Christian's secret under cruel Diocletian fell;

So we, thy antitype, St. Alban's, love: to him we dedicate

This, our lodge, that therein his virtues we may imitate.

The world may sneer, and at us throw the jeering shaft,

What matter, when truth and noble patrons protect the Craft.

Let Roman Pontiff's fulminate their bulls and allocutions

Against us, we laugh at such ink-and-paper executions.

As Citizens and Brethren, no fear we shall perform our duty,

Whilst supported by the pillars of Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty.

MASONIC ODE.

Composed expressly for the Centenary Festival of the Royal Gloucester Lodge Southampton, by Bro. R. Sharpe, Prov.G.O.; words by Bro. G. M. Passenger, P. Prov. G.S.W.

In days of old, the Mason's hand
Did high on Mount Moriah raise
A temple, solemn, vast, and grand,
To echo forth his Master's praise
So let each hand and heart unite,
To raise a superstructure here,
Of goodness, till the sons of light
Shall everlasting wisdom share.

Great Architect and God divine,
Rend thou the veil of passion's night
In truth and love each heart enshrine,
And robe in universal light
Each child of earth, till Adam's seed,
From strife shall cease, and fruitful toil
To every colour, clime, and creed,
Yield peace and plenty, wine and oil.

And when this temple formed by Thee
Shall fling its portals open wide,
And this poor erring spirit flee,
To seek what Thou dost wisely hide.
Free and accepted may we prove,
When we new supplication make,
And stand in thy Grand Lodge above
Our last sublime degree to take.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, May 17, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

- Lodge 108, London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
 " 173, Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 176, Caveac.
 " 1328, Granite, Freemasons Hall.
 " 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon.
 Mark Lodge, 104, Macdonald, Head Quarters First Surrey Rifles, Brunswick-road, Camberwell.
 Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor
 Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
 Mount Sinia Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-Square, at 8.

MONDAY, MAY 13.

- Lodge 5, St. George's and Corner Stone, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 29, St. Alban's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 193, Confidence, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 879, Peckham, Maismore Arms Tavern, Park-road, Peckham.
 " 957, Leigh, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1366, Highgate, Gate House Hotel, Highgate.
 Chapter 720, Panmure, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
 Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
 Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
 Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotheil, Preceptor.
 British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
 St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
 Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
 St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
 West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

- Lodge 46, Old Union, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 211, St. Michael's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 235, Nine Muses, Clarendon Hotel, Bond-st.
 " 548, Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
 " 1269, Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, Surrey.
 Mark Lodge, Kent, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-st.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
 Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
 Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Good-man's-yard, at 8.
 Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

- Lodge 174, Sincerity, Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-st.
 " 619, Beadon, Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich.
 " 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.
 " 969, Maybury, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1320, Blackheath, Crown Hotel, Blackheath.
 " 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars.
 " 1365, Clapton, White Hart Hotel, Upper Clapton.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

- Lodge 55, Constitutional, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 63, St. Mary's, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 169, Temperance, White Swan, High-st, Deptford.
 " 1278, Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park.
 " 1339, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tavern, Stockwell.
 Chapter 733, Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.
 " 742, Crystal Palace, Clarendon Hotel, Anerley.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

- Annual General Meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 12.
 Lodge 6, Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
 " 143, Middlesex, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 813, New Concord, Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8. Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.

Advertisements.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR WIDOWS OF FREEMASONS.

TO THE GOVERNORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

A worthy case of urgent need
 For "waifs and strays" of Votes doth plead.
 If any such are unapplied,
 Let not the Widow be denied.
 One Brother, if he acquiesce.
 May turn the scale and bring success.
 7th May, 1872. E.P.

COPY OF CASE FROM OFFICIAL LIST.

"ELECTION, 17th MAY, 1872.—No. 7: Collard, Jane, of No. 10, Westbourne-street, Eaton-square, widow of Robert Collard, late coach wheelwright, born May 13th, 1804. Married 31st May, 1830. Husband died 1st January, 1871. He was initiated in No. 192, London, 1st April, 1852, paid to June, 1854. Joined No. 144, Chelsea, 6th March, 1854, paid to September, 1870; one of the founders of No. 946, Twickenham, in 1863, paid to 1866. He was a Life Governor of the Institution. Her only means of support is 6s. per wee' left by the will of her late husband.—12th July, 1871. Number of years paid as by Lodge Returns, 19."

Pressing need, even when the sufferer is inured to penury, is hard to be borne; how immeasurably greater is the distress when contrasted with former affluence and surroundings of refinement.

Proxies will be thankfully received by:—

- Bro. Capt. Josh. Eglese, V.C., H.A.C., Burgoyne House, Ladbroke Road, Kensington Park, S.W.
 Bro. C. E. Hollingsworth, (P.G.S.) P.M., and Sec. of 197, 1, Delahay Street, Westminster.
 Bro. W. Jones, P.M. London Lodge, 27, Castle Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
 Bro. W. D. Rawlings, P.M., Charles Street, and Nassau Street, Portland Place, W.
 Bro. Raynham W. Stewart, J.G.D. 11, Abchurch Lane, City, E.C.
 Bro. J. M. Taylor, P.M., 100, New Church Road, Camberwell, S.E.
 Bro. W. E. Walbuncke, P.M., 144, Jubilee Cottages, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
 Who will be glad to exchange about 200 votes for Aged Freemasons.

In the Press.

MUSIC FOR THE CEREMONY OF INITIATION.
 Composed by Bro. EDWIN J. CROW, Mus: Bac: Cantab: ;
 W.M. & J., 279, P. Prov. G.O. Leicestershire and Rutland.
 NOVELLO & Co. Price Sixpence.

A M. M., through unavoidable circumstances wishes to borrow £100. The immediate advance of this sum will enable him to carry on his business. Will any brother kindly assist? Ample security given. Full particulars by letter. Address, M.M., Mr. Abbott's, 7, Little Tower-street.

WANTED.—To take charge of Offices or Chambers by a Man and Wife, where the Man is not required in the day, highest references. Address, M.M., 20, Fish-street-hill, E.C.

Bro. GEORGE KENNING,
 GOLDSMITH,
 JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER,

LONDON:—2, 3, and 4, Little Britain;
 and 198, Fleet-street.
 LIVERPOOL:—2, Monument-place.

Bro. CHARLES HEDGELONG,
 NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLER,
 26, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.
 AGENT FOR "THE FREEMASON."

M. A. VERKRÜZEN, (Growers' Agent),

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PURE AND SELECTED GERMAN WINES,

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ANTIQUITY and UTILITY of MASONRY.
 BY BRO. ROBERT BELL.

Mysteries and Secret Societies, have existed from the mystic union of Adam and Eve till the present day. They have engaged the attention, and called forth the warmest sympathies of the purest and best of men.

They have responded in a great measure, to the urgent wants of our social nature, by mollifying with their ointment, the sorrow, and the suffering, that sin has entailed. They have atoned for the oppression of imperfect political institutions. They are of the antidotes for the selfishness outward life of the world. They are ever widening the pathway to human exaltation, by silently diffusing the principles of morality, and by their example of fraternal Brotherhood. Their object is the elevation and social regeneration of our race. And who can measure their success in this glorious work. They are an auxiliary to the church—handmaids to the Gospel of peace. They penetrate into the thickest darkness of human degradation, dispelling ignorance, and paving the way for the light that shall never end.

Their influence and value in moralising the world is great. They are, I might say, the mother of civilisation, and the nursery of national prosperity. Some microscopic critic may have discovered a dark spot, but it disappears in the brilliant rays of the fraternal Sun, that shines with true benevolent, and regenerating influence, on the isolated condition of man. The multiplication of Secret Societies, leads us to believe that the organisations of the outer world, do not respond to the social elements of our common nature. Hence their antiquity, and increase.

Egypt owes her ancient greatness and palmy days to the agency and influence of her secret mysteries. The first of which we have any account, is Osiris and Isis, with whom the history of Egypt commences. They are now two grand and imposing figures in her mythology. An account of their ceremony in initiating the neophytes, or candidates, would have been very interesting, had time permitted.

Then followed the Isianic mystery, improved but founded on Osiris and Isis, the influence of which on the Egyptian life is, according to the

historian, as follows:—"In these secret retreats were laid the foundation of that strange, and to us incomprehensible civilisation, whose remembrance is perpetuated by the pyramids, and whose history is dimly and obscurely preserved by hieroglyphical signs. It was chiefly their influence that gave unity to the Egyptian character, consistency to their religious establishments, stability to their political institutions, vigour and directness in the pursuits of philosophy, science, and art. It was through them that Egypt first began to live, and through them that ancient people attained to that high intellectual, social, and moral development, which for so many ages, raised them so far above the rest of the nations of the earth."

Again, fourteen centuries before the Christian era, we have the secret institution of Orpheus, the founder of Grecian civilisation. He travelled to Egypt in search of wisdom, and finding that her sacred mysteries were the sources of her greatness, was initiated therein. After which, he returned to Greece, where his sacred mysteries were first celebrated in forests, and on high hills. The ordeal of initiation was sufficient to tax the patience and endurance of a Job, and the courage of a David. Still it made immense progress, and exercised a powerful influence over Grecian life and manners, so much so, that kings and princes were ambitious of the honour of wearing the mystic badge of the Order.

Then we have the Cabiria of Samothrace, which prevailed very extensively, at an early period, in every quarter of the world. Their ceremony was so frightful, that many of the candidates were overcome with fear, and fell senseless to the ground. The candidates who overcame the initiation, were baptized, as in the Christian Church now, and received a new name. Their diploma was a small white stone, and on this stone was engraven their new name, together with their mark or sign.

We may therefore infer that the apostle John, was an initiate of this order. He evidently alludes to this Mystic Stone, in Rev. 2 and 17, where he says, "to him that overcometh," mark it was hard to overcome. "To Him that overcometh, will I give to eat of the hidden manna, and will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth, saving He that receiveth it." This double figure of the manna and stone is beautifully explicit, of the new name and nature of a true believer in Jesus. John must therefore have known, and appreciated this order, also Hiram, King of Tyre, was a high priest of the order. It existed in Judea, in the time of Christ, who you know condemned the Pharisees and Sadducees, but not the Cabirian, or Essenes, as they were then called. They were the Freemasons of that age. Their principles were Liberty, Fraternity, Equality. They were admired for their amiability, and gentleness of manner. Would that we could say this of all Masons, now, near the close of the nineteenth century.

Then in the sixth century before Christ, we have the secret order of Pythagoras. He was initiated into the Cabirian, Isianic, and Greek mysteries. He taught his doctrines in a symbolical form, and veiled them with obscurity, which attracted great numbers of influential disciples.

and which exercised a mighty influence for good, on subsequent ages. From this period some Freemasons date the origin of our order, but with them I differ. Doubtless his mode of teaching Divine truth, though more obscure, was somewhat similar to our own, this however, is no conclusive argument, that our present Masonic organisation then existed.

Then about fifty years before the Christian era, we find secret societies flourishing in ancient Scandinavia, originated by Odin, the great mystagogue of the north of Europe. His life and death were alike wonderful, and would repay a careful perusal; his beneficial influence on the world, cannot be measured, his shadow reaches down through centuries, to the present time, the whole of Europe felt, and still feels, the power of his mighty life, which clearly demonstrates the utility of fraternal combination.

Next we have the Westphalian Brotherhood of Germany, in the middle of the thirteenth century, originated to defend themselves against despotic oppression. The great power of this fraternity, like the rays of the sun, radiated in all directions, and penetrated all places; was powerful in repressing evil, in restoring liberty, freedom, and social equality, and gave to those words their present grand significance. This Order gave rise to another in Spain, at the close of the thirteenth century, called the Hermandad, who, like their Westphalian brethren, had to combat with anarchy and violence, and like them, they succeeded, with the aid of their King, in restoring liberty. The utility of the Spanish Brotherhood at that time was so great, that its effects were manifest to all.

We come next to sunny Italy, with its secret order called Carbonari, based on civil liberty and religious freedom. It has been inactive, but is still looking forward, and expects to accomplish much.

We come now to the Knights Templar, who organised themselves in the beginning of the twelfth century. But as it would form a subject of itself, I prefer passing it over till a future occasion. Also to pass over the middle ages, and bring you to Freemasonry, where we will find ourselves more at home.

I agree with those who hold that our present organization of Freemasonry originated in 1717. Had time permitted, it would be easy to shew, how the Corporations of operative Masonry gradually expanded into our present accepted form. have not only retained the name, the customs, and the ceremonies of the ancient fraternity; but also the very words, by which their principles were made known, namely: Fraternity, Integrity, Equality.

At this period she began to embrace all trades, all mankind, and all creeds, the atheist and the profligate only excepted. And now we have Freemasonry, free from the trammels and bondage of the past, looking outward on the world as her home, to be regenerated, and upward to heaven as her final place of abode, where her social element will flow on for ever uninterrupted. The ancient mysteries and secret societies disappear under the universal glory of the Masonic sun. She shines with complacency on her contemporaries, the Foresters, the Oddfellows, the Rechabites, the Orangemen, the Good Tem-

plars, and all other institutions, regarding them as tributaries in the great and necessary work of social reform.

In her speculative theory her name and nature is known by the words, Fraternity, Friendship, Brotherly Love, Relief, Truth, Equality, Integrity, Virtue, Faith, Hope, Charity, Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. Are these graces from the earth? Verily they are not. They are the essence of the Eternal God and breathe good to man.

The skillful mechanism of our order is wonderful in itself. The wisdom of which is surely from above. It is founded on Solomon's Temple, the only Masonic structure that ever had a divine architect. The position, length and breadth, exterior and interior, floor and ceiling, lights and furniture, sacrifices and worship, altar and offerings, mercy seat and cherubims, the Skekinah, God are all symbolical figures of the sublimest truths in the word of God. Christ recognises the temple as figurative of himself, when he says, "destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up again." He also recognises it as figurative of the heavenly Temple. Though Masons had no other foundation than this, with its antitype, it is in itself a body of divinity, perfect, complete, with which to redeem the world. Did Christ destroy our foundation when he said, that there would not be left one stone upon another that would not be thrown down? Not so, he broke down the middle wall of partition, and raised the last stone, that he might give us the world for our foundation, and its regeneration for superstructure, charging us faithfully not to confine it to any particular tribe, city, or hill. The work has been progressing ever since. Now gird on your white aprons, of pure innocent gentleness, and continue with your mallet and chisel in polishing the stones thereof, till it becomes a lodge, worthy of its originator and Great Grand Master, God Immanuel.

As already hinted, Masonry is an auxiliary to the Church, and in some respects her organisations, and modes of teaching are superior. Their principles are alike in opening the door of communion to the worthy only, alike in the end they have in view, and the compassion they bear for all. But the Church is divided and subdivided, till you are lost amid the multiplicity of creeds. Not so with Freemasonry, she is the same, pole to pole, and though she has no creed, she has the whole Bible, and is the only fraternal centre-point around which all goodness can meet, thus she is not sectarian and therefore more Christ-like. If Masons were true to their great light, the Bible, how refreshing would be their influence.

The Church chiefly teaches Divine Truth abstractly, but Freemasons teach them veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols, and herein they follow the footsteps of the Master, the Great Divine teacher. Yes, symbols are the speech of God, which leave a more indelible impression on the mind and memory of man, and are productive of more good, when administered with becoming propriety. Though comparatively young, her moral and social progress is marvellous indeed, She is found everywhere on our Globe, silently, and secretly sowing her seeds of goodwill to all. Her utility does not rest here, we find her, with railway speed, building her engines of charity,

with which to convey her munificence to the homes of the needy, carrying into practice her heaven-born virtue, and how remarkable the ready, spontaneous, happy manner, with which she makes the greatest strangers the greatest friends. She is an asylum of peace and love, a place of respite from the incongruity of the outer world.

We have now seen how high and divine the mission of Freemasonry is, and it should fill us with gladness, that all the aspects of the times are so encouraging, and give us room to hope that vast and beneficent as that mission is, it will yet be triumphantly achieved. It is doing much to redeem the world from the thralldom of selfishness. The principles of union and love which we wish to diffuse are already slumbering in the bosom of the age. Love is not dead. These great Christian ideas, Union and Love, ideas so sweet and gentle, yet so lofty, sublime, and poetical, which, if actualised in life, would elevate us to the rank of seraphs. No, love cannot die, even in this age, saturated, as it is, with the unchristian morality of absolute selfishness, a doctrine which is armed against all that is purest, and loveliest in the human heart. Still there are disinterested spirits, who worship at the shrine of virtue, and assert that truth and right are from everlasting to everlasting.

Love still lives, the world's heart still throbs with its heavenly pulsations. It is the high office of Freemasonry to retune the mystic harp of life to the slumbering melodies of love, to breath upon the smouldering spark of everlasting charity, to cement the broken links of harmony, and re-establish the unity of man.

Be faithful, then, brethren, to the idea of your Order. See that ye live the principles that ye teach. See that ye labour to extend the mystic tie of sympathy, till as a chain of light, it shall encircle the entire of humanity. Labour at your exalted work. Be valiant in your holy warfare, and when the great ideal of Masonry shall be realised, and Christ's Divine heart beating in the bosom of humanity, then shall be fulfilled the prophetic dream of a golden age. Then shall the human race march forward and upward, engirdled with celestial sunshine, and baptised in the chorus of a heavenly psalm of love. Rally around your Order. Uphold the standard of Peace, Love, and Unity, till the world feels the power and the blessedness of your holy secret brotherly communion. Cease not your efforts, for the secret principle is spreading its branches like a green bay tree. It is majestically, though silently, working the regeneration of the world. The reformations of the past owe much to its instrumentality, and the time will arrive, when the world will become one Brotherhood, one family of peace, and may not the gentle, protecting shield of our Order surround them all. Already it is Christlike, caring for the widows and the orphans. Continue in the Divine work of charity, till pauperism, and the consequent evils of selfishness, be for ever fled away. The glory of Accepted Masonry will yet overshadow the cope stones of regeneration. Then let us live as becometh our great Order. To you who are members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, I would say, use all your influence to prune the unbecoming branches, which tend only to retard

the growth, and to destroy the beauty and symmetry of our favourite mystic tree. Encourage all her benevolent schemes, and fight for her more, for in this respect, our own wealthy, peaceful Scotland is lamentably behind.

FOOTSTEPS OF FREEMASONRY;

OR,

FREEMASONRY IN RELATION TO AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

By W. VIKER BEDOLFE, M.D., J.W. 1329., Hon. Secretary Sphinx Lodge of Instruction.

(Continued from page 132.)

Many wonderful things are supposed of Freemasonry and its presumed *historians* seem to have but one object in common, to render its philology ridiculous. Even some of the more rational describe it as impersonate, and coeval with the origin of man, and that its solemn pledge of mutual faith, is only a primeval greeting supposed to have been introduced by Adam.

But assertions of this kind prove nothing, and is an argument duly provided for by Cervantes, who makes Sancho Panza, demand of the Scholar of Salamanca, "can your Reverence who knows everything, tell us, who was the first thief." His Reverence hesitating, he answered it himself, "Perhaps it was the Devil, for he it, was who first went out (of Heaven) on the fly (or tramp.)" Has the knight of the sorrowful countenance really lived, fought, and died in vain?

The proverb, however, that there is "nothing new," is nevertheless not destitute of a certain degree of truth, for most things may be said to have had their prototypes, even American claims were not unknown in the good old times when the doctrine was,

"That they should take who had the power.
And they should keep who can."

Our object, however, has not been to assert truisms, but to endeavour to point out by the argument of cumulative evidence, that Freemasonry has an authentic paternity, and is connected in its origin with those systems which have dominated, and even still (not less energetically) rule the world.

To talk of Institutions dying out seems trite, but who can point out any existence, however humble, in the moral or physical world which can be said to be wholly lost. The sparrow falls not without an emotion of the Deity, the mere polypus has left an impression on creation that can never cease.

So it is with the political, polemical, and philosophical world, and the contests of ancient types of civilisation and philosophy are still as active as ever. Even races of beings have not ceased in the sense sometimes indicated; Nature is not careless of its own, and is not continually shrieking "I care for nothing—all shall go." It is the merest materialism to think so,

"Whatever fickle tongues may tell,"

and at which even Lucretius would have blushed.

Even when least expected, ancient types may be traced, for we have already pointed out, in allusion to our own distinctive garb, that the *Surplice* and its accompanying vestments, the cope and alb were derived from Rome, and still

express Roman policy, Roman power, and Roman pretensions, however subdued.

The Geneva Gown is the representative of the Grecian pallum or cloak, and, as such, asserts a Grecian style of philosophizing, whilst it appeals to man himself, his passions and his sentiments, too often in vain words. Down trodden it re-arises, and like the scotched snake still wriggles on, hoping again to breast some rising tide of popular favour, which may bear it to its destined task, and

“Sanguinæ exsuperant undas,”

strangle, spite of Cassandra's, the son of the priestly Laocoon, whilst already it is exclaimed “Proximus ardet uecalegon.”

In like manner the breeched garment of the frockless Baptist (I take it only as the type) represents in the attire of old Gaul, the Vercingetorix of our day, ever warring against Roman tyranny, and power, or, like Diogenes, scorning the pride of Plato, with a pride which Plato never knew.

Let us not, then, talk of Institutions dying out, they still live as ever, with as fierce passions, and the strifes of ancient civilization are there represented in

“This fight for Empire once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son.”

Our own distinctive garb is but an additional member of this family of vestments, and has its own history, its own peculiar type of civilization, and its own distinctive future.

But to return to our offices, we will now take the

W. MASTER, MAGISTER, MAJOR, &c.

The Master or Magister was, with the Romans, as with us, the chief of the Tribunes, or chief ruler of the Collegium or Lodge, and the word itself, with that signification, was in common use amongst them.

Thus Cæsar speaks of the Magister Operum, Master of Works, we find also Magister Collegii Augurum, Master of the Lodge of Augurs, Magister Curie, Master of the Municipal College, Master of the Arval Brethren, whose badge was a crown of wheat ears, with a white band.

The Society or Collegium of Publicans (farmers of the revenue) was held in high esteem at Rome, and their chief was called the Magister.

It was the Master only who could legally take the omens, so essential in all Roman affairs, and invoke the Deity at opening and closing, thus acting as priests of the lodge, and his general duties were clearly defined and handed down to his successors.

The Master was essentially different from the Prefectus, the former appellation being confined to the Colleges, or municipal offices, the latter denoting military command, or the civil administration of a province, as the Prefect of a Legion, the Prefect of the Fleet, the Prefect of a town or province, as prefect of Egypt, &c.

The W.M., in our Ritual, carries the Square, as emblem of his office, but the P.M., perfect or past M. is decorated with the symbolical Triangle, as it is demonstrated in Euclid, Book 1, Problem 47.

This problem was discovered by Pythagoras,

who, we are told by Diogenes Laertius, sacrificed a hetacomb of oxen as burnt offering to the most High, in gratitude for his having so inspired him

“When the great Samian Sage, his noble problem found,

“A hundred oxen dyed with their life blood the ground.”

OF THE DIFFERENT GRADES OR DEGREES IN FREEMASONRY.

In treating of the fragments, we have endeavoured to point out the structure and character of the Collegium, for it was on this type all Roman institutions were founded, and on this type our own is based.

There are characteristics to every action or institution which proves its origin, thus the Buddhist religion of China is proved to be Hindoo in its origin, because its terms and conditions are Hindoo. The protomartyr, Stephen, was martyred by Hebrew rite, our Saviour by the Roman rite in all its details, and in like manner every characteristic of Freemasonry points out its essentially Roman origin.

Let us take another example. Authentic authors inform us that the College of Augurs, instituted by Numa, still exists under another name, viz., the Pontifical College at Rome, of which the Pontifex Maximus or Pope is Magister, or W.M.

Now in this college there are three separate grades, viz., Cardinal Deacon, Cardinal Priest, Cardinal Bishop, and this organisation, still existing, cannot but be considered as throwing a light upon the ancient one.

As further proof of identity, we may mention that they were virtually continuous.

Secondly that both have claimed and exercised the right of regulating the calendar.

Thirdly the ancient as well as modern pontiffs have claimed the right of *canonisation*, that is to insert the names of eminent men in the calendar.

Here then is an example of a lodge, descended from Roman times, retaining its three degrees, and its ancient traditions and customs.

The internal economy of a Freemasons' lodge is also founded on the triple division, the superior partaking with the inferior, although not scientifically so, the inferior with the superior, in that he was a Mason, although not a man of Science.

“Science, O man, thou hast with higher powers,
But art thou hast alone.”

These remarks are founded on the acknowledged principles of the Craft, for in the lower degree were received the initiates; there, it would seem, the operatives remained permanently; those of a higher social rank or education only a stipulated time, or until found worthy.

The control exercised over this class, as stated in the ritual, was probably chiefly of a moral character.

This triple division is evidently founded on or adapted to the three degrees adopted in his teaching by that great master, who may justly be called the founder of Roman philosophy, I mean Pythagoras, the illustrious originator of the Mathematical School, and the expounder of the Mathematical system of the universe, and of whom it is said that by a series of experiments reducing it to a demonstrative science.

“He first made music malleable.”

The Romans could not comprehend the Grecian philosophy, and when at last it was forced upon them, like a captive bird, it died in their clumsy grasp. They, in fact, never worked or warred for an idea. Hence the Romans only valued philosophy as a means to attain some personal or political end, betraying by that their want of a genuine philosophical spirit, for their system and teaching, both in its faults and in its perfections, is embodied in our own.

It is to Pythagoras we are indebted for the first attempt, however rude, for an analysis of the operations and faculties of the mind, and when a Mason would “shield his secrets” he adopts a Pythagorean emblem.

In his Ethics moral good was by him identified with unity, or friendship, with the object of cultivating and practising it, he distributed his disciples into companies or lodges, for once received as disciples, they were, says Aulus Gellius (lib. I. ix.) formed into an indissoluble society, or consortium, sworn to aid and support each other.

His disciples were divided into three classes, thus they remained as “probationers,” or to be “physiognomised,” until by his study of their character, he had satisfied himself of their fitness to become his followers. If accepted, they were admitted,

1st. As *silent learners*, “akoustikoi,” or Initiates, and had to guard silence, and listen for two years, during which time they were forbidden to ask any question, even for explanation, so strictly were they disciplined.

2nd. As students, “mathematikoi,” (equivalent to our second degree), they studied the mathematics, viz.: Geometry, music, and astronomy, and might inquire, and dispute.

3rd. Masters or physicians, “Phusikoi,” when they proceeded to investigate the system of the Universe, in its most extended sense, and the grand principles of Nature.

Further we may add, that of all his teachings he gave under vows of secrecy, and Iamblichus, in his Life of Pythagorus, informs us, that the penalty of drowning on the sea-shore was actually enforced on a violator of his secrets or symbols.

Thus we see that, in organisation and teaching, our system is evidently of Roman origin, for there is no doubt that in all Roman associations whether laic or cleric, a similar organisation prevailed.

This triple division, as applied to the Craft Lodges, which so extensively existed at Rome, may, supposing it to have been applied to the practical Craft of Masonry, and that we are really the may descendants of the Craft have had some influence on the Roman style of building, by giving less scope for individual exertion, and is possibly one cause why it never attained the same elevation as the Greek.

A structure being required in any part of the world, a plan was sent down from Rome, a multitude of workmen, representing the first degree (but probably not affiliated), were collected together, some superintendants, with a chief architect at their head, were sent down, the original plan having been most probably designed at Rome in the office of the Grand Master.

It is in evidence that the Craft Lodges of Publicans in the provinces obeyed the commands of the Grand Master at Rome.

I would now hereby emphatically call the attention of Freemasons to the fact, that up to a certain point all the three degrees resemble each other, and each sign seems but the analogue or continuation of the preceding one. Beyond this certain point however, viz., the middle portion of the third degree, a new system begins, the signs change in kind, and the ideas developed are entirely different. Upon this subject we shall speak in our next.

The Romans seem to have had an idea that the umbel, or navel, formed the completion of the human body. In like manner when a book was finished, the button, or bulla, with which it was sealed, was also called the umbel, or navel of a book, to mark that it was finished.

Therefore, when they desired to express strongly and forcibly that anything was finished, they pointed to that part of their person and said, according to Horace and many other writers, "ad umbilicum ducitur," that is to say we have come to the navel or boss (end) of the affair, emphatically to say, it is finished, it is finished, and so do we desire emphatically to express that at this same point, Ancient Roman Freemasonry ends.

In our next we propose to illustrate the second, or philosophical portion.

BRO. LESSING AND HIS MASONIC CONVERSATIONS.

BY WAY OF COMMENTARY.—PART THE FIRST.

BY BRO. CRYPTONYMUS.

It has been a question of some doubt whether Bro. Lessing, the erudite student, and noble scholar, designedly or accidentally left these papers as they exist. I am disposed to incline to the latter opinion. Yet as a magnificent fragment, a broken column, they claim the attention of thoughtful minds. Indirectly, likewise, they illustrate a period of Masonic history very useful to be borne in mind in our days. The slow growth of human institutions are depicted by Lessing in the interlocutory part of Falk in such vivid characters, that although we are nearly a century from the author, the picture is as perfect as when it left the master's hand. The polity is in a similar state at the present time. It is not, as a Freemason, necessary to speak of the great events of the last years, yet a passing allusion may be permitted, in order to account for the republication of Lessing's Conversations.

The world has ever been prone to apotheosise its representative men—these men—when fairly examined in the biographical, or auto-biographical way, have generally been found to be affiliated to the Masonic Fraternity. In the rare instances where they have not been so affiliated, they have usually exhibited virtues and qualities rendering them worthy of affiliation. But how rare are these instances!

One instance will surely suffice. The late noble-minded Prince Consort was never absolutely a member of the Order, but no Freemason would dispute the fact that his life and deeds, his motives and their results, were eminently Masonic, in the sense that our illustrious Brother Lessing desires to convey to the minds of others. And a further illustration of the truth of the slow growth of really enduring institutions is to be seen in all that the late Prince either mediately or immediately inaugurated. The fruits of years of patient thought, and of continual perseverance now bless a later generation. And thus it is with the works of the Freemasons. Taking not the political aspect of life, but the purely human

and social side, they have been labouring to elevate a true Temple of Humanity—in emulation—and no unworthy emulation of the Great Giver of Life; as the G.A.O.T.U. gave the whole of his blessings to man, so the Freemasons only ask that those associated with them should be pure and true—no man is excluded. "You are already half a Freemason," exclaims Falk to Ernest, nor is it an idle phrase.

Taken in this light, every man of lofty aspirations, every man whose heart bids him look beyond class and nature, is already half a Freemason. Hence also arises the fact of the enduring nature of the Institution itself; hence exist its deep roots in all social existences. It is not in ceremonial Masonry, in elegant delivery, or in accurate memory that the true sources of Masonic enthusiasm are to be found, but really in the practice of the three Grand Principles, rendered more immediate and impressive by the constant practice of the rituals. In this sense, Freemasonry becomes a religion—in the true acceptance of the word—and though it may be that some put it aside as an empty piece of mummery, the real Freemason must perceive it in a truer light.

Kingdoms may rise and fall, dynasties may be overturned, all the political machinery of the world may get out of gear, but it is finally true, that to the Masonic Fraternity and certain other bodies, we must turn for real aid. No Mason, as such, would interfere with the State and its Institutions, and here we have the key note of Bro. Lessing's theme. Yet—in another way—a Mason may truly be interested in the State. As a member of the body politic, he has an interest at stake, and may properly exercise his political rights; but, if a true Mason, he will never resort to violent or frivolous means. There cannot be with him dark conspiracies, or planting of banners on city walls. Freemasonry, to my mind, is instinct with the doctrine of Forbearance.

It is not the first time that I have had occasion to treat of this most obvious of all purposes, this mutual succour. Prepared in Masonic Lodges, this binds us, and yet we have rights as individuals, and by individualism alone can mutual security be secured.

The Legend of our Order touches much upon the building of a Temple. There is the legend. Those who have honoured me by reading the Conversations may be likely to come to the conclusion that this is not all.

The work to be done must be substantial, as well as accurate.

We now, having cleared a portion of the ground, should look to the reality and truth of the transaction. No consolidation of the Jews occurred until the election of Saul. He was defeated by David, as we are told, and after a period of degradation on the part of the latter, a son was born to him, who, we are again told, was possessed of the greatest wisdom in the world.

Nor is it untrue. The father in the legend had erred; the son, King Solomon, had to expiate; the wisdom conveyed was that of contrition.

Here we begin to arrive at the key of much connected with Freemasonry. To Freemasons there exists a Temple, but it is raised—where not? Not confined to one spot, not amidst the mazy hazes of theology. Is it not instinct in the hearts of humanity collectively and individually?

The true Temple is the Conscience of Man, and directly connected with his reciprocal rights with his fellow-men. How readily do men assert their individual rights! How readily do they combine against any form of social wrong!

But in the calm of their passions, Freemasonry comes in, with its silent voice, and bids all this strife of classes and of races, cease. And although it is certain that the Order exists, and has existed, in the emphatic words of Bro. Lessing, "at all times," yet I may be permitted to say, that in his day, and following out his own argument, it was not, and cannot be universal. There appears to be, not only an ORDER OF EXPIATION, but an ORDER OF RECONCILIATION. These two united, as was the meeting of the wily Jacob with the honest Esau, would perfect society. Reconciliation between individuals is the true stability of the State.

In the contributions I have before been kindly permitted to make in these pages, I have spoken

of such an Order of Reconciliation. It exists, but only in Holy Russia, where our Masonic Order does not run as it might. The reason is plain, the pages of Herodotus illustrate it. Wherever the Scythians are, they are moveable; they were cast out and can not return. They seize therefore a vast continent to move in. It has been presumed that their aim is Constantinople. *Khef* and rest. This is not so, it is the everlasting collision occurring between the Occident and the Orient.

God's is the Orient,
God's is the Occident;
True that your countenance
In common Ordinance
Might turn it here or there,
For God is everywhere.
But that no precept fail,
And that no doubter rail,
And that mild peace prevail,
With humble pious bow
Turn to the Kaaba now.

And what is the Kaaba, but the Conscience: what is Freemasonry, but an adequate outward expression of the Divine powers given us, untrammelled by other adventitious aids?

May I again add a few lines? Surely,
What is that, being just to God?
Not that you turn you east,
Not that you turn you west,
It is the Faith in Him, the only One;
And in his messengers who leave
His throne for every world, and in his prophets,
Through whose mild voice he speaks, and in his
Holy Book:
The doom—and in the great and final day
Of general judgment, ending all.

This general judgment, what is it, save the verdict of the conscience? and when we speak of the Grand Lodge above—may not the concluding lines I have to offer best describe the hopes and belief of the races.

It is a love unto the God of Grace,
The God that ever upon all of his
Pours out Eternal Mercy.
The love that's still so kindly active,
That willingly unbinds the precious bonds;
Sharing betwixt the needy wanting,
Giving the lonely and the parentless,
The pilgrim, and the poor, all His possessions:
It is the true and good fulfilment,
Of compact, treaty, and engagement—
Patient endurance in misfortune
And *courage* always in the sacred cause.

I have sincere hopes that my brethren either born Unitarians—in the sense of Parsees or Mohammedans—will give me the credit of sincerity. If Freemasonry does not include a belief in the unity of the G.A.O.T.U. where can it be?

We have observed Falk running after a butterfly. There is a profound meaning in that.

What is man's mission here? Say, spirit, say?
Tell me the reason of this strife below,
Why should eternal souls each day
Strive without hope in pity and in woe?
Is it then meant we should for ever thus;
Labour in vain to stay fast-fleeting joy?
Nay, rather, by the power Heaven derived
Be our's the task to make each man long lived
And independent, and his homely cot
A little palace—though it's all he's got.

And Falk got no butterfly. But he caught a firmer principle, in which his friend Ernest assisted him—that of associative force. It is idle for communities to be formed without a real understanding; hence Ernest draws Falk's attention to the ants.

How strange was that butterfly, and stranger still the non-capture. "He enticed me from bush to bush down to the rivulet, and suddenly he fluttered over it?" Such, sadly to be said, is much of human life; there is no dependence to be placed upon anything, in consequence of a wrong state of society. The bees, the ants, under T.G.A.O.T.U. are well placed. They are not dependent upon factitious aids. Why should not men, honourably associated, violating no right statutorily accepted, do as the bees and ants do?

There is a rivalry, which no process of law, which no establishment even, say, of lunacy, can arrest. They will do as they please.

Yet there are never-dying inducements for men to follow the butterfly, to reap the results of its "fluttering over." Nature and God, according to this mode of looking at it, are identical.

The old proverb that "Man proposes but God disposes," simply becomes more and more verified. Well, then, this band of patriots of the planet, not of any country, simply become more and more in the right. The temple gets a new and noiseless stone with every gallant heart which pledges itself to social and moral advancement. It is found that Ernest urges the instance of the ants. But what are they in human interpretation?

The bees have their drones, and it is likely that the ants, though I cannot aver it, have some corresponding co-relatives. In the ranks of humanity we have millions of poorer creatures. We desire to be friends to them. In that sense Ernest was not wrong.

Order, therefore, the interlocutor argues, must exist without government. "Get up and let us go," he urges—"for the ants will be crawling us." In this Bro. Lessing tells us a truth, not to be doubted of any man. There are human ants more dissatisfied than those created. If we choose to seek them in their haunts, we may be crawled over and perhaps stung.

Hence Society has an indefeasible title to extirpate such creatures, if they should prove noxious; but on the other hand, to extend to them the greatest of mercy, in so far as they prove useful to society.

Falk talks about "veiled tyranny," but in verity there can exist no tyranny save that of Nature itself, and Nature has been prepared by T.G.A.O.T.U., and under that preparation we, without appeal, should prepare ourselves here for admission into the Grand Lodge of Heaven.

How is this to be accomplished? Only, in my humble opinion, by an implicit submission to the rules of common sense, imposed and rendered eternal by T.G.A.O.T.U. Revolutionary Freemasonry never can exist in any coherence; but Masons, as such, can exercise, and ever will exercise their civil rights. Still the Masonic Fraternity binds nations together in the best of senses. It matters not whence we are derived, if we can come to a common understanding, be we of any faith acknowledging the existence and power of a Supreme Ruler, and we can enter with truth and faith into the contract we make, most solemnly, on our admission.

A word about classes, and I think my comments upon Conversation the Second may come to an end.

This division of classes is mainly, in my opinion, caused by a misunderstanding, only to be healed by frank confessions of fault on all sides. It is a question of money, and I do not know anybody of men so universally charitable as the Freemasons. Yet these privileges being, necessarily, restricted, it is held by those outside the pale, that they are valueless. This is not so, as I shall proceed to show at a future time.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*Dismiss Your Doubts.*—Let no one be longer oppressed with the notion that his malady is incurable till these pills have had a fair trial. Where ordinary preparations have failed, these Pills have been used with the most marked success. A course of this admirable medicine clears the blood from all impurities, and improves its quality. The whole system is thus benefited, through the usual channels, without reduction of strength, shock to the nerves, or any other inconvenience. The weakest woman and most delicate child may fearlessly resort to this cooling, corrective, and withal strengthening medicine, which works the most beneficial changes where health seemed hopelessly lost.—*ADVT.*

"Yesterday I was suffering excruciating pain from rheumatism in my limbs. I applied your Vegetable Pain Killer for it, and one small bottle of which in twelve hours effected a completed cure. This is the third time I have used your well-named medicine, and in each case it has produced the most satisfactory results.—J. R. BURCHARD, Dundee, April 20, 1871.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

HULL AND THE MASONIC CHARITIES.
By Bro. WILLIAM BERNARD.

We have often heard our non-masonic friends, if we may so call our uninitiated brethren, express surprise at the magnitude and prosperity of our Charitable Institutions, and wonder how it is that these large and costly undertakings can be so ably maintained by the voluntary contributions of those of whom the outer world really "knows so little, although of whose goodness it has seen and heard so much," and we must admit that we have often occasionally ourselves, been somewhat at a loss how to understand how all the success which has blessed the efforts of the philanthropic supporters of the various Masonic Charitable Institutions has been obtained.

We know that these matters require many potent auxiliaries before they begin to look anything like promising. That wealth, talent, and perseverance, must all be brought into harmonious co-operation, that difficulties beyond number and past description have to be overcome, and that all the purest elements of Christian faith can call into being, Love and Charity, must be exercised to the fullest extent before the Samaritan like ideals of compassion and benevolence are realised for a permanent and substantial good. We know the difficulties that always beset success, for it is scarcely worth the name of success, without something has been accomplished or overcome, and we always honour success the more, when in the achievement of a charitable and Christian purpose it has crushed many opposers under its feet, and in a success of this nature Masonry may, without egotism, indeed be proud. Its charity is no fictitious scheme, or artificial sentiment, but an incomprehensible and important part of its fundamental principles. Faith, Hope, and Charity, are the three great pillars of the Masonic Temple, and the greatest of these, is unquestionably, Charity—Charity in the heart, Charity upon the tongue, and Charity in the hand, and a good brother should be able to say with Job, that "the blessing of Him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widows heart to sing for joy. I was eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. I was a Father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not, I searched out. The stranger did not lodge in the street, but I opened my doors to the traveller. When the ear heard me, it then it blessed me, and when the eye saw me, it beamed with delight, because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. "It is," says the late Brother Inwood, "the leading principle and the great end of Masonry, to propagate the exercise of charity in all its various operations, and he who does it not is yet destitute of the true Masonic heart, which is the heart of Charity, of Benevolence, and of Love.

The Masonic Charities speak in many ways in favour of the fraternity of Freemasons—they speak of the unselfishness of the body in alluding to the wants and studying the interests of others. They show how much a body of generous men acting in unity and in accordance with well-regulated measures, can help those who are unable to help themselves; and they shew in more ways than we at present can explain, how indefatigable is the body in the discharge of those duties imperative upon all right thinking and liberal minds. There are many gentlemen of wealth and influence among us, who subscribe munificently to these institutions, and there are others of limited means who do their best, and we regret to say, that while admiring these beautiful results of Masonic thoughtfulness, there are many who do nothing at all. Let these who may be included in this catalogue remember the widows mite, and that every little helps. We may not all be able to give our guineas, but certainly most of us can occasionally spare our mites. In Hull there are three lodges, the Humber, the Minerva, and the Kingston, and we believe the calls of our Charitable Institution are never unheeded by any of them. The Humber is one of the largest and wealthiest lodges in the kingdom, having a list of members numbering nearly 300, and in a most flourishing condition, having a pension fund attached to it, for the benefit of its own members. The Minerva though not so large a lodge is for its size and

resources, equally as prosperous, and in all respects as commendable as its larger sister. The Kingston, the smallest lodge of the three, being more exclusive in the admission of members than the other two, we believe dispenses *all its surplus funds*, in Masonic Charity. To each of these lodges belong, gentlemen particularly active in furthering the interests of our charities, and when we consider that in most cases they have, in so doing, to disregard to a certain extent their business or professional requirements besides sustaining many other inconveniences—we think they are discharging a duty which, at all times, merits a kindly recognition. Whoever belongs to the Masonic Fraternity in this locality, must know how zealously P.M. John Walker has laboured in the good cause. For many years, no case of deserving charity has ever been brought before the brethren, in which he has not taken a prominent part. A thorough and a consistent Mason, the orphan and the destitute never appeal to his time, purse, and energies in vain; and in matters connected with the Masonic schools, his exertions deserve a praise, which his modesty would make him unwilling to receive, and our knowledge of them, render it unnecessary for us to bestow. At the last election of candidates for the Girls' School, it was through his exertions alone, both in this neighbourhood and in the metropolis, that the candidate, selected by the province, was elected, and there are many, both boys and girls, who will ever have cause to remember with gratitude, the name of P.M. John Walker. There is also Bro. W. Tesseyman, I.P.M., of the Humber Lodge, who never seems to think of "time and trouble," in following the example of his old friend Bro. Walker, and who is now, and has been for some days, in London, attending the Meeting of the Directors, and chief supporters, of the Masonic Schools. We may not all be able to do as much as some of our more favoured brethren in these respects, but the least of us may certainly do something, and if it be little, it will not be unacceptable, for if we only do our best—the best can do no more—for in the words of an eloquent and thoughtful writer:

They who bearing heavy burdens over life's most hilly road,
strive to cheer a weaker brother bowed beneath another load;
Who, with young ones round about them, where full plenty never smiled,
Yet can stretch their heart, and table, to let in an orphan child.
They who half-fed, feed the breadless, in the travail of distress,
They who, taking from a little, give to those who have still less;
They, who needy yet can pity when they look on greater need,
These are charity's disciples—These are mercy's sons indeed!

Obituary.

The funeral of Lieut. Col. Macdonald took place at Harrow Cemetery on Saturday last; when in addition to the private friends and personal acquaintances of the late gallant officer, about 250 members of the First Surrey Rifle Corps attended, in plain civilian mourning, and amongst them were conspicuous the members of both the Macdonald Craft and Macdonald Mark Lodges. A more impressive burial we have never yet attended. Col. Macdonald had, it appeared, expressed a wish that military honours should not be paid to his remains, but display was, it would seem, not needed to enhance the expression of sorrow and regret with which those who surrounded his last resting place evinced their respect for the gallant gentleman, worthy friend, and firm but kind and courteous Commander. Scarce a dry eye was to be observed when the last solemn rite was performed and the members of his Corps filed past the grave to take their final farewell of one who had made himself universally beloved throughout many years of agreeable association.

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The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Answers to Correspondents.

The following Articles and Communications have been received, but want of space compels us to defer their insertion:—"Aids to Study," by Bro. Carpenter; "Illustrations of the History of the Craft," By a Masonic Student; Reports of District Grand Lodge of Bengal; Lodge No. 1289; Prov. Grand Conclave of Cambridgeshire; Girvan Encampment, Glasgow; Glasgow Council Red Cross; and Glasgow Royal Ark Mariners, No. 73.

The Freemason,

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

(COMMUNICATED.)

On Monday, the 2nd inst., a large meeting of brethren (Past Masters) took place at the Gresham Hotel, Sackville-street, to discuss the proposed changes in "Ahiman Rezon" (Laws or Constitutions). Most of the Prov. Grand Lodges were represented.

Bro. Commander Charles Scott, R.N., J.P., W.M. 350, was elected as Chairman, and Bro. Hilton, Prov. Grand Sec. of Antrim, kindly acted as Secretary, who read a correspondence from many of the Provincial Grand Lodges, stating the decisions they arrived at, and copies of proposed amendments.

The views of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Antrim were adopted, with very slight alterations. It was unanimously resolved to oppose many of the new laws at the Grand Lodge, and as most of the brethren from Ulster attended, at considerable expense and inconvenience, to have the question decided, inasmuch as the matter was postponed from November to May, by vote of Grand Lodge, the importance of united action was acknowledged by all.

At 8.30 the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, by Right Worshipful R.W. Shekleton, D.G.M., on the Throne. The Masonic Hall was crowded, admission being by ticket, on production of Irish Past Masters' certificates from Grand Secretary's office.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and a recommendation from the Board of General Purposes to defer the granting of a Past Master's certificate for six months to a Master

of a lodge for alleged un-masonic conduct. The Grand Lodge, having heard the correspondence read, refused to adopt the Board's views on the subject by a large majority.

Bros. Lord Athlumney was re-elected as S.G.W., and General Dunne, elected as Grand Sec. and the Rev. J. J. MacSorley, as Grand Chaplain; all these brethren received a hearty ovation from the Grand Lodge, as their names were called to fill their respective posts.

The offices of Supt. of Works, Grand Sword Bearer, and Grand Organist, were elected by scrip, the voting papers deposited in a box, and scrutineers appointed for next day at four o'clock.

There was some dissatisfaction expressed as to the manner of taking the votes by calling over the roll of the Dublin lodges first, Provincial Grand Lodge next, and then the Subordinate Lodges.

The proposed changes were then considered.

Rule 3 created a sharp discussion about the clause enabling a brother to be a member of Grand Lodge by paying £2 annually, without his being a subscribing member to a lodge. This was objected to. Some trifling change as to rank in Nos. 4 and 6, was cancelled on a division, and it was decided that the Grand Lodge should meet monthly as heretofore.

A brother from Derry proposed, as an addenda, that one meeting of Grand Lodge each year should take place in Derry, Belfast and Cork.

Another brother from Dublin district seconded this motion, as agricultural shows were held in these places periodically.

Sir John M. Stewart, Bart., Prov. G. Master, Tyrone and Fermanagh, objected to a peripatetic Grand Lodge, and finally the motion was rejected.

Rules 7 and 8 were carried, when the D.G.M. addressed the Grand Lodge, stating he could not spare any more time, on this occasion, to discuss the proposed changes, and would postpone them to next meeting of Grand Lodge.

Bro. Geo. Hazlett, S.G.W., representing Grand Lodge of Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth, very respectfully requested that another hour-and-a-half, or at least one hour, might be devoted to the discussion, as there were some very important rules, which if allowed to pass, would seriously affect the Masonic order of the Grand Lodge.

The D.G.M. stated he really could not devote any more time, as he had professional duties to attend to before he went to bed, and that the proposed General Laws Rules and Regulations were freely discussed by the Committee who framed them, before submitting them for approval to Grand Lodge.

Several brethren respectfully represented the hardship of coming from distant parts of Ireland, to attend Grand Lodge on this occasion, and implored the Right Worshipful Brother to adjourn Grand Lodge to Friday at ten o'clock, and proceed with the discussion.

The D.G.M. stated, in reply, he had no power to adjourn the Grand Lodge, nor would it suit his professional duties to do so, he complimented the Northren brethren on having no doubt made suitable business arrangements to enable them to stop in town.

A very desultory discussion arose as to several propositions of assembling Grand Lodge at an

early date, to get through the work, at last it was proposed that the suggested laws should be again discussed in May 1873.

This was seconded by Bro. John Hilton, Prov. Grand Secretary, Antrim, and, on a division, was carried by a large majority.

I grieve to add that some hissing took place on the discussion of Rule No. 6, when two of the Ulster Past Masters attempted to state their views; the Right Worshipful D.G.M. alluded to it from the throne, and said that such conduct was un-masonic, and if again repeated he would be obliged to request the offenders to leave the Grand Lodge.

After the division on Rule No. 6, a good many of the Dublin brethren retired, seeing the strong muster of brethren from the North, who were prepared to discuss each new law, before adoption by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

It is hoped this opposition will have a salutary effect, for any attempts at jockeyism, by endeavouring to foist new laws on the Masonic order by a very small section will be promptly met, else we fear that if undue influences are manifested, and allowed to be unchecked the result will be a schism and a new Grand Lodge formed North of the Boyne; at least the feeling is strong against dictation, coercion, or persecution by any section.

It was felt by those who came from distant parts of the country that the meeting was held at too late an hour, especially as each Prov. Grand Lodge had expressed its views on the new laws, which were never brought before Grand Lodge, and too much time was wasted at an early part of the evening. I hope however the adjourned meeting will be successful, in a Masonic point of view, and worthy of the noble order of Freemasonry of which the Grand Lodge of Ireland should be one of the brightest representatives.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW MASONIC HALL.

A great day in the annals of the A. and A. Rite was Wednesday 8th May, 1872, and one long to be remembered by the members of that important and truly catholic rite.

The occasion was the consecration of the new Masonic Hall, 33, Golden-square, which was solemnly dedicated and set apart for the mystic purposes of Freemasonry, exemplified in the higher degrees.

The new hall forms the third of a series of handsome apartments which make the lower story of 33 Golden-square—the upper chambers being used for the library, reception-rooms, and offices in connection with the Supreme Council 33°—whose head quarters are here. The division of the lower story into separate apartments divided from each other by rich hangings and handsomely decorated folding doors—whilst detracting somewhat from the *tout ensemble* and tending to dwarf the proportions of a noble chamber, was no doubt necessitated by the peculiar construction of the premises—a yard at the back, and we believe an adjacent house, having to be taken in as a site for the hall. So far as *convenience* is concerned nothing could be better, in the event of the temple being used (as no doubt it will be) for the various London Rose Croix Chapters, as the brethren of the higher degrees will readily understand.

The new hall only wants height to give it a very fine appearance. It is well proportioned, beautifully decorated, principally in white and

gold, with the arms of the members of the S. C. emblazoned on the roof, and with the seats, &c.; handsomely upholstered. The furniture and appointments are thoroughly in accord, and the various regalia and vessels, used on the occasion of the consecration, from the magnificent collar of gold worn by the Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, to the large and handsome silver gilt epergne, or salver, charged with the double-headed eagle of Prussia, presented by Ill. Bro. Geo. Lambert, were all of the costliest description. We ought not to omit mention of the new organ, built under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, and which is a noble instrument.

The ceremony was of a very imposing character, and as it was witnessed by some of the most distinguished Masons and zealous members of the higher degrees, it will long live in the memory of the illustrious brethren who were then and there assembled.

The following are the names of those present:—
 Illustrious Bros. Chas. Jn. Vigne, 33°, M.P.S.G.C.; Capt. N. G. Philips, 33°, M. Ill. Leut. G. Com.; Col. A. W. Adair, M.A., 33°, Ill. G. Treas.; Genl. H. Clerk, F.R.S., 33°, Ill. G. Chan.; I. P. M. Montagu, 33°, Ill. G. Sec.; Revd. E. H. H. Vernon, 33°, Ill. G. Chap.; Sir Michael Costa, 33°, Ill. S.G.I.G.; Dr. R. Hamilton, 33°, Ill. S.G.I.G.; H. C. Vernon, 33°, Past M. Ill. Lieut. G. Com.; Col. G. Vernon, 33°, Past M. Ill. Lt. G. Com.; Hyde Pullen, 33°, Ill. S.G.I.G.; Sir P. McC. de Colquhoun, Q.C., LL.D. 32°; T. Goddard, 32°; R. Costa, 32°; J. Glaisher, F.R.S. 32°; S. Rawson, 32°; Major S. H. Clarke, 32°; C. A. Newnham, 31°; C. Fendelow, 31°; W. Portlock Dadson, 31°; C. Chandos Pole, 31°; F. Woodforde, 31°; The Earl of Limerick, 31°; Gen. Doherty, 31°; Rev. C. Davy, 31°; T. W. Boord, 31°; H. S. Alpas, 31°; T. Birchall, 31°; Emra Holmes, 31°; R. Woof, 31°; J. A. Hall, 30°; Rev. P. H. Newnham, 30°; Genl. Munbee, 30°; Capt. I. R. Molineux, 30°; T. S. Sim, 30°; Capt. G. A. Playre, 30°; Vivian Webber, 30°; H. Dubose, 30°; J. Forrester, 30°; F. C. Hughes Hallett, 30°; C. Hutton Gregory, 30°; Rev. A. Bruce Frazer, 30°; Geo. Lambert, 30°; I. Oxley Oxland, 30°; W. Oswald Thompson, 30°; R. Loveland Loveland, 30°; Chas. Horsley, 30°; Samuel White, 30°; Richd. Spencer, 30°; Geo. Brockbank, 30°; F. Binckes, 30°; A. F. Godson, 30°; Dr. B. J. Hodge, 30°; Willet E. Adye, 30°; Joseph Starkey, 30°; R. de M. Lawson, 30°; E. G. Whitney Griffiths, 30°; Excellent Brothers Chas. Burgess, 18°; S. G. Homfray, 18°; Major Gen. A. Flemyng, 18°; W. Hickman, 18°; W. Prince, 18°; Rob. Butterworth, 18°; F. Philbrick, 18°; E. T. Payne, 18°; B. H. Galland, 18°.

The brethren having taken their places, as directed by the Grand Marshal, the members of the 33° and Supreme Council entered in procession, the brethren standing to order, and the organ playing. The members of the Building Committee were thereupon called forward, and the Chairman briefly addressed the M.P.S.G.C., who replied and congratulated the Committee on the happy termination of their arduous labours. The M.P.S.G.C. then addressed a few words to the brethren, explaining the object of the meeting, and asked them to join him in solemn prayer. The Rev. E. H. H. Vernon, Ill. Grand Chaplain, offered up a very beautiful prayer, and the brethren chanted the Amen. On its conclusion, the M.P.S.G.C., and Supreme Council, and the illustrious brethren especially told off to assist in the consecration, then left the Hall. After a brief interval a procession, in the following order, entered and proceeded three times round the hall, the brethren standing to order, and the organ playing:—

- Assistant Director of Ceremonies carrying K.H. dagger.
- Member of 31° carrying silver candelabra of two lights.
- Member of 32° carrying five light silver candelabra.
- Member of 30° carrying the Banner of the Order.
- Member of 31° carrying silver candelabra of one light.
- Member of 32° carrying three light silver candelabra.
- Ill. Bro. the Rev. H. Vernon, 33° Grand Chaplain, carrying Silver Thurible containing incense.

Ill. Bro. Dr. Hamilton, 33°, bearing the gilded Cornucopia with rich Gothic cover containing Corn.

Ill. Bro. H. C. Vernon, 33°, bearing the richly-chased flagon containing Wine.

Ill. Bro. Sir Michael Costa, 33°, bearing the vessel with Oil.

The Grand Secretary General, Ill. Bro. I. M. P. Montagu, 33°, bearing the antique cubic stone, on which is engraven the mystical symbols of the Order.

Ill. Bro. Major-General Clerk, 33°, Grand Chancellor, F.R.S., bearing the Book of Constitutions and Seal of the Order.

Ill. Bro. Col. Adair, 33°, Grand Treasurer, bearing the Golden Book.

A Member of the 32° carrying the Holy Bible. The Lieut. Grand Commander, Ill. Bro. Capt. Philips, 33°.

The Grand Marshal, Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, 33°, carrying the Sword of Supreme Council.

The Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Ill. Bro. C. J. Vigne, 33°, Member of the Supreme Councils of the Northern and Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and of the Supreme Council of Brazil, wearing the Golden Collar of the Order.

A Member of the 30° carrying the Banner of the Supreme Council.

Ill. Bro. Col. G. Vernon 33°, Past M. Ill. Lieut. G. Commanders.

After the whole of the brethren had taken their seats, the M.P.S.G.C. addressed the Grand Secretary General briefly as to the object of their meeting, and after he had replied, a portion of the Sacred Volume was read by the Ill. Grand Chaplain.

The M.P.S.G.C. then proceeded round the hall, scattering Corn from the Golden Horn of Plenty. On returning to his seat, the Lieutenant Grand Commander, Capt. Philips, proceeded to light the five branched candelabra, at the same time saying, "I light these to the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe," and an Invocation was given by the Grand Chaplain.

The M.P.S.G.C. again left the Throne, and taking the cup of Wine presented to him by the Grand Marshal, proceeded slowly round the hall, sprinkling the wine (the organ continuing to play) and saying, "I pour out Wine as a symbol of joy and cheerfulness."

The Lieutenant Grand Commander then lit the three branched candelabra to the three Principles of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the Grand Chaplain gave the Invocation.

The M.P.S.G.C. again left the Throne, and taking the Cruse of Oil presented to him by the Grand Marshal, proceeded to sprinkle the same upon the Hall, saying, "I sprinkle this Hall with Oil as a symbol of peace and unanimity." The organ continued to play solemn music, and the Grand Chaplain pronounced the following invocation:—

"May He whose name is love, grant that the brethren meeting in this Temple may be ever of one heart and mind, and may they ever do to others as they would it should be done unto them."

The Lieutenant Grand Commander then lit the single light saying, "I light this to the principles of universal toleration." Then whilst beautiful music was being played on the organ by Bro. Reid, who performed with great skill on the splendid instrument, the Grand Chaplain proceeded round the hall, swinging the silver Thurible containing incense, which filled the Temple with its sweet perfume.

The Lieutenant Grand Commander then lit the two branched candelabra to the symbolical meaning, "the cultivation of the Liberal Arts and Sciences," and the Illustrious Grand Chaplain offered up the following beautiful prayer:—

"Take us we beseech Thee, Oh Heavenly Father, into Thy most sacred keeping and protection. Accept these, our offerings of Frankincense, of Corn, of Wine, and Oil, the choicest products of the Earth. We scatter them before Thee, first fruits, as it were, of Thy creatures, and emblems of our grateful and devout hearts. By Divine favour, long may we continue to flourish, happy, united, free, a living Temple not made with hands, devoted to Thy

service, built up to Thy glory, and protected by Thy Almighty favour. Amen."

The dim religious light which had pervaded the handsome chamber now gave place to a blaze of glory, as the sunlights were illuminated to the full, on the M.P.S.G.C. pronouncing the dedication as follows:—

"In the name and by the authority of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for England and Wales, and the dependencies of the British Crown, I do declare this Temple, for the occupation of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, to be inaugurated and consecrated in due form: and I do hereby dedicate it to the God of infinite Beneficence and Love, and to the Cause of Humanity, now and henceforward invoking for it His protection and favour.

The brethren all chanted "All glory to the Most High."

The Grand Chaplain then proceeded to pronounce the following Benediction:—

"May the Almighty Architect of the Universe, who has disposed all things in order, according to the excellency of His will, who made the Heavens for His Majesty, the Sun and Stars for His glory, and our comfort, and the Earth as a place for the exercise of our obedience to His laws, look down upon us Masons, who have endeavoured to erect this edifice according to the rule of Charity, in the bond of Love. May this Hall be a place for worthy men to meet together to do good. May their secret assemblies be convened in law, proceed in honour, and end in charity.

"May all Masons who enter under the shadow of its roof, remember that the secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him. May the work done here prosper. May the workmen be blessed. May there be no mourning nor sorrow of heart, and may each needy and deserving Mason here find comfort and relief.

"Oh! Lord, prosper thou our handywork, and teach us at all times, to build up, in the beauty of holiness, that temple of our souls which Thou hast given us to adorn with all good works, till we arrive at that glorious mansion in the skies, where all things are perfect, and there is no more labour, but peace and happiness for evermore. Amen."

At the conclusion of the Benediction, the Grand Marshal called upon the brethren to salute seven times, which was done in the manner peculiar to the Rite.

The M.P.S.G.C. then called upon the Grand Chancellor, General Clerk, to deliver an address on the state of the Order. *

The magnificently chased Loving Cup was then passed round in order, and the chapter was closed in ample and solemn form.

Such is a brief outline of the interesting ceremony of Wednesday, the 8th May, and we not only recommend it to the perusal of our brethren in the Craft, but also to those cavillers outside Masonry—who say we are Atheists, and deny our Christianity.

* The address will be found below.

SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE GRAND CHANCELLOR, GENERAL CLERK,

At the Meeting held for the purpose of Consecrating the New Hall, 33, Golden Square, on the 8th. May, 1872.

Illustrious Brethren,—

It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that the Supreme Council meet you on the present occasion, one which will form an important epoch in the history of the A. & A. Rite in this country, and we feel well assured, that the interesting ceremony just completed, will bear a lasting impression on the minds of every one here present.

We have now consecrated to the glory of the G.A.O.T.U. this Hall, with suitable ante-rooms, in which to perform the solemn ceremonies of our Order.

We have no longer, on each occasion of meet-

ing, to engage rooms (not always very suitable), but for the future, we shall meet in our own home, free and independent, with all the conveniences of good office-accommodation, and a Masonic library of no ordinary excellence, to which all members of our Order are at all times most heartily welcome. The work of this day may be considered as the completion of that commenced on the 8th May, 1868, on which occasion a general Chapter Rose \times was held for the first time.

Our Most Illustrious Brother, Dr. Beaumont Leeson, P.M.P.S.G.C., then detailed to you the history of the A. and A. Rite in this country, from its commencement, and we all acknowledge the great zeal and ability with which he had managed its concerns, and that it was owing to the fostering care with which he had nurtured it through its infancy, that it had been enabled to survive all the perils of childhood, and arrive at its then flourishing condition.

The Supreme Council have thought that this is a most appropriate occasion on which to offer to their Illustrious brother, a testimony of their high appreciation of his long services, by presenting him with an address engrossed on vellum.

At the meeting in 1868, the Council were able to inform the brethren that they had, through careful nursing of the funds, a sum of money in hand, which it was resolved should be invested in the Funds, and it was further resolved, that in order to provide an income, the annual subscriptions of the several degrees should be increased.

In order to meet the growing requirements of the Order, it was agreed, that suitable accommodation for office, library, and a general room for meeting of the members, be obtained in London, and that an Assistant Secretary, with adequate salary, should be appointed. Acting upon the above resolutions, the Council found suitable rooms at 33, Golden Square, and, in the first instance, merely took the first floor, which they furnished, and commenced accumulating books for the formation of a Masonic library. Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, 33^o, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

This small beginning, however, soon led to such an extension of the Order, that it became necessary to take the second floor, and, eventually the whole of the house, which is now held by the Council on a long lease. Last year it was considered desirable to convert a yard, at the back of the house, into a Hall, in which to perform our various ceremonies, and, in order to obtain as much space as possible, a house, No. 2, Upper John Street, was purchased on a lease of 712 years.

A Building Committee was appointed to superintend the work of erecting and furnishing the Hall, and we are this day witnesses how well they have discharged their duty. To meet this expenditure, as well as that of the erection of the Hall, you last year approved of the Council selling out of the Funds the money invested in 1868, as well as a further sum, which had been invested subsequently.

As many members prefer to compound in place of paying an annual subscription, their compositions will be invested, and form part of the capital of the Order, in place of being considered an annual income.

In order to ensure legal control over the funds of the Order, the Supreme Council were last year formed into a corporate society, under the Board of Trade Acts of 1872 and 1867. The articles of agreement are known to most of you, it is not, therefore, necessary to refer further to them, and we trust that the above financial statement will be found satisfactory to the members of the A. and A. Rite. The increase of the Order at home has been most satisfactory. In the year 1868 there were twenty-seven chapters, and about 1,250 members of all degrees, under our banners. At the present time there are forty-nine chapters, and 2,136 members. Of these, thirty-two chapters are at home, and seventeen in the colonies and dependencies. In the Dominion of Canada we have established a Consistory of the 32^o, with seven members of the 33^o as Deputy Grand Inspectors. In British India we have five of the 33^o, and a Council of K.H. 30^o. All are in a flourishing condition.

It afforded great pleasure to the Supreme

Council to inaugurate the Huyshe Rose \times Chapter at Plymouth, in the month of February last. The fact of the chapter being named after so illustrious a Mason, one, who though not belonging to our Order, yet has always evinced a friendly feeling towards it, and also that many of its members had taken the Rose Croix degree under a Knight Templar Warrant; but have now joined the A. and A. Rite, was an evidence of that love of harmony and good feeling which should always distinguish Masons, to whatever system they may belong. We may add, that the Rougemont Chapter at Exeter, has also joined us in a similar manner, and is in a most prosperous condition, and we have no doubt that others will follow their good example.

During the last few years the Supreme Council have frequently visited the Rose Croix Chapters under their jurisdiction, and have in all cases been highly satisfied with the manner in which the chapters have been conducted, and with the cordial welcome they received. They have also held two Councils of G.E.K.K.H. 30^o, one in Manchester, the other in Liverpool. Both were well attended, and the Council believe that this plan of holding occasional meetings of the 30^o at other places than in London is satisfactory to the members of the Order.

A treaty of union has been entered into between this Council, the G.M. of the Templars, and the G.M. of Mark Masters. With its terms you are all well acquainted, and we entertain no doubt but that it will be found to work well and preserve union amongst the different orders of Masonry. Since our last meeting we have to deplore the deaths of two of our most eminent brethren, Bro. Col. Bowyer, and his brother the Rev. W. Bowyer. The former, as the M.P.S.G.C., presided at our general meeting in May 1868. And all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance can testify to his urbanity of manner, as well as zeal for Freemasonry.

The Rev. W. Bowyer, was Chaplain to our Council, and also P.G. Chap. of the Grand Lodge of England, and was deeply interested in all that concerned the welfare of the order. By the death of both of these brethren the order has lost two great supporters, and we all mourn the loss of two dear friends and brothers.

The happy recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness has given the Supreme Council an opportunity, in common with all other bodies of Freemasons, of testifying their loyalty and affection to the Queen and Royal Family. Congratulatory addresses have therefore been prepared in the name of the whole order, as well as in that of the Supreme Council, one to Her Majesty the Queen, the other to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

We are happy to be able to inform the meeting that we are on most friendly terms with all the recognised Supreme Councils in the world, and are in constant communication with them, and have recently had the pleasure of establishing a Supreme Council, 33^o, in Chile, under Ill. Bro. Benevente, who took all the degrees of the A. and A. Rite under us. The Supreme Council of Chile has been recognised by all our sister councils.

Last year we had the pleasure of receiving as visitors Illustrious Brothers Goodall, Sickle, Chase, and Thompson, members of the 33^o of the Northern jurisdiction, U.S., and E.H. Shaw, 33^o of the Southern jurisdiction, U.S. Ill. Bro. Goodall has on several previous occasions visited us, and as our representative at the Supreme Council, N.J., has frequently afforded us most useful information.

There being Supreme Councils of the 33^o in Scotland and Ireland, as well as England, it became necessary, to prevent any confusion arising in the Colonies from degrees of the A. and A. Rite being administered under different jurisdictions, to come to some agreement with our sister councils on the subject. We therefore proposed that whenever one of the three Councils had established the A. and A. Rite in any one of the colonies or dependencies of the British Crown, that Council should have exclusive jurisdiction in that colony or dependency so long as the Chapters or Councils established by it continued in active existence. The Supreme Council of Ireland at once acceded to this proposal; that

of Scotland has asked for further information, and we regret to say has established a Rose \times Chapter and Council of 30^o, K.H. in St. John's, New Brunswick where we already had a Rose Croix Chapter in full work. We trust that the Supreme Council of Scotland will see the propriety of our proposal, and desist from establishing chapters of its own where there are already chapters under the banner of this Council.

Such, Illustrious Brethren, is a brief statement of the progress of our Order since our meeting in 1868, as well of its present condition, by which you will see that the A. & A. Rite in this country is on a firm and satisfactory footing, and we feel that we cannot conclude without expressing that in which you will all most heartily concur, namely, the great debt of gratitude we owe to our Illustrious Brother, Capt. N. G. Philips, the Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Order, to whose untiring exertions our prosperity is mainly due.

We have also to thank the whole of the brethren for the unvarying support we have at all times received from them, and to assure them that no exertions shall be spared on our part to merit a continuance of their confidence, as well as to ensure the welfare and prosperity of the A. & A. Rite.

The address was listened to with great interest by the brethren, and the General was warmly applauded as he took his seat.

Original Correspondence.

PRACTICAL FREEMASONRY.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

As a Mason, truly loving our Ancient Order, allow me to point out the great fault of Metropolitan (and indeed English) Masonry generally. I mean the utter want of *active sympathy* for brethren, who though not actually in starvation, are in a fair way to that condition from want of employment.

It is true that there are several noble Benevolent Institutions connected with the Order, but they do not in any way meet the pressing necessity for some organisation to assist brethren, *not pecuniarily* (which always has the effect of lowering the recipient's self-respect) but by a little *exertion* on the part of the members of the Craft towards procuring suitable employment for worthy brethren.

How often have I met with brethren, who, like myself, have to complain bitterly of the coldness of men, who seem altogether to forget that *true* Masonry demands much more than merely subscribing to a lodge or chapter, or even acting as an official at a charity dinner.

Hoping that some prominent brethren may devise a plan to remove this shameful slur, and prevent brethren in difficulty from being exposed to the taunts of those outside the Order,

I am, yours fraternally,
An Unemployed P.M., M.M., R.A.

LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE (No. 164),
SIDMOUTH.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

Sidmouth, Devon, May 8th, 1872.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

I must apologise for trespassing on your valuable space, but having seen by your issue of June 11th, 1870, that honourable mention is made of two very handsome and valuable presents, in the form of W.M.'s and S.W.'s chairs to Lodge Perseverance, No. 164, Sidmouth, I thought it might interest your readers to learn that a similar present, in the shape of a very handsomely carved oak J.W.'s chair, to match the others, has just been made to the same lodge by the W.M., Capt. J. W. Keyworth, a zealous and generous-hearted Mason, and an officer of the P.G.E. of K.T. A short time since a magnificent parian bust of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was also presented to this lodge through Bro. B. J. Hodge, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D., 30^o, by a friend to Masonry. I need scarcely add that the brethren are justly proud of their recent acquisitions.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours obediently and fraternally,
S.W.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

BRITANNIC LODGE (No. 33).—A meeting of this lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, the 10th inst. There were present Bros. Lewis Crombie, P.S.G.D., P. Prov. G.M. Aberdeen, P.G.S.; Henry Bridges, P.M., P.G.S.B., D.P.G.M. Somerset; Thomas Alfred Chubb, P.G.S.; Augustus George Church, P.M.; John Strapp, P.M., P.G.S.; John Sampson Peirce, P.M., P.G.S.; Francis Webb Shields, P.M.; William Smith, P.M., P.G.S.; Magnus Ohren, S.W.; James Glaisher, W.M.; Jabez James E. C. Healey, George Nelson Strawbridge, Charles Horsley, Edmund Burke, Chas. Wills Turner, John Davis, William Clouston, John Chynoweth, Charles Pawley, Thomas Spencer, David Hodge, William Thomas Sugg, John Dixon, George Eedes Eachus, Frederick George Finch, Henry Rowland, Thomas Didymus Parker, M.D., John Nuegeli Sharp, Ricardo Cope, M.D., Theodore Anthony Rochussen, Frederick Authur Paget; Francis Pendered, Joseph Wm. Wright, James Ricks, John Urlwin, William Perkins Boddy, William Bloore, Arthur Ewind Hodge, Francis William Wilcox, and several other brethren. Letters of apology for absence were sent to the W.M. from Lord Richard Grosvenor, Sir Wm. A. Rose Alderman, and Sir F. Wyatt Truscott. The visitors were:—Bros. Marwood, P.M. 291, P.G.W. for Somerset; Capt. King, P.M. 591; Taylor, P.M. 18, P.G.W. for Middlesex; Woodman, P.M. 66; Baine, 4; Horwood, 28; Gadsden, 35; Williams, 49; Hogg, 58; Milne, 1173; Long, 1150; Percy, 690; Hallows, 709; Levick, 1227; and Beckingsale, 151. The lodge was opened at five o'clock. Bros. Romans and Goodall were passed to the second degree. Bro. Magnus Ohren, was very ably installed as W.M. of the Britannic by the retiring Past Master, Bro. Glaisher, Prov. S.G. Warden for Middlesex. The installation having been very ably performed, the W.M. appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Fredk. George Finch, S.W.; George Eedes Eachus, J.W.; John Chynoweth, S.D.; Fras. Pendered, J.D.; John Davis, I.G.; John Sampson Peirce, M. of Cers.; Lewis Crombie, Treas.; Thomas Alford Chubb, Sec.; and Bro. Speight was re-elected Tyler for the ensuing year.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871.)—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the White Swan Tavern, 217, High-street, Deptford, Bro. J. W. Reed, W.M., opened the lodge. There were present:—Bros. W. Myatt, S.W.; G. Andrews, J.W.; W. Andrews, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; S. C. Lewin, S.D.; H. J. Tuson, J.D.; J. J. Pakes, I.G.; R. Harman, D.C.; F. G. Skinner, W.S.; P. C. H. Wilkie, W. J. Sievey, R. Killick, J. G. Volman, H. J. Wells, H. J. Dawe, R. James, G. J. Linn, G. Harvey, F. R. Hood, W. Shaw, &c. The visitors were:—Bros. W. Herbert, 73; G. Chapman, P.M., Sec. 147; F. H. Thomas, 481; J. J. West, P.M., 548; J. A. Smith, 548; H. Nell, 1326; R. R. Millington, 1326; and W. F. Payne, 1326. The ballot taken for a candidate for initiation was unanimous in favour of his admission. In consequence of the W.M. having to attend to some urgent private business, he was compelled to leave early. Bro. W. Andrews, P.M., Treas., took the chair, and in an able manner, initiated Mr. W. A. R. Harris in Freemasonry, and passed Bros. W. J. Sievey, P. C. H. Wilkie, and H. Nell, 1326, to the second degree. Some other business being disposed of, the lodge was closed. A banquet was served.

MACDONALD LODGE, (No. 1216).—The fourth anniversary meeting of this lodge was held at the Head Quarters of the First Surrey Rifles, Camberwell, on the 8th inst., under very melancholy circumstances. On the previous day the highly respected Commander of the Corps, whose name the lodge bears, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, had been called away after a short but severe illness, and the sad event cast a gloom, as well over the countenances of the brethren, as over the entire proceedings of the evening. Al-

though the intimation of the loss the corps and the members of the lodge had sustained, had but a few hours previously been made, the brethren attended in full Masonic mourning, the furniture of the lodge was draped, the preparations for the annual banquet were stayed, and, with the Regimental Flag at "half-mast" in its immediate neighbourhood, the Macdonald Lodge carried out the necessary business of the evening with saddened spirit and feelings of respectful reverence for the memory of their beloved and gallant Commander. There were present on this occasion Bros. S. H. Wagstaff, W.M.; James Stevens, I.P.M.; G. Waterall, S.W.; G. H. N. Bridges, J.W.; Dr. Cronin, Treas.; J. J. Curtis, Sec.; Messenger, S.D.; Haskie, J.D.; Larham, I.G.; Carrell and Hammond, Stewards; John Thomas, P.M.; Schott, Cachett, Harper, Haggart, A. Williams, Allen, Cozens, Hale, Gray, Garland, Walton, Fountain, Ross, Fletcher, Grant, and other members, and visiting brethren C. Swan, Prov. Grand D.; W. Gompertz, Prov. Grand D.C.; Fox, P.M. 19; Chard, P.M. 907; Russell, S.W. 22; Cushing, J.W. 284; H. Puckle, 176; J. J. Wilkinson, 176; J. Webster, 174, &c., &c. The sad event above recorded occasioned the absence of several other members, in order that they might make arrangements connected specially with the corps, and amongst them were several candidates for the respective degrees. However, other candidates being present, the degree of Master Mason was first conferred on Bro. Harper, and subsequently Bro. F. H. Cozens was passed to the degree of Fellow-Craft. The well established working of the lodge was never better displayed than in the ceremony of raising on this occasion, the associations of the moment, rendering the solemn character of the ritual more than ordinarily impressive. The lodge, having been resumed to the first degree, was called off for a brief period for refreshment, as on ordinary occasions, at the conclusion of which, the W.M. proposed the usual loyal and masonic toasts, which were drunk in silence, and the lodge was then called on. Bro. George Waterall, S.W., was presented by the I.P.M., as W.M. elect, and the W.M., Bro. Wagstaff, in most admirable manner, installed him as his successor in the chair of K.S., the whole of this beautiful ceremony and the several addresses in conclusion, being rendered in perfect style. This newly installed Master invested his officers as follows, viz.:—Bros. Wagstaff, I.P.M.; Bridges, S.W.; Messenger, J.W.; Dr. Cronin, (unanimously re-elected) Treas.; J. J. Curtis, Sec.; Haskie, S.D.; Larham, J.D.; Connell, I.G.; Hammond and Fletcher, Stewards; J. Stevens, P.M., for Dioker, D.C.; Cozens, Org.; Grant, Tyler. Mr. Edward Eldridge was introduced after ballot, and duly initiated into the order. The report of the Audit Committee was received and adopted, and great satisfaction was expressed in reference to the nature of the accounts, by which it appeared, that the lodge was entirely free from liability of any kind, and that after having secured its valuable furniture, estimated to be of the value of £250 at least, and having also subscribed liberally to the Masonic Charities, its current and future subscriptions would be subject only to the ordinary expenses of management and the promotion of good Masonic works. The business of the lodge was concluded by the presentation to the retiring W.M., Bro. Wagstaff, of the customary elegant P.M. Jewel of the lodge, which had been well and worthily earned by that brother, and was received by him with expressions of gratification and assurances of further good offices on his part, in promoting the welfare of the lodge and the happiness of its members. The lodge was then closed, and the "closing hymn" having been sung, the brethren separated, to meet again, as private members of the First Surrey Rifle Corps, around the grave of him whose honoured name will ever remain associated with their lodge and its proceedings.

INSTRUCTION.

BELGRAVE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 749.)—This well-known Lodge of Instruction, held at the Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, S.W., met on Friday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of working the Fifteen Sections. Bro. Puls-

ford, P.M. 1158, W.M.; John Thomas, P.M. 507, S.W., Pymm, P.M. 749, 1310, and S.D. 1275, J.W.; and Scott, 749, Hon. Sec. The following brethren were also present, viz.:—Bros. Ough, P.G.P.; Gardiner, Burrell, Low, Perryman, Koch, Collart, Poupard, Waghorne, Bladon, Binnie, Wright, Wheeler, &c., &c. The questions were put by the W.M., and answered by the following brethren:—Bros. Ough, Pymm, Swallow, Bentley, Salmon, John Thomas, Sedgwick, Welsford, Larham, Cates, Huddleston, Manders, Noke, and Watts. After which it was unanimously resolved, that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes of the lodge to Bro. Preceptor Pulsford, for the masterly manner in which he put the questions, and likewise to the fifteen brethren, for the admirable manner in which they were answered. The lodge was closed in the usual manner, and the brethren parted soon after ten o'clock, well satisfied with the progress made in Freemasonry.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—Scientific Lodge (No. 88).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Red Lion Hotel, Cambridge, on Monday evening last, under the presidency of the W.M. Bro. J. A. Dimmock. The lodge having been duly opened, Bro. Past Master Dimmock, proceeded to give the lecture on the Tracing Board in the second degree, in an efficient manner. The Secretary reported a communication from the Grand Lodge, stating that the sanction of the Grand Lodge had been granted to a request from this lodge to wear the centenary jewel, it having been in existence since 1754. The other business being of a routine nature the lodge was closed in the three degrees, and the brethren proceeded to the banquet, and the evening was spent in a most harmonious manner.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND.—Williamson Lodge (No. 949).—The annual meeting of the members of this lodge was held at the Royal Hotel, Monkwearmouth, on the afternoon of Monday, the 6th inst., for the installation of the W.M., and the appointment of the officers for ensuing twelve months. There was an unusually large attendance of the brethren, among whom were the W. Masters of the other lodges in Sunderland, and a numerous body of Past Masters, the Board of Installed Masters, numbering seventeen. After the transaction of the ordinary routine business, Bro. Jas. H. Coates was duly installed in the chair by the outgoing W.M. (Bro. Liddell) who officiated as Installing Master in a very impressive and able manner. The newly-installed W.M. then invested the following officers, viz.:—Bros. W. Liddell, I.P.M.; W. Bryans, S.W.; J. Forster, J.W.; R. W. Halfknight, P.M., Treas.; J. Barlow, Sec.; R. Hudson, P.M., M. of C.; E. Gardner, S.D.; R. Shadforth, J.D.; J. Harrison, I.G.; J. H. Foster, O.; J. Thompson, Tyler; J. Taylor and E. Beckwith, Stewards; and J. Egglestone and C. Bell, Auditors. The annual festival was held the same evening, the W.M., (Bro. J. H. Coates) in the chair. At this also there was a large attendance of the brethren, among whom were:—Bros. R. W. Halfknight, P.M. and P. Prov. G.P.; R. Hudson, P.M. and P.G.D. of Cers.; W. Liddell, P.M.; the W.M. of St. John's Lodge, No. 80, (Bro. Wilson), and Past Masters Crookes, P.G.S.; Hyistendahl, P. Prov. G.P.; Wade, P. Prov. D. of C.; Dixon, P.G.P.; and Bro. G. Young, I.G.; the W.M. (Bro. Wandless) of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 94; Past Master Riseborough, Bros. Lutert, S.W. and Pearson, P.S.W. and D.C.; and the W.M. (Bro. J. J. Clay) of the Palatine Lodge, No. 97, and Past Masters Allison and Skelton, P.G.S.B., and Bros. R. Humphrey, S.W.; H. Fryer, J.D.; and J. Humphrey, I.G.; Bro. Fitzgerald, P.M., Marquis of Granby Lodge, No. 124 (Durham); the W.M. (Bro. Forster) of the Fawcett Lodge, No. 661, (Seaham); and Bros. Armstrong, S.W., and Wells S.D.; Bro. Bowey of Alnwick Lodge, No. 1167, (Alnwick); &c., &c. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given and duly honoured, the I.P.M., (Bro. Liddell), proposed the toast of the W.M., speaking in flattering terms of

his ability and rapid progress in Masonry. The W.M., in responding, thanked the brethren for the very kind and cordial reception he had always met with amongst them, and asked the Past Masters to extend to him their very valuable advice—from the officers and members of the lodge, a prompt and regular attendance, and from the Worshipful Masters and members of the sister lodges in Sunderland, the moral support of frequent visits, and asked them all to look with a lenient eye upon whatever deficiencies and shortcomings they might notice during his year of office. Bro. P.M. Halfknight proposed the toast of the I.P.M., "Bro. Liddell," speaking highly of his services in the various offices he had filled in the lodge. The "Visitors," and the "Masonic Charities," having been done ample justice to, the W.M. stated that as the worthy host, Bro. Richardson, who had catered for their bodily wants so well from the formation of the lodge, would in a week leave the hotel to retire into private life, he asked the brethren, before parting, to wish him and his worthy wife many years of health and happiness in their retirement. Bro. Richardson cordially thanked the brethren, and expressed the pleasure it had always given himself and his wife to provide for the members of the lodge and the visitors. The whole proceedings were marked with the utmost enthusiasm and the greatest harmony. The dinner was excellent, the wines good and everything went well. Bro. Foster, Org., presided at the piano, and to that Brother, and to Bros. Barstow, Taylor, Fryer, R. Humphrey, Beatie, and others, the brethren were indebted for a great musical treat.

ESSEX.

LEYTONSTONE.—*Beacontree Lodge* (No. 1228).—The first meeting of this excellent lodge for the Summer season, was held on the 1st inst., in the new rooms adjoining the Red Lion, Leytonstone. Bro. R. J. Chillingworth, W.M. opened the lodge, and initiated Mr. W. J. Dobbs and Mr. Joseph Pigé, the ceremony being performed in an impressive manner, and the W.M. was highly complimented for his admirable working. The business of the evening having been concluded, the brethren adjourned to a most elegant and recherche banquet, served up in a splendid manner. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been duly honoured, the W.M. proposed the health of Bro. Barford, P.M., and in an excellent speech thanked him, on behalf of the members, for his kindness in having erected suitable rooms expressly for the lodge. It appeared that through the sale of the house where they have been in the habit of meeting, they were compelled to seek fresh quarters, and there had been considerable difficulty in finding a habitation, but when all hope seemed to have left them, and they had begun to despair of success, Bro. Barford came forward and volunteered to build rooms for them at his own expense, and those rooms were being used for the first time; he expressed a hope that they might all spend many pleasant hours under the hospitable roof. Bro. Barford suitably responded, and gave a most humorous account of the wanderings of the committee appointed to look for accommodation, upon one occasion, being nearly benighted in Wanstead Flats. The brethren having been regaled with choice viands, delighted with beautiful reading and singing, separated at an early hour. Among those present we noticed, Bros. S. Alcock, S.W.; Chappell, J.W., (and W.M. of No. 7); Vile, Treas.; Munday, S.D.; Fisher, D.C.; (who performed his share of the duties admirably); Richards, Price, Wilson, &c. The visitors were so numerous and distinguished that it would be invidious to mention names.

URTON.—*Upton Lodge*, (No. 1227).—The members of this lodge held their second regular meeting of the season at the "Spotted Dog," Upton, on Thursday the 9th inst., Bro. Richard Bolton, W.M., presided, he was ably assisted in the performance of his varied duties by Bros. S. English, S.W.; G. Bratten, J.W.; T. Wayland, Treasurer; R. W. Goddard, P.M. Sec.; J. Childley, S.D.; G. Levick, J.D.; J. Dee, J.G.; E. Lee, W.S.; R. Picking, P.M. D.C.; and Woodstock, Tyler. There were also present Bros.

Kerby, D. Poseuer, Holtham, Smith, Harlow, sen., Harlow, jun., and Shortlander. After the usual preliminaries the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. In due course, Bros. Brown, Farna, Owen, and Morris, were formally introduced, and after giving satisfactory proofs of some proficiency in the degrees they had already passed, had the honour of receiving the Master's degree. The rather onerous duties devolving upon the W.M. were performed with rare ability, and an evident desire to impress upon the candidates the grand principles, inculcated in this sublime ceremony. The brethren of this lodge have resolved to hold a summer banquet at the "Royal Crown Hotel," Sevenoaks, Kent, on Thursday, July 4th., which cannot fail to be highly successful, seeing that ladies will be permitted to enliven the festival by their graceful presence. After the conclusion of the lodge business, refreshments were served, to which the brethren applied themselves with considerable vigour, and upon the removal of the cloth, the usual mode of proceedings was observed, undistinguished by any novel feature deserving to be recorded. At an early hour the brethren separated with mutual hearty good wishes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BERKELEY.—*Royal Lodge of Faith and Friendship* (No. 270).—The regular monthly meeting of this old lodge was held at the Berkeley Arms Hotel, on Monday, the 6th inst. The brethren present were Bros. William Pinnell, W.M.; Joseph Bennett, P.M. as S.W.; John Davies, J.W.; Dr. E. Long, as S.D.; John Gamble, J.D.; James Oliver, I.G.; Charles Partridge, Treas. and Sec.; Octavius Long, I.P.M.; John Carey, James Michael, E. Luce, &c., and James Miles, of the Neyland Lodge, as a visitor. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and unanimously confirmed, and the usual proclamations given, the W.M. called upon Bro. Gamble to fulfil a promise made to the lodge at the last meeting, which was to give a lecture on the tracing board, in the first degree, and which, we are pleased to say, he described at length in a very able and impressive manner. The brethren appreciated Bro. Gamble's description in the usual Masonic way. The Worshipful Master, after exhorting the brethren to put in a good appearance at the Provincial Grand Lodge, which is to be held at Berkeley Town Hall, on the 24th inst., to do honour to their R.W. Prov. G.M., Lord Sherborne, the lodge was then closed. The brethren adjourned to another room for refreshment, and the evening was spent in harmony and brotherly love.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 302).—On the evening of Friday, the 26th ult., the brethren of this large and influential lodge gave, (on the suggestion of their W.M., who is thus doing what he can for the amusement and instruction of the friends of the lodge), an Amateur Concert, under the direction of their Organist, Bro. F. B. Atkinson, *Mus. Bac. Cantab.* The concert proved a great success, several of the songs being encored, the only regret expressed was that the concert was not longer, a pretty sure evidence that it was appreciated. The W.M. at the conclusion, invited the brethren and their lady friends to the lodgeroom—which for the nonce had been transformed into a very elegant refreshment-room—whilst the inner man was there being attended to, the chairs, &c. were removed from the concert-room, where an impromptu carpet dance was enjoyed exceedingly, the more so perhaps from being unexpected, the brethren and their fair friends keeping terpsichorean pleasures until the wee hours in the morning.

Royal Arch.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

WIGTON.—*St. John's Chapter* (No. 327).—The annual convocation of the companions of the above Chapter was held on Thursday, the 9th inst., at the Lion and Lamb. The chapter having been opened, and the minutes of previous convocation read and confirmed, the following com-

panions were duly installed Principal, Officers, as under: John Lemon, Z.; James Porter H.; John Gate, J.; Henry Bewes, Scribe E.; George Shannon, M.D., Scribe N.; Jno. Hewitson, P.S.; Hy. Dand, A.S.; J. Martin, Janitor. Brother George Carrick, Solicitor, being a candidate for exaltation, was balloted for and unanimously accepted, and was exalted by Comp. T. Routledge, P.Z.; There being no other business, the chapter was closed, according to ancient custom, at 7.30. There was a very numerous gathering of companions and amongst many others were Comps. G.G. Hayward, P.Z. 310; F. W. Hayward P.Z. 310; T. Richardson, P.Z.; Johnson, 310; Gardiner, &c.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

GRAND TRIBUNAL OF THE 31°.

On Friday, the 10th inst., a sublime convocation of S.P's. R.S. 32°, was formed, in which Illustrious Bro. C. C. Poole was advanced to the 32°, and a Grand Tribunal of the Grand Inspector Inquisitor Commanders, 31°, was held at the new Masonic Hall, Golden-square, for the reception of Bro. Charles Hutton Gregory, into that illustrious degree. Afterwards a Grand Chapter of Grand Elected Knights K.H., 30°, was held, when the following Illustrious Brethren were present:—Chas. Jno. Vigne, 33°, M.P.S.G. Commander; Capt. N. G. Philips, 33°, M. Ill. Lieut. G. Commander; Col. A. W. Adair, 33°, Ill. G. Treas. Genl; Genl. H. Clerk, 33°, Ill. G. Chancellor; I. M. P. Montague, 33°, Ill. G. Sec. General; Rev. E. H. H. Vernon, 33°, Ill. G. Chaplain; Sir M. Costa, 33°, Ill. S.G.I.G.; Dr. R. Hamilton, 33°, Ill. S.G.I.G.; Hyde Pullen, 33°, Ill. S.G.I.G.; H. C. Vervon, 33°, Past M. Ill. Lieut. G. Com.; Raphael Costa, 32°; S. H. Clark, 32°; S. Rawson, 32°; Sir P. Mc C. De Colquhoun, 32°; C. Chandos Pole, 32°; Genl. Doherty, 31°; S. W. Boord, 31°; C. A. Newnham, 31°; C. Fendelow, 31°; H. S. Alpass, 31°; Rev. C. R. Davy, 31°; Lord Limerick, 31°; F. H. Woodford, 31°; Emma Holmes, 31°; C. H. Gregory, 31°; H. Dubosc, 30°; Frederick Binckes, 30°; S. Rosenthal, 33°; G. R. Brockbank, 30°; J. L. Line, 30°; Dr. B. J. Hodge, 30°; Genl. Munbee, 30°; John Fletcher, 30°; P. H. Newnham, 30°; Vivian Webber, 30°; Capt. Astley Terry, 30°; G. A. Phayre, 30°; R. De M. Lawson, 30°; Willett L. Adye, 30°; Thos. B. Hamham, 30°; C. Whitney Griffiths, 30°; R. Loveland Loveland, 30°; Geo. Lambert, 30°; Thos. Wilson, 30°; J. Arelano Hall, 30°; John R. Molineux, 30°; T. Oxley Oxland, (32° Portugal.) 30°; W. Roebuck, 30°; Chas. Horsley, 30°; Jos. S. Starkey, 30°; and Samuel White 30°; &c., &c.

The following brethren were then introduced, and after having been fully instructed by Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, 33°, and with the usual ceremonies, which were performed with great solemnity, by Ill. Bro. Genl. Clerk, admitted to the degree of G.E.K.K.H. 30°.

Bros. Rev. B. A. Galland, Major G. A. Fleming, C. J. Burgess, and F. A. Philbrick, of the Metropolitan Chapter Rose ✠; Bro. E. A. H. Castleman, of the Weymouth Chapter Rose ✠; Bro. Jabez S. Gower, of the Mount Calvary Chapter Rose ✠; Bros. John Chandler, and George Homfray, of St. Peter and St. Paul Chapter Rose ✠; Bro. G. R. Irvine, of the Royal Naval Chapter Rose ✠; Bros. George Kenning, J. Moxon Clabon, and John Read, of the Invicta Chapter Rose ✠; Bro. John Baker, of the Talbot Chapter Rose ✠; Bro. William Hickman, of the Vigne Chapter Rose ✠; Bros. W. H. Prince, and Robert Butterworth, of the Huyshe Chapter Rose ✠.

An interesting circumstance in connection with this meeting was the installation of two distinguished Knights Rosa Crucis, who were affiliated to the A. and A. Rite, on the previous day, and who were now exalted to the 30°.

The Supreme Grand Council show great wisdom in recognising the old knight Templar degrees in this way, and affiliating the members of the Immemorial Encampments, where the degree of Knight Rosa Crucis has been constantly conferred.

By so doing all jealousy on the part of the old encampments must be overcome, and we hope we may see the day when all the old encampments will have Rose Croix Chapters, under the A. and A. Rite, attached to and working in concert with them.

Masonry in the higher degrees will be benefited, and the generous concessions which have been made by the Supreme Council, are worthy of imitation elsewhere.

A vote of thanks was passed to the auditors, Ill. Bros. S. Rawson, 32°; G. Lambert, 30°; and Chas. Hutton Gregory, 30°; for their trouble in going over the accounts (the property in the hands of the Council amounting now to between £5,000 and £6,000, in consequence of the careful husbanding of the fund), and Ill. Bro. Rawson, in replying took occasion to compliment the Supreme Council on the admirable way in which he found the accounts were kept. At the conclusion of the other business, the Grand Chapter was closed, and the brethren afterwards banquetted together at the Pall Mall Hotel.

Scotland.

SOCIAL MEETING OF THE "BAIRNS" OF MOTHER KILWINNING, No. 0:—The "Bairns" held their first meeting within the Glasgow St John's Hall, 213, Buchanan Street, on Friday evening last. The chair was ably filled by Br. Conn, P. M., supported on the right by Bros. Wyllie, P. G. S., Tweed, &c.; on the left by Bros. Jas. M. Millan, R. W. M. St John's 3 bis, and Adams. The croupier's chair was occupied by Br. J. A. Ferguson, supported right and left by Bros. J. Park, P. M. 3 bis; Dr Andrews, S. W. No. 0; Granger, 3 bis, &c. On the cloth being removed the following toasts were given from the chair and duly responded to:—"The Queen and the Craft," "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Patron of Scottish Freemasonry," "The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland," "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, and Success to the St John's 3 bis, acknowledged by R.W.M. Millan; "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire," replied to by Br. Conn, P. M. An eloquent oration was delivered by Bro. Bell on "Masonry: Its antiquity and Present Utility." The evening was enlivened by the singing of Bros. R. B. Thomson, Park, and Granger. It was proposed, as this was the first meeting of the kind, that similar re-unions of the sons of Mother Kilwinning, residing in Glasgow and vicinity should be held annually. The toast of "Happy to meet but sorry to part, and happy to meet again," concluded the proceedings of the evening.

CONSECRATION OF THE BALA LODGE (No. 1369.)

On Friday, May 3rd., the Right Worshipful Bro. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart, Provincial Grand Master of North Wales and Shropshire, held a Provincial Grand Lodge at Bala, for the purpose of consecrating the new Bala Lodge, 1369, at the Plascoch Hotel. Amongst the brethren who assembled were the following:—

Bros. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., Prov. G.M.; the Rev. E. H. Dymock, 1124, D. Prov. G.M.; R. Vaughan Williams, St. Asaph, Prov. G.S.W.; J. C. Wynn Edwards, Prov. G.J.W.; George Owen, P.M., 1124, Prov. G.D.C.; Robert Humphreys, W.M. 606, Prov. G.S.B.; D. P. Owen, Welchpool, P.M. 998, Prov. G.P.; Askew Roberts, Croeswylan Oswestry, 1124, Prov. G.S.

Visitors.—Bros. Charles Dutton, P. Prov. G.S.W., Cheshire; Edward Breese, 206, Prov. G.R., Herefordshire; Walter Theobalds, W.M. 605; Edward Jones, Sec. 605; Hugh Roberts, 605; Radcliffe, J.W. 605; Charles Stuley, S.D. 605; Sharpe, Sec. 823; Chapman, 823; Cottrell, S.D. 823; Holland, S.W. 823; W. Withy, W.M. 998; (Welchpool); Edward Davies, 477; Charles Leedham, P.M. 220; Bewley, 220; T. J. Hughes, 216; Joel Baxton, 1013; Welch, 1013; Busfield, 1299; J. C. Baker, 241; James

Williams, 292; Martin, P.M. 477; Edward Jones, 1072; and Morrow, 606.

From the Lodge of St. Oswald, Oswestry, 1124, (in addition to three of the Provincial Grand Officers previously mentioned, there were present Bros. W. H. Spaul, P.M. and Hon. Sec.; Alexandra Walker, S.D.; John Thomas, J.D. John Morris, I.G.; Dr. Burton, Steward; H. G. Weaver, W. Fletcher Rogers, W. Owen, J. Phillips, Walter Eddy, J. C. Edwards, and Robert Gressier.

The members of the new Bala Lodge included:—Bros. A. J. Ll. Price, 1167; W. Owen, 292; A. A. Passingham, R. O. Anwyl, C. R. W. Tottenham, W. Owen, John Jackson, P.M. 823; R. Woodcock, J. Harwood, Joseph T. Taylor, Charles John Walker, T. Jones, &c.

The Provincial Grand Master only arrived in London from the Continent on Thursday, but with his usual heartiness in the cause of Masonry, and good nature to his neighbours, the popular baronet at once made arrangements, for a special train from Bala to Ruabon on Friday evening, after the proceedings. Doubtless had this been more generally known, and had the opening of the Bala Lodge been more extensively advertised, there would have been a larger attendance of brethren of the Province. As it was, with the exception of the Lodge of St. Oswald, which was largely represented, there was a very scanty attendance, indeed, of North Wales and Shropshire Masons, the preponderance being from Cheshire and Lancashire.

Before the proceedings commenced the R.W. P. Grand Master, Sir Watkin, in thanking the brethren for their attendance, observed that the Bala was not a maritime or mercantile place; it contained no large manufactories; and they could never expect to see lodges there to the extent of other parts of the province; and he congratulated them on being so well represented at their consecration. He had fixed the day as late as he could, without seriously inconveniencing them—not out of any disrespect to their wishes, but because the chance of fine weather would be greater, and he was anxious to have a day when brethren from the busy centres of trade could the better enjoy their beautiful Welsh scenery. He was glad to see so many present, and trusted that Masonry would flourish in Bala—which was almost the very centre of North Wales—and extend, as it had done in other parts of the province.

The ceremony of consecration was then most impressively performed by Bro. Dr. Goldbro', of London, who is a P.M. of the Welshpool Lodge, 998, and P. Prov. G.S.W. of the Province of North Wales and Shropshire.

The musical portion of the ceremony was under the direction of Bro. J. C. Baker, of 341; Bro. T. Welsh, 241, and 1013, presided at the harmonium.

At the close of the consecration the W.M. (Bro. John Jackson, P.M. 823) was installed first Master of the new lodge; and the following officers were installed:—Bros. John Houlding, S.W.; Capt. C. R. W. Tottenham, J.W.; William Owen, Treasurer, and J.D.; Henry Harwood, Secretary; Francis Parmeter, S.D.; Thomas Seaton, I.G.; Samuel Maccawley, Tyler.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW LODGE AT JAMAICA.

On Monday, 1st April, the Westmoreland Lodge, No. 1377, was duly consecrated and dedicated.

The petitioners assembled at Morgan's Bridge, at the residence of Bro. Edmund Goodin, where they received the W. Master and Officers of the Friendly Lodge of Montego Bay, No. 383.

They moved in procession to Lincoln Penn, the new Lodge Room, where the usual ceremonial services were performed. The Consecration Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Bro. N. Lechmere Ellis, Chaplain. The warrant of Constitution was read by Bro. W. G. McLellan, Secretary. The elements of Consecration were severally strewed over the building, with the usual invocations, by the Wor. Bro. S. S. O. Jacobs. Suitable anthems were sung, and an

oration closed this portion of the day's proceedings.

Soon after, the Lodge being duly tyled, the business of installing the W. Bro. Z. Mennell, M. D., in the Oriental Chair followed, and the Lodge was closed in ample form at 3 o'clock.

The Brethren then returned to Bro. Goodin's where, at 5 p.m. they sat down (in number two-score-and-one) to a splendid Banquet, which was presided over by the W. Master of the New Lodge. On his right, the Master, and on his left, the Chaplain of the sister Lodge. The Vice-Chair was ably filled by Bro. Geo. Ffrench, Sen. Warden elect. Bro. Bovill's truncheon being in proper position, pointed him out as pro. tem "Junior."

The Stewards were unremitting in their attention to visitors, the Brethren of the West coming up in every particular to their Seniors of 383.

The usual toasts were duly proposed and responded to.

On the whole the day's proceedings passed off very pleasantly—harmony prevailed throughout. The Brethren separated about 9 p.m. and closed the memorable 1st April, 1872.

The TRANQUILITY and CONFIDENCE MASONIC CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

A desire of becoming Life Subscribers to one or more of the Masonic Charities has of late manifested itself amongst brethren, whose hearts are in the right place, but whose circumstances in life will not permit them to disburse the necessary amount in bulk, which would qualify them to become entitled to that enviable distinction. To meet this want, associations have sprung up in various directions, with the object of assisting in the attainment of these laudable aspirations. By the payment of a trifling weekly subscription, each member must in the course of a comparatively short space of time become Life Subscribers of any of the Institutions he may select.

Under the above name, a new society for a similar purpose is now in the course of formation by brethren of the Tranquility Lodge of Instruction, No. 185, and Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193, under the able and energetic guidance of Bro. John Constable, the J.D. of the first named lodge.

A meeting will take place at the Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., on the 22nd inst., at 8 p.m., at which brethren who may wish to become members will do well to attend. It is proposed to limit the number, so that each member should obtain his appropriation in rather less than five years. A movement of this kind cannot be too widely spread, and is well deserving encouragement and co-operation from every member of the Craft.

THE GRAND LODGE OF HUNGARY.

The Grand Lodge of France has seven lodges in Hungary, namely, Lodge Fraternitas, held at Arad; Lo. Haladas, or Progress, held at Kassa; Lo. Kosmos, held at Oravieza; Lo. Hunyadi, held at Temesvar; and three lodges, Humboldt, Mathias, Corvinus, and zur Arbeit, held at Pesth.

These lodges, having expressed their desire to be formed and constituted an independent Masonic national power, the Grand Lodge of France, more regardful of the general interests of the Craft, than of those of its own peculiar jurisdiction, has taken a favourable view of this desire, which has resulted in the definite constitution of the Grand Lodge of Hungary.

On the 10th of October last, the executive committee of the Hungarian lodges, addressed to the Grand Lodge of France a letter, from which we quote the following lines:—

"Very Dear and Venerable Brethren,

"We have much pleasure in announcing to you that, having obtained from the Government the authorisation and recognition of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, we have summoned our lodges to meet in a constituent assembly on the 25th of November.

"In strict accordance with the instructions with which you have favoured us, we shall take

the earliest opportunity to lay before you the articles of constitution, the result of the elections, and all the decisions which have been arrived at, after due consideration, on the part of the constituent assembly. At the same time we shall submit to you our petition for the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, with a legally certified copy of the act of authorisation granted by the government. We feel assured that by acting thus strictly according to your instructions we shall obtain from the Grand Lodge of France the favourable reception of which you have already kindly given us an assurance and promise.

This constituent assembly, in point of fact, took place on the 25th of November last, and thus a definite existence and constitution was given to the Grand Lodge of Hungary. The following are the terms in which this New Masonic Body notifies its formation to the Grand Orient de France.

"Pesth, the 28th day of the 9th month, A.L. 000871, (A.D. 28th November, 1871.

I.T.N.O.T.G.A.O.T.U.

The Grand Lodge of Hungary, to the Grand Lodge of France. Greeting:—
Very Dear and Venerable Brethren,

"Acting fully and conscientiously on your fraternal and prudent advice, for which we beg you to accept our warmest and most cordial thanks, the Executive Committee of the Hungarian lodges called a meeting of the constituent assembly of the Grand Lodge of Hungary for the 25th of this month. At this meeting the following lodges were represented:—The Grand Council of the 33°; The Council of the 30°, Corvin Matyas, held at Pesth; The Chapter of the 18°, Corvin Matyas, held at Pesth; The Chapter of the 18°, Haladas, held at Kassa; The Lodge Corvin Matyas, held at Pesth; the Lodge Humboldt, held at Pesth; the Lodge Zur Arbeit, held at Pesth; the Lodge Haladas, held at Kassa; the Lodge Hunyady, held at Temisvar; the Lodge Fraternitas, held at Arad; the Lodge Egalitas, held at Verseiz; the Lodge Cosmos, held at Oravieza; the Lodge Concordia, held at Ersekujvar; the Lodge Vilagossag, held at Bereghszasz.

"Having stated that the government has given its consent for the creation of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, and that the Grand Lodge of France, by its circular of the 1st of July, 1871, induced the Hungarian lodges definitely to constitute the Grand Lodge of Hungary, by establishing a constitution, and by holding the requisite elections, the constituent assembly accepted *The constitution of the Grand Lodge of France*, of June 8th, 1865, as well as its "General Laws and Regulations," of the 14th June, 1867, and its internal arrangements of the 5th of June, 1868, with the exception of some slight matters, involving changes insignificant in character, necessitated by local circumstances, but without any alteration in principles: after which Brother Georges Joannovics, 33°, Secretary of State to the Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, Member of Parliament, has been unanimously appointed Grand Master. Afterwards the Executive Council, composed of 21 elected members, after having been constituted, proceeded to the election of its President, Vice-President, and Secretary."

The Executive Council is composed of the following:—

President: Bro. Count Theodore Csaky, 33°, Member of Parliament; Vice-President: Bro. Ernest de Simony, 18°, Member of Parliament; Secretary: Bro. Baron Sigismund Perenyi, 18°, Member of Parliament; Members: Bros. Peter d'Aerdt, 3°, Prefect; John de Bessé, 3°, President of the Financial Department; W. Besselheim, 18°, Librarian; Edmond d'Eder, 18°, Advocate; George Klapska, 33°, General, Member of Parliament; Augustus Kulbinyi, 33°, Ex-Director of the Museum; Alexander Kultay, 33°, M.D.; Louis de Maderspach, 33°, C.E.; V. Mandello, 33°, M.D.; Lucie de Németh, 18°, Chief Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture; Michael de Némény, 30°, Advocate; Aloja Oppodj, 30°, Merchant; Ignace de Paulina, 33°, Advocate; Jules Reiner, 30°, Advocate; Richard Treaday, 30°, Cashier of the Danube Steam Boat Company; Charles Thoma, 18°, Cashier to the Bude-Pesth Saving

Bank; Stephan Turr, 33°, General; Jules Zador, 18°, Chief Secretary at the Ministry of Justice.

The Grand Lodge of Hungary, thus duly and regularly constituted, by the above mentioned Lodges, its regulations arranged, and its elections of officers effected, it only remains, for us to beg you to recognise the Grand Lodge of Hungary, and to afford it an introduction into the Masonic family, obtaining its recognition by the Masonic authorities, with which you are in communication. At the same time, we request you to inform us for our government, which are those powers? Considering that by your Circular of the 1st of July, you have conferred upon us the honour of recognition and authorisation, we request you to receive Bro. Bécourt, member of your Executive Council, as our representative to your body, and by a similar nomination, to confer the same favour on General Georges Klapske, 33°, member of our Executive Council.

Very dear and Venerable Brethren,—

It is impossible for us to relinquish our dependence on the Grand Lodge of France, henceforth to occupy the independent position to which Hungarian Masonry is justly entitled, without once more expressing to you, in the name of all our brethren, our fraternal and respectful thanks for your effective and kind protection, to which we owe the accomplishment of our long-cherished hope: that is to say, the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, the realization of which we are most delighted now to be able to announce to you. The prompt recognition of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, far from having the effect of causing a separation between us, will serve only to strengthen the bonds of fraternal sympathy which exist between the two branches of Freemasonry, as between the two nations to which they respectively belong.

Believe, dear brethren, in the assurance of our lasting gratitude, as well as in the expression of our fraternal and devoted sentiments.

Geo. JOANNOVIC, 33°,

The Grand Master.

Count THEODORE CSAKY, 33°,

President of the Executive Council.

Baron SIGISMOND PERENYI, 18°,

Secretary of the Executive Council.

The Grand Orient of France has received this communication with the greatest satisfaction, and at its sitting of 23rd December last, declared that it recognised the Grand Lodge of Hungary as a regular and independent power. Bro. Bécourt was admitted as the official representative of this body in the Grand Lodge of France, and Bro. Genl. Klapka was appointed to represent French Masonry at the Grand Lodge of Hungary. Lastly it was decided to recommend the new Masonic Body to all authorised powers with which the Grand Lodge of France is in communication and alliance.

All Masons will rejoice at this result, which establishes in Europe a new Masonic centre, regular in its origin, and composed generally of men who have already given proofs of sincere attachment to our Institution.

CABLET.

Masonic Coins.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Lincolnshire will be held at the Corn Exchange, Sleaford, under the auspices of St. Botolph's Lodge, No. 588, on Thursday, 30th inst.

The establishment of a Masonic Lodge, conducted upon Temperance principles, is contemplated. A meeting of brethren favourable to the movement, will be held at "Dorley's Hotel, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, on Friday next, 24th inst.

At a congregation held in at Cambridge, on the 10th inst., the degree of Bachelor of Music was conferred on Bro. Edwin J. Crow, W.M. 279; Third Principal of the Chapter of Fortitude; and P. Prov. G.O. of Lincolnshire and Rutland.

The installation of the Oriental Lodge, at Brindisi, under warrant from the G.L. of Italy,

took place on Friday, the 4th May, in the Capitular Lodge Maric Pagano, at Lecce, by the very Venl. Bro. G. Libertini, 33°, delegate Inspector for the Masonic Province of Otranto, for the G.L. of Italy. The following brethren were invested as follows:—Bro. Alfred Hall, 18° "Royal Gloucester," 130, Southampton, "Zetland" 1157, Alexandria, under G.L. of England, and "Mario Pagano," Lecce under Grand Lodge of Italy, W.M.; E. Dionisi, "Guistizia a Ragione," Brindisi, G.L.L., S.W.; S. G. Cocoto, "Pythagoras," 417, Corfu, E.C., J.W.; I. M. Kirkman, "Union Lodge," 38, Chichester, E.C., Treas.; Edward Weston, "Mario Pagnano," G.L.L., Sect.: F. F. Archer, "St. John's," 919, Alexandria, E.C., S.D.; W. Harcourt, "St. Georges," 370, Chertsey, and "Truth," 944, Bombay, E.C., J.D.; Herbert Evans, "Balmain," 868, Australia, E.C., I.G.; H. W. White, 18°, "St. John's and St. Paul's," 349, Malta, E.C., I.G. The Oriental Lodge will commence active work in their new lodge room at Brindisi, early in June, on each Sunday evening, in English. The working will be precisely the same as in Lodges under the G.L. of England.

The St. Andrew's Lodge of Mark Masters, Manchester, have received the following reply to an address of congratulation presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. "General Sir William Knollys is desired by the Prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of an address from the Right Worshipful Master, Wardens, and brethren, of the St. Andrew's Lodge of Mark Masters, Manchester, and to return His Royal Highness's sincere thanks for their kind congratulations on his recovery from his severe illness. To C. FITZGERALD MYRDER, Esq., Deputy Prov. G.M.M. and P.M."

22nd April, 1872.

"The Supreme Council of the 33° degree, Grand Orient of Spain," has summoned a congress of all the Spanish Masonic bodies, to be held at Madrid, on the 6th of July next, to have read and if approved to promulgate the new constitutions which are to rule the Spanish Freemasons, under only one authority as agreed before hand.

The consecration of the "Whitwell," Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 151, will take place at Maryport, on Thursday the 23rd inst., at high twelve. The ceremony of consecration will be performed by V.W. Bro. Fred. Binckes, Grand Secretary, and others. We are glad to see this degree making such steady and rapid progress in this province.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, May 24, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SAURDAY, MAY 18.

Lodge 1185, Lewis, Nightingale Tavern, Wood Green.
Stu. Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dille, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Cumberwell, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-Square, at 8. Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

Lodge 1. Grand Master's, Freemasons' Hall.
" 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.
" 21, Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
" 23, Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
" 720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
" 1159, Marquis of Dalhousie, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1201, Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall.
Chapter 12, Prudence, Ship and Turtle Leadenhall-st.

Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
 Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
 Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotthel, Preceptor.
 British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
 St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
 Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
 St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mottlock, Preceptor.
 West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

Board of General Purposes, at 3.
 Lodge 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
 " 95, Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.
 " 195, Honour and Generosity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
 " 194, St. Paul's, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-st., Soho.
 " 704, Camden, York and Albany, Gloucester-gate, Regents-park.
 " 857, St. Mark's, Duke of Edinburgh Tavern, Brixton.
 Chapter 19, Mount Sinai, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 167, St. John's, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cotiebrune, Preceptor.
 Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
 Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
 Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

General Committee Grand Lodge and Lodge of Benevolence, at 6.
 Lodge 2, Antiquity, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 212, Euphates, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.
 " 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington-park.
 " 753, Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood.
 " 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green, Tottenham.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

House Committee Girls' School, at 4.
 Lodge 34, Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 99, Shakespeare, Albion Tavern, Aldergate-st.
 Chapter 5, St George's, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 657, Canonbury, Malene's Hall Tavern, Basinghall-st.
 " 834, Andrew, Royal Sussex Hotel, Hammeismith.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.

Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

House Committee, Boys' School.
 Lodge 197, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 861, Finsbury, Jolly Anglers, Bath-st., St. Lukes.
 " 780, Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.
 House Committee Boys' School, Freemason's Hall, at 4.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.

Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8. Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298.) Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-Street, at 8.



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From Lord FRANCIS CONYNHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.
 "Lord Francis Conynham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Devonport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a dispatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, Dec. 1, 1864.

From W. NESBITT PATTISON, M.D. Hon F.R.C.S. England; Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, at St. George's School of Medicine.
 "I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West, Cork.
 "I will thank you to send me a further supply of Chlorodyne. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used, affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as Opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as Chlorodyne."

From J. MCGREGOR CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.P. London, late Staff Surgeon to H.M.F.
 "Sir,—After prescribing Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for the last three years in severe cases of Neuralgia and Tic-Doloureux, I feel that I am in a position to testify to its valuable effects. Really, in some cases it acts like a charm, when all other means had failed. Without being asked for this report, I must come forward and state my candid opinion that it is a most valuable medicine, and I have recommended several Chemists in this neighbourhood not to be without it for prescriptions."

From Jno. E. GOULSTONE, M.D., late Principal Surgeon to the Steamship "Great Eastern."
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 CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Fage Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the copy of the defendant, Dr. [name], was deliberately copied, with the registered name, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 15th July, 1864.
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AIDS TO STUDY.

BY BRO. WM. CARPENTER, P.M. & P.Z. 177.

IV.

In my former paper, on the diversities presented in the human family, I used, as is the custom, the word *Races*, as designating the several varieties of mankind. The term, however, is not only vague, but is calculated to convey an erroneous idea; namely, that they are distinct species of a genus, and not forms and varieties of a single species. As Alexander Von Humboldt observes (*Cosmos*, Sabine's translation, vol. 1, p. 351), "Whilst attention was exclusively directed to the extremes of colour and of form, the result of the first vivid impressions derived from the senses was a tendency to view those differences as characteristic, not of mere varieties, but of originally distinct species. The permanence of certain types, in the midst of the most opposite influences, especially of climate, appeared to favour this view, notwithstanding the shortness of the time to which the historical evidence applied." But, as I have previously intimated, more powerful reasons, as they have been exhibited and illustrated by the authorities I named in a former paper, lend their weight to the other side of the question, and corroborate the unity of the human race. I may add, that Humboldt, uniting his testimony to that of other illustrious men, who have made this branch of science the object of profound and extended study, refers to the many intermediate gradations of the tint of the skin and the form of the skull, which have been made known to us by the rapid progress of geographical science; to the analogies derived from the history of varieties in animals, both domestic and wild; and to the positive observations collected respecting the limits of fecundity in hybrids; and then he remarks, that "the greater part of the supposed contrasts, to which so much weight was formerly assigned, have disappeared before the laborious investigations of Tiedemann, on the brain of negroes and

Europeans, and the anatomical researches of Vrolik and Weber on the form of the pelvis."

I have, however, no intention of entering into a discussion of this subject, though most interesting and tempting. My object here, as it will be in all the papers I may be permitted to contribute, as *Aids to Study*, is to indicate the subjects which appear to me to demand the special attention of Freemasons, and to point out the best sources of information relating to them, rather than to put forward my own views, though I may incidentally do this. But I may add to what I have already said, that by maintaining the unity of the human species, and regarding the different races, as they are popularly called, as only forms and varieties of a single species, we repel the cheerless assumption of superior and inferior races of men, and of slavery being an institution of nature, as it stands developed in Aristotle's *Politica*. "If," in the words of Wilhelm Von Humboldt, "we would point to an idea which all history, throughout its course discloses, as ever establishing more firmly, and extending more widely its salutary empire—if there is one idea which, more than any other, contributes to the often contested, but still more often misunderstood, perfectibility of the whole human species—it is the idea of our common humanity; tending to remove the hostile barriers which prejudices and partial views of every kind have raised between men, and to cause all mankind, without distinction of religion, nations or colour, to be regarded as one great fraternity—aspiring towards one common aim, the free development of their moral faculties. This is the ultimate and highest object of society; it is also the direction planted in man's nature, leading towards the indefinite expansion of his inner being. He regards the earth and the starry heavens as inwardly his own, given to him for the exercise of his intellectual and physical activity. The child longs to pass the hills or the waters which surround his native dwelling, and the wish indulged, but as the bent tree springs back to its first form of growth, he longs to return to the home which he had left; for by a double aspiration after the unknown future and the forgotten past—after that which he desires, and that which he has lost—man is preserved, by a beautiful and touching instinct, from an exclusive attachment to that which is present. Deeply rooted in man's inmost nature, as well as commanded by his highest tendencies, the full recognition of the bond of humanity, of the community of the whole human race, with the sentiments and sympathies which spring therefrom, become a leading principle in the history of man.

Falling back now upon the varieties which present themselves in the great family of mankind, I may observe that there has been a tendency, as the natural history of man has continued to furnish an object of study to men of science, to reduce the number of the varieties.

The division originally proposed by Blumenbach, included *five* races or varieties—the Caucasian, Ethiopian, Mongolian, Malay, and American. This division, with some slight modification, was long acquiesced in. The later researches of Prichard, founded on more ample materials, led him to take the chief types of animal form—the characteristics fixed upon by naturalists, and the distinction of races

founded upon them, and reduce them to three,—the *Prognathous*, the *Pyramidal*, and the *oval or elliptical*. The prognathous, or those marked by the predominance of the jaws, is the cranial type of the lower negro and the Australian races; the pyramidal crania, connected with the broad lozenge-formed face, furnish a type common to the Mongolian or Tartar nations, the Laplanders, the Esquimaux, the Hottentots, and many of the American races. The oval or elliptical cranium expresses the form common to the Caucasian races, and all the more highly civilised nations of the world.

But these divisions, however useful for the study of the science, and the elucidation of its several branches, cannot properly be pushed further than that; for our present knowledge enables us to follow the more strongly marked types into each other, through all the intermediate links. And we can go yet further, and affirm that some of these changes are taking place under our own eyes. The Turks of Europe and Western Asia are doubtless of the same stem as the Turks of Central Asia; yet they have gained, probably within a few centuries, the cranial form and facial features of the Caucasian races, while those retaining their original seat and manner of life, retain also the pyramidal skull and Mongolian characters of the race.

Again, we have various and reliable testimony that the negro head, so strongly marked in its character, is gradually approximating to the European type, where successive generations of negroes, without actual intermixture, have been in constant communication with European people and habits. Looking upon these divisions or races, as they are termed, then, as only so many convenient distinctions, to aid us in our investigations, I rather prefer another division, as presenting itself more obviously, in the stature and proportions of the body, the complexion of the skin, the colour and set of the hair, and the size and shape of the skull, the last mentioned particular being, as already stated, the most decisive. The races thus distinguished are the *White or Caucasian*, the *Yellow or Mongolian*, the *Black, Negro*, or *Nigrilian*, and the *Red or American*. The first was the sole possessor of ancient civilization, the second appears only occasionally on the scene of ancient history, when its nomad hordes come down from their homes in the plateaux of Central Asia, over which they have always wandered, the third is represented only by the slaves depicted on Egyptian monuments, the fourth does not appear at all in ancient history. The last three races, as Smith observes (*Anc. Hist. of Asia*, p. 6) are excluded from the families enumerated in Gen. x., not as negating their descent from Noah, but because they lay beyond the geographical range embraced by the writer; which is limited to the *primary* settlements of the Caucasian race. It seems to lie entirely, as he suggests, within the 20th to 60th meridians of east longitude, and the 10th to 50th parallels of north latitude extending from the Peninsula of Greece to the tableland of Iran, and from the northern shores of the Black Sea to the mouth of the Red Sea. A glance at the general results must lie over for another paper.

BRO. LESSING AND HIS MASONIC CONVERSATIONS.

BY WAY OF COMMENTARY.—PART THE SECOND.

BY BRO. CRYPTONYMUS.

Before we absolutely begin to examine the Third Conversation, it is very desirable to cast a glance at the period in which Bro. Lessing lived and worked, and the arena in which he exercised his critical and social influences. Preceded by the theosophical poet, Klopstock, and by the classical Wieland, men, both of them, who exercised a power only to be less than that of Lessing, and subsequently Schiller and Goethe, and especially the last of these, Lessing took rather the practical and moral nature of his countrymen for his seed field. He was essentially human, though actually his labours were rather dedicated to the emancipation of his countrymen from the false French taste, from mere rhetorical flourishes. As Gervinus tersely says (History of German Literature, vol. iv., page 290), "Lessing wrote German; he took his speech from the stock of our (their) own literature, and returned to the natural speech of the people; he wrote as he spoke." But in his researches into Art he must unquestionably be allowed the pre-eminence of pointing to its moral side, and its immediate effects upon the life of the people. While the two other writers had severally embodied Hebraic traditions, and the mythological legends of Antiquity and the Middle Age, Lessing clothed his creations with flesh and blood, and he likewise possessed one distinctive peculiarity, not even attributable to Goethe himself.

In Goethe, we more or less, ever see Goethe in some form. Not so in Lessing, he could, with a rare capacity, vanish from the reader's sight, and leave his Nathan, his Saladin, his Sitta, his Ernest and Falk, to stand and talk as substantive beings, a rare capacity he shared with Shakspeare. The spirit of his age breathes in his writings, and hence they become useful indices for those who would fain look upon his times. While other writers set out with a given set of axioms, theorems, and principles, Lessing was especially distinguished by having no fixed method of looking at things. That which appeared practical and plain to his insight, he set down in epigrammatic language, so that all who ran might read. No plan is visible in his method of portraying things and men; nor did he write without being urged thereto by a sharp instinct. Many of his essays bear marks of bibliographical research and dilettantism, yet, taken as a whole, the writings we have of his, breathe a true spirit of intense humanity. His view of social life was not that exhibited by Goethe in "Werther." Far other, and more concrete.

Memorable—very memorable—are certain words of his which my readers would do well gravely to weigh. They are the index to the man. In his "Duplik gegen Goeze," he passionately exclaims, "The worth of man does not consist in the truth which man possesses, or believes himself to possess, but in the sincere labour he has exercised to attain the truth. For it is not by the possession of truth, but in the search for it, that his energies are widened, wherein consists his ever growing perfectibility. Possession causes ease, idleness, pride. If God held in his right hand all truth, in his left the sole inward active desire for truth, even with the addition that I should err always and for ever, and said to me: Choose! I would humbly bend to the left hand, and answer: Father, give that to me; pure truth is for Thee alone!" And will not the more thoughtful of my Brother Masons agree with him, and recognise in such an aspiration the true feeling of a sincere and devout Brother?

At the time in which Lessing wrote and lived, stirring events were not wanting to agitate society in its moral sphere. The suppression of the Order of Jesuits lent an impetus to many wild theorists in the field of Masonry, and supplied ample food for enthusiasts and system builders. The secret Commanders of all the different sects or societies were eagerly sought after, whether those of the Illuminati, the Freemasons, or the Rosicrucians; it was even

then found that Jesuitism had gained access to some of these secret societies, especially among the theosophical Rosicrucians. Here, it was affirmed, the machinations of Popery were being carried on. Works, to cite only one, such as the "Pastoral Letters to the real and true Freemasons of the Antient system." Hirtenbriefe an die wahren und echten Freimaurer alten Systems, (1785) appeared, and in these the guardians of Protestantism, such as Nicolai, Semler, and others, detected, or thought to detect, Jesuitical attacks for the support of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. To neutralise these, it was proposed to purify and improve the secret societies. Adam Weishaupt, Professor of Canonical Jurisprudence at Ingolstadt, formed the Society of Illuminati into a consistent body, by which to encounter the hierarchy and the Jesuits. The latter, however, perceived the weakness of the Illuminati, and obtained the suppression of that body in Bavaria, ever a stronghold of the Catholic party, in the year 1785. These societies passed like meteors over the surface of Society, and the Masonic Order was the only one which remained impassably triumphant. The chiefs of the Order calmly and constantly asserted the principle of non-interference with religion and politics, and, as my readers will have seen, Lessing has attributed to Freemasonry in these Conversations, a far deeper and noble aim, resting entirely on the humanitarian aspect of the century, and an aim to which the most zealous and acute Masons of the age eagerly attached themselves.

All earnest and sincere men of thought sought refuge in the lodges of the time from the stress of religious faction, and political confusion. Within the precincts of the lodge alone could fearlessly be proclaimed the doctrines of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, and it is fortunate for the Order, that the ruling powers in the State so completely identified themselves with the social objects of Freemasonry as to lend no unwilling countenance to the Fraternity.

It was just in these uneasy times of mutual recrimination, and bitter contention, that Bro. Lessing wrote these Conversations, probably with the object of more clearly setting forth his ideas as to what end the efforts of Freemasons should most wisely be directed. Nor did he, as Falk clearly indicates in Conversation Three to Ernest, limit this noble sphere of action to Masons alone. Does he not say that a study of the evils of Society, and the knowledge of there existing a means for combatting them, would render Ernest "peaceful and happy, even without the name of Freemason?" Lessing's clearest idea appears to be, that while nations, in different parts of the world, should be allowed their national customs and forms of belief, induced by climate and by historic traditions, and many other causes, there yet was something inherent in our common human nature, considered from a mental standpoint, that admitted of an interfusion of all these nations and races for the general advantage.

Surely, it must be an advantage, of almost inestimable value, to find, as the members of our Fraternity do, on every shore a home, in every city a friend, and be the esoteric mysteries of our Order what they may, it is very well known that Freemasonry has contributed in a most marked degree to smooth away the acerbities arising in the outer world. It would be well for the Order to consider whether in the great emulative contest towards a better state of Society a yet more enlarged sphere of activity may not be found.

It is not alone enough to point to the Charities, to the Schools, and to the Lodges, it is not enough to say here Jew and Christians, Parsee, Hindoo, Mahomedan, Guebre, and Buddhist, meet on the Level and part on the Square, it is not enough to point to the fact, excellent in itself, that

"Great Kings, Dukes and Lords,
Have laid by their swords,
This, our mystery, to put a good grace on."

It is not enough to assume an antiquity, inconsistent in itself, of time, not to be demonstrated as fact at the present time. No! The Freemason of to-day is blessed with a variety of almost innumerable ways by which he can aid in raising and improving the condition of his fellow-man whether an affiliated brother or

no, and it is his duty, as well as his privilege, to stand firm in well doing, and by the assistance of the T.G.A.O.T.U., he may reasonably hope to exalt the Order in the eyes of the world by a thousand graceful acts, and thus confirm and consolidate the stones of the Temple of Humanity, at which it has been his happiness to be allowed to labour.

Rich men can easily open their pockets and give—but even those unable to aid by money, may assist in no mean degree, in the objects to which our lodges are consecrated.

In the present portion of this commentary I do not propose to proceed further than the third Conversation. We perceive that the eager, enthusiastic nature of Ernest has been awakened by the words of his friend, Falk. With the impetuosity so frequently seen in ardent, sensitive, and noble, aspiring minds—he rushes away from the scene, and, as so many have done under similar circumstances, with headlong rapidity, he seeks admission into the Order that promises to him the realization of an ideal too vaguely poetical, I fear, even in our own brighter days of enlightenment.

One other word or two, and I will leave this part of our theme. When Lessing wrote, as I have said above, there was a forward and backward current—an ebb and tide—a systole and diastole going on, threatening all European human society. While the intellectual life of Germany was exhausting its energies in a gigantic mental conflict, there was silently, swiftly, surely, coming, in the neighbouring country of France, a fearful retribution for centuries of mis-rule, and the quacks and wonder-mongers of the age were flocking Paris-ward, with brand new degrees, manufactured from traditional figments and sorry mendacities, and while true Freemasonry kept the even tenor of its way, brilliant phantoms not yet flared out were visible. To these, may I ask in conclusion, would not every sincere brother prefer the calm common-sense views of our deceased Bro. Lessing?

CRYPTONYMUS.

Original Correspondence.

PRACTICAL FREEMASONRY.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—

Bro. "P.M. Unemployed," in his letter in your last impression, brings an accusation against our Order which is unjust and untrue. After speaking of his great love for our Ancient Order, he immediately does his best to prove he has mistaken his own sentiments with regard to Freemasonry. Surely no Brother, loving the Order, as our Brother says he does, would dare publicly to accuse that Order of want of sympathy for brethren in his position. I am of course unable to say why our Brother has not succeeded in obtaining from Masonry, that which he requires; but his own letter displays throughout, a spirit so utterly antagonistic to the true spirit of Freemasonry, that I, for one, am not surprised he has not succeeded. I never supposed for a moment, that it is the duty of the Order to provide suitable employment for the brethren, but I have known many instances of worthy brethren being assisted by their brethren in such cases. I cannot, therefore, understand our Brother's suggestion, that there is a pressing necessity for the Craft to use a little exertion towards procuring employment for brethren who are unemployed. Worthy brethren who exert themselves are sure to succeed, but they must certainly not rely upon the Craft to use any exertion for them, when they have not exerted themselves to the utmost. I have very seldom seen advertisements from unemployed brethren in the *Freemason*. I believe it would be the best thing our Unemployed Brother could do, stating what he wants, and what his capabilities are, with good references; but he must rely more upon his own exertions, and a little less than he seems to do upon the Craft.

It is true, as our Brother remarks, we have indeed several noble charities. We provide, as

"Bro. How" says, for the exigencies of every stage of life. We feed and clothe the young, we provide annuities, and an asylum for the distressed brethren and their widows in the decline of life; whilst for the relief of casual and sudden calamity we administer a noble income, through the Board of Benevolence, and no one, acting up to the first principles of our Order, need be ashamed to accept assistance from a fund to which he himself contributes, and his self-respect cannot suffer, if our great principles have made him affectionate, generous, and just.

Practical Sympathy and Practical Benevolence may indeed be proudly inscribed on our banners, and the noble monument to Practical Sympathy and Benevolence, instituted and maintained by the Brethren of the Order, are a refutation of the charge made against us.

The "shameful slur" has been cast by your correspondent himself. I will maintain that it does not exist, and I am proud and grateful to Masonry to acknowledge the contrary. Though I have not acted as "an official at a Charity dinner," I have a life interest in all our Masonic Charities, am a Subscribing P.M. of a Lodge, First Principal of a Chapter, Senior Grand Warden of a Province, and I am willing, and perhaps able, to help an unemployed P.M., if he is worthy, and generous enough to apologise for his mistake in casting a slur, which is not the fact, upon the Order he proposes to love.

Fraternally yours,

H.B.H.

Mulum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

ST. PAUL'S HEAD LODGE.

The following petition to the Grand Master of the Lodge meeting at St. Paul's Head, is curious in itself, and interesting, as giving us the names of many of the London brethren of an early date.

Lord Montague was installed Grand Master, April 19th, 1732, but I confess, that as he was succeeded, according to Preston, by Lord Strathmore on the 7th June, 1733, I cannot explain the allusion to Bro. Moody, and 1732, except by supposing that, the petition was presented at the first quarterly communication, in 1733, when Lord Montague was still the formal Grand Master.

A. F. A. WOODMAN, P.G.C.

May 13, 1872.

The Memorial of the St. Paul's Head Lodge. To the Right Worshipful Anthony Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master; Thos. Batson, Esq., Deputy Grand Master; Geo. Rooke, Esq., and James Moore Smyth, Esq., Grand Wardens.

The Memorial of the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Lodge, held at the St. Paul's Head, in Ludgate-street.

Humbly represents,

That ever since a Sword of State has been carried before the Right Worshipful Grand Master, at the Annual Grand Feasts, the Master of this Lodge has carried the same, except when Bro. Moody carried it in 1732.

That your Memorialists apprehend, that this is an invasion of their right, and a dishonour to Masonry.

And, therefore they hope that Bro. Moody shall not be permitted to carry the Sword of State at the annual feasts, but that the right of the Master of the St. Paul's Head Lodge to carry the same at such feasts, for the future will be declared and established by this Grand Lodge.

- Jno. Jesse, Master.
- Wm. Jackson. } Wardens.
- Jno. Mordaunt. }
- Wm. Archer.
- Rd. Cock.
- Andr. Beach.
- Jno. Davenport.
- Jno. Coward.
- Edwd. Good.
- Wm. Davis.
- Jno. Bradley.
- W. Williams.
- Edmund Bick.
- Rd. Rawlinson, D.C.L.

Rd. Hill.
F. Baker.
Rixton.

BURNS OF MOTHER KILWINNING, No. 0. (Page 313).

The Scottish brethren ought to be aware that "bairns" are not eligible as Freemasons. It ought to be men of the age of twenty-one years, not eighteen as in Scotland. A man cannot receive his inheritance until he is of age twenty-one, so also, he ought not to receive the light of Freemasonry until he arrives at, what is termed in Scottish law, proper age. The great doctrines of Freemasonry should only be intrusted with men of mature age.—ONE KNOWN IN THE CRAFT.

AMERICAN INDIAN FESTIVALS.

The Onondaga Indians in each year hold five stated festivals. The first is held in the spring, directly after the season for making sugar is past. Second is immediately after corn planting. When the green corn becomes fit for use, and directly after the first ears are broken off, they hold the third festival, called the green corn feast, which, every year, draws large numbers of people from all over the United States to witness the songs and dances which make up largely the ceremonies on this occasion; and the famous Sutatash dance concludes the whole. The fourth is celebrated immediately after the corn harvest; usually about the 1st of November. The fifth, and the one of which I am about to give an account, came off at the Onondaga Reservation, on the 15th, 16th and 17th of January. This festival is the crowning one of the year, and the one to which most importance is attached, and is celebrated late in the month of January, or early in the month of February, according to the phases of the moon.

How long or at what period the Onondagas adopted their peculiar religious custom of celebrating the solemn sacrifice of the White Dog, I have not the means of knowing. When the white people first came among them, their practices in all respects were nearly the same as at present. It is truly gratifying and worthy of remark that their pagan rites are not as rigidly adhered to as formerly. The principal actor at the last celebration was Captain George, who was the only person present arrayed in full Indian custom. The services were not as impressive as those I saw several years ago. While the dog was burning, Captain George kept up a solemn chant, and appeared to be the person most impressed by the ceremony.—Home Journal.

The above has been going the rounds of the press. We found it in a recent number of our contemporary, the Keystone. As many portions of the ceremonial of the sacrifice of the white dog have a similarity to some points in the Masonic ceremonies, we supply the following from an old note-book of ours, which we feel sure will be found interesting:—

"A similarity of a few points which characterizes the principal festival of the Onondagas, a nation of the Iroquois (a remnant of whom still live near Syracuse, N. Y.), to some which attain among Freemasons of the present day, is noticeable. We will here briefly state what they were:—Circumambulation round the Council Room, which is always of an oblong square form, while their old wigwams, in which they lived, were circular. At each round the procession (which of course moved in Indian file), following the course of the sun, stopped at the east end of the room, where the three oldest chiefs were seated, dressed in the most ancient costume of the nation. When the procession arrived at the east end, each time, questions were asked of these venerables, and answers returned. The procession consisted of nine males, two of whom were the bearers of the animal to be offered as a sacrifice to the great Spirit, 'Ho-wah-ne-o,' whom they recognised as their Creator, Governor and Benefactor. Previous to this procession round the room, the products of the earth, Indian corn, potatoes, the flesh of animals, moccasins, leggings and other articles manufactured by themselves, were presented to their priests (arrayed in spotless robes), who, after blessing them, handed them to their treasurer, and those articles were, after the festival, distributed among the poor of the nation. They have from time immemorial, for several thousand years, as they say, kept on hand, raising them

from year to year, a breed of dogs, of a white colour, without spot or blemish. The dog is strangled, and of course the sacrifice is bloodless, and therefore does not refer to another great sacrifice, because without shedding of blood there can be no remission of sins. Besides the colour of the dog, which has a significant allusion, we of the Royal Craft can explain, the colours of the ribbons (formerly deer skins dyed) are significant; blue, green, and red; Faith, Hope and Charity; Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty.

"In public the word 'Ho-wah-ne-o,' is never used; they simply say 'Ne-o,' even at their most sacred festival of the White Dog. The words 'Ho-wah,' are evidently a corruption of the ineffable name of God, about as near the real word as the common English word, 'Jehovah.'"

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

The foundation-stone of the new chancel of Southend Church was laid on the 21st inst., in full Masonic form, by R. W. Bro. Robert John Bagshawe, Provincial Grand Master of Essex. A sermon was preached by the Vicar of Southend, who is also the Prov. G. Chaplain. All the lodges of the Province were represented.

Bro. R. Limpus, organist of St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, has just been the recipient of two very handsome presentations, consisting of an elegant ivory baton, richly mounted in gold, from the lady members of the Benhilton Choral Society, of which Bro. Limpus is the conductor; and a large Bible, handsomely bound, with maps and photograph illustrations by Frith, the spontaneous gift of the chorister-boys of St. Michael, Cornhill.

Messrs. Mathews and Quilter, of Cloak-lane, are the architects for the Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, near Birmingham, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Leigh, acting for the Grand Master, assisted by the Prov. Grand Lodge on Thursday in last week.

The fifteen sections will be worked at Brother Gable's, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Rosemary Branch Bridge, Hoxton, on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, Bro. Austin will preside.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Phillip's, Dalston, London, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Raymond E. Daniell, M.A. Brother James Harland Cootes, W.M. of the Williamson Lodge, No. 949, Sunderland, to Kate, second daughter of the late Bro. John Swain of St. John's Lodge, No. 80.

Poetry.

LILAC BLOSSOMS.

Reflections of a Freemason on beholding a Lilac tree, growing in his garden, budding forth into bloom.

Fair and fragile lilac-blossoms,
Waving gently in the breeze;
With returning Spring are opening;
Once again upon the trees,
Partly veiled 'neath silken foliage,
Beauteous are they in their bloom,
And the air around is fragrant.
With their delicate perfume.

Fair and fragile lilac blossoms,
Budding forth in sunny May,
Soon—too soon—they droop and perish;
Soon alas! they fade away.
Short the season of their beauty,
Radiant in the bright Spring morn;
For a few days only lasting,
Ere their loveliness is gone.

Fair and fragile lilac blossoms,
Every year with Spring's return,
From their sweet but brief existence,
May we all a lesson learn.
May they teach us time is fleeting;
We like them, must pass away,
Let us then prepare for Heaven
For the resurrection day.

A. C. S.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Answers to Correspondents.

The following articles and communications have been received and will appear in early numbers:—"An Historical Notice of the St. Chairs of Rosslyn, Grand Master Masons of Scotland," "Freemasonry and Israelitism, by W. E. N.;" Reports of Provincial Grand Chapter Lanarkshire; Provincial Grand Conclave of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; Girvan Encampment, Glasgow.

ERRATA:—In the article "Hull and the Masonic Charities," page 307, col. 2, line 23, for "all the purest," read "all that the purest;" line 27, for "incomprehensible" read "indissoluble;" line 65, for "alluding" read "attending;" 8th line from bottom of column for "Institution" read "Institutions;" in last line but one of the article, for "Mery's" read "Mercy's;" in the report of Grand Tribunal A. and A. Rite; page 312 for "John Baker" read "John Barker."

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HISTORY OF THE CRAFT.

BY A MASONIC STUDENT.

CHAPTER V.

In the last chapter, I endeavoured to demonstrate the existence of a Roman Guild of Masons, with so close a resemblance, in many particulars, to our present organisation, alike in external signs and symbols, and in internal constitution and economy, as to raise a very strong and satisfactory presumption, that those writers are altogether in the right who look on the Roman Sodalities as forerunners of the early and mediæval guilds of Operative Masons, and thus maintain the connection of our present Speculative Brotherhood, through three successive channels and developments, with the building fraternities of Egypt, Greece, Tyre, and Jerusalem.

I propose in the present chapter to consider the History of the Masonic Guilds, as far as we are now able to trace it, from the beginning of the Christian era, until the close of the Saxon Dynasty in this country.

At the outset, I think it well that we should always bear in mind that the actual position of the Roman Guilds had greatly changed with the promulgation of Christianity, from what it was in the old Roman heathen world. Within one hundred years, at the least, after the Christian

Era, the same struggle would be going on in them and with them, which was going on in all other like organisations then, and which was going on in the whole society of the then known world, namely, the great struggle between expiring heathenism and progressive Christianity.

By degrees, in the building corporations, just as everywhere else, the "nova superstitio" obtained the upper hand, and these very architectural fraternities were altogether heathen, though always tolerant and cosmopolitan, because, not nearly almost, but altogether Christian, and took their patron Saints no longer from the fabulous deities of the heathen mythology, but from the true heroes and other worthies of the Christian Calendar.

During the unsettled state of the first three centuries of the Christian Era, the persecutions which arose, and the doubts, the fears, the struggles which were then agitating the world, the erection of churches and great edifices, like most of the other useful and ornamental arts, made but slow progress, and the buildings which were constructed, especially by the early Christians, for religious worship, seem to have been, as we are often told by contemporary writers, hasty of design and rude in form, run up often even of fragile and perishable materials, only to subserve the pressing and immediate wants of the hour, because liable to suffer, as frequently they did suffer, from the destruction which more than once fell with such ruthless severity on the frail tabernacles of the then despised and yet persecuted Christians,—persecuted and despised, that is, as they were, though most inconsistently, at the same time, by the heathen powers of the world.

With the reign of Constantine, popularly surnamed the Great, however, who was proclaimed Emperor in Britain, about A.D. 307, a new and happier era was ushered in for religion and for the world, and the Christian subjects of the Roman Empire, were, we are specially told, encouraged by his edicts, both to repair the churches which had been destroyed in the persecutions, and to build others in all parts of his dominions.

A few years later, though still very early in the fourth century, as ecclesiastical writers tell us, many beautiful stone churches were built at Jerusalem, Tyre, Constantinople, and in Italy, which Constantine aided, both in their erection and ornamentation, while he specially favoured the architects and building fraternities, which had now apparently become altogether Christian, but which had evidently drawn both their origin and outward and inner organisation from Rome.

It is very remarkable, that the first assembly of Operative Freemasons in England, should be connected so distinctly, in our oldest traditions, with Alban or Albanus, whose martyrdom took place in one of the Dioclesian persecutions in this country, about A.D. 287.

Of Alban little is known for certain, and though our Masonic hymns and ancient constitutions connect him with Caransius and Amphibalus, and tell us, that he got a charter for the "assemblage" to meet, yet it seems impossible, at this distance of time, to verify such commonplace traditions, long continued as they are, and certainly of very ancient date.

If it be true, as some early writers say, that Alban went to Rome, and brought thence Roman

Masons, with whose aid he built Verulam, we shall, I think, probably find in this fact the origin of our Masonic tradition, which is thus essentially true!

There were in all Roman towns, Sir F. Palgrave tells us, in his "History of the Anglo-Saxon Guilds of Roman Artificers, and specially Guilds of Roman Masons," and he further says, that were he a Freemason, he could tell us whether our present Order is or is not a scion of the old Roman stock, existing through so many centuries.

Our annals are therefore, I have little doubt, myself, correct, which connect Alban with a Roman guild of Masons.

There is also another remark I feel bound to make. The history of all building art, in Europe especially, and in England, is, after all, only the development of Roman building art, and our best Masonic historian, Bro. Preston, long ago pointed out, as other writers, not Masons, have since admitted, that the history of all ecclesiastical architecture in the country is connected alike with Roman masons, and Roman work. But, I am somewhat anticipating the course of events, as regards the progress of the building art in England.

There is no doubt, however, that the earliest churches were either held in the Basilicæ themselves, or in buildings formed exactly on the models of the Roman Courts of Justice. And though it may be true that the Romans, after their 300 years of occupation of England, left many fine buildings and Christian churches in this country, yet they were, no doubt, ruined and destroyed by the ravages of the Picts and Scots, and afterwards the efforts of the Saxons to establish themselves in England.

The fall of Rome in the 5th century, requires a short notice here.

That great and startling event left the building societies, which had been gradually dissolving, like all other associations of an analogous organization, in a state of confusion, may we not say chaos? All art, all the refining influences of civilization, seemed likely to be swept away and forgotten, when, by the successful inroads of Goths and Vandals, the mighty edifice of Roman supremacy, both in arts and arms, crumbled, so to say, suddenly away.

The famous memories of Roman handicraft and skill, the schools of learning, the colleges of architecture, fell with Rome itself, and nothing remained of that wondrous part of the greatest power the world had ever seen, but the shattered fragments of a once great national life, and the decaying institutions of a once civilised society.

The fall of Rome seemed to have scattered the building societies in all directions, and when next we hear of reviving art, it is under their auspices, in Germany, and Gaul, and in Britain, and in the Italic regions of their once mighty empire.

I alluded just now to the Saxons, and we have to deal directly with their history.

It has been said that the first body of Saxons who embarked in Britain, arrived at the Isle of Thanet, A.D. 449 or 450, under Hengist and Horsa, and after one or more successful engagements, settled themselves in this country.

Subsequently, as we know, terrible strife arose

between the native Britons and their allies, which ended in the defeat of the British, but who, as the old Chroniclers tell us, on the destruction of religious buildings, and in the warfare of clergy and people, churches and edifices, both public and private, were burnt down and destroyed, ministers of religion slain at the altar, the bishops and the Church involved in one common ruin, and none left to bury them.

After the middle of the sixth century, the native Britons gave up the contest, and retreated into Wales, and the hilly parts of Devon and Cornwall, while the Saxons and Angles remained masters of the rest of England, where they gradually formed themselves into that form of government, known by the name of the Saxon Heptarchy.

The Saxons were, as we know, Pagans, and seem to have shown great animosity to the British Christians, for ecclesiastical writers tell us they turned the Christian churches into pagan temples, and persecuted the Christians everywhere. We are expressly told, that Theonus, Archbishop of London, and Madioeus, Archbishop of York, after they had seen all the churches within their provinces destroyed, retired in the year 586, with their clergy, to Cornwall and Wales.

The Saxons being triumphant, and the churches destroyed, or turned into Pagan temples, all things remained in this unsatisfactory state, until Ethelbert, King of Kent, then a pagan, married Bertha, a Christian princess, daughter of Charibert, King of the Franks, and niece of Crothan the First.

By the marriage covenant the exercise of her religion was guaranteed her, and she brought over with her, Bishop Laidlaw, as her spiritual guide and director.

The Queen and her family are said to have attended religious worship in an old church, built while the Romans were in England, on the east side of the City of Canterbury, dedicated to St. Martin. *

In 597, Augustine arrived from Rome, sent by the great Gregory, to convert the Saxons, and he is said to have brought Roman Masons and artificers with him, who began to repair and to build churches "more Romano."

It has been often pointed out that the early history of Christianity in this country is also the history of the introduction of ecclesiastical architecture, and, as I have before said, and able writers have maintained, the introduction of Roman Masons is also the history of church building in England.

In 601, Rufinianus, Melictus, Justus, and Paulinus, came also on a mission to this country, bringing with them more Roman "cæmentarii" and "artifices."

In 627, Edwin, or Eadwin, King of Northumbria, who had married Ethelburga, a Christian Princess, was baptised at York by Paulinus, on Easter day, in a little church or oratory of wood, soon to be replaced by a stone church, built by Roman Masons, *more romano*.

Our learned brother, Drake, pointed out, long years ago, Dec. 27th, 1726, in his able address to our order at York, that this Edwin was the true hero of our old Masonic legend.

During this time Ethelbert had had Christian

* Bede.

Churches built at Canterbury, Rochester and St. Paul's, by Roman Masons, and other churches are mentioned as built in the seventh century both north and south.

In 675, the famous Benedict, Bishop Abbot of Weremouth (called Bennet Abbot of Wirreal in our earlier histories) went to Rome, and brought back thence Roman cæmentarii, and built his church, we are expressly told, according to the Roman manner.

He seems to have been more than once at Rome, and always to have brought back Roman Masons with him.

Archbishop Wilfred, again, in 669, is specially said to have brought "artifices" from Rome, Italia, et Francia, et de aliis terris ubiunque in-conire federal.

He, as we learn, with their aid, repaired York Minster, built Wrexham, Beverley, and Ripon Cathedrals, and was, as both William of Malmesbury and Eddins assure us, very skilful in the science of architecture himself.

In 710, Naitan, King of the Scots, Bede tells us, wrote to Scolfied, Abbot of Weremouth, and the friend and successor of Benedict, to send him Masons, who could carry out, "Romanum opera," and build "more Romanorum."

In 767, the Minster at York was rebuilt by Albert, the Archbishop, who had been to Rome himself, and brought back with him skilful Masons.

The names of his architects are known as Eaubald, afterwards Archbishop, and the famous Alaius, who describes the church, in a Latin poem still extant.

We have a little letter of St. Swithin, apparently directing the Masons in the building of Winchester Cathedral and other churches.

In the ninth century the incursions of the Danes again brought destruction on religious buildings in this country, and it was not until, under Alfred the Great, in 872, that peace was restored to the land, and the civilised arts again flourished.

Alfred was, as William of Malmesbury tells us, "in arte Architectonicâ summis," and he is also said to have gone to Rome and brought Masons thence, by whom many churches were rebuilt.

His son Edward, who succeeded him in 900, was a great builder of fortresses, if not of churches, but he was succeeded by his son, Athelstan, in 929, who is claimed by Masons, and has been claimed for the last 500 years, as a great patron of the order.

He was undoubtedly a great encourager of the liberal arts and sciences, a builder of churches, and a benefactor of religious houses. If it be true, as our traditions assert, that he encouraged Masons from foreign countries to come and settle in England, and placed them over the lodges of English Masons, we have in this some corroboration of the asserted connection of Athelstan with our order.

He was a giver of charters to many of the Saxon guilds, and there is no *a priori* objection to the old tradition that he gave a charter to the operative Masons, and that a general assembly of Masons was held at York during his reign.

I myself fully accept the Masonic traditions on this point, as I believe them to be literally true.

With regard to Edwin, I have already pointed out that, with the learned Drake, I hold this to be a mistake and a misnomer.

Some of us may be aware that Dr. Oliver held that the Masonic poem, of acknowledged date 1390, though it points to a much earlier date, is to be taken as the constitution of the York assembly in Athelstan's time.

I cannot go so far as this, as indeed there is no proof of such a supposition, and the poem itself, though it mentions the "cite," does not mention York by name.

It may preserve, in its rhythmic form, a trace of the old Anglo-Saxon Guild Charters and Regulations of the Craft, but that is the utmost that can be fairly contended. It could not then have been formed into its present shape. In the peaceable reign of Edgar, forty monasteries, besides many churches, are said to have been built, and St. Dunstan is claimed as a patron of our order, on account of his direction and supervision of most of the great works with which his name is still connected.

In 974, we hear of the famous abbey of Ramsey being built, of which the architect's name was Eduth.

With Edward the Confessor, the Saxon history, or the Saxon dynasty, really may be said to close, and in his reign, Westminster Abbey is said to have been begun, and Preston tells us that Leofric, Earl of Coventry, was a patron of the Masons, and assisted at the building of Westminster Abbey.

Whether this be so or not, Leofric was a great builder of churches, and Dagdale preserves an inscription which tells us how he and Godiva, his wife, were the "fondatores" of a church at Coventry, and were buried there. Leofric was in all probability the patron of the Coventry Guild of Masons.

I fear that I have brought little of the history of the Masonic Guilds in these Anglo-Saxon times. All that we can fairly say, I think, is that as guilds existed among the Saxons, and were a very important portion of their civil and municipal system, we may fairly believe that the Masonic Guilds would flourish, and in all probability obtained their charters from Athelstan, as our oldest traditions so persistently assert.

A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—It is sometimes difficult to determine which of these diseases is afflicting the sufferer, but this ignorance will not matter if Holloway's remedies be used. They *alleviate and cure all muscular and nervous pains*. In hereditary rheumatism, after bathing the affected parts with warm salt water, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the spot, that it may penetrate and exert its soothing and regulating properties on the deeper vessels and nerves which are unduly excited, and cause both the pain and swelling. Holloway's treatment has the merit of removing the disease without debilitating the Constitution which, was the inevitable result of the bleeding, mercury, and colchicum practice, formerly adopted in these complaints.—ADVT.

"I cannot express to you my gratitude for the cure your Pain Killer has wrought on me. I had rheumatism all over my body, accompanied with headache, so severe that I could get no sleep. As my doctor seemed to do me no good, my friends induced me, as a last resort, to try the Vegetable Pain Killer, and I am thankful to say that I am now in perfect health, and again at business.—JAMES ALSTON, *Goosnargh*, Sept., 1871.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

BURDETT COUTTS LODGE (No. 1278.)—In the absence of the W.M., Bro. Jas. Terry, P.M., &c., presided at the last meeting of the above lodge, which was held at the Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, on Thursday, the 16th inst. Under the auspices of so eminent a brother, the work was naturally done in a manner seldom equalled, and rarely surpassed. Favourable mention should also be made of the officers who assisted him, namely:—Bros. Hy. Lloyd, S.W.; Ashburner, J.W.; Geo. Verry, P.M. 554, Hon. Sec.; J. Harris, S.D.; J. Crutch, J.D.; and Gilchrist, Tyler. The evening's programme consisted of conferring the Master's degree upon Bro. Joseph Jacobs, passing to the second degree Bro. Argent, and (by permission) Bro. W. H. Reed, of 554. The ceremony of this degree was conducted by Bro. Geo. Verry, whose Masonic talent is well-known and appreciated. After which, Bro. Terry resumed the chair and initiated into the Order Messrs. W. T. Christian and A. Lazarus. The brethren then adjourned to partake of a repast provided for them by that excellent and very obliging host, Bro. Thomas Lloyd. The following brethren visited the lodge:—Bros. H. W. Reed, 554; T. J. Berry, J.D. 554; W. H. Coles, W.M. 20; Wellington, J.D. 865; C. C. Taylor, W.M. 141; E. Gotthiel, P.M. 141.

CLAPTON LODGE (No. 1365.)—Freemasonry flourishes at Clapton. This is evident from the unexampled progress the above lodge has made during a very short period of time. Its age is just eight months. At its birth it numbered about a dozen members, which have now increased to forty-three. It has already been represented at the last festival in aid of the Girls' School, Bro. Stephens, the Senior Warden (acting as Steward) heading the subscription list with £10—to which individual members of the lodge added £20 more. This speaks well of the judgment of the founders, whose anticipations as to the expediency of establishing a lodge in the locality have been more than realised. A variety of presents to embellish the lodge indicate the enthusiasm of the members, the most noteworthy of which are a handsome chair for the W.M. by Bro. Stephens, S.W., and a tessellated carpet by Bro. Batchelor, the honorary Treasurer. The working of the lodge is done with more than average efficiency, and the zeal of the officers was severely tested at the last meeting, which was held at the White Hart Tavern, Clapton, on Wednesday, May 15th. Bro. J. D. Taylor, the W.M., presiding. He was assisted in his duties by Bros. Wm. Stephens, S.W.; Wyatt, S.W.; Batchelor, Treasurer; Buller, P.M. Sec.; Lutwych, S.D.; Miles, J.D.; Catten, I.G.; Gilchrist, Tyler. The amount of business was stupendous, and consisted of conferring the M.M. degree upon Bros. Daniel, Williamson, Dennis, Soper, Birch, Cogan, and Horne, passing to the degree of Fellow-Craft Bros. High, Kiddell, Murlis, and Jessett, and initiating in ancient form, into the mysteries of the order, Messrs. W. Fox, and J. E. Coleman. In the whole of this work, the officers acquitted themselves most creditably, and the solemnity of the proceedings was enhanced by the aid of an harmonium at which Bro. McDavid ably presided. The visitors on this occasion were Bros. T. S. Smith, 895; Miles, 65; Copeland, 754; C. C. Taylor, W.M. 141; and E. Gotthiel, P.M. 141. The writer of this report may, perhaps, be pardoned for suggesting that those brethren, who think proper to pass part of their time at the bar of a tavern, instead of attending to their duties in the lodge-room, should do so without exhibiting themselves in Masonic costume to the gaze of every passer-by, for this, coupled with exceeding lateness of the hour at which the banquet is served, unnecessarily protracting the proceedings to an unseemly hour, which, with ordinary care, might otherwise be brought to an early close, must surely tend, eventually, to injure a lodge whose prospects are so bright and promising, and which seem to have a fortune in store.

second to none in the craft. The toasts of the evening were of the usual character. Bro. Buller, P.M. and Hon. Sec., in giving the health of the W.M., spoke in high terms of his assiduity and zeal, as the Mastership of the Clapton Lodge was no sinecure, to which the W.M. responded, thanking his officers for their assistance, and the brethren for their indulgence, but expressed a longing for the time to come, that would relieve him of his duties, which he would however, faithfully carry out while his tenure of office lasted.

CHESHIRE.

ROCK FERRY.—Rock Lodge (No. 1289.)—The last meeting for the season of this lodge was held on Friday, the 10th inst., at the Rock Ferry Hotel, and there was a large attendance of members and several visitors. The W.M., Bro. R. H. Moore, presided, and Mr. L. M. Sanderson was initiated, Bro. Capt. Lakey passed, and Bros. Dr. Paton and W. Wooliscroft, raised, the latter ceremony being performed by Bro. Edwd. Friend, P.M. Various matters of lodge business having been transacted, Bro. Moore, W.M., addressing Bro. Friend, informed him that the members of the Rock Lodge desired to show their appreciation of his (Bro. Friend's) services in the lodge since its formation, and after paying a high compliment to him, requested, in the name of the members, Bro. Friend's acceptance of a handsome timepiece, on which was inscribed:—"Presented by the Members of the Rock Lodge, No. 1289, to Bro. P.M. Friend, in recognition of his services on behalf of the lodge during his two years' Mastership, 1870 and 1871, and as a mark of their sincere respect and esteem, 10th May, 1872." Bro. Friend in thanking the brethren, expressed his gratification at such an unlooked-for compliment, and said he should value the gift, not only for its intrinsic worth, but as showing the kindly feeling entertained towards him, which he heartily reciprocated. The brethren afterwards partook of refreshment, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a close by the Tyler's toast.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 523.)—This lodge held its regular meeting on Thursday, the 16th inst., under the presidency of Bro. Sculthorpe, W.M., who was supported by nearly all the officers, and a very large number of members. There was also a numerous attendance of visitors, among whom were, the W.M., I.P.M., J.W., Sec., I.G., and several members of No. 279; the I.P.M., S.W. J.W., Sec., J.D., and some other brethren of No. 1381; also Bros. W. C. Shout, of No. 562; Samuel White, of No. 680, P.G.S.B. West Lancashire; Henry Deane, W.M. 1007; and P. Schulze of 1009. After the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, the ballot was taken for Mr. F. A. Wykes, who being unanimously elected, was admitted, and initiated into the mysteries of the Order, the ceremony being conducted in a very efficient and impressive manner by the W.M. The musical accompaniments consisted of a new set of very appropriate chants, the words of which, together with those of the opening and closing hymns were selected, and the music arranged by Bro. E. J. Crow, *Mus. Bac. Cantab.*, W.M. 279. These were very effectively rendered by Bro. Crow, who presided as Organist, and elicited numerous expressions of approval from the brethren present. The next business was to ballot for the W.M. and Treasurer for the ensuing year. Bro. the Rev. Nathaniel Haycroft, *D.D.*, was elected to the former office, and Bro. W. B. Smith, P.M., re-elected to the latter, the votes of the brethren being unanimous in each case. A vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Smith for his services as Treasurer during the year, and acknowledged in suitable terms by that brother. Arrangements were made to hold the Annual Festival and Installation Meeting of this lodge on St. John's Day, June 24th. Some other business being disposed of, the lodge was closed in the usual manner.

LANCASHIRE (EAST.)

MANCHESTER.—Blair Lodge (No. 815.)—On Friday evening, May 10th, the above lodge held its usual monthly meeting in the Hulme Town Hall. Amongst the company present were Bros. G. D. Pochin, W.M.; W. Pochin, S.W.; J. Newton, J.W.; John Verdegans, P.M.; S. Cheetham, P.M.; T. A. Sidgreaves, S.D.; Dr. Raine, J.D.; Samuel R. Knight, George Cookson, junr., H. Vetter, Thomas Black, T. Hancock, John Ingham, R. Holden, Towle, Jas. Sly, and about thirty others, Bro. Adrain Callado was raised to the degree of Master Mason. It was proposed by Bro. Towle, and seconded by Bro. Cheetham, that this lodge be closed during the months of July and August, which was carried unanimously. After the business of the lodge was concluded the banquet was held. Bro. Verdegans delivered, in his usual good style, an oration upon our newly raised brother; after which Brother George Cookson, junr., sang 'Hearts of Oak.' His voice was in real good trim, and received the rapturous applause of all the brethren present.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—British Union Lodge (No. 114.)—The usual monthly meeting of this exclusive and yet prosperous lodge, was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Thursday the 16th inst., when there were present Bros. C. E. Long, W.M.; Rev. F. I. Lockwood, P.M., D.P.G.M.; P. Cornell, I.P.M., P.G.J.D.; Dr. Beaumont, R.N., S.W.; S. Wright, J.W.; J. Spalding, P.M. Sec.; C. Schulen, P.Prov. G.J.D., Treasurer; Durance George, S.D.; Revd. A. W. G. Moore, I.G.; J. J. Burton, J.D., P.Prov. G.A.D.C. Cambridge; Emra Holmes, P.M., P.G.A.D.C.; A. J. Barber, P.M., Organist; W. Boby, P.Prov. G.S.B.; G. A. Turner, P.Prov. G.D.C.; Revd. R. N. Sanderson, P.Prov. G. Chap.; Lord Viscount Mahon, H. Miller, G. Bullen, &c. Visiting brethren R. B. Barton, L.L.D., P.Prov. Grand Master. Western India; N. Tracy, P.M. 376, P.Prov. G.J.W.; I. H. Staddon, P.M. 376, P.G.S.D.; S. B. King, P.M. 376, P.Prov. G.S.D.; C. Davy, P.M. 225, P.Prov. G.S.D. Hertfordshire; G. Gard Pyc, 51; J. White, 1304; H. Grimwade, 51; A. Grimwade, 332; E. H. Edwards, 1385; Revd. C. Woodward, Chaplain to the Masonic Institution for Girls, &c. The lodge having been opened in due and ancient form, the minutes of last lodge were read and confirmed, and the Secretary announced that the Grand Master had been pleased to grant the petition of the brethren to be allowed to wear the centenary jewel—the lodge having had a continuous existence since 1762. The lodge being opened in the second degree, Bros. Lord Mahon, and George Bullen were examined and obligated, and afterwards duly raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the impressive and solemn ceremony being performed by Bro. Sanderson in the admirable manner for which he is famous. The brethren afterward sat down to a banquet served in first rate style by Bro. Spalding. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and Bro. Dr. Barton in responding to the toast of the Grand Officers took occasion to compliment the brethren on the admirable working of the lodge. Lord Mahon proposed the W.M. in brief but happy terms, and expressed his sense of the beauty and solemnity of the ceremonies he had gone through. Bro. Long responded, and Bro. Emra Holmes having received the jewel from the W. Master, proposed Bro. Sanderson's health, and spoke of the excellent way in which he had performed the ceremonies—at the same time stating that Bro. Sanderson was equally a bright and learned Mason in the higher degrees which some present knew he worked as well as the three degrees that evening. Bro. Sanderson modestly acknowledged the toast. The brethren separated at a late hour after spending a most agreeable evening.

SURREY.

GUILDFORD.—Royal Alfred Lodge (No. 777.)—The annual meeting of the members of this lodge was held at the Angel Hotel on the 16th inst., for the installation of Bro. H. Botting, P. Prov. G.P. Surrey. The duties of installing master were beautifully performed by Bro. R.

Eve, P.M. 723, &c., P. Prov. G.S.W. Hants, &c. The Board of Installed Masters included Bros. Drewitt, Wells, Piggott, Charrington, Mason, 777; Bateman, 723; Morris, 173; Arnold, P. Prov. G. Chap. Essex, W.M. 1395, &c. At the close of the ceremony the lodge resumed, and saluted the W.M. in the three degrees. Bro. G. J. Smallpiece was appointed S.W. and Treasurer; Vickers, J.W.; Charrington, S.D.; Bean, J.D.; J. Nealds, Sec.; E. Drewitt, D.C.; Tyre, I.G.; Neate, Tyler. Amongst the brethren were Bros. Warne, 723; Taylor, 1046; Anderson, 1046; Hemming, 1141; Michaux, 777; Wainwright and G. Smallpiece, Wardens, designate 1395, &c. The lodge was closed in proper form, and an adjournment was made to the banquetting-room, where the brethren mustered in great force to support the W.M. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, the W.M. receiving the fraternal congratulations of the assembly. The Tyler's toast brought the pleasant evening's proceedings to a close, and the brethren, happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again, dispersed before high twelve.

INDIA.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BENGAL.

A Quarterly Communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 21st March, 1872.

The following brethren were present:—The R.W. Bro. Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., District Grand Master; the W. Bros. John Pitt Kennedy, Deputy District Grand Master; G. H. Daly, M.D., P. District Grand Master; W. B. Farr, D.S.G.W.; I. L. Taylor, D.J.G.W.; D. J. Zemin, D.G. Registrar; W. B. Mactavish, as D.G. Treasurer; Capt. W. G. Murray, D.G. Secretary; G. J. Scott, D.G. Dir. of Cer.; Major C. T. Hitchins, Past D.G. Sword Bearer; Bros. W. G. Amos, as D.G. Pursuivant; C. H. Compton, D.G. Organist; J. W. Puchini, as Standard Bearer; R. C. Sterndale, A. J. Ferris, M.D., A. Le Franc, and W. Hay, D.G. Stewards; G. Alexander, D.G. Tyler; and D. J. Daniel, P.D.G. Tyler.

There were also present representatives of lodges:—Star in the East, No. 67; Industry and Perseverance, No. 109; True Friendship, No. 218; Humility with Fortitude, No. 229; Marine, No. 232; St. John, No. 486; Excelsior, No. 825; and Sandeman, No. 1374.

The visitors were:—Bros. S. H. Emanuel, 232; J. H. Turner, 232; J. Colohan, 1374; J. Gunter, 1374; Wala Gohur Shah, 392; Bros. R. W. Mathews and W. Burroughs, unattached.

The District Grand Lodge was opened in due form at 6.45 p.m.

The District Grand Secretary reported the receipt of apologies from several brethren for unavoidable non-attendance.

The Minutes of the Communication of the 27th December, 1871, having been printed and circulated, were, on the motion of the District Grand Master, taken as read, and, on being put to the vote, were confirmed.

The District Grand Master then addressed Grand Lodge as follows:—"Worshipful Brethren,—My first duty this evening is a very painful one. It is to notice the sad calamity which has fallen upon Freemasonry in India, as well as upon the country at large, by the violent death of the Earl of Mayo, who was the first Patron of our Ancient Order. You know that the news of the cruel and fatal attack upon Her Majesty's Viceroy at Port Blair by a convict assassin was received in India with feelings of the deepest horror and indignation, and I am sure that I speak the feelings of every one here present when I say that among the many millions of men who have had reason to deplore the great loss which has been occasioned by the untimely death of a nobleman who had done and was doing so much for the improvement of the country over which he was destined to rule, none feel more strongly than those who deemed it a privilege to call him their brother in the Craft. The deceased Earl was a liberal subscriber to our charities, and was always glad to have intelligence regarding the progress and well-being of the Order. A proposition will be laid before you

during the evening to address a letter of condolence to the widowed Countess of Mayo, on the irreparable loss which she has sustained, and, although words of condolence can obviously do no practical good in cases which are beyond human aid, yet I think we should be failing in our duty did we not tender for her acceptance the only thing that we can offer, a hearty expression of our sincere sympathy with her under her heavy trial, and of our great grief at the loss of an honoured and respected chief.

It is also my sad duty to report to Grand Lodge the death on the 2nd January last, of our V.W. Bro. James Henry Linton, who had for several years conducted the duties of District Grand Treasurer. As it was very inconvenient, if not impossible, to carry on the work of District Grand Lodge without a Treasurer, I took upon myself to ask W. Bro. Mactavish to undertake the duties of that high office, subject to your confirmation this evening. Bro. Mactavish has responded favourably to my call, and I have to ask your sanction to his permanent appointment as your Treasurer. In making the selection, I felt that I was choosing a Brother who possesses your highest confidence, and who, from his well-known position as a merchant in this city, will reflect credit upon the post which he has very kindly consented, with your approval, to fill.

I notice with regret a paragraph in the report of the Committee of General Purposes to the effect that several lodges are in arrears of payment of dues. I sincerely hope that Masters will not allow their Lodges to suffer in name by this disregard of a positive duty. Masters of Lodges are personally and solely responsible for these dues, and they should bear in mind that the honor of their Lodges is in their keeping, and that Masons who do not intimately know the laws of the Craft are apt to attach blame to Lodges for the shortcomings of their rulers. It will be noticed that the Fund of Benevolence is still unable to meet the whole of the calls which are made upon it for charity to the poor and needy. The position of this Fund will now be further embarrassed by the painful report of the Committee that its vested property is apparently lost to us for ever. This unfortunate circumstance will, no doubt be remarked upon by you when the report is discussed.

The Committee should bear in mind that in the audit of accounts there are certain strict rules of observance which should never be relaxed in the smallest degree, whatever may be the position or the circumstances of the persons whose accounts are undergoing examination. I notice that there is a discrepancy in the balance of the Fund of Benevolence as given in the abstract of the Fund on the first, and that shown on the second page of the Agenda paper. This will require explanation.

I am confident that every Mason in Calcutta will join with me in an expression of regret at the prospect of losing the able services of the Excellent Brother who now occupies the post of Senior Warden in this District Grand Lodge.

R. W. Bro. Farr, in the ordinary course of promotion, has been ordered to a far distant station, and, although we ought to feel glad at knowing that he is personally advanced by the move, yet we cannot but regret the loss which his promotion will occasion to ourselves; the Fund of Benevolence and the Masonic Association will be great losers by his departure, for he has taken an intimate and active interest in both these institutions, and we shall, in our Lodges of the Craft, in its many degrees, miss one who is second to none of us in that careful precision which ought to characterise the work of those who conduct the ritualistic work of the order. That R. W. Bro. Farr will leave Calcutta to the regret of us all, and that he will carry with him our sincere good-wishes for his prosperity, it is superfluous for me to say, and I will but add my wish that he may again at no far distant date be stationed in Calcutta, where his presence is so useful to us in the Craft, which he so faithfully serves, and of which he is so popular a member.

A new Lodge has been formed at Roorkee, in the North-West Provinces, under the auspices of Captain Graham Birch. The Lodge will be known as the "Beauchamp" Lodge. Bro. Birch and his masonic coadjutors deserve high praise

for their energetic conduct in this matter. They have purchased a well adapted house, so that the Lodge is their own exclusive property, and have formed themselves into a joint-stock company, subscribing the money under terms by which the Lodge will by degrees purchase the whole of the shares into its own name. Seeing the great difficulties which admittedly stand in the way of establishing Lodges in Mofussil stations, I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the successful scheme which the Freemasons at Roorkee have planned and matured, and I sincerely hope that their labours will be attended with the happiest results.

The Report of the Committee of General Purposes was read.

The District Grand Treasurer's Accounts for the Quarter ending 29th February, 1872, were audited and found correct.

R. Wor. Bro. J. P. Kennedy proposed and the District Grand Secretary seconded, "that the accounts as shown in the Report be accepted as correct and passed, which was carried unanimously."

The Report of the Committee of the Masonic Fund of Benevolence for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1871, was read:—

Wor. Bro. W. B. Mactavish proposed, and Wor. Bro. D. J. Zemin seconded, "that the Report of the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence be approved and adopted," which was carried unanimously.

Upon the R. W. the D. G. Master's motion, seconded by Wor. Bro. G. H. Daly, an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, upon the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Past Grand Master of England, was adopted, and the D. G. Secretary directed to have it engrossed and submitted for signature at an early date.

Upon the R. W. the District Grand Master's motion, seconded by Wor. Bro. W. B. Farr, a letter of condolence to the Countess of Mayo, expressive of the profound grief of this D. G. Lodge at the loss of the late Lord Patron of the Masonic Craft in India, was adopted, and the D. G. Secretary directed to have it fairly written out and submitted for signature at an early date.

The R. W. the District Grand Master proposed, and Bro. W. G. Murray seconded, Wor. Bro. W. B. Mactavish, W.M. 109, and Past Asst. Director of Ceremonies, to be Treasurer of the D. G. Lodge, in the place of Wor. Bro. J. H. Linton, deceased, which was carried unanimously.

Bro. Mactavish was led up by the Director of Ceremonies and invested by R. W. the District Grand Master with the badge of office as D. G. Treasurer.

The District Grand Secretary read a letter from the Quarter Master General of the Army, expressing the thanks of the Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala for a copy of the Masonic Diary presented to him by the R. W. the District Grand Master.

The District Grand Secretary wished to lay before the District Grand Lodge a statement of the financial success of the Masonic Diary. Three hundred copies had been printed, at a cost of about 650 Rupees; 238 copies had been sold up to date.

A Collection was made for the Fund of Benevolence. The District Grand Secretary announced the amount to be Rs. 175-0-0 (including Rs. 36 sent by two Grand Lodge Officers unable to attend the meeting), which was handed over to the District Grand Treasurer.

There being no further business, the District Grand Lodge was closed in due form at 8:10 p.m.

Royal Arch.

BRISTOL.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CHIEF.

Freemasonry in the Province of Bristol, under the rule of various Provincial Grand Masters, has flourished, and, with the increase of numbers, it has lately taken a more prominent position than it had hitherto done.

Bristol is a Province in itself, on account of the number of the lodges and the influence of the various members of the Craft. It has lately

emerged from its hitherto quiet home in Bridge-street, and has taken up quarters in the fine hall, late the Philosophical Institution, Park-street.

Much of the success of the Craft in Bristol has been due to the able guidance of the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. W. A. F. Powell, who has filled the office for fourteen years, and it was with no surprise that the brethren received the intelligence that the Grand Chapter of England had resolved to mark their appreciation of his merit in appointing him Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in the Province of Bristol.

Thursday, the 16th inst., was fixed for his installation into that office, and large was the number of the Craft, not only of the Province, but of the neighbouring Provinces, to do him honour by their presence on that occasion.

The Rev. John Huyshe, Provincial Grand Superintendent of the Province of Devon, was deputed by the G. Chapter of England to perform the ceremony of installation. The details thereof taking place within tiled walls, of course we are not at liberty to divulge; but that it gave great pleasure to those within the "sacred precincts" must be taken as a guarantee by the outer world of the success of the meeting. The following were the appointments made at the formation of the Provincial Grand Chapter, and duly invested, viz.:

Comp. Powell.....	Prov. G. Supt.
" Bryant.....	Prov. G.H.
" Taylor.....	Prov. G.J.
" Inskip.....	Prov. G.S.E.
" Dimoline.....	Prov. G.S.N.
" Taylor.....	Prov. G.T.
" Page.....	Prov. G.P.S.
" Fergus.....	Prov. G.A.S.
" Bramble.....	Prov. G.Registrar.
" Merrick.....	Prov. G. Swd. B.
" Bartlett.....	Prov. G. St. B.
" Bowden.....	Prov. G. D. of C.
" Churchill.....	Prov. G. Org.

The duties of the day being over, the brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet at the Montague Hotel, where a very harmonious evening was spent.

SCOTLAND.

St. ANDREWS' CHAPTER (No. 69).—At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Andrews' R. A. Chap. No. 69, held in the chapter-rooms, 17c Buchanan-street, on Tuesday the 14th inst., Comp. T. D. Humphrey, P.Z. presiding; a very able and instructive lecture on the "Royal Arch Jewel" illustrated with diagrams, was delivered by Comp. T. M. Campbell, P.P.Z., and was listened to with much interest by the companions present, at the close the M.E.P.Z. moved a hearty vote of thanks which was warmly accorded.

Red Cross of Constantine.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—*Council of Knights of the Red Cross.*—A council of Red Cross Knights was opened on the 6th inst., at the Masonic Hall, 17c Buchanan-street, Glasgow, Sir Knight David Gilchrist presiding; J. Balfour, Senior General; G. W. Wheeler, acting as Junior General; the council being duly opened, application for admission was received from Companions Shaw and Ferguson both of Chapter 73; they were approved of, and ordered to be installed at the next meeting, as this was the night for the election and installation of officers. The following Sir Knights were then duly elected and installed:—Sir Knights D. Gilchrist, President of the Council; J. Park, Junior General; G. H. Wheeler, Scribe; R. Bell, Treasurer; J. Tweed, 1st Captain of the Guards; J. McThie, 2nd Captain of the Guards; John Thay, Conductor; J. Balfour, T. Tindler, J. McKie, Auditors. The Sir Knights then adjourned for refreshment and a pleasant time was spent.

THE LIVERPOOL MASONIC HALL.

At Liverpool, Mr. S. Hague, proprietor of the great original Slave Troupe, gave an entertainment on May 17th, at St. James's Hall on behalf of the funds for the erection of the new Masonic Hall, Hope-street, the proceeds of which will be handed over for the object in view with-

out any deduction whatever. The performance was under the distinguished patronage of his Worship the Mayor, Sir T. G. Fernor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., P.G.M., W.L.; Lord Skelmersdale, D.P.G.M.; Bros. W. Wright, D.P.G.C.K.T.; Captain Turner, Int. Gen. of the Red Cross Knights, W.L.; W. Romaine Callender, P.G.M.; M.M., and the principals of the various Masonic Lodges, R.A. chapters, K.T. encampments, Knights of the R.C.C., &c. There was a large audience, and the result will doubtless be a substantial addition to the fund for the erection of the new hall, the foundation-stone of which will probably be laid on an early day. For the special occasion, several Masonic items were introduced into the attractive programme. The Red Cross song "Rally round the Standard," deserves special remark, as it was sung with remarkable vigour and effect by Mr. C. Herberte, who secured an enthusiastic encore. "What better theme than Masonry?" was also sung by Mr. G. Campbell; and an overture, introducing Masonic airs, arranged by Mr. Carpenter, forming a pleasing introduction to the evening's entertainments. The whole programme was of the usual excellence, and elicited frequent marks of approval.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

I.

A woman—a widow—necessitous—old—
On the brink of a misty river,
Stood shrinking alike from the pitiless cold;
And a fear her privations should ever be told;
Though past toil, and all bread-winning ever.

II.

Fond memories of childhood—sweet home,
Bright and gay,
Come back with a mournful sadness.

A mother gentle and tender, who taught her to say,
As she lisped in her cradle-bed "Give us this day."
But Oh! with what earnestness now did she pray—
* * * * *
Swift, an angel from heaven was speeding away;
And instantly brought joy and gladness.

III.

For out of the gloom smiled the sun's cheering glow,
On the rain-drops of grief which were falling;
Reflection gave back a most beautiful bow
Of perfection diffused—the sign we all know,
"The sure word of promise" recalling.

IV.

At earth's end of the Bow, seven workmen appear,
Bearing their Master's commission,
To bridge o'er her sorrow—relieve her from care,
(The Stateman, the Jurist—Art and Science were there.)

Each worked with will, and soon all could declare,
The bridge in a finished condition.

V.

From the crown of the arch she gazed down far below,
On the seething and dark turbid river—
Of cankering care—bitter anguish and woe;
A relief from all these it was His to bestow,
And she blesses the Fatherly giver.

VI.

Now Jane Collard looks up, and a flood of delight,
Bursts forth into grateful expression,
She sees the Grand Arch, so gloriously bright,
And amid clouds and darkness, this radiance of light;
And in this sees the Freemason's mission.

VII.

Each Brother, I thank you—my best thanks are due;
To convey them I earnestly hasten,
Now I know that the Craft is both noble and true,
I've found out your secret (will publish it too);
Not the sign—but the thing which is signified thro'
Truth, Work, Light, and Love, make "A Mason."
The Langham, 17th May, 1872.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-Square, at 8. Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, MAY 27.

- Lodge 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Hall, St. James's.
- " 26, Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms.
- " 183, Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- " 831, British Oak, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont-square, Mile-end.
- " 902, Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- Chapter 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Ferry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155. Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

- Lodge 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
- " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 259, Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
- " 1158, Southern Star, Montpelier Tavern, Walworth.
- " 1348, Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
- Chapter 21, Cyrus, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- " 180, St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall.
- Board of General Purposes, at 3.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

- Lodge 898, Temperance in the East, 6, Newby-place Poplar.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

- General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.

Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Pannure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188. Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lien, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8. Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
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 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
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the County of Lancaster.—SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

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OPENING OF THE MASONIC HALL AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

On Thursday, the 23rd ult., the ceremony of dedicating this handsome new edifice was performed with great splendour, in the presence of a very large assemblage of brethren of the Province and neighbourhood. The foundation-stone was laid about nineteen months ago, but unavoidable delays arising from the strike in the building trade have retarded the completion of the building. The hall is built of stone, the front being Gothic, of early treatment, deeply revealed, and symbolically carved in parts. It consists of two stories and basement, with outbuildings. In the basement is a spacious banquetting hall, having a separate entrance from the street, with proper ante-rooms, lavatories, &c., and a large kitchen, with cooking range, fitted up with the latest improvements in the culinary art. The lodge room is on the first floor, approached by a flight of handsome stone steps, leading to a vestibule, on one side of which are more lavatories, on the other side the Tyler's room; next the Tyler's room is the preparing room, with a door into the lodge room, and beyond that is a room fitted up with wardrobes and cupboards for the safe keeping of the jewels and clothing of the Lodge, Chapters, and Encampment of Knights Templar. On the second floor is a very elegant club room, with carved ceiling, and above that is the Tyler's dwelling rooms, &c. The size of the lodge room is 46 feet by 24 feet, and 21 feet high in the clear. The ceiling is formed of wrought and moulded braces and ribs, the whole being decorated with Masonic emblems in a beautiful manner. At the east end of the hall the dais is situated, over which has been erected a very beautiful carved wood screen, painted to represent caen stone and marble pillars, in canopied compartments extending from the north to the south walls, this is a novel feature in Masonic architecture, and has been erected to support a very handsome stained glass window, consisting of Masonic figures and emblems, expressly designed, not only as a means of decoration, but as displaying a series of subjects of a highly moral and instructive character, visible in the interior of the lodge room at night time as an elaborate transparency, illuminated by means of gas light, reflected from behind the screen. The

architectural arrangement of the windows in the east gable having been strictly carried out in the screen, also renders the windows attractive during daylight as an excellent specimen of stained glass, consisting of four principal lancet-headed compartments, arranged as a twin lancet on each side of the beautiful crocketed canopy, forming the central portion of the screen above the Master's chair, which is pierced with suitable traceried forms, and filled with stained glass illustrations in the following order, viz.:—In the quatre foil at the apex is represented the All-seeing Eye within a halo of light, and surrounded by a circle significant of eternity. In the medallion below this, is a star of brilliant cut glass on an azure ground, and the aperture under the star displays the Masonic arms, motto, and supporters, appropriately executed on glass. The four lights consist of large figures within elliptical forms or niches, with richly coloured medallion emblems above and below, interlaced with suitable foliage ornamentations on a delicately tinted ground. The first figure depicts Hiram Abiff, Architect of the Temple, taking dimensions from a plan; the second figure is a representation of King Solomon, supporting a model of the Temple of Jerusalem; the third illustrates a majestic figure of Hiram, King of Tyre, bearing in his right hand the sceptre of power; and the fourth depicts a venerable figure of Moses holding in one hand the Tables of the Ten Commandments, towards which he points. The medallion emblems in the apex of the four lights are the terrestrial and celestial globes, and the sun and moon; below these are the emblems of Truth, Justice, Peace, and Industry; and in the base below the figures are symbolical illustrations of Faith, Hope, Charity, Brotherly Love, and Unity. Devices of a similar nature occupy positions in pierced trefoils, comprising the tracery surmounting the lights. The whole of the furniture, desks, and pedestals, are carved oak, of Gothic design, in strict harmony with the period of the building, and have been most artistically designed and executed, each chair and pedestal being a study in itself. The panels of the pedestals and desks are filled with plate glass, most effectively emblazoned with Masonic insignia, and the armorial bearings of the donors, viz., Earl Percy, Earl of Durham, and Geo. Elliot Esq., J.P., while the chairs on the dais have carved on a shield on the back the crests of the donors of the chairs, amongst whom is the Earl of Zetland.

The dedication ceremony was appointed to commence at three o'clock, and long before that hour the spacious hall was crowded with brethren. It had been expected that the Right Hon. Earl Percy, Prov. G.M. of Northumberland, would have been present, to preside, but indisposition prevented him from taking part in the proceedings. In his absence L. M. Cockcroft, Esq., D. Prov. G.M. of Northumberland, occupied the chair, and performed the ceremony of dedication in a most suitable and satisfactory manner. Shortly after three o'clock the Provincial Grand Officers entered the Lodge Room in procession, when they were received by the brethren according to ancient custom, and a grand march was performed on the organ. The D. Prov. Grand Master, who occupied the chair,

was supported by Lord James Murray, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to the Grand Lodge of England, and the following brethren:

Bros. B. J. Thompson, Prov. G. Sec., acting as D.P.G.M.; W. Houlsham, Prov. G. Reg.; Rev. W. Greenwell, Prov. G. Chap.; Hubert Laws, Prov. G.S.D.; A. Clapham, P. Prov. G.S.W.; J. Hopper, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Thos. Anderson, Prov. G. Treas.; J. H. Thompson, P. Prov. G.D.C.; George Thompson, P. Prov. G.S.W.; H. Hotham, P. Prov. G.S.W., &c., &c. There were also present Bros. W. Dagget, P. Prov. G.S.W.; J. A. Hair, P.G.J.W.; Addison L. Potter, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; E. D. Davies, P.G.D.C.; I. de Hart, Prov. G. Asst. D.C.; R. Smaile, Prov. G. Purst.; J. S. Trotter, Prov. G. Tyler; G. R. Brewis, W. S. Hughes, J. H. Bentham, E. P. Sherwood, R. T. Brown, and Joseph Cook, Prov. G. Stewards, also Bros. J. Edminson, W.M. 24; T. S. Wraith, W.M., and Jonathan Cook, P.M. 424; Rev. J. Featherstone, P.M. of 431, St. Georges Lodge P. Prov. G.C.; J. T. Hoyle, P.M.; W. E. Franklin, P.M., and a large gathering of the members of Nos. 406, (Northern Counties Lodge), and 481 (St. Peter's Lodge), which hold their meetings in the new hall, including Bros. W. S. Hughes, W.M.; E. B. Grey, S.W.; T. Everett, J.W. of 406; H. J. Ludwig, P.M. 406; J. F. Frolich, P.M. 406; and J. Straker Wilson, W.M. 481; W. W. Smith, P.M. 481; J. D. Storey, Shafto Robson, J. Spearman, J. Oliver, S.D.; John Atkinson, J.D. 481; Captain Hunt and Charles Perkins, of Lambton Lodge.

Bro. B. J. Thompson, as the Representative of the D.P.G.M., addressed the acting P.G.M. upon the object of the meeting.

The Prov. G. Supt. of Wks. then presented the plan to the representative of the Prov. G.M., to which the Prov. G.M. replied, and requested the brethren to assist him in opening the Lodge. The Lodge was opened in due form, when the following prayer was offered up the Grand Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. W. Greenwell:

"Almighty and Eternal God, Great Architect and Ruler of the Universe, deign from Thy Celestial Temple, from Realms of Light and Glory, to bless us in all the purposes of our present Assembly. We humbly invoke Thee to give us at this and all times, wisdom in all our doings, strength of mind in all our difficulties, and the beauty of harmony in all our communications. Permit us, Thou Author of Light and Life, Great Source of love and happiness, solemnly to dedicate this Hall to Thy Honour and Glory. Finally, may we finish all our works here below with Thine approbation, may we then have our transition from this earthly abode to Thy Heavenly Temple above, there to enjoy Light, Glory, and Bliss ineffable.

The following Anthem was then sung by a most efficient choir, under the superintendance of Bro. Richard Watson, P. Prov. G.O., who also composed almost the whole of the music used at the ceremony.

ANTHEM.

Behold! how pleasant and how good,
 For Brethren such as we,
 Of the Accepted Brotherhood,
 To dwell in unity.

'Tis like the oil on Aaron's head,
Which to his feet distils,
Like Hermon's dew so richly shed
On Zion's sacred hills.

For there the Lord of light and love,
A blessing sent with power;
Oh! may we all this blessing prove
E'en life for evermore.

On Friendship's Altar rising here,
Our hands now plighted be,
To live in love with hearts sincere,
In peace and unity.

The usual procession was then formed, and the ceremony of dedication proceeded with, according to ancient custom. At its close the Chaplain offered up the following prayer:

"Oh Lord God, there is no God like unto Thee in Heaven above, or in the Earth beneath, who keepeth Covenant and sheweth Mercy unto Thy servants, who walk before Thee with all their hearts. Let all the people of the Earth know that we have consecrated and dedicated this Lodge to thy service. But wilt Thou, O God, dwell with man upon the earth; behold the Heaven of Heavens cannot contain Thee, yet have respect unto our prayers and to our supplications, and hearken unto our cry. May thine eye ever be opened towards this Lodge by day and by night, and when Thy servants shall pray towards Thee, hearken unto their supplications, hear Thou then in Heaven, and when Thou hearest forgive, for they be thy people and thine inheritance. After which the following Anthem.

HAYDN.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky
And spangled heavens a shining frame;
Their great original proclaim.
The unwearied sun from day to day,
Doth his Creator's power display;
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.

What though in solemn silence all,
Move round this dark terrestrial ball;
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid the radiant orbs be found.
In reason's ear they all rejoice
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing as they shine;
The hand that made us is Divine.

The Prov. G. Master then declared the temple dedicated and consecrated to Masonry, then followed this

ANTHEM.

Hail immortal Lord!
By heaven and earth adored,
All hail, great God;
Before thy name we bend,
To us thy grace extend
And to our prayer attend,
All hail great God.

The proclamation was made by the Provincial G.D.C. after which was a flourish of trumpets and organ. Bro. Foulsham, Prov. G. Reg. then delivered a most eloquent oration on the beauties and advantages of Freemasonry, the proceedings being brought to a close by the singing of the Anthem—

Praise God in His holiness;
Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord.

The lodge was then closed and the choir sang the National Anthem, while the brethren were leaving the lodge room.

The brethren afterwards sat down to a sumptuous banquet, served by Bro. Bell, of the Crown Hotel, in the banquetting hall. The usual toasts

were given and responded to, interspersed with songs and glees by Bros. Watson, Dewar, Liddell, and Blenkinsop, and a most pleasant and harmonious evening was spent.

HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE ST. CLAIRS OF ROSSLYN, GRAND MASTER MASONS OF SCOTLAND.

BY BRO. CHALMERS I. PATON.

The office of Grand Master Mason of Scotland was, for some centuries, hereditary in the family of the St. Clairs of Rosslyn, and some account of that family may naturally be desired by those who take an interest in Masonic antiquities.

It is not exactly certain at what time the title of Grand Master Mason began to be used; and in maintaining that the St. Clairs of Rosslyn held that office from the reign of James II. of Scotland to the year 1736, it is not necessary to show that any of them ever assumed or received that special title, but only that the office which they held was substantially the same which it is now employed to designate. In the progress and development of Freemasonry new titles and forms have been introduced, whilst the system remains essentially the same that it was in remote centuries.

The family of Sinclair of St. Clair (*De Sancto Claro*) is of Norman origin. The founders of the family in Britain came to England with William the Conqueror. Two branches of it settled in Scotland in the twelfth century, in the reign of David I., acquiring respectively the baronies of Rosslyn and Hermandstoun. The early history of the family, however, like that of nearly every other ancient family, is involved in much obscurity, which, as in other such cases, has been increased by legends inconsistent with each other and all destitute even of the semblance of probability. It is not necessary to follow some of the older genealogists, who without hesitation trace the Scottish St. Clairs to a French or Norman nobleman, called Waldonius or Wildernus, whose mother was daughter of Duke Richard of Germany, and who married a daughter of the Earl of March; for there is no evidence whatever of the truth of this story, which on the contrary may be confidently regarded as one of the mere inventions in the old family histories of Scotland. There are several places in France which bear the name of St. Clair, and it is probable that the Scottish family derived its descent from the lord of one or other of them, but there is no evidence to prove the connection or to shew from which place of this name in France the family name was taken. That the St. Clairs brought it with them from France to England may be deemed certain, also that they came to England in the train of William the Conqueror, and thence, like some founders of noble families in Scotland, proceeded to the more northern kingdom.

We are utterly destitute of authentic information, however, as to the circumstances in which their settlement in Scotland took place. In the annals of Cisteaux, by Angelus Manriquez, it is stated that in A.D. 1167, Hugh St. Clair, (*Hugo de Sancto Claro*) was excommunicated along with Robert De Lacy and Joceline De Balliol, by Saint Thomas of Canterbury, because of his intermeddling with the possessions of the church of Canterbury, and appropriating them to his own use, which proves that the family was at that date one of considerable power and consequence in England.

In Scotland, however, the first authentic and trustworthy notice of them is in a charter by which Roland, Earl of Galloway, granted the lands of Hermandstoun to Alan St. Clair, in confirmation of a previous grant by William de Moreville.

The charter bears no date, as in very ancient charters is often the case, to the annoyance of antiquarians; but as it is known that William De Moreville died in A.D. 1196, and that Roland, Earl of Galloway, who had married his sister, succeeded him in his estate, it may be deemed certain that it was granted in the end of

the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. The original connection between the Hermandstoun and Rosslyn branches of the St. Clair family is not more apparent than the derivation of both from the St. Clairs who had previously settled in England, and who came from Normandy. The origin of the St. Clairs of Rosslyn can be clearly traced no further than the reign of Alexander II., when Henry of Rosslyn, the previous possessor, resigned his lands into the hands of the king, who disposed them to William St. Clair; and that the estate had already been for some generations in the family. It is not impossible that Henry of Rosslyn was himself a St. Clair, but it is not probable, as until the transaction just mentioned, the possessors of Rosslyn are merely designated from their estate, De Rosslyn, and afterwards the name St. Clair, *De Sancto Claro*, is always used, apparently as being deemed the more ancient and honourable. The first William St. Clair of Rosslyn was a man of no small consequence in his time. He was sent in A.D. 1285, along with Thomas Charteris, the Chancellor of the kingdom, Patrick de Grahame, and John de Sanley, to France, to seek a wife for King Alexander III., the result of which mission was the king's marriage with Joleta de Islandar, daughter of the Count of Drays. He was also present at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when John Baliol swore fealty to Edward I. of England, on 20th November, 1292.

He did not, however, attach himself decidedly to the cause of Baliol, but afterwards maintained the independence of his country; and signalized himself by his bravery in the battle of Rosslyn, which was fought on 24th February, 1302-3. At that time the Scots acknowledged John Baliol as king, but he and his people, refusing to submit to the claims of sovereignty arrogantly made by Edward I. of England, an English army, commanded by Sir John Segrave, whom Edward had appointed Governor of Scotland, advanced to Rosslyn, and the Scottish troops, under Sir John de Comyn, and Sir Simon Frazer, although far inferior in numbers, making a rapid march by night from Biggar, surprised them whilst it was yet dark, and totally routed them with great slaughter.

THE BATTLE OF ROSSLYN.

The Battle of Rosslyn was fought on the 24th of February, 1302. It was not unimportant in its bearing on the history and fortunes of Scotland. It was the chief victory which the Scots won over the English during the many years in which they maintained their contest for national independence against the superior forces of their southern enemy, until under Robert Bruce, they gained the decisive battle of Bannockburn.

It was the most inclement season of the year, when armies generally have been accustomed to shut themselves up in winter quarters, waiting for better weather before the re-opening of the campaign. But it suited the ardent spirit of the Scottish leaders, to take advantage of an opportunity when it presented itself, and they were the more readily successful, because the less alert English generals took for granted the absence of all danger.

Edward I. of England seemed to want little of the triumph which he desired in the permanent subjugation of Scotland. In the Battle of Falkirk, he had gained a great victory, and the whole country seemed to be prostrated. Sir William Wallace, indeed, still refused submission, and was at the head of a party actively hostile to the English king. His followers, however, were few in number, and it was on very unequal terms that they waged war against the forces of England, supported as these were, more or less completely, by the retainers of the Scottish nobles themselves, most of whom had given in their adherence to Edward and his cause. Edward had been successful in some of his negotiations with foreign potentates, as to the acknowledgement of his sovereign authority over Scotland, but had got into a dispute on this point with the Pope, Boniface VIII. Edward, supported by his Parliament, which met at Lincoln, in A.D. 1300, maintained that he had a right to sovereignty over Scotland, as an ancient fief of the English crown, and this without regard to the will of the Pope, or any other ecclesiastical or secular judge; whilst the Pope de-

manded that the whole question of right and sovereignty should be submitted to his decision. The dispute almost became a quarrel, but Edward was too prudent to quarrel with one so powerful as the Pope, and probably the Pope regarded the King of England with a somewhat similar feeling. Each maintained his own view of the question in dispute, and went on his own way as before. Edward proceeded in his efforts for the complete subjugation of Scotland; and it was not long until the Pope came round to his side, and commanded Wisheart, Bishop of Glasgow, one of the most zealous of Scottish patriots, to desist from all opposition to him, falsely declaring the patriotic bishop to be the "prime mover and instigator of all the tumult and discussion which had arisen between his dearest son in Christ, Edward, King of England, and the Scots." At the same time, the Pope addressed a bull to the Scottish Bishops collectively, commanding them to be at peace with Edward, and threatening penalties in case of disobedience.

Such was the state of things at the beginning of the year 1302. The prospects of Scotland were almost as gloomy as can be imagined. The Scottish patriots had no ally upon whom they could depend. Philip, King of France, had seemed likely to befriend them, but had thought it for his own interest to desert their cause, and make peace with the King of England. The heart of Scotland, however, was re-animated by the Battle of Rosslyn, and the future fortunes of the war, even to the crowning victory of Bannockburn, may be said to have depended upon it.

Edward had appointed Sir John De Segrave Governor of Scotland. He was a great English nobleman and warrior, distinguished by his former services in the field. Anxious to repress the Scottish patriots, who were everywhere rising in opposition to the English, he marched from Berwick-on-Tweed towards Edinburgh, with an army of 20,000 men, consisting chiefly of cavalry, and commanded by some of the most distinguished English knights and generals.

He reached Rosslyn unopposed, and was now only about six miles from Edinburgh. His army was divided into three parts, each division separated by a considerable distance from the other. This circumstance proved fatal to it in the battle which ensued, but still more fatal, and the immediate cause of disaster and rout, was the fancied security of the English. All were sleeping in their tents, when early in the morning of the 24th of February 1302, a boy rushed into the Governor's tent, and called out that the enemy was upon them. The Governor was with the first division of the army, and that division was speedily overthrown by the Scots. The Scottish army had marched from Biggar during the night, and came upon the English by surprise. The troops of Dumfriesshire, Ayrshire, and Clydesdale, had been gathered at Biggar, mostly, like their English adversaries, cavalry. They were under the command of Sir John Comyn, whom, until they should settle the question of the succession to the throne, the loyal and patriotic Scottish nobles had made Governor of Scotland, and of Sir Simon Fraser, of Oliver Castle, in Tweeddale, the head of a great old Scottish family, now represented by Lord Lovat, and connected with Invernesshire, instead of the south of Scotland. The Scottish forces made a forced march during the night from Biggar, to surprise the enemy at Rosslyn. The district through which they passed abounds in moor and bog, and doubtless bore even more of that character five centuries and a half since than it does now. It is to be borne in mind, however, that Scotland was in a more advanced state of agriculture and other arts, at the close of the reign of Alexander III. than it was two centuries afterwards. The long wars with England, and the subsequent border strife, which made a large district of the country the scene of disorder and violence for centuries, threw Scotland back to a degree not generally noted as it ought to be by historians, and from which it did not begin to recover till after the Reformation. The fact which we have on record that in the thirteenth century the Bishop of Glasgow had a country seat in one of the most remote parts of his diocese, in the south of Roxburghshire, and close to the frontier of England, clearly indicates a state of things very different from that which prevailed throughout the

three following centuries, and there are traces of ancient cultivation in many parts of Scotland, where in our day the plough has not again been used. From Biggar the Scottish army must have crossed over a hilly upland tract to the valley of the Lyne Water, and proceeding up that valley, must have crossed the Lyne somewhere near the place now known by the name of Romanno Bridge, from which their course would be nearly the same with that of the great road now leading from Edinburgh to Dumfries, the Pentland Hills upon their left. Passing from the head waters of the Lyne to those of the North Esk, they must have descended along the banks of the river to Rosslyn. It was a daring exploit which the Scottish leaders undertook, and which, through the courage of their patriotic followers, they successfully performed. We must give them credit also for military skill and good generalship, as well as for heroism and patriotism. It is not to be supposed that they were ignorant of the manner in which the English Army had pursued its march from Berwick-on-Tweed, in three divisions, separated by considerable distances, and encamping separately at night, and, although well aware of the inferiority of their army, in point of numbers to the whole English force, it is evident that they calculated upon being able to fall upon each division by itself, in which case the advantage of numbers was upon their side. To accomplish this, it was necessary that the English should be taken by surprise, and therefore the rapid and long march from Biggar, the distance of which being about thirty miles, must have made the English Generals pretty confident that they were safe from sudden attack at Rosslyn, even if they were aware that a Scottish army had been assembled at Biggar. The darkness of the night favoured the enterprise of the Scots, and ere yet morning had dawned, the First Division of the English Army was attacked, and being completely taken by surprise, was routed almost without a conflict. The English had not time even to form their troops in order of battle, and many were slain in their tents, or before they could saddle and mount their horses. The First Division of the English Army was commanded by the Governor, Sir John de Segrave himself, and he was severely wounded and made prisoner. His brother also and his son fell into the hands of the victorious Scots. Those of the First Division who escaped, caused great confusion amongst the troops of the Second Division, to the camp of which they naturally fled. This division was commanded by Sir Ralph De Manton, often called, in virtue of his office of Paymaster, Ralph the Cofferer. The Scots, flushed with victory, rushed on impetuously to attack this Division, and although they met with more resistance from it, than they had from the First Division, the battle was soon fought and won, and the rout of the English was complete. There remained now only the Third Division, which was probably weakened and impeded, rather than strengthened and helped by the disorderly and disheartened fugitives from the First and Second. Not, however, being so completely taken by surprise as those of the First and Second Divisions had been, the English made a stout resistance, and the battle raged for a considerable time before the victory of the Scots was complete. Deeds of valour were performed on both sides. The commander of this Division was Sir Robert De Neville, a nobleman who had rendered important services to Edward in his Welch wars. At Rosslyn he rescued, by his personal gallantry, the English Governor, Sir John De Segrave, who, as has been already mentioned, had been taken prisoner by the Scots, and De Segrave escaped along with him and the shattered remains of his army into England. It is recorded that when De Segrave was informed of the attack which the Scots had begun to make upon his camp, he was advised by some of his officers to fall back upon the Second Division with such of his troops as could be collected, but this advice he rejected, as inconsistent with his knightly honour. What might have been the result if he had followed it, may be somewhat difficult to conjecture; yet it seems probable that the overthrow of the English would not have been so complete as it was, and the victory of the Scots would at least have been more dearly

bought, especially if the Second Division of the English had been able to resist their onset until the Third could come up to their aid. It is to be regretted that we do not know the exact distances of the English Camps from one another. It is stated by historians, that on their march from Berwick-on-Tweed, the Three Divisions of the English Army were separated, the First from the Second, and the Second from the Third, by distances of four miles, but it is hard to suppose that even when they had no apprehension of immediate attack, they would encamp for the night in a hostile country, at distances so great, nor is this notion consistent with the uniform testimony of those who have transmitted to us an account of the battle, that it was fought at Rosslyn, no other place being mentioned as the scene of any of the three successive victories which the Scots obtained over their enemies.

It is painful to be compelled to mention that after the rout of the First Division of the English, and again after the rout of the Second Division, the Scottish generals felt themselves compelled, by reasons of military necessity, to give orders for the slaughter of the prisoners; but they dreaded that whilst they were engaged in battle with another body of the enemy in front, they might be assailed in the rear by the numerous prisoners who had fallen into their hands. We must not judge the conduct of the Scottish generals in this matter too severely, nor too hastily ascribe it to the barbarity of the age. Reasons of military necessity have been alleged, even in our own day, for deeds still more cruel, such as burning of defenceless villages, and the bombardment of towns where exploding shells scattered destruction among women and children. Amongst the prisoners who were put to death at Rosslyn, was Sir Ralph de Manton, the Cofferer, the Commander of the Second Division of the English army. He had been taken prisoner by Sir Simon Fraser; he begged that his life might be spared because he was a priest. "This laced handwork is no priestly habit," said Fraser. Where is thine albe or thy hood?" and forthwith he struck off the hands of the unfortunate priest, and then at one stroke severed his head from his body.

After their final victory, the Scots reposed from their fatigues upon the field of battle, and there also divided their booty, which was very great, and amongst these was, what the gallant Scots must have highly valued, much armour. They carried away with them many prisoners, amongst whom were some persons of considerable note, who, it is probable, were afterwards held to ransom, or advantageously exchanged for Scottish knights and nobles, prisoners in the hands of the English. No prisoners were put to death after the battle was over.

It has been much disputed among Scottish writers, whether Sir John Comyn or Sir Simon Fraser deserves the honour of the great victory at Rosslyn, but the arguments advanced on both sides are rather political than historical. The conduct of Sir John Comyn at the battle of Falkirk, and his ready submission to Edward I. in A.D. 1304, are urged as reasons against giving him credit for fighting well on behalf of his country at Rosslyn in A.D. 1302, but there is little force in these arguments. The probability appears to be that both the great Scottish chiefs, Comyn and Fraser, exerted themselves to their utmost in their country's cause, on the memorable day of the battle of Rosslyn, however they differed afterwards, as to the course to be pursued in the difficult political circumstances of the times.

It is much to be regretted that so few particulars respecting the battle of Rosslyn have been preserved, and that, with the exception of the leaders, Comyn and Fraser, we do not know the names of any of the Scottish nobles and knights who took part in it, and who had come with retainers to Biggar to fight for the deliverance of their country. It is not even recorded what part the Baron of Rosslyn himself took in the battle which was fought on his own domain and in the vicinity of his own castle. It is not improbable that he had contributed his aid already by holding his castle against the English, as we read nothing of its having been taken or retaken. The possession of it, a friendly garrison, must have been of no small advantage to the Scots, even although the garrison was not strong enough to

send out a contingent to help the actual combatants. The Barony of Rosslyn was then in the possession of the family of St. Clair, in the hands of whose descendants and representatives it still remains. The beautiful chapel, one of the most perfect gems of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland, did not then exist. It was erected in the following century by William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, and of Caithness, and Baron of Rosslyn, one of the greatest Scottish nobles of his age, and a liberal patron of the arts, and especially of Masonry. The old castle of Rosslyn, however, the antiquity of which is unknown, occupied a commanding site on the left bank of the Esk, and was a place of such strength that it could be maintained for a long time by a resolute, although not very numerous garrison, even against a large army, well supplied with all the implements and engines of war which were then in use.

Sir William St. Clair was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry, whose name appears among the Barons of Scotland, in a letter written by them to the Pope, and dated from Aberbrothie (Arbroath) on the 6th April, 1320. In the letter he is styled *Panetarius Scotie*. (Baker of Scotland). It appears that this office, like other such offices connected with the Court, was bestowed on a person of high rank—as was the case in all courts at that time—the highest dignities being those which were connected with the supply of the wants of the king, or with personal attendance upon him. Thus we have the name Butler, long of high place in the British nobility, the name of Chalmers or Chambers (*Camerarius*) and many others, all of such origin.

And it appears from ancient charters, that Sir William St. Clair of Rosslyn obtained a grant of the *baxter* (baker) lands of Innerleith, from Alexander II., these lands having previously been in the possession of Nicolaus Pistor (i.e. Baker), and formerly, in the time of William the Lion, of Ailif, the King's *baxter* (baker.) Copies of the charters by which these lands were granted are to be seen in the Hay MSS. in the Advocates' library at Edinburgh. King Robert I. (Bruce) granted to Sir Henry St. Clair and his heirs a pension of forty merks from the national treasury, in compensation of the losses which he had sustained in the recent wars. This pension was confirmed by David II. to his son and heir, William St. Clair. King David also granted to William St. Clair the lands of Merton and Merchamston.

This William St. Clair appears to be the same Sir William St. Clair of Rosslyn, who, in the fourteenth century, married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, Caithness, and Orkney. His eldest son Henry had his claim to the earldom of Orkney admitted by Hako VI., King of Norway, in 1379; the islands of Orkney belonging at that time to Norway, and not to Scotland. Conditions, however, were imposed by the Norwegian King, of such a nature that if war had arisen between Scotland and Norway, Sir William St. Clair would have been unable to retain his possessions in both countries, military service being due by him to the kings of both. No war broke out, and the double allegiance does not seem to have ever been the cause of any difficulty.

William St. Clair was succeeded in the Earldom of Orkney, the Barony of Rosslyn, and all his possessions, by his son Henry St. Clair, who was sent as Ambassador from Scotland to Denmark in 1363, on occasion of the marriage of Hako, King of Norway, with Margaret, daughter of Waldemar, King of Denmark. Whilst at Copenhagen he married a sister of the King of Norway. He appears to be the same Henry St. Clair of Rosslyn who afterwards married Azidia Douglas, daughter of Lord Nithsdale, and by that marriage acquired the lands of Nithsdale, and the offices of Justice, Warden, Chamberlain, &c. He was a person of such consequence in his time, that in A.D. 1404, the care of the infant prince, afterwards James I., was entrusted to him.

"A few months ago I was suffering from inflammation of the throat, brought on by a severe cold, so that I could scarcely speak, and only with great difficulty swallow any food. I could get no permanent relief from any source until a friend induced me to try your Vegetable Pain Killer a few doses of which completely cured me.—J. MACK, 11 Gordon St., Liverpool.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

BRO. LESSING AND HIS MASONIC CONVERSATIONS.

BY WAY OF COMMENTARY.—PART THE THIRD.

BY BRO. CRYPTONYMUS.

How long Ernest had been absent it is hardly possible to judge, save by inference, from the text of Conversation Four, but those who are aware of the strictness with which Masonic rites were enforced on the Continent during the middle and the latter half of the last century, will, I think, agree with me that, considering the circumstances, Ernest could scarcely have obtained more than the lowest degree of Johannite Masonry.

Indeed having regard to things as they are now—when less latitude is allowed in so many ceremonial observances of various kinds, it is the most probable of all assumptions, if indeed the petulance of Ernest does not evince the fact. Falk, calm, cool, collected, logical as before, meets his friend—now his brother. I have known men, and in that consists the charm of Lessing's honest setting down what he found, who have acted, and could not act otherwise, than did Ernest. It is hard to come back from a beautiful dream to a dull and leaden reality. If distance lends enchantment to the view, the mind of an enthusiastic generaliser recoils before the ugly and common-place, but necessary details. It is one thing to imagine, another to seek with fervour, and a third to work out the problem.

At this last task, the initiate, not finding everything within his grasp, in most cases, recoils—and at such times the advice of a judicious and experienced friend, "a cool hand," is invaluable. Such a cool hand we find in Falk. He commences by welcoming his friend, but Ernest abruptly replies to him—"I am angry, and little is wanting to make me angry with you." On his making himself know as a Brother, Falk shrugs his shoulders; this excites the susceptibilities of Ernest yet more. He avers that he has been misled. To this Falk replies in a tone of unaffected surprise, and Ernest in reply urges his case. He speaks of the desert wilderness into which he has been led—he complains of being stifled by the smoke—and Falk wisely counsels endurance, objects to being held responsible for Ernest's entrance into Masonry, calls him unjust, and plainly tells him how dangerous it is for some persons to become Freemasons, unless they have not only the letter but the spirit at heart. No brother of the Mystic Tie will be loath to admit that at times such a faltering of mind takes place, even among the best. The highest duties of Masonry may indeed be fulfilled without the mere name of Freemason. To this Ernest urges in answer that his friend knew how imaginative he was, how alluring the bait, however miserable the attainment, and reward. Falk, with his accustomed composure, answers him by retort, that he has soon become too tired to attain the bait, and justly adds that he had not been made aware of his friend's intentions, and further says that he would have dissuaded him, had he known anything about it. "*Who would counsel the great go-cart to a headlong way because now and then he stumbles.*" And yet he comfortingly adds "by this road all have to pass."

I have a striking instance of the kind within my own experience, in which the initiate acted precisely in the impatient and unreasoning manner in which Ernest is here represented to have acted. How often we find that people will shudder back from certain states of thought because their imagination is not satisfied? I remember well, on the occasion of my own entrance into the order that I had to summon up much courage and self-possession, but still I feel that I need not fear to tread where the footsteps of so many good and great men had preceded me. I could faithfully follow the guidance of my friend, whom I afterwards found to be a brother. With some natures this may be difficult, but, in my case, as I expected no marvels, nothing in the supernatural or magical way, I can honestly confess I was not disappointed. It is not so much what Freemasonry is, as what the candidate, initiate, or companion can make of it. However impressive our ceremonies, and no brother will deny that they exercise a pecu-

liar influence on the mind, it must not be forgotten that they are of human institution, and hence fallible. They represent, truly interpreted, the aspiration man naturally has beyond other animals for the Unseen and Unknown.

But to return to our conversation. Ernest describes the aspirations of his fellow noviciates. One is an alchemist, another a necromancer, and a third—receding into the dim past—would rehabilitate the Knights Templar. But this being stated, Falk smiles—a tolerant smile—knowing well, that even in such ideas there exists a healthy kernel. The art of making gold—an unsolved problem in chemistry—may or may not exist. The power of invoking spirits is a question hotly agitated in our own times, as any reader of the spiritualistic newspapers and magazines can see. The Philosopher's Stone, in a Masonic sense, is by no means a myth. And hence Falk is justified in saying that, "the very first—whosoever he be—who attains the Philosopher's Stone, becomes in the same moment a Freemason." And again he says, "spirits could never hearken to the voice of any, *not* a Freemason."

When Ernest objects to these serious utterances—Falk reassures him. The age of mystery has passed away, the secret of Freemasonry is unalterable from its magnitude. But its spirit is abroad everywhere, we can see it at work in a thousand forms—refining, humanising, and enlightening the world.

All secret societies, it may be safely taken for granted, have for their common object the desire, by certain means known to the founders, to benefit mankind. Even the Jesuit body, it is just to say, according to the views of Ignatius Loyola, had a benevolent object. Warped and destroyed, it stands out at the present day in its effect upon society. Thus it is with all societies, thus it was with the Templars; to attempt any re-establishment of that Order in our own time, upon the old basis, would be a retrograde movement, as restrictive now as it was in the days of Lessing. Ernest objects, and with some show of truth, that the Freemasons with whom he mingles will hear nothing of the glorious ideas Falk had pictured to him. The very principle of equality seems to be warped and lost, he urges, and social distinctions are rigidly kept up, and religious differences to a great degree maintained. Falk, however, reminds him, that the lodge stands in that relation to Freemasonry as the Church does to Faith. Falk had himself, though still a Mason, ceased to have any formal connection with the lodges, but at the same moment his mind remained instructed with the precepts he had imbibed at the time when he was in the same position that Ernest had now assumed.

Falk in his replies to Ernest shows a singular appreciation of the Spirit of Freemasonry, bidding the novice to wait, and look beyond the letter of the ceremonies. Those who have passed through the grades of the Johannite Masonry well know how grandly symbolical they are, and when, as I have witnessed them, they are performed with due solemnity, they cannot fail to make an enduring impression on the mind. As Freemasons, however, are not ascetics, as they do not segregate themselves from the general mass of mankind, but live and act and work in the midst of society, there is no reason for the non-affiliate to attach such awful mystery to that which is rumoured to pass in the sacred bosom of the lodge.

One side of the subject it seems to me has been little touched upon until of late years, and that is, its literary and archaeological value. The works of Findel and Rebold, and some of the essays of more recent date, are bringing this most interesting aspect of Masonic History into broad view. Some years ago, Ragon likewise published some eloquent and philosophic works on the more occult portions of the subject, still his speculations were not of the practical and concrete kind. At some future time, should an opportunity present itself, I propose to introduce the English reader to a large body of Masonic literature, the existence of which is hardly known in England. The literature of France and Germany is full of learned and admirable treatises on Masonry, and it is owing to the fact of their being often clothed in a kind of allegorical language, intelligible for the most part

to a very small section of the Masonic public, that they have escaped the notice to which they are justly entitled. It is greatly to be regretted that such works are not sought after and placed in the safe keeping of the Grand Lodge authorities, for the pleasure and profit of the Craft at large. It seems sad that the library should be, comparatively speaking, in a wilderness. This, however, is perhaps extraneous to the matter we have in hand at the present time. Although when we are dealing with the Masonic literature of a century ago, the thought of such a "consummation devoutly to be wished", very naturally forces itself on the mind.

At the conclusion of Conversation Four, we leave Falk and Ernest on the point of mixing in the society of the guests of the former, and Ernest, in the company of his friend, will now see how Freemasons act beyond the circle of the lodge, in contiguity with those not actually belonging to the Order.

The remarks I shall have to make on Conversation Five are of that nature, that it will be most convenient to reserve them for a separate portion of the commentary, that portion of the inquiry involving questions of an historical and philological character, likely to provoke controversy, and certainly affording a field for courting discussion in which, some other of my brethren may desire to take part. Indeed, the bold statement of Bro. Lessing demands a thorough and careful examination at the hands of Masonic historians, being so much nearer to the time of the revival of Speculative Masonry, he may have had access to documents no longer in existence, and thence of high importance to the Craft at large.

I therefore close my present paper at this point, and shall proceed to give it all the consideration in the next portion of these comments, promising only that I have myself formed no pre-conceived notion on the topic of Conversation Five.

CRYPTONYMUS.

Original Correspondence.

GRAND LODGE.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

I have just learned that a persistency is being kept up by a member of the Grand Lodge, in bringing forward motions quite *ultra vires* of all Masonic Law. It has always been recognised in all countries under every jurisdiction throughout the world, that equality is a landmark of Freemasonry and therefore unchangeable, so that in bringing forward a motion in Grand Lodge, it cannot be to rule one or two members of the fraternity, and exclude all others, this, to say the least of it, would be unfair. Surely the Grand Master and the permanent office-bearers of Grand Lodge can rule and govern their officials, without bringing forward a special motion or Bye-laws to that effect. I trust that members in the country districts, when coming up to Grand Lodge at next quarterly communication, on the 5th June, will take time to consider the question and will give their vote in support of justice.

A COUNTRY WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

PRACTICAL FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

Your correspondent, H. B. H., appears to be greatly hurt by my former letter, written as it was at a time of great mental depression, and under peculiar circumstances, it may have contained some expressions of acerbity, which I should very much regret, I considered, that, as a member of the Craft, I was at liberty to point out, what appears to me, a fault in our social Masonic system, and which opinion is certainly shared by many other brethren. I may be wrong, but it is most ungenerous of H. B. H. to brand me as a bad Mason, for doing what I conscientiously believed was right, or to charge me with a wish to traduce an order which I consider the noblest human institution in existence, but yet human, and necessarily fallible.

I never thought it was not the duty of a Mason to help, aid, and assist a brother in such a laudable undertaking as seeking employment,

on the sound policy, "prevention is better than cure," and think that if influential brethren would consider the point, it would prevent many a drain on that magnificent testimony of Masonic worth, the Benevolent Fund.

Bro. H. B. H. has never experienced what it is to look for the wherewithal to sustain life, and although his letter proves him to be a true Mason, and prompted by a desire to defend Masonry, he must recollect that even scripture tells us that the best men do not always succeed, for "The wicked flourish as a green bay tree."

Trusting that Bro. H. B. H. will at least do me the justice of having written in the interest of the order, and accepting his offer of assistance most gratefully.

I am dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

AN UNEMPLOYED P. M.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

I this day chanced to see a copy of your paper, and in it a letter signed H. B. H., who complains that "P. M. Unemployed" has cast a slur on our order. I do not know the grounds of complaint made by "P. M. Unemployed" but as regards obtaining assistance, I could point out one instance which occurred to myself five years ago, I was laid on a bed of sickness, but unlike "P. M. Unemployed" I do not blame our order, but my peculiar circumstances at the time. At the present time I am, as I was then, in the midst of hundreds of Masons, many of whom I have no doubt could help me into employment, but I am amongst strangers (at Birmingham) and thousands of miles from my mother lodge. For five years I have struggled hard against poverty, sickness, and death, and at the present moment I have got as low, if not lower, than any Mason ever has been. This may sound strange, but it is true. I have never asked for assistance from Masons—save in the one instance mentioned above, but seeing H. B. H.'s letter, and truly brotherly offer to "P. M. Unemployed" (though not wishing to impose on H. B. H.) I am tempted to try if some brother who can, will help me out of the slough into which I have fallen.

I will in a letter send all particulars as to my circumstances, and I am confident that any Mason who hears my story will, if he can, assist.

S. W. UNEMPLOYED.

A letter addressed, S. W., Post office, till called for, Birmingham, will find me.

Birmingham, May 28th, 1872.

LODGE BENEVOLENT FUNDS.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

Will you allow me, through the medium of your paper, to enquire from those of your subscribers, who have a benevolent fund attached to their lodges, what is the best plan of organising such a fund? and also, what are the most successful arrangements for its management? I shall be grateful to any such brother who will kindly forward me a copy of their Bye-laws, and will thankfully acknowledge the same.

Fraternally yours,

H. B. HODGES, P. M. 403.

Watton cottage, Hertford, Herts, May 27, 1872.

GRAND CONCLAVE.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR, AND BROTHER,—

I have been looking in vain for some account of the proceedings of the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, which was held at the Cannon street Hotel, on the 10th May. The *Freemason* is now the recognised organ, as I take it, of Freemasonry in the United Kingdom, and we naturally expect to find in it reports of all the Grand Bodies connected with it, either in the Craft, the A. and A. Rite, or the Chivalric Orders. I am quite well aware that many Templars disclaim the intimate connection of their order with the Craft—but so long as Royal Arch Masons are alone eligible for promotion to the ranks of the Knights Templar—so long must the order of the Temple and Hospital be considered a Masonic body. Can you not prevail upon the powers that be to furnish you, though

late, with some account of the doings on the 10th ult., for the benefit of the 120 Encampments under the banner of Sir Knight William Stuart.

Yours fraternally,

AN EMINENT COMMANDER.

CONSECRATION OF A MARK LODGE AT MARYPORT.

A very interesting ceremony in connection with Mark Masonry took place on Thursday the 22nd ult., at Maryport. A number of the Craft brethren there have long been anxious to have a Mark Lodge in connection with the English Grand Lodge, and through the perseverance and labours of a few, their efforts have been crowned with success, and the Whitwell Lodge of Mark Master Masons has been established under very favourable auspices. The brethren assembled at the Freemasons' Hall, when the effective and interesting ceremony of the consecration of the new lodge was gone through very finely by V. W. Bro. Binckes, G. S., Grand Lodge Mark Masters, of England, P. G. S. Bro. Binckes then invested Bro. Nicholson, as the first W. M. in his usual impressive manner, after which the following brethren were balloted for, elected, and advanced to the degree of Mark Master Mason. Bros. James Gardiner, Robert Brown, Joseph Abbot, Thos. Moore, Quintin Moore, G. M. Tickle, the Rev. W. Beeby, G. Rule, David Bell, Joseph Carter, W. G. Wallis, and Price. The W. M. then appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. P. de Collin, S. W.; J. R. Tickle, J. W.; W. G. Wallis, M. O.; James Gardiner, S. O.; W. H. Tickle, J. O.; G. M. Tickle, Reg. of Marks; John Adair, Treas.; John Lawson, Sec.; Geo. Rule, S. D.; R. Brown, J. D.; Rev. W. Eedy, Chaplain; Quintin Moore, I. G.; and R. Mac Bride, Tyler.

At the conclusion of the business, the brethren sat down to an excellent and well prepared dinner, served by Bro. mine host of the Senhouse Arms, to which due justice was done. On the removal of the cloth, the chair was taken by Bro. Nicholson, W. M., and the vice-chair by Bro. P. de Collin, S. W., under whose presidency a few hours were very Masonically spent.

Amongst the visiting brethren present were: V. W. Bro. F. Binckes, G. S.; W. Bros. G. Busher, W. M. 60; G. G. Hayward, P. M. 60; and Bros. Johnston, P. M. 60; and McMechan, I. G. 60. V. W. Bro. Binckes spoke at some length and with great weight on the subject of Mark Masonry, and was listened to with much attention by the brethren.

Bros. Busher and Porter also made a number of practical remarks, and were much applauded.

Song and speech varied the proceedings, and the brethren at Maryport cannot but look with satisfaction at the first Mark Master Masons' meeting in connection with the Grand Lodge of England, held at Maryport, graced as it was especially by the presence of Very Worshipful Bro. Binckes, Grand Secretary of England.

THE TRANQUILITY AND CONFIDENCE CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the members of the above society the following brethren were elected as officers for the year, viz.:—Bros. E. Gottheil, P. M. 141, President; Harfield, P. M. 185, V. P.; Bloomfield, W. M. 185, Treasurer; Constable, J. D. 185, Secretary. A committee of twelve was also chosen, whose business it will be to adjudicate upon any matter of dispute, and whose decision will be final. The officers immediately entered upon their duties, and two Life Governorships were balloted for. The successful members were Bros. Dukes, of Lodge 15, and Dare of 185. The next ballot will take place on the fourth Wednesday in June next.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Reflect that many men and many means had formerly fruitlessly endeavoured to combat the most common complaints: whereas now it is well known to all persons who suffer from bilious headaches, disordered stomach, biliousness or flatulency, these Pills, never fail them as the safest, best, and quickest mode of obtaining ease, without weakening or irritating the nervous system. Holloway's Pills are especially useful in clearing away any excess of bile, which usually produces fever, nausea, distension, diarrhoea or colic, unless remedial measures be adopted without delay. In asthma, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs, they may be relied upon for removing danger; and, by regulating the circulation they prevent relapses.—ADVT.

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Answers to Correspondents.

J.D.—1. Some Provincial Grand Lodges interdict the practice of residents within their jurisdictions being initiated in lodges held in other Masonic provinces, and as a general rule the regulation is both wise and proper. But, if there is no positive prohibition on this head, under the circumstances stated, there can be no objection to the initiation of a candidate known and vouched for an "irreproachable character." 2. A regular Lodge of Instruction cannot be formed without the sanction of the parent lodge, but we can see no reason why a W.M., who is obligated to instruct the members of his lodge, should not avail himself of every reasonable opportunity of perfecting the officers and brethren generally, in the various ceremonies of the Craft.

W.M.—H. Bridges, Marquis of Carnarvon, and afterwards Duke of Chandos, was Grand Master in 1738. His son James, also Duke of Chandos, attained the same dignity in 1754, and retained it for two years.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

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FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.

AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES ON THIS SUBJECT.

By W. E. N., No. 766.

(Continued from Page 288.)

No. XXII. Nov. 18th, 1871. Bro. Carpenter refers, at some length, to an article (published in the *Freemason*) by an anonymous writer, on "The Israelitish origin of the Anglo-Saxon race." The national captivity of Israel is foretold by Ahijah to the wife of Jereboam, (1st Kings, xvi., 15, 16.) The prophet threatened, that for their disobedience to the Divine Will, God shall "root up Israel out of this good land which he gave to their fathers." With this language, the writer of the second Book of Kings fully agrees, so that it is clear that there was to be an uprooting of the nation, who were finally "removed out of God's sight so that there was none left, but the tribe of Judah only." Chapter xvii., 18, 22, says, "so was Israel carried away out of their own land into Assyria unto this day." It is probable that this Second Book of Kings was written in the time of Ezra, after the return of the Jews from Babylon. If so, we have evidence that at that time the ten tribes were beyond the Euphrates. Josephus also, who wrote about A.D. 93, says, "the entire body of Israel remain beyond the Euphrates, and are an immense multitude." Jerome, writing in the fourth century A.D., says, the ten tribes in his time inhabited the cities of the Medes. The numbers

actually carried away have been greatly over-estimated. The Kingdom of Israel had been for more than 200 years involved in intestine feuds, and was also afflicted with famine. The numbers therefore that are mentioned in the sacred history doubtless require some correction. There are many passages in the sacred narrative, in which errors in numbers are self-evident. These errors arise from the similarity of the Hebrew numerals to each other. In fact, the mode of notation employed by the Hebrews and other orientals is uncertain, if not unknown.

No. XXIII. Nov. 25th, 1871. One of the most remarkable traits in the Israelitish character was their proneness to start aside from the Divine ordinances, and lapse into idolatry. In the very midst of the solemn covenant on Mount Sinai they made a golden calf, in imitation of the Egyptian Apis; and numerous other relapses to idolatry occurred down to the time of Solomon. After the disruption of the Hebrew kingdom, Israel sinned to a much greater extent in this way than Judah. Israel, after their deportation, continued their idolatrous course, notwithstanding their terrible punishment, and Ezekiel, 130 years after says, (Chap. xxxvi. 22, 23), "Thus saith the Lord, I will sanctify my great name which ye have profaned in the midst of the heathen." Israel lost the knowledge of the true God, and sunk lower and lower in superstition. The idolatry of the Saxons was of a gross form, and was doubtless formed upon tradition of their old faith and worship. The Saxons were acquainted with the doctrine of one Supreme Deity. Once

they esteemed it impious to make any representation of this Great Being, or to imagine he could be confined in a temple, but a change in this respect arose in their minds on receiving from the East a mighty conqueror as their God in human nature, corresponding to the expected Messiah of Israel. This God Wodin they placed in a kind of ark, as in imitation of that of Jerusalem. Near Wodin they placed Friga, and between them Thor. Then there was Tuisco, and by the side of Friga was Seater, then the image of the sun, and at the other extremity, a representation of the moon. Before the ark, in the holy place, stood an altar with the holy fire continually burning, and near it a vase for receiving the blood of the sacrifice, and a brush to sprinkle it on the people. They had a temple for the whole nation, and twelve priests, presided over by a high priest. In addition they had groves for rural worship, as was practised in Israel. This commingling of truth and error, this union of Hebrew ceremonies with the worship of idols, was one of the remarkable traits of the Saxon race, as it was in ancient Israel. At the time when Mohamedanism was making rapid strides in the world, the Anglo-Saxons were converted to Christianity, and ultimately became its most constant and efficient teachers. But in the East, Christianity became corrupted and degenerated into a kind of idolatry, the Virgin Mary being invested with the name and honours of a goddess. At this juncture Mohamet arose and erected his throne on the ruins of Christianity.

Near the end of the sixth century, Pope Gregory sent Augustine to England, and he, by adapting the doctrines of the Church to the Saxon superstitions, converted Ethelbert, and the whole

nation soon after adopted the Christian faith in which were mingled numerous superstitions. The Papacy gradually exalted itself, and its pretensions were submitted to by the Southern nations of Europe. Not so, the Anglo-Saxons and Noruans who would not acknowledge the Popes' supremacy without important limitations. The Popes had many fierce struggles with kings and people, but were unsuccessful, until John succumbed to the Papacy, and agreed to pay tribute to the Pope, England thus becoming a fief of Rome, and its king a vassal. This state of things did not last long, as the Barons disgusted by John's submission, joined with the people, and extorted from him Magna Charta, which was afterwards annulled by the Pope, and revoked by the king; but the people would not submit to the yoke, and after a sanguinary struggle they triumphed. This great Charter was often violated by the kings, nobles, and popes, sometimes Pope and king against nobles and people, and sometimes Pope against king and people, but the great charter still remained the bulwark of the peoples liberties.

No. XXIV., Dec. 23, 1871. Papal domination culminated in the thirteenth century. Rome then inspired all the ancient terror of her name, and was once more the master of the world. The promulgation of canon law on the authority of the Pope, tended to secure this dominion. Ecclesiastical was superior to temporal power, and asserted absolute independence of it. This was followed by the institution of the mendicant order of friars.

In the reign of Edward III. the hierarchy had so entrenched itself in privileges, as to be above all secular jurisdiction, and no civil penalty could be inflicted upon any member, even for treason.

These pretensions raised the nation against the Church, and Parliament asserted that the usurpation of the Pope caused all the miseries, plagues, famines, and poverty that afflicted the nation. Parliament petitioned the King not to employ any churchman in any office of the state, and even spoke of forcibly expelling the Papal authority from the country. Similar, but more sanguinary contests took place in Germany, between the ecclesiastical and civil powers. In the fourteenth century, Pope John deposed, excommunicated, and imprisoned, the Emperor Louis, and John's successor confirmed all his acts, but the Princes of the Empire established the famous constitution, declaring that the electoral college could appoint to the Imperial dignity without the sanction of the Pope. The contest was renewed by successive Popes, but they were baffled. The Popes solemnly claimed the power of disposing of crowns, and of releasing nations from their allegiance, and also of absolving individuals from moral duties, and pardoning all offences and crimes, and by the sale of indulgences, assumed the power of releasing the living and the dead from punishment in this world and the next. The revolting profanity of this sale of indulgences, for the purpose of raising a revenue for the Papacy, produced great indignation in this country, as well as in Germany and throughout Europe.

In England the labours of Wycliffe and his followers prepared the people for a revolt against Rome. The Bible had been read in the English

tongue, and this branch of the Saxon family hailed the progress of the Reformation among their Continental kinsmen.

At this critical juncture, an infatuated Pope (Clement VII), threatened the Emperor Charles of Germany with excommunication, when the latter turned towards the Protestant Princes. The Turks at the same time invaded Hungary, and Charles, instead of marching with the Pope against the Reformation, marched with the Reformation against the Pope. During these transactions in Germany, religious truth dawned upon other Saxon nations. A quarrel of the King of England, (Henry VIII), with the Pope, about his divorce from Queen Catherine, induced him to renounce the jurisdiction and supremacy of the Pope; and Parliament and people, impatient of a foreign yoke, declared the King the head of the Church of England. The monasteries were suppressed and their revenues seized, and the Papal authority overturned.

Thus, while the rest of the civilized world was brought into bondage, its intellect blighted, and its religious aspirations perverted by a power assuming to be Christian, it may be said that "darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness the minds of the people." The Saxon nations were being prepared to combat these mischievous powers. It had been said before "O Israel thou art my servant in whom I will be glorified," "for with those who contend with thee I will contend, and their children I will deliver." The deliverance was not to come from the Celtic, but the Saxon race, the descendants of Israel. These were "to deliver the spoil from the terrible" (Isa. xlv. 25) and "from the midst of them was to break forth a strong light, and her salvation like a blazing torch, and nations shall see thy righteousness, and kings thy glory, and thou shalt be called by a new name." (Protestant?)

The reformation having abridged the power of the Papacy, and deprived it of many of its subjects, a new power arose (the Jesuits). This society sought by every means to extend the power of the Papacy, and by their energy and activity in furthering their ends, they roused the hostility of various nations. The society was abolished in 1773, but re-established in 1814, and the present Pope became fascinated by their ambitious designs. The Œcumenical Council of 1870, claimed the highest ecclesiastical and political supremacy ever claimed by the Papacy. But as the Saxons resisted Papal usurpation in the sixteenth century, so do they seem determined to do so now. The doctrine of the Pope's infallibility has raised a flame in Germany, which threatens more mischief to Rome than any occurrence since Luther's time. Ecclesiastical excommunications are set at nought, and priests minister and people listen in spite of them. Many of the German Bishops saw nothing but danger and trouble to Rome in the dangerous doctrine of infallibility, and some prophesied it would cause schism in the church and bitter hatred outside of it. Vaulting ambition has thus overleaped itself, and now Rome has lost all her temporal possessions. The Germans, our Saxon kinsmen have again the distinction of rousing the nations to a sense of the danger with which they are menaced.

(To be concluded in our next.)

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

HONOUR AND GENEROSITY (No. 165).—The regular meeting of this lodge took place on the 21st inst. at the London Tavern, and was well attended. Bro. R. Ramsay, W.M., assisted by Bros. W. B. Church, S. Ward, J. Lemon, J.W. and the rest of the officers, raised Bro. J. S. Thomson to the sublime degree; the ceremony was worked in a most able manner, and gave great satisfaction to all present. It was decided to hold the summer meeting at the Crystal Palace early in July, when Bro. E. S. Earle, I.P.M. will be presented with a P.M. jewel voted from the funds of the lodge. There were present Bros. C. J. Prideaux, Q.C.; H. Cole, Q.C.; I. M. Cherer, T. W. Smith, all P.M.'s of the lodge, and several other brethren. Bro. Richards, 1228, returned thanks for the visitors, and after a most agreeable evening the brethren separated.

EUPHRATES LODGE (No. 212).—The regular meeting of this ancient lodge took place at Mason's Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, E.C., on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. There were present:—Bros. Wm. Field, W.M.; T. Hammond, S.W.; T. Rusleton, J.W.; H. Franks I.P.M.; S. Watkins, Treas.; J. Cowley, Sec.; H. May, S.D.; W. J. Barrett, J.D.; C. G. Cutler, I.G.; D. Swabe, P.M.; L. Stein, P.M.; and about forty brethren. The W.M. having conducted the preliminaries, important business obliged him to leave the lodge for a short time, during which Bro. Stein, P.M., presided, and advanced to the second degree Bros. Blackwell, Hawksworth, F. Smith, and Green. The ceremony was very ably performed. Upon his return, the W.M. resumed the chair, and admitted into the Order Mr. Wm. Stein. The abilities of the W.M. are so well-known amongst his acquaintances, that comment would be entirely superfluous. A resolution, worthy of imitation in every Freemason's lodge, to present initiates with a copy of the Book of Constitutions was carried without dissent. At an early hour the brethren adjourned to partake of refreshment, provided by Bro. Gosden, in a manner which elicited the hearty approval of the whole assemblage. The usual toasts, given in a loyal and earnest manner, called forth genial responses, and a variety of songs by different brethren served to vary the proceedings, which were concluded by the Tyler's Toast. The visitors were:—Bros. D. Davis, 141; T. Mortlock, P.M. 1016; W. E. Moore, 534; C. W. Ashdown, 1076; J. Cox, I.G., 1310; E. Benjamin, 161; J. Ward, P.M. 1136; and M. Davis, I.G. 141.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 720).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held at the Balham Hotel, Balham, on Monday, the 22nd ult., when there were present:—Bros. H. F. Huntley, W.M.; H. F. Hodges, S.W.; T. Poore, J.W.; H. Payne, S.D.; C. Pulman, J.D.; W. Withall, I.G.; J. Maddern, D.C.; John Thomas, P.M.; also Bros. Woolf, Duck, Cackett, G. Lilley, Trussler, Cumin, Holmes, Lane, Leonard, Smith, Mansell, and visitors Bros. James Stevens, P.M. 720, and 1216; Platt, P.M. 144; Larham, 1216; and Huddleston, 973. The degree of Master Mason was conferred separately on Bros. Cumin, Smith, and Leonard. Bro. John Thomas, P.M., then took the chair, and in his usual able and impressive manner, installed Bro. H. F. Hodges as W.M., for the ensuing year. The customary address having been given after investment of officers, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to a capital banquet provided for the lodge by Bro. Lilley in his usual liberal manner, and with abundant service. On the cloth being cleared, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and on that of the health of Bro. Huntley, the I.P.M., being proposed the W.M., presented to that brother an elegant P.M. jewel, recording the thanks of the lodge for his past services. Bro. Huntley returned thanks in expressive terms, and congratulated the brethren on the greatly improved position of the lodge. "The Visitors" received a cordial reception, and each replied for himself. Bro. Stevens, at the

request of the brethren reciting "Mason's Vows," to the great gratification of all present. Some excellent singing was interspersed with the remaining toasts, and a most agreeable evening concluded, at a reasonable hour.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—On Thursday 25th ult., at the White Swan Tavern, 217, High Street, Deptford, an emergency meeting of this well established lodge was held, Bro. J. W. Reed, W.M., presided, and he was supported by Bros. W. Wyatt, S.W.; G. Andrews, J.W.; W. Andrews, P.M. Treas.; F. Walters, P.M. Sec.; S. O. Lavin, S.D.; H. J. Tuson, J.D.; J. J. Pakes, I.G.; R. Harmon, D.C.; F. G. Skinner, W.S.; B. James, P. C. H. Wilkie, R. Killick, W. Shaw, J. Woollet, W. A. R. Harris, J. G. Vohman, H. J. Dawe, C. Wood, R. Deal, J. H. Wilson, &c. The visitors were Bros. G. Chapman, P.M. Sec. 471; J. A. Smith, 548; H. Daly, 1194; W. F. Payne, 1326, &c. The candidates for the several degrees being unavoidably absent, the only business done, was taking the ballot for Mr. John Baxter Langley, as a candidate for initiation into the order, and which was declared to be in favour of his admission. There being only one dissent to him, it was remarked with truth and justice, that there never had been during the existence of the lodge, such a large number of members who voted for the admission of any candidate for initiation into Freemasonry as on this occasion. It proved and showed the great desire of such a large number of members to welcome Mr. Langley into Freemasonry, had it have been possible for him to attend. The lodge was closed. Banquet was served.

FINSBURY LODGE (No. 861).—The installation meeting of this prosperous lodge was held on Friday, May 24th., at Bro. Bonds, Jolly Anglers, Bath-street, Finsbury, when Bro. W. Mackney, the retiring W.M., installed his successor, Bro. Stokes, in the chair of K.S., the ceremony being performed in a very creditable manner. The officers were then appointed as follows:—Bros. Meanwell, S.W.; Adell, J.W.; H. Thomas, S.D.; Segg, J.D.; Froom, I.G.; Owens, W.S.; and Hirsch, D.C. The portrait of Bro. Alfred Day, P.M., founder and Treasurer, was then unveiled, it is a splendid likeness, (painted by Mr. Bates), and every member of the lodge was presented with a carte-de-visite copy, which evidently gave great satisfaction. Notice of motion for the removal of the lodge to more commodious premises was given, and after the resignation of an active member, who will be greatly missed, especially in debates upon the business of the lodge, in which his clear and impartial judgment, combined with his admirable tact, great command of temper, and general saunty and kindness of disposition, had endeared him to all, had been read and accepted, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

BURGOYNE LODGE (No. 902).—The ordinary meeting of this highly prosperous lodge, held on Monday the 27th inst., at Anderton's Hôtel, derived a melancholy interest from the fact of its being the first assemblage of the brethren since the recent death of their late esteemed Secretary, Bro. Scotcher, P.M. 55, a brief obituary account of whom appeared in our impression of the 20th ult. The W.M., Bro. W. Simmons, having taken the chair, supported by his Wardens, Bros. Rogers and Field, and a goodly assemblage of P.M.'s, officers, members, and visitors, proceeded to open the lodge (which was draped in solemn black), and then, in due form, passed to the Fellow-Craft degree Bros. Gilbert and Jeffries and admitted to the light of Masonry, Messrs. Silvani, Clerke, Merchant, and Burt. Bro. Simmons was then relieved in his duties of W.M. by Bro. Henry Smith, I.P.M., who, in a very impressive manner, performed the ceremony of raising for Bros. Ludlow and Allen. In proposing a vote of condolence to the family of the late Bro. Scotcher, Bro. Poynter, Treasurer and P.M., spoke of the relevancy of part of the evening's proceedings to the melancholy nature of the duty he had then to perform, and highly eulogised the teachings of an institution which, symbolically depicting the mysteries and painful entrance of a man upon this his mortal career, conducted him through his busy transit and in his ambitious and vigorous

search after knowledge as he passed through this world, and did not shrink from the solemn task of constantly reminding him of his duty to prepare for another sphere of labour; frequently presenting to him in a most striking manner, emblematical—but none the less impressive—suggestions of his ultimate inevitable destiny. After a high encomium upon Bro. Scotcher's Masonic career, Bro. Poynter concluded by reminding the brethren, that if the contemplation of the close of this his mortal life could never be for any great length of time absent from the mind of a Mason, to him more peculiarly was the great lesson taught that as men we sorrow not without hope, and that our blessed institution emphatically proclaims over the whole of the Great Creator's kingdom the sublime truth that the black cloud of a certain corruption is lined with the silver glory of a promised immortality. The speaker, who had at intervals during his address been visibly affected, resumed his seat amidst the evident emotion of the brethren, and was followed by the father and founder of the lodge, Bro. Wigginton, P.M. 902, and 1298, who eloquently seconded the resolution, and spoke briefly, but highly, of the great assistance he had derived from Bro. Scotcher in the foundation of the lodge more than ten years ago. The resolution was carried unanimously, the brethren upstanding, and evincing every mark of respect and reverence, and, the lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to banquet, where the esteemed W.M. presided with that urbanity and cordiality of manner which is not the least of his distinguishing characteristics, and which elicited the warm applause of the brethren in the reception given to his health, when ably proposed by I.P.M. Bro. Henry Smith. In responding to the toast of his health as Treasurer, Bro. Poynter, recommended the younger brethren to have but one horse and one hobby, and, if they rode their business horse hard, not to fear indulging in numerous refreshing canterers on their recreative hobby, and, he assured them, that a more harmless, nay a more useful and wholesome, hobby than Masonry could not be found. During the evening the memory of the departed Secretary was drank upstanding, and in solemn silence. This lodge has now adjourned for the recess, as, "emergencies excepted" there will, according to its bye-laws, be no further meeting until the fourth Monday in October next, which will commence the winter session.

CORNWALL.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Cornwall was held on Thursday, the 23rd ult., at the Royal Hotel Falmouth, "for the purpose of furthering the progress and good of Masonry generally, and in that neighbourhood especially, and advising with the brethren as to the mode, method, and measures most likely to promote that end."

There were present at the meeting:—Bros. Augustus Smith, Provincial Grand Master; Reginald Rogers, Past and Acting D.P.G. Master; W. H. Jenkins, S.G.W.; E. T. Carlyon, P.G. Sec.; the Rev. J. L. Church, Chaplain; and Bros. T. Solomon, P.M. 331, P. Prov. S.G.W.; W. J. Johns, P.M. 131, P. Prov. G.R.; Richd. Johns, P.M. 131, P. Prov. G.D.C.; J. Chirgwin, P.M. 131, P. Prov. J.G.W.; S. Jacob, P. Prov. Supt. of Works; J. A. Spargo, P.M. 967; H. J. Ridsen, H. Jepson, P.M.; G. L. Church, W.M. 699, A.P.G. Chaplain; John Paull, P.M. 699, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; S. Holloway, J.M. 131, P. Prov. G.S.D.; J. Ninness, P.M. 699, P. Prov. G. Reg.; S. Harvey, P.M. 151, P.G. Purst.; F. H. A. Wright, P.M. 331, P.G.C.; W. Manser, P.M., 967; R. A. Courtenay, W.M., 510; Thomas Gill, P.M., 967; W. Hosken, P.G. Organist, 967; Ed. Jennings, S.W., 967; A. Vine, J.D., 967; R. Hosken, Acting Steward, 967; E. A. Sanderson, P.M. 331, P. Prov. G.S.; C. Trevithick, W.M., 1272; Jacob Grigg, G.S., 496; W. Middleton, S.W., 131; G. B. Zuppelin, P.M.; F. Dinnis, P.M., 75; John Vivian, P.M., 75; W. H. Jenkins, P.M. 331, P. Prov. S.G.W.; E. T. Carlyon, P.M. 331, P.G. Sec.; R. Rogers, P.M. 331, D.P.G.M.; E. R. Gay, P.G. Tyler, 121; S.

Mitchell, P.M., 699; W. Rusden, 75; W. K. Bullmore, T. Shilson, W.M., 75; W. H. Lean, and W. Rooks, P.G. Purst., 131.

The object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of opening a new lodge in Falmouth, and after the P.G. Sec., (the lodge having been opened in due form first,) had informed the lodge of letters from Bro. Lord Eliot and others relative to their absence, the P.G. Master explained this object, and invited discussion.

Bros. Jacobs and Bullmore were the principal speakers in favour of the new lodge, and, referring to a discussion that had occurred in the old Lodge of Love and Honour, pressed the necessity of a new lodge. Considering the size of Falmouth, the largest town in the county, they thought it could well bear another lodge, especially as there were a large number of Masons unattached to any lodge. Truro, though with a smaller population, had two lodges, which were found to work admirably together, and they considered that the establishment of another lodge at Falmouth would prove a benefit to the cause of Freemasonry.

On the other hand, it was urged by the W.M. of the present lodge and his supporters, that the brethren should throw aside all differences, and meet amicably, as they were ready to receive them, and that the addition of another lodge would prove detrimental to the present one, the oldest in the county.

Several matters irrelevant to the exact question in debate, but yet closely connected with it, crept in, and prolonged the discussion, but it being concluded, the Provincial Grand Master summed up the different arguments. The question will be well considered by him, and his decision probably made known at the next provincial meeting.

The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to an excellent dinner, prepared for them in another room of the hotel.

MIDDLESEX.

HAMPTON.—*Lekanon Lodge* (No. 1326).—The regular meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., at the Red Lion Hotel, Hampton. Bro. S. Wickens, W.M., at a few minutes past three, opened the lodge. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The ballots for the candidates for initiation, taken separately, were unanimous in favour of their admission. The W.M. in his usual impressive manner raised Bros. R. R. Millington and C. F. Payne to the third degree, passed Bros. W. H. Payne, H. Moore, and G. Montgomery, to the second degree. Bro. J. T. Moss, P. G. Steward Middlesex, P.M. and Treasurer, took the chair for the purpose of initiating several of his friends. He in able painstaking, and correct style, initiated Messrs. J. Craven, G. Reynolds, G. E. Wood, H. Glosster, and S. Marketis, into Freemasonry. The W.M. resumed the chair. Some propositions were made for joining members, and candidates for initiation. Business being ended, the lodge was closed in due form. Banquet and dessert followed. There were present during the afternoon and evening (besides those already mentioned):—Bros. R. M. Bowman, S.W.; D. D. Beck, J.W.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; H. A. Dubois, S.D.; W. Hammond, P.M., J.D.; J. W. Jackson, I.G.; J. Catchpole, D.C.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; J. Bavin, P.M., Tyler; J. C. Peckham, P.M.; J. Hills, P.M.; H. E. Trotter, J. T. H. Moss, W. H. Scott, J. W. Baldwin, W. P. Saunders, W. Stanton, T. Pallett, C. S. Simpson, E. Hopwood, P.M., and some others. Amongst a large number of visitors we noticed, Bros. G. Chapman, P.M., Sec. 147; L. Alexander, P.M. 188; T. Price, 940; W. Smeed, P.M. 946; F. Bouts, 1306; T. Terry, W.M. 1360; and others whose names we were unable to ascertain.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, the 27th ult., at the Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street. The W.M., Bro. James Jackson, was supported by Bros. John Harding, S.W.; W. Sharp, as J.W.; R. G. Stringer, P.M.; W. Richardson, P.M.; D.

W. Finney, P.M.; W. Mossop, P.M.; Dr. Bowes, P.M., P. Prov. G. Reg., Cumberland and Westmoreland; Thos. Grime, W. H. Spring, J. Dimmelow, L. Wilson, Geo. A. Clark, Charles Crosier, Robt. Richardson, Dr. Gornall, and Jas. Hannah, Tyler. Visitor:—Bro. P. J. Edelsten, 1250. The lodge was opened in due form, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read, and declared to be correctly recorded. Bros. Clark and Crosier, being candidates for preferment, having fully sustained their claim, they were entrusted, and retired. The lodge was opened in the second degree, the candidates re-admitted and passed by the W.M., under the able deaconage of Bros. Past Masters Richardson and Finney. The lecture on the tracing board was delivered by Bro. Bowes, on the conclusion of which, a cordial and unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to him for the interesting manner in which he rendered the ritual. There being no further business the lodge was duly closed.

Royal Arch.

METROPOLITAN.

CYRUS CHAPTER (No. 21).—The last meeting of this chapter for the season was held on Tuesday, at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. Comp. W. S. Webster, M.E.Z, presided, and there were also present, Comps. C. Allen, H.; George Lambert, P.Z.; Thomas Harrison, P.Z.; Edward Burrell, P.Z.; Thomas Barringer, M.D., P.Z., Treasurer; Thomas W. White, S.E.; C. Saxon Hooper, P.S.; C. F. Knight, C. Harcourt, Harry Weston, Walter Crookes, J. Mitchell, H. Massey, Z., 619; and Chas. F. Pawley, 452. Five brethren were proposed for exaltation at next meeting, and Dr. Barringer was entrusted with the arrangements for the summer festival in July. Dr. Barringer informed tee companions that on the introduction of the five new members, the limit fixed by the By-laws of the chapter to the number of its members coming in at the low fees would be reached, and that all brethren seeking exaltation in the Cyrus Chapter afterwards, would be charged double fees. The chapter however would retain only half the amount of these fees, the other half being handed to one or other of the Masonic Institutions. A superb banquet supplied by Comp. Painter concluded the evening's labours.

DEVONSHIRE.

TIVERTON.—*St. Peter's Chapter* (No. 1125).—This new chapter, for which a charter was granted in February last, was formally consecrated and dedicated on the 27th May, by the M. E. and Rev. Comp. J. Huyshe, P.G. Supt. for Devon, assisted by E. Comps. W. Cann, as 2nd. G. Principal; Samuel Jones, as 3rd. G. Principal; and Comp. W. G. Rogers, Prov. G. Scribe E. These solemn ceremonies having been most impressively performed, the following companions (who were appointed by the charter), were presented and installed with the accustomed solemnities, viz:—E. Comps. W. H. Reed, (P.Z.) Z.; James Mills, H.; and W. R. G. Thomas, J. The following officers were also presented and invested:—Comps. H. Davey, Scribe E.; H. S. Gill, Scribe N.; T. B. Patterson, P.S.; and J. Wood, Steward. Twelve brethren of St. Peter's Lodge were proposed as candidates for exaltation. After the closing of the chapter, the companions adjourned to a banquet, at the Palmers-ton Hotel, where they were highly complimented by the Prov. G. Superintendent, on the handsome hall they had set apart for Masonic purposes, and on the beauty of the furniture and paraphernalia of the chapter. The consecration day was fixed for the 27th., as a compliment to the venerable Z., it being the 72nd anniversary of his birthday.

SCOTLAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER OF LANARKSHIRE.

The Supreme Grand Chapter for Scotland having at the Quarterly Communication, held December, 1871, appointed Comp. F. A. Barrow as Grand Superintendent for Lanarkshire, a

meeting of the whole of the present and Past Principals in the Province, was called on the 19th ultimo., but the Superintendent having inadvertently left his commission at home, the meeting was adjourned to the 17th ult., when the first meeting of the Provincial Grand Chapter was held in St. John's Masonic Hall, 213, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, F. A. Barrow, P.G. Superintendent, presiding, who stated that he had already appointed and installed Comps. J. D. Porteous, and W. Smith, as Grand H. and J., and he would now nominate A. Mc Taggart, as Grand Scribe E., and Jas. Crabbe, as Grand Scribe N., the other Grand Officers would be elected by the excellent companions present, from their own body. The Provincial Chapter would then be organised and, he trusted, would lead to advance the interests of the order in the West of Scotland.

Comp. J. Wallace, Z. of 79, while glad to find that the Supreme Chapter had appointed a Superintendent, and called together a Provincial Grand Chapter, yet he thought that they had not treated the province with the respect to which it was entitled, seeing that one-half of the whole of their revenue was derived from the City of Glasgow, he thought in these days of cheap and expeditious travelling, that they might have sent a deputation over, to have installed the Grand Superintendent and the rest of the Grand Officers, he also thought that the Grand Superintendent had exceeded his powers by appointing and installing privately two companions to the offices of P.G.H. as P.G.J., those companions who, though no doubt, very worthy brethren, yet had never been elected to fill a Principal's chair in their own chapters. The P.G.Z. replied that he had only acted in conformity with a dispensation granted him by the G.Z.

Comp. Wheeler, P.J.Z., doubted the power of even the G.Z. to grant such a dispensation, as the constitutions plainly show what should be done in the event of any companions being selected who were not already installed Principals, reading the laws bearing on that point.

Comp. Park, Z. 122; Singleton, Z. 87; Wallace, Z. 79; McDonald, 73; Mullins, 69; and several others took the same view of the subject.

Com. McTaggart and J. Crabb, the newly-appointed Scribes E. and N. held, that this meeting was not competent to discuss the question, as the P.G.Z. was only acting in strict accordance with his dispensation, and if the Provincial Grand Chapter felt aggrieved they must appeal to the Supreme Chapter of Edinburgh.

Comp. Walton held that this was the proper place to discuss the subject, even if they had to appeal to Edinburgh.

The Prov. G.Z. then intimated that he could allow of no more discussion on the laws. If they thought he had done wrong, he was only acting on the authority above him, and he should now proceed with the election. Several of the dissenting companions were proposed for different offices, but declined to serve, and the following were unanimously elected:—

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| D. Gilchrist, Z. 73..... | Prov. G. 1st. Principal |
| Jas. Balfour, P.Z. 73 ... | Prov. G. 2nd. Principal |
| F.D. Humphries, Z. 60... | Prov. G. 3rd. Principal |
| Thos. Halket, Z. 113... | Prov. G. Treas. |
| G. McDonald, H. 73 ... | Prov. G. Sword Bearer |
| T. Clatworthy, S.E. 112 | Prov. G. Banner Bearer |
| G. Thaldon, Z. 112 ... | Prov. G. Chamberlain |

Those appointed by the Grand Superintendent being:—

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|--------------------------|--------------------|
| F. A. Barrow, 50..... | Prov. G. Z. |
| J. D. Porteous, 50 | Prov. G. H. |
| W. White, 50 | Prov. G. J. |
| A. McTaggart, 73 | Prov. G. Scribe E. |
| Jas. Crabbe, Z. 50 | Prov. G. Scribe N. |

There being no further business the Provincial Grand Chapter was duly closed.

Mark Masonry.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE. — *Cumberland Lodge of Mark Masters (No. 60.)*—On Wednesday a very important meeting of Cumberland Mark Masons was held at Carlisle, in connection with Lodge No. 60, Carlisle. It was the annual meeting of the lodge, and no fewer than nine were proposed for advancement, of whom eight appeared. The installation of the W.M. for the ensuing year took place, when Bro. Busher, of Kendal, P.G.S., P. Prov. G.S.B. of England, was installed in a very masterly style by V.W. Bro. F. Binckes, G.S., G.L.M.M., P.G.S. The following brethren were balloted for, elected, and advanced, the interesting ceremony being gone through by V.W. Bro. Binckes, who took the W.M.'s chair, at the request of Bro. James Porter, W.M.; Bros. John Holme, P.S.G.W.; H. Rauthmell, P.G.D.C.; W. Tattersall, J. Norman Hodgson, S.; G. Carrick, J.D.; E. W. Henry, M.D., P.A.D.C., W.M.; and Rev. Canon Ware, W.M. Bro. Colonel Whitwell was expected to be present, but a telegram was received by Bro. Porter to say that he was too ill to attend. After the new W.M. had been duly invested, he appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. James Porter, P.G.S., S.G.D., I.P.M.; Court, S.W.; Pratchitt, J.W.; Wheatley, M.O.; J. Wood, S.O.; Henry Bewes, J.O.; Rev. J. Simpson, Chap.; F. W. Hayward, Treas.; G. G. Hayward, Sec.; J. Holme, Reg.; Tattersall, S.D.; G. Shannon, J.D.; Mc Mechan, I.G.; and John Barnes, Tyler. At the conclusion of the proceedings the brethren to the number of about twenty-five sat down to a banquet at the Coffee House, which was prepared by Bro. F. W. Hayward and Mrs. Hayward—the new host and hostess of the hotel—in a style which called forth the encomiums of all present. Everything in season was amply provided and well served, and the wines of all kinds were pronounced excellent. The chair was taken by Bro. Busher, W.M., who was supported right and left by V.W. Bros. Binckes, Rev. Canon Ware, Rev. James Simpson, James Porter, Wheatley, and Mc Mechan. Amongst those present were Bros. Henry G. Shannon, G. Carrick, J. Norman Hodgson, Court, Holme, W. Johnston, W. Tattersall, G. G. Hayward, J. Barnes, J. Wood, T. Blacklock, W. Pratchitt, &c. After the usual loyal toasts had been given, and very enthusiastically received, the Chairman proposed "The Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master Earl Percy, M.W.G.M. elect, and the Grand Officers, with the names of Bro. Binckes, Grand Secretary of England, and Secretary of the Freemasons' Boys' School." He said Bro. Portal and he had been very good friends for a great number of years, and all who knew Bro. Portal must respect him. (Hear, hear.) He believed it was through Bro. Portal that an advance was first made towards a union between Scottish and English Mark lodges, which was being productive of much good, and promoting a good feeling. Speaking of Bro. Binckes, he said, they all knew how hard he had worked for the order. They knew him as the Secretary of the Boys' School, but they knew him better as the Grand Secretary of Mark Masons of England. They knew him as a honest, earnest, hard-working man, and a thorough good Mason. (Hear, hear.) After wishing Bro. Binckes many years of happiness, he concluded by proposing the toast, which was heartily received with Masonic honours.

Bro. Binckes, in responding, said he had very great pleasure in being amongst them, as he always did what he could to promote Masonry wherever he went. It had been one of the dreams of his life to do away with that antagonism which had existed between the Mark Lodges of England and Scotland and to have them both united under one Grand Master. He had spared no pains, no labours, no exertions to effect this, and he was glad to say he hoped it was about to be carried out. It was true nothing definite had been done, but they must make some overtures to the Grand Lodge of Scotland to bring about this happy consummation. Earl Percy, he was sorry to say, now lay upon a bed of sickness, so that he might not be able to be present at the meeting, but in whatever position he was he had

always shown a large amount of ability. He had shown much interest in the Mark degree. They must have good men in office, and there was no "backstairs" influence which would get a man into office either in the Grand Lodge or the Province. Merit and ability were the only things which entitled a member to hold office. Referring to the meeting of that day, he said he felt much pleasure in coming there to assist them, but it would be hard indeed if he did not do something for masonry. He thought the institution with which he was connected was the greatest glory of his life. No pleasure in life was greater than when assisting those who from circumstances could not assist themselves. There was one thing he should like to say to the newly advanced members, and that was; that although the degree of Mark was not recognised by the Craft Grand Lodge of England, yet this is the only jurisdiction which did not recognise it. It must be borne in mind that they were all members of the Craft, without which they could not get the Mark degree, and some of the best and most prominent members of the Craft belonged to the Mark. Such men would not join the Mark if they thought there was anything in it antagonistic to the Craft. The Craft Grand Lodge, did not look upon the degree with a favourable eye, but they had many members of the Craft Grand Lodge who were Mark Master Masons, including Lord Carnarvon, D. G. M. England; Lord Leigh, P. G. M.; Lord Holmesdale, P. G. M.; Earl Bective, P. G. M., Cumberland and Westmorland; W. W. Beech, Esq., M. P., P. G. M.; and last, though not least, the present respected Grand Master, the Rev. George Raymond Portal, M. A., and no brother need think anything of this. Bro. Binckes concluded a long and interesting speech amid much applause.

Bro. Porter proposed the health of the new W.M., Bro. Busher. He was very glad they had elected Bro. Busher, to the office, and he was sure that at the end of the next twelve months they would not regret the step they had taken, as Bro. Busher's energy and ability were such that he improved everything he was connected with. (Cheers.)

Bro. Busher, who was received with great applause, while thanking them for the manner in which they had drunk his health, said he always endeavoured to do his duty, and he should try to do it as W.M. of the Cumberland Lodge of Mark Masters, and when he was unable to be amongst them, he was sure they would excuse him, as Bro. Porter would be a good substitute for him. However, he would have to be very ill before he would be prevented from coming, as before now he had travelled with two crutches and three sticks to be present at a meeting. (Laughter and cheers.)

Bro. Binckes proposed the health of Bro. Porter in very complimentary terms, speaking warmly of the labour and pains he had bestowed to make that meeting the success it was. Bro. Porter was a true and good mason, and a sincere friend.

Bro. Porter, in acknowledging the compliment paid him, said that whatever he had done for the cause of masonry seemed to him very little, compared with what others had done.

Bro. the Rev. Canon Ware proposed the health of the Earl of Bective, P.G.M. He was always willing to give help when it was required. He was not yet installed the Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Cumberland and Westmoreland, but he had no doubt he soon would be, and he was sure that whatever interest he had shown in Craft Masonry he would take equal interest in the Mark. (Cheers.)

Bro. Holme proposed "The Officers of the Carlisle Lodge" which was acknowledged by Bro. Court. The W. M. gave the "Installing Master," and called for a "big cheer," which was heartily given.—Bro. Binckes, in responding, said that wherever he found a Mark Lodge, he found that as soon as they had got themselves established they wanted to do something for some of the charities, and he believed that amongst the Mark Masters and the Rose Croix might be found some of the best supporters of masonic charities. (Hear, hear.)—Bro. Binckes also proposed "The Newly Advanced Brethren," and in doing so said that the Mark would bear

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

investigation with any other degree, and the brethren might be sure that they had not taken up any new-fangled idea. Several of the newly-advanced brethren returned thanks, and after the other usual masonic toasts had been given and duly responded to, the meeting broke up, after one of the pleasantest gatherings which has yet taken place under the auspices of Mark Masonry.

GLASGOW.

Royal Ark Mariners (No. 73.)—On the 9th ult., the Royal Ark, No. 73, was unmoored, Bro. Jas. Balfour, Father Noah, commanding; D. Gilchrist, J.; and G. W. Wheeler, acting as S.; when Comps. J. Shaw and R. Ferguson were, after due trial, admitted on board the Ark. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and the following brethren were placed in command for the ensuing year, the elections in each case being unanimous:—Comps. Jas. Balfour, Noah; David Gilchrist, Japhet; Jas. O. Perk, Shem; G. W. Wheeler, Secretary; Robert Bell Treasurer. The offices of C. and J. were left open till the next meeting.

Knights Templar.

SUFFOLK AND CAMBRIDGE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

Provincial Grand Conclave for Suffolk and Cambridge met at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Tuesday, the 14th ult., when there was a large attendance of Sir Knights. The Conclave met under the banner of the Plantagenet Encampment, which was opened by Sir Knt. the Revd. R. N. Sanderson, D.P.G.C., P.E.C., acting as E.C.; the Prov. Grand Commander Capt. Phillips, being announced, he was received under the Arch of Steel, and was accompanied by Sir Knights Major General Clerk, Prov. Grand Commander for Kent; C. T. Vigne, Prov. Grand Commander for Dorsetshire; J. Montagu Pulteney Montagu, Past Grand Capt. of England; J. O. Oxland, P.G.A.D.C.; Capt. Phayre, Grand A.D.C. of England. There were also present Sir Knights Emra Holmes, Grand Provost of England, E.C. Prudence Encampment; Dr. Mills, P.E.C.; G. S. Findley, P.E.C.; J. Pitcher, P.E.C.; C. T. Townsend, P.E.C., P.2d. G.C. of Lines, P.G.C.; J. H. Townsend, E.C. Plantagenet Encampment; Dr. Beaumont, R.N.; Capt. Teversham, of the Star of the West Encampment, Barbadoes; S. B. King, P. Cornell, J. Franks, &c.

The business of the Plantagenet Encampment having been gone through, the Provincial Grand Conclave was opened. Sir Knts. General Clerk, P.G. Com. Kent; and J. M. P. Montagu, acting as 1st. and 2nd Captains. The muster roll having been called, the Prov. Grand Chancellor read the minutes of last Prov. Grand Conclave, and a motion that they were correctly recorded was carried nem. con.

The report of the managing committee was read of which the following were the principal features.

“Very eminent Sir,—

“The managing committee of the Provincial Grand Conclave of Suffolk and Cambridge have the honour to report that during the past year there have been in the Province twelve installations, and six joinings; against which are to be set one loss by death, five by resignation, and one by exclusion, making a total of sixty-eight Knights under your banner, against fifty nine last year, some of the joining members having been already members of an encampment in the Province, and still continuing their subscriptions thereto.

The attention of the Committee has been called to the fact, that several candidates have been admitted as joining members of our encampment without inquiry being made of the encampment of which they were or had been members, as to their standing as Knights Templar. The Committee would submit that such inquiry is due, both to the candidates themselves, and to the Encampments from which they come, and which they seek to join. Registrars of Encampments are also reminded, with reference to the forms of summons to be issued to their encampments, that the letters H.R.D.M. and K.H., which used to appear on the summonses of some old encampments are now obsolete and

irregular, and serve only to encourage a belief entertained by some, that there exist Templar Warrants, under which degrees can now be granted, which are, and have been for many years, under the sole jurisdiction of another Masonic Body, viz., the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

They have also to state, that since the treaty with the Order of the Temple in Scotland, the word “exalted” is to be omitted from the designation of the Order.

Finally, V.E. Sir, the Committee beg to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of your Province.

The report of the Committee having been received and adopted, and a new Committee appointed for the ensuing year, the Provincial Grand Commander proceeded to appoint the following officers:—

Rev. R. N. Sanderson.....	Prov. D.G. Com.
Rev. J. Hardy.....	Prov. Grand Prior.
E. Dorling, P.E.C.....	Prov. G.S.P.
Rev. T. G. Beaumont.....	Prov. G. Prelate.
J. Deighton.....	Prov. 1st G. Capt.
Emra Holmes, G. Pro- } vost of England. }	Prov. 2nd G. Capt.
C. T. Townsend, P.E.C.....	Prov. G. Chan.
Dr. R. W. Beaumont, R.N.	Prov. G. Reg.
W. T. Westgate, P.E.C....	Prov. G.D.C.
Rev. G. W. Marwood.....	Prov. G. Almoner.
Rev. A. Holmes.....	Prov. G. Expert.
Rev. J. Walker.....	Prov. G. 1st St. B.
J. O. Oxland.....	Prov. G. 2nd St. B.
J. Caldwell.....	Prov. G.A.D.C.
J. H. Townsend.....	Prov. G. 1st H.
P. Cornell.....	Prov. G. 2nd H.
Geo. Cresswell.....	Prov. G. Swd. B.
Miller.....	Prov. G. B.B.
W. Norman.....	Prov. G. Organist.
Frater Geo. Spalding.....	Prov. G. Equerry.

At the conclusion of the regular business, the Provincial Grand Commander intimated that the next Provincial Grand Conclave would be held at Ipswich, under the banner of the Prudence Encampment, and the Provincial Grand Conclave was closed.

The Sir Knights afterwards adjourned to the dining-hall, where a *récherché* banquet was spread. Frater Spalding was the caterer, and worthily did he sustain his reputation as *chef de cuisine*.

On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and chivalric toasts were given, that of “Our Illustrious Brother the Prince of Wales,” being especially favoured.

In proposing the past and present Officers of Grand Conclave, the Prov. G. Commander, coupled with it the names of Sir Knt. J. M. P. Montagu, Past Grand Captain of England, and Sir Knt. Emra Holmes, Grand Provost of England, Sir Knt. Montague responded. Sir Knt. Emra Holmes proposed in eulogistic terms, the “V.E. Provincial Grand Commander, Capt. Phillips,” dwelling upon the many knightly qualities, the unvarying courtesy and urbanity he always displayed to all those Sir Knights who had the privilege of being brought into contact with him, officially or otherwise, and which had made him one of the most popular Provincial Commanders. He spoke in the presence of other Provincial Grand Commanders, who he felt sure would bear him out in his remarks.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Capt. Phillips briefly responded in well chosen language and modest terms.

Capt. Phayre responded to the toast of the “Visitors.”

Sir Knt. Sanderson, in responding to the toast of the D.P.G.C., spoke in handsome terms of the services of the Provincial Grand Chancellor and Treasurer; dwelt upon the new safeguards for the admission of none but proper candidates, (alluding to the veto of the P.G.C., on the nomination of all candidates, and the largely increased fee for installation, approved at the meeting of Grand Conclave,) and expressed his conviction, that from the general harmony which existed between encampments in the province, and the high and chivalric character of the Provincial Grand Commander, the continued prosperity of the order in Suffolk and Cambridge was well nigh assured. Other toasts followed, and a most agreeable evening was spent by the Sir Knights.

LANCASHIRE.

ROCHDALE.—*Albert Encampment*.—An emergency of this encampment was held in the Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., when the Sir Knights were honoured by the presence of the Very Eminent Prov. Grand Commander Sir Knt. J. Albert Hudson Royds, and the V.E. Deputy Prov. Grand Commander Sir Knt. William Hy. Wright. The encampment having been opened in form by the Eminent Commander, Sir Knight Wm. Ashworth, Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies; the Eminent Deputy Prov. Grand Commander assumed the baton of the E.C., and in a most masterly manner performed the ceremony of installing the following Companions Sir Knights of the Order, viz.:—Comps. Robert O’Neil, of Chapter No. 42, Bury; Richard Gorton, of Chapter No. 266, Heywood; John Cass, of Chapter No. 266; and Jesse Firth, of Chapter No. 298, Rochdale; who were subsequently obligated by the E.C., Sir Knt. W. Ashworth, dubbed Sir Knights of the Order by the V.E. Prov. Commander, Sir Knt. Royds, and invested by Sir Knt. W. Roberts, Prov. E. Commander, P. Prov. Grand Chamberlain of Yorkshire. Amongst the officers and Sir Knights were:—Sir Knts. James Holroyd, P.E.C., Prov. Grand Standard Bearer; Herod Turner, 1st Captain; John Fothergill, 2nd Captain; William Roberts, Registrar; V. M. Jones, P.E.C., Treasurer; Edward Woodcock, Director of Ceremonies; Thomas Oakden, Almoner; William Davies, Acting Expert; Thos. B. Ashworth, 1st Standard Bearer; John Ashworth, jun., 2nd Standard Bearer; Robert Butterworth, Captain of Lines; Robert Howard, 1st Herald; James Mills, 2nd Herald; and Edmund Wrigley, Organist. The newly-installed Sir Knights having been proclaimed, and the ceremonies being ended, the encampment was closed by the E.C., when the Sir Knights adjourned to banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were received with applause.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*Girvan Encampment* (No. 329.)—The usual monthly meeting was held in the Town Hall, 22, Sturthers-street, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., Sir Knt. R. Bell, M.C., presiding, assisted by G. W. Wheeler, Acting C.G.; M’Clanahan, C.C.; J. Chatfield, S.C.; and R. Hunter, J.C.; when Comp. T. Chesholm, of Chapter 87, was proposed, and being approved of, was created a Knight of the Temple. A Priory of the Order of Knights of Malta was afterwards opened by Sir Knts. R. Bell, Prior, and G. W. Wheeler, Prelate, when that Order was conferred on the same gentleman, and also on Sir Knts. J. Dunbar and A. Spence. Sir Knt. G. W. Wheeler as Recorder, reported the result of the Grand Priory of Edinburgh, and a deputation was appointed to see to the matter.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

METROPOLITAN.

PALESTINE CHAPTER ROSE CROIX OF H.R.D.M.—This chapter held a regular meeting on Tuesday the 28th. May ult., and was well attended, the brethren present being the M.W.S., R. Wentworth Little; the Past M.W.S.; John Hervey, 30°, Treasurer; Colonel F. Burdett, 32°, H.P.; G. Kenning, 30°, First General; H. C. Levander, M.A., Second General; T. L. Fox, G.M.; C. Hammerton, Raph.; T. Burdett, Yeoman Rec.; J. T. Moss, C.G.; J. W. Barrett, Herald; T. McGovern, J. Dyer, J. Coutts, and P. J. Marin; in addition to whom the chapter was honoured with the presence of Illust. Bros. Capt. N. G. Phillips, 33°, Lieut. Grand Commander; Hyde Pullen, 33°; S. Rosenthal, 33°; J. Starkie, 30°; C. Horsley, 30°; J. Read, 30°; and S. Boncher, 18°. After ballot for several candidates, two being in attendance, viz: Bros. J. E. Saunders, P.G. Deacon, and Captain L. J. Collum, (100th. Reg.) were introduced and permitted to participate in the privileges of the Rose Croix Degree. Col. Burdett was then unanimously elected

M.W.S. for the ensuing year and Bro. Hervey, was re-elected Treasurer with the same gratifying unanimity. The chapter was then closed, and the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet. During the course of the evening, a splendid gold jewel as Past M.W.S., was presented to Bro. Hervey by the M.W.S. in the name of the chapter amidst demonstrations of warm approval, and the worthy Treasurer expressed his acknowledgment of the compliment. Both Bros. Sanders and Collum returned thanks for the reception of their names. When the toast of the "Neophytes" was proposed, the former brother in a masterly speech replied with animation and point, and the latter, with brief but appropriate allusions to the fraternal goodwill and fellowship, which he had ever experienced from brother Masons in every part of the globe. After a singularly pleasant and agreeable evening the brethren separated.

CONSECRATION of ST. JOHN'S CHAPTER, TORQUAY.

A Provincial Grand Chapter was held on Thursday, the 23rd ult., at the St. John's Lodge-room, Torquay, for the purpose of consecrating the St. John's Chapter. Amongst the company present were:—The Rev. J. Huyshe, Past J. of Grand Chapter, and Prov. G. Supt. of Devon; L. P. Metham, P.A.S. of Grand Chapter, and Prov. G.H.; R. H. Rae, P. Prov. G.J.; T. Dand, Prov. G.S.W.; G. Glanfield, P.Z.; H. Hopkins, P.Z.; B. Bowden, P.Z.; Josiah Austin, P.Z., P. Prov. G.A.S.S.; Edward A. Davies, H.; J. Purse, Edward Appleton, Wm. Yates, Bovey, 106; C. Piller, 106; T. Oliver, 106; The warrant was read by E. Comp Davies, S.E., *pro. tem.*

The following oration was then ably given by the M.E. Comp. L. P. Metham:—

"Companions,—It is at all times desirable, when Freemasons meet to dedicate a building or a room to the purposes of their Craft, that their attention should be recalled to the serious obligations to which, by taking part in the ceremony, they individually and collectively pledge themselves. And if this is true with regard to our Craft Lodge, much more so is it true when applied to the Royal Arch Degree. The address, therefore, which is usual on these occasions is most properly given at this early period of the proceedings, in order that, should, unfortunately, there be any companion present who has not thought seriously enough of the meaning of the sublime ceremony in which he is about to take a part; who is content to regard it only as a beautiful spectacle, or to join with lip service only in its ritual, he may be aroused to take a deeper and more personal interest in what we are about to say and do. Beautiful, solemn, and full of significance as are the ceremonies and teachings of the other degrees, they fade into nothingness when compared with the objects of research pertaining to the Royal Arch. They speak of time, and the affairs of time, this speaks of what will be when time shall be no more. They take their stand on the life side of the narrow but deep boundary which divides death from life; this carries us across that boundary into the presence of the Infinite. They show us, as in a glass darkly, a dawn leading but to ephemeral light. This teaches us to reach the Eternal Land where dawn and morning, evening and night, cloud and storm, are unknown—all swallowed up in the ever-enduring brightness which floods its courts. Well would it be, then, for every Companion to reflect, that around the name of the Great I AM centre the mysteries and teachings of this sublime degree, and that better would it be not to approach it in a light or unbecoming manner. Let each remember and try to imitate the reverence with which the holy name of Jehovah was ever pronounced by our Jewish brethren, to whom years of trial and penance were enjoined before they were allowed to participate in the mysteries of the Order. It is indeed the climax of Freemasonry, and it is intimately blended with all that is near and dear to us in another state of existence. But to reach it in spirit we must practice through life that self-denial and that constant labour which is forcibly represented to

us in the case of our ancient brethren, to whom was committed the task of clearing away the rubbish and ruin which concealed the foundation of the Temple. We must cast off self-indulgence; we must come out of the slough of idleness, immorality, and the mortal sins which so easily beset us, before, like our ancient brethren, we can reach the only true foundation-stone on which is to be built up that new living and eternal temple which is so beautifully figured to us in this degree. Of itself Masonry is not religion, although the most religious man may well select Masonry as an instrument with which to improve himself, reclaim the erring, reform the depraved, and, above all, to teach and practice that charity without which real religion cannot exist. Up to this point Masonry is but the handmaid of religion, deriving the lessons she expounds in morality, wisdom, and charity, from a source indeed which cannot pour forth turbid waters or utter an uncertain sound, the volume of the Sacred Law. But when we have reached this point she bids us raise our eyes to that bright morning star, whose rising shall bring down peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the human race. And if we have, as Masons, acknowledged and obeyed the moral government of the Great Architect of the Universe, if we have followed the straight and undeviating line of conduct marked out for us in the volume of the Sacred Law, by His unerring and impartial justice, we may contemplate without fear the setting of our little sun of life in the dark valley to the shadow of death. By a proper study of Masonry we shall rightly learn our duty to God and man; commencing with an avowal of belief in an omnipresent Providence, and the practice of every social and moral virtue, we shall work onwards, as it were, from the circumference to the centre of the soul, until we feel and acknowledge in our science a clear corroboration of the truth of religion. As the historical facts recorded in the Bible, which constitute the sacred landmarks of our order, are palpable in their truth, so do the lessons they teach, gradually lead the upright Mason to imbibe those spiritual doctrines, which, in their essence, and in their practice, insure for him atonement and eternal salvation. But again and again, this sublime degree urges on its members the practice of the most wide and catholic charity. In short, to him who has rightly considered Masonry, it is as the ladder which Jacob saw in his vision, its lowest round was set on the earth, but the top reached to heaven. And as on every step of that ladder were angels ascending and descending, forming one bright chain connecting heaven and earth, so does this, the highest, the noblest, and the sublimest degree, teach its graduates the same lesson they were taught at their initiation, the practice of the most wide and catholic charity, to enforce this upon us as a duty to be practised in our daily life and conversation. I conclude in the words of that ancient charge which is too often omitted at the closing of our chapter—"Companions,—You are about to quit this sacred retreat of peace and friendship, and to mix again with the world. Amid all its cares and employments forget not the sacred duties which have been so frequently inculcated and so strongly recommended in this supreme convocation; be ye, therefore, discreet, prudent, and temperate. Remember, also, that around this altar you have voluntarily and solemnly vowed to befriend and relieve with unhesitating cordiality, every brother who shall need your assistance; that you have promised to remind him in the most gentle manner of his failings, and to aid his reformation—to defend and vindicate his character whenever wrongfully traduced, and to suggest the most candid, the most palliating, and the most favourable circumstances, even when it is most liable to reprehension and blame; thus shall the world see how dearly Masons love one another. But, my brethren and companions, you are to extend these noble and generous sentiments even further. Let me impress upon your minds, and let it be instilled into your hearts, that every human being has an undoubted claim to your kind offices. We, therefore, strictly enjoin you to do good to all, while we more particularly recommend to your care the household of the faithful, so that by diligence and fidelity in the duties of your respective avocations, by liberal

benevolence and diffusive charity, by constancy and sincerity in your friendship, by being uniformly kind, just, amiable, and virtuous in your deportment, you may prove to the world the happy and beneficent effects of our ancient and honourable institution. Let it not be said that you laboured in vain, or wasted your strength for nought—for your work is before the Lord, and your recompense is with your God. Finally, brethren and companions, be all of one mind, live in peace, and may the God of love and mercy delight to dwell among you and bless you for evermore." If individually and collectively we act on the principles thus clearly laid down and thus strongly enforced, then shall we have nobly answered the great end of our existence, then shall we have conscientiously fulfilled our obligations as true Royal Arch Masons, and our Masonic life and death will be

"Like some bright river from fall to fall,
In many a maze descending, bright through all,
Finds some fair regions where each labyrinth past,
In one full lake of light it rests at last."

The M.E.Z. declared the Chapter duly constituted and consecrated.

The Acting Z. then installed the following companions, nominated by warrant:—E. Comps. Robert Bowden, Z.; Henry Hawker, H.; Thomas Oliver, J. The following Comps. were then invested:—Watson, S.E.; Bovey, S.W.; Lyner, P.S.; Greenfield, A.S.S.; and Yates, J.A.S.

The ceremony being concluded, the Chapter was closed, and the companions adjourned to the Ship and Albert Hotel, where a banquet was provided, which gave credit to the proprietor, and the companions spent a pleasant evening.

FREEMASONRY IN TRINIDAD.

The consecration of the new hall of the Caledonian Lodge (No. 324), S.C. Granada, Trinidad, took place on Thursday, April 25th. The following members of the Craft were in attendance:—Bros. John M. Aird, G. Palmer, G. Humphreys, A. Simmons, M. G. Stephenson, W. Kerr, D. G. Garraway, J. P. G. Munro, P. Mudie, J. R. Bertrand, W. B. Wells, F. R. Baker, J. T. Otway, A. B. Campbell, J. F. Preudhomme, W. E. Mayers, D. R. Preudhomme, A. J. Nugent, J. G. Wells, W. J. Mitchell, J. Steele, W. S. Comissiong, Geo. Simon, C. J. Wells, and G. A. Munro.

The lodge was opened in the first, second, and third degrees; and the Consecration ceremony commenced. After prayer, solemn music was performed on the harmonium by Bro. J. P. Munro, and grand honours given. Whereupon, Bro. Aird, R. W. M., delivered the following oration:—

"My dear Brethren,—Having met on this auspicious occasion as fellow labourers in the laudable work of consecrating a temple for the dedication of the solemn rites of Freemasonry, we may not unprofitably devote a few moments to a rapid review of the principles and tenets of our ancient institution. We have no authentic account of the time when it was first instituted. In a work entitled "Illustrations of Masonry," published in 1792, by Bro. W. Preston, Master of the Lodge of Antiquity in London, the origin of Masonry is traced from the Creation. "Ever since the symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms, our order had a being." By other accounts the antiquity of Masonry is carried up no further than the building of King Solomon's temple. In Dr. Henry's *History of Great Britain*, we find the origin of the Freemason's society attributed to the difficulty found in former times of procuring workmen to build the vast number of churches, monasteries, and other edifices which the religious opinions entertained in those ages, prompted the people to raise. Hence the Masons were greatly favoured by the Popes, who granted them many indulgences, with a view to augment their numbers. In those times, it may be well supposed that such encouragements from the supreme pastors of the church must have been productive of most beneficial effects to the fraternity, and in consequence

of such patronage, the society rapidly increased. The early history of the order is confessedly involved in obscurity. It is, therefore, no intention of mine to trim my lamp for an adventurous pilgrimage into the dim cloudlands of tradition, or the mythic regions of imagination, more especially as I believe that the actual present and the dawning future will afford us, as Freemasons, more ample food for speculation and reflection than even the venerated records of the past. It is undeniable that this is an age of progress; in every department of art and science astonishing discoveries have been made of many useful inventions. In the midst of this general advancement, we find Freemasonry still occupying a foremost place in the estimation of intellectual men. Now, as of old, Princes and the exalted ones of the earth, are found clothed in the Mason's badge, and wielding the Mason's gavel. To you, my brethren, as Masons, I need hardly say that we owe this glorious position mainly to the grand principles on which our order is founded. Indelibly inscribed on the pillars of our temple, are the hallowed words—"Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth"—and every true Mason bears them like a talisman engraved on his heart. I will now bring to your notice a few words of practical application. We know that the tenets of Masonry are good. Let us therefore endeavour to carry them out in our lives. Let the reality of our professions be proved by our actions, and the faith that is in us be manifested, in deed as in word. My dear brethren, you are placed like a city on a hill. The eyes of the world are upon you, and strong prejudices are entertained against the institution, which can only be obviated by the correct deportment of its members. Let us, therefore, decide to walk according to the light, that men may see our good works, and glorify our Father which is in Heaven. I beg to repeat what I said at the consecration at Mount Moriah,—“Carefully guard against the admission of unworthy and worthless candidates; permit not the frivolous, the dissolute, or the intemperate to enter within our gates, or to participate in ceremonies which they can neither comprehend nor enjoy.” Better the lodge should have but *nine* worthy members, than *ninety-and-nine* who are not worthy. In conclusion, my dear brethren, I would express a fervent hope, in which, I am sure, every one present will heartily join, that the foundation we are laying this evening in the name of T.G.A.O.T.U. may be solid and lasting; that the altar which we raise may be ever consecrated to the service of morality and virtue, and that years—many years hence—when our living breathing forms shall have long mingled with our kindred dust, our descendants of *Lodge Caledonia*, 324, may still be found promulgating, in all their original purity the genuine principles of our noble and time-honoured fraternity.”

Solemn music followed the delivery of the Master's address, after which the Charter was laid on the table by the R. W. M., the elements uncovered, and prayer offered. The usual processions to the east, P. M. Ab. Simmons carrying Bible; P. M. Matt. G. Stephenson, Cornucopia with corn; P. M. Geo. Palmer, Cup with wine; Humphreys, Cup with oil; the R. W. M. sprinkling the corn, wine, and oil: accompanied with the usual invocations, and finally declared the hall duly consecrated.

ERRATA.—In our account of British Union Lodge, No. 114, page 324, 49th line, for “Jewel” read “gavel”; 55th line, for “three degrees,” read “third degree.”

PURE WATER.—Pure water is the greatest desideratum of life and the most difficult to obtain, and the recent revelations respecting the supply of some of the South London companies and country wells are absolutely terrifying, but remedy is to a great extent in our own hands. The use of Mr. Lipscombe's (of Temple-bar) new patent self-cleansing charcoal cistern filters, which are comparatively inexpensive and are now being extensively adopted, will furnish a supply of filtered water sufficient for all domestic purposes, which, having passed through purified charcoal, is entirely free from lead, sewage, or other impurities. This filter's self-cleansing, can be adapted to any cistern, and practically lasts a long time. The smaller filters by the same maker for drinking purposes are most convenient and ornamental, and Mr. Lipscombe thoroughly merits the many testimonials he has received from our contemporaries and the highest authorities in the medical profession.—*Standard*.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

A meeting of the Governors of this Institution was held on Thursday, 30th ult., Bro. John Symonds in the chair, for the purpose of electing nine members of the Audit Committee, and twelve members of the House Committee. The election resulted as follows:—

AUDIT COMMITTEE.

Bro. John Symonds	37
„ William Paas	37
„ J. R. Sheen	36
„ Henry Empson	35
„ Henry Browse	32
„ J. G. Chancellor	29
„ William Roebuck	28
„ A. H. Tattershall	25
„ George Bone	22
„ Brackstone Baker	20
„ William Hale	15
„ R. Herve Giraud	4

The first nine were elected.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Bro. Rev. J. Vaughan	43
„ Benjamin Head	40
„ William Paas	40
„ Major John Creaton	38
„ George Cox	37
„ Raynham W. Stewart	37
„ James R. Sheen	36
„ Henry Browse	35
„ John A. Rucker	33
„ Joshua Nunn	32
„ Dudley Rolls	27
„ Thomas W. White	24
„ Robert Kenyon	23
„ Edward Cox	22
„ Frederick Adlard	18
„ J. G. Chancellor	10
„ William Bristow	8

The first twelve were elected.

Poetry.

OH WOULD I WERE A FREEMASON.

Oh would I were a Freemason,
Though only of low degree
I'd try to find a link to bind,
The world in unity.
The universal brotherhood
Of man, should be my aim;
I'd help the weak and sore distressed,
The sorry, sick, and lame.
Oh would I were a Freemason, &c.
The true, right hand of fellowship;
I would extend to all,
The prince, the tradesman, and the serf
I'd own, both great and small.
I'd wreath around the brow of faith,
The guerdon of hope
And charity, the noblest trait,
With misery should cope.
Oh would I were a Freemason, &c.
And now I am a Mason,
Accepted, good, and free;
I'll try to dwell with all mankind
In love, and harmony.
The square, the compass, and the rule,
Shall be my guide through life!
The holy volume I will hold
My stay in peace or strife,
And now I am a Mason, &c.

The great all-seeing eye of God,
I know looks on me still;
I'll try to follow His commands,
And own His mighty will.
In love I'll help my brother man,
Relief to him I'll give;
And truth shall be my guiding star
Whilst on this earth I live,
And now I am a Mason, &c.

The graces, four, my actions shall
Control whilst I am here,
By justice, virtue, peace, and truth.
A name, I will uprear.
In strength I will establish,

God says, this house, for aye,
And to Masonry I will stand,
My good will plenteously,
And now I am a Freemason, T.W.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.—In connection with His Royal Highness Prince Arthur's recent visit to Liverpool and enthusiastic reception, the following letter has been received by the Mayor of the town, from the Marquis of Ripon, on behalf of the Queen:—

“Balmoral Castle, 25th May, 1872. Sir,—I am commanded by the Queen to inform you that Her Majesty has received with much satisfaction from Prince Arthur an account of the enthusiastic manner in which His Royal Highness was received at Liverpool. The Queen commands me to convey to you the expression of Her Majesty's great gratification at this striking proof of the loyalty of the inhabitants of that great port and of their attachment to Her Majesty's person and family.

I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful servant, RIPON.

“To the Mayor of Liverpool.”

A similar letter we believe has been received by Mr. Graves, M.P., whose guest Prince Arthur was during his visit to Liverpool.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, June 7th, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
Lodge 975, Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby,
New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dille, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle,
Camberwell, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington,
Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-
street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London
Street, Fitzroy-Square, at 8. Bro. Ash, P.M., Precep-
tor.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Consecration of Friends in Council Lodge, No 1383, Mar-
sonic Hall 33 Golden Sq at 2.45
Premier Red Cross Conclave, Freemasons' Tavern.
Lodge 16, Royal Alpha, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
„ 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
„ 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern
Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem
Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro.
James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern,
Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-
end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship
Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and
Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon),
Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern,
Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155,
Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun
Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock,
Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's Col-
lege, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W.
Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Grand Mark Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern at 5 p.m.
Kent Mark Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern
Colonial Board at 3 o'clock.
Lodge 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead.
„ 1257, Grosvenor, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi.
„ 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-
road.
„ 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue.
„ 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury,
Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel
Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-
park, Camberwell, at 8. Bro. John Thomas, Pre-
ceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st.
(opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A.
Cottebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney,
at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
 Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, at 6 for 7, p.m.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Lodge 10, Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 136, Good Report, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
 " 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
 " 1351, St. Clement Danes, 265, Strand.
 " 1360, Royal Arthurs, Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, Wimbledon.
 Chapter 6, Moriah, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Lodge 742, Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
 " 1275, Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross Road.
 Chapter 259, Prince of Wales's, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8. Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-Street, at 8.

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From Lord FRANCIS CONYNHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.

"Lord Francis Conynham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Devonport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

"Earl Russel communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a dispatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, Dec. 1, 1864.

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D. Hon F.R.C.S. England; Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, at St. George's School of Medicine.

"I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. THOMAS SANDIFORD, Passage West, Cork.

"I will thank you to send me a further supply of Chlorodyne. It was the most efficacious remedy I ever used affording relief in violent attacks of Spasms within a minute after being taken. One patient in particular, who has suffered for years with periodical attacks of Spasms of a most painful nature, and unable to obtain relief from other remedies, such as Opium, &c., finds nothing so prompt and efficacious as Chlorodyne."

From J. McGRIGOR CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.P. London, late Staff Surgeon to H.M.F.

"Sir,—After prescribing Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for the last three years in severe cases of Neuralgia and Tic-Doloureux, I feel that I am in a position to testify to its valuable effects. Really, in some cases it acts like a charm, when all other means had failed. Without being asked for this report, I must come forward and state my candid opinion that it is a most valuable medicine, and I have recommended several Chemists in this neighbourhood not to be without it for prescriptions."

From Jno. E. GOULSTONE, M.D., late Principal Surgeon to the Steamship "Great Eastern."

"I can confidently state that Chlorodyne is an admirable Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic, having used it in Neuralgia, Hysteria, Asthma, and Consumption, with remarkably favourable results. It relieved a fit of Asthma in four minutes, where the patient had suffered eleven years in a most distressing manner, no previous remedy having had so immediate and beneficial an effect."

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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

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AIDS TO STUDY.

BY BRO. WM. CARPENTER, P.M. & P.Z. 177.

V.

Resuming the subject with which my last paper concluded, namely, the division of the human family into the three varieties—Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian, or Black, or Negro; it may be well to repeat, that the sacred record, in its account of the dispersion of mankind, and of the division of the earth (Gen. x.) confines itself to the primary settlements of the Caucasian race, so called, because the most perfect types are found among the natives of the Caucasian isthmus. The student of history must inform himself of the original families, their geographical position, and their political nationality, to be able to enter intelligently and profitably into their subsequent history and exploits, and to mark the peculiarities attaching to them. Be it remembered, then, that the *Caucasian* race occupies all Europe, except Lapland, Finland, and part of Hungary; America and Australia, as far as their population is of European origin; Asia Minor, Arabia, Persia, India, and the whole north of Africa, to the southern border of the Great Desert. The *Mongolian* race occupies all Asia, north of Persia and the Himalayas, and east of the Bramahpootra; Lapland, Finland, part of Hungary, in Europe; and the Arctic regions of North America. The *Ethiopian* race occupies the whole of the African continent south of the Great Desert; one half of Madagascar, together with Australia, Papua, and Borneo, so far as the population of these islands is aboriginal.

But, as intimated, it will be well that the student not only gets a clear view of the character of the *races* into which ethnologists and historians have divided the human family, but also of the families from which they originally sprung. It is on all hands admitted that there exists no more interesting record, ethnological and geographical, independent of its scriptural authority, than that contained in the tenth chapter of Genesis. "These are the generations of the sons of Noah; Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Without discussing the several names in detail, Mr. Philip Smith, whose "Ancient History of the East" I again commend to the student, suggests that we may be tolerably sure of these general results.

1. The *Hamite Race*, which seems first to have left their common home, is located in Africa

and South Arabia, in four branches:—1st the *Cushites* in Ethiopia and the southern part of Arabia, separated only by the straits of Bab-el-mandeb. 2nd, the Egyptians, under their historic name of Mizraim; with the kindred *Philistines* on the one side, and (probably) north African tribes on the other. 3rd. The *Libyans* (probably) designated by the name of *Phut*, 4th. The *Canaanites*, whose tribes are particularly enumerated. The mention of *Sidon* among these indicates that the first settlers in Phœnicia were Hamite; though the Phœnicians of history were undoubtedly Shemite. The like displacements clearly happened in Arabia, where the same names (*Havilah* and *Sheba*) occur among the sons of Cush, and again among those of the Shemite *Joktan*. Besides these nations, the record mentions a personal name among the sons of Cush, *Nimrod*, the founder of a kingdom, with four cities, in the plain of Babylonia; and there are later traces of Cushites in the east. They seem, in fact, to have spread over India and the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago. In all the countries of their abode the Hamite race seem to have been the pioneers of material civilisation, and the founders of States based on mere force. Their enduring monuments are gigantic buildings, the sculptures upon which attest the grossness of their worship of nature. Everywhere, except in Egypt (and there also at last), they gave way before the races of Shem and Japheth, fulfilling Noah's prophetic curse, that Ham should be the servant of his brethren. National grandeur yielded to spiritual power, and the active energy of political life.

2. The *Japhethite Race* extends from the Caucasian region to the south-east, across the table-land of Iran; to the west, over the peninsula of Asia Minor and the neighbouring islands, as far as Greece, (the "Isles of the Gentiles,") and to the north-west, all round the shores of the Black Sea. That the tribes enumerated in the record were the parents of those which over-spread all Europe on the one hand, and became masters of Northern India on the other, admits of no reasonable doubt.

3. Between the other two, the *Shemite Race* remained nearer its primeval seats, as the destined guardian of the primeval religion and traditions. Its nucleus in Armenia (probably represented by the name Arphaxed), forms the apex of a triangle, resting on the Arabian peninsula, along the east side of which we have the Assyrians (*Asshur*) and Elymæans, (*Elame*) the latter of whom gave way to the Japhethite Persians; and on its west side the Aramæan race (Aram, denoting *highland*) of Northern Mesopotamia and Syria, whose Hebrew descendants (*Eber*) afterwards possessed the land of Canaan. The middle space of the Syrian Desert, and the whole peninsula of Arabia is the seat of the Arab tribes, denoted by *Joktan*, the son of Eber, with whom were afterwards mingled other Semitic descendants of Abraham.

It has been intimated, in a former paper, that the two main sources of knowledge, as to the natural history of man, are human physiology and human language; lines of argument distinct in themselves, yet parallel in direction, and mutually giving force to every conclusion in which they concur. Through these channels alone can we proceed upwards, when history

deserts us, and tradition throws a light too flickering or false to be safely trusted. It was a profound saying of Wilhelm Humboldt, that man is man only by means of speech, but that in order to invent speech, he must be man already. This is a powerful argument for the unity of that race which is distinguished from all other animals, by the possession of articulate language. But, moreover, the greatest philologists of the present day seem to be approaching the conclusion, that the evidence of comparative grammar, so far as it goes, is in favour of the original unity of human language. "One of the grandest results of modern comparative philology," says Dr. Meyer, "has been to show that all languages belonging to one common stock—and we may say, enlarging this view, all languages of the earth—are but scattered indications of that primitive state of human intellect, and more particularly of the imitative faculty, under the higher excitement of poetical inspiration, in which the language originated, and with which every language remains connected, as well through the physiological unity of the human race, as through the historical unity of the family to which it more especially belongs. (Bunsen's Christianity of Mankind, iii., 163.) In like manner, Professor Max Muller says, "these two points comparative philology has gained (1.) Nothing necessitates the admission of different independent beginnings for the material elements of Turanian, Semitic, and Aryan branches of speech; nay, it is possible, even now, to point out radicals, which, under various changes and disguises, have been current in these three branches ever since their first separation. (2.) Nothing necessitates the admission of different beginnings for the formal elements of the Turanian, Semitic, and Aryan branches of speech; and though it is impossible to derive the Aryan system of grammar from the Semitic, or the Semitic from the Turanian, we can perfectly understand how, either through individual influences, or by the wear and tear of grammar in its own continuous working, the different systems of grammar of Asia and Europe may have been produced." (Ibid., pp. 479, 480.) Once more, although it may not be possible singly to assign all Semitic tongues to the descendants of Shem, Aryan to the descendants of Japheth, and Turanian to the descendants of Ham, it is still observable, that comparative philology seems to have reduced all languages to three distinct stocks, even the rapid degeneracy of barbarian dialects, not wholly obscuring their relationship to one of these three families. This is the more to be noticed, when we learn that in savage tribes those who speak the same dialect will sometimes, by separation and estrangement, become, in the course of a generation, unintelligible to each other. (See the "Speaker's Commentary," vol. i., p. 83.)

Languages are divided, according to their form, into three classes:—(1.) *Isolating*, consisting of monosyllabic roots, entirely destitute of composition and grammatical inflection; of which the great type is the Chinese. (2.) *Agglutinative*, in which grammatical changes are denoted by the mere juxtaposition of different roots, and which is spoken chiefly by the Nomad tribes of Asia, and Northern Europe, and by some of those

of Southern India, the Malay Peninsula, and the Indian and Pacific Archipelagos. Modern ethnologists regard these dialects as characteristic of what they call the Turanian family. (3.) *Inflecting*, in which the prefixes and terminations which modify the meaning and relations of the principal root are welded with it into one word, having lost their radical character.

The inflectional languages are divided into two families, the *Indo-European* and the *Semitic*. (1.) The *Indo-European*, or *Indo-Germanic* languages are so named from the two extremities of the chain in which they stretch from south-east to north-west, across Asia to Europe. They are sometimes also called *Aryan*, from the races which peopled Eastern Persia and Northern India. The sacred language of India, the *Sanskrit*, stands first in the series. Next comes the ancient and modern languages of Persia, and the other countries in the table-land of Iran; then those of Armenia and the Caucasian Isthmus; whence the family spreads out over all Europe, to the shores of the North Sea and the Atlantic. (2.) The *Semitic* languages are so called, because the most conspicuous members of the family are those whose Semitic descent is affirmed in Scripture; the Hebrews and Arabs, Syrians and Assyrians. These nations occupied, and for the most part, still occupy, the south-west corner of Asia, to the west of the Indo-Germanic zone; pent in between the highlands of Armenia and Iran, on the east; the Mediterranean and Red Sea, on the west, and the Gulf of Arabia, on the South.

As yet, comparative philology has not succeeded in establishing a distinct family of languages corresponding to the *Hamitic race*; and these languages are meanwhile classed as *Sub-Semitic*. Hence we have the division into (1) *Semitic Proper*, including Aramaean, Hebrew, Arabic, and Ethiopic; and (2) *Sub-Semitic*, including the Egyptian or Coptic, and, perhaps, the languages of the ancient Libyans, still preserved by the Kabyles and Touargs of North Africa, and some tribes the Upper Nile.

What has been said will show the striking general agreement of the record in Genesis with the results of comparative philology. The Indo-European family corresponds to the Japhethite races, not only as far as the range included in the biblical record; but the extensions of the former are what might be expected from the latter. The range of the Semitic family proper is precisely that assigned to Shemite races, with the addition of Ethiopia, where, as in the neighbouring parts of Arabia, they displaced the Cushites; while the more complicated relations of the Sub-Semitic languages are what we might have expected from the movements of the Hamites and Shemites. The whole result is to divide the nations of the ancient world into two great groups, of which the one expanded and made more free and powerful the civilisation begun by the other. The very names of Shem (*exultation*), and Japheth (*enlargement*), are symbolical of those destinies of the races which were foretold in Noah's prophecy, "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tabernacles (inherit the power and high privileges) of Shem."

The course of history establishes another broad division of the ancient nations into the

Eastern and the Western; the latter representing the free energy of the Indo-European races; the former, not uninfluenced by the same element, as contributed by the Aryan stock, absorbed it into its own mass of immobility and deoptism. Thus the Median and Persian conquerors of the Babylonian empire, and, long afterwards, the Greek rulers of Egypt and Syria, conformed to the Oriental type. The attentive reader of history will not fail to note the great distinction which marks the two different streams, and the two antagonistic principles of ancient history—the eastern and the western—the civilisation of the Nile and the Euphrates, with the fixed principles of their great monarchies, and the higher civilisation, and noble, political, literary, and artistic life which grew up on the shores of the Mediterranean, and were destined to cover the whole world. Our early study of, and sympathy with the latter, is, however, left imperfect, unless we are familiar with what the former did to prepare its way, so as to understand the full significance of the ultimate triumph of the West.

CONSECRATION OF THE FRIENDS IN COUNCIL LODGE, No. 1383.

Another gratifying and interesting event occurred at the New Hall, 33, Golden-square, on Monday, the 3rd inst., which, like that which took place on the 8th ult., will not soon cease to be remembered by those brethren who participated in it, viz.: the constituting a new lodge, and installing the Earl of Carnarvon, as its first W.M.

There were present on the occasion, the following brethren:—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, Deputy Grand Master of England; the Earl of Limerick, Prov. Grand Master for Bristol; Lord Lindsay, Past Grand Warden of England, and Prov. Grand Master for Aberdeen; the Rev. John Huyshe, Prov. Grand Master for Devon, and Past Grand Chaplain of England; Dr. Robert Hamilton, District Grand Master for Jamaica; W. W. Beach, Prov. Grand Master for Hants and Isle of Wight, &c.; Chas. Hunter, Prov. Grand Master for Aberdeenshire East, Past Master 755, England; George Chatterton, No. 1 Ireland, and Deputy Prov. Grand Master for Munster; Le Docteur Verstraeten, P.M., Bruxelles; Rev. A. Bruce Frazer, Grand Chaplain, and Prov. G.S.W. for Cambridge; John Hervey, Grand Secretary; J. B. Monckton, Grand Senior Deacon, P.M. 197; Col. A. W. Adair, Past Prov. Grand Master for Somerset; Chas. Hutton Gregory, Past Grand Deacon of England, P.M. 197; Sir M. Costa, Past Grand Organist for England; W. Hickman, Past Grand A.D.C. of England; G. J. Vigne, Past S.G.W. Somerset; Capt. N. G. Philips, P.M. 311, 333, I.C.; General H. J. M. P. Montagu, Deputy Grand Master Dorset; Hyde Pullen, Past Grand S.B. of England, and Past Deputy Prov. Grand Master Isle of Wight; S. Rawson, Past Prov. Grand Master for China; Sir P. Mc C. de Colquhoun, P.M. 370; Rev. P. H. Newnham, Prov. Grand Chaplain Hants, Past Prov. Grand Chaplain for Dorset; C. A. Newnham, Past Prov. Grand Senior Warden Staffordshire, &c.; Dr. F. H. Woodford, Past Prov. Grand Senior Warden for Somerset; E. D. Hamill, W.M., 197; Henry Gr. P.M.

187, S.W. 197; Chas. E. Hollingsworth, P.M. and Sec. 197; Gen. H. E. Doherty, Past Prov. Grand Senior Deacon for Somerset; J. Glaisher, P.M. 33; R. Costa, P.M. 263; G. Kenning, Prov. G. Deacon, Mid'x, P.M. 192; J. MacGlashan, 354, Jamaica; Col. Guyon, P. G.S.B. Somerset; John Read, P.M. 88; T. W. Boord, W.M. 222; Cap. W. Portlock Dadson, 913; Robert De Lacy, 114; C. J. Burgess, 429, 1216, &c.; J. F. Starkey, S.W. 855; R. Spencer, P.M. and Treas. Grand Steward's Lodge; J. Keregidge, G. T. Carter, 173; John Hodges, 1319, &c.,

The brethren being arranged, Bro. the Earl of Limerick took the chair by virtue, of dispensation from the M.W.G.M. the Marquis of Ripon, and appointed Bro. Hutton Gregory, P.M. of the Jerusalem Lodge No. 197, as S.W. *pro tem.* and Bro. J. B. Monckton, also a P.M. of 197, as J.W. *pro tem.*—a graceful compliment being thus displayed to the Jerusalem Lodge—the W.M. (Bro. Gregory), Wardens and members of that lodge having recommended the petition of the Friends in Council Lodge, to the consideration of the M.W.G.M. The brethren of the new lodge were then introduced, bearing the consecrating elements, and arranged in their proper places.

The Grand Secretary read the warrant, and the brethren of the new lodge having given their approval of the officers named in the warrant to preside over them, the Officiating Brother, the Earl of Limerick, proceeded to constitute the brethren into a regular lodge, which was very efficiently and beautifully done with appropriate honours and musical accompaniments.

As soon as the ceremony of consecration was completed, the Grand Secretary, Bro. J. Hervey presented the R.W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, with a few truly kind and complimentary remarks, as the W.M. designate for installation, who, after having duly given his assent to the ancient charges, and formally undertaken the duties of W.M. of the lodge, was invested, placed in his chair in ancient and solemn form, and saluted accordingly. The W.M. requested Bro. C. J. Vigne to act as his P. M. for the year, who was invested with the collar of the office.

The W.M. having been greeted and proclaimed in all regularity, was pleased to appoint the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Capt. N. G. Philips, S.W.; and Dr. R. Hamilton, J.W. J. Huyshe, who had acted as Chaplain during the ceremony of consecration with much solemnity, kindly received the collar of Chaplain for Bro. Rev. E. H. H. Vernon. Sir M. Costa was invested as Treasurer; Hyde Pullen was appointed and invested as Secretary; Col. A. W. Adair, as S.D.; Gen. H. Clerke, as J.D.; J. M. P. Montagu, as I.G.; Hyde Pullen undertook the additional duty of Director of Ceremonies; John Read was appointed Organist. Bro. Hyde Pullen, who had acted as Director of the Ceremonies during the consecration and installation, then delivered the usual addresses with the impressiveness for which he is so well known.

The W.M., in kind and appropriate terms, then proposed as joining members to the Lodge the following brethren:—Sir P. Colquhoun, R. Costa, the Rev. E. H. H. Vernon, Major S. H. Clerke, the Earl of Limerick, Gen. H. G.

Doherty, T. W. Boord, Col. H. T. Guyon, Capt. C. T. Burgess, the Rev. J. Huyshe, S. Rawson, John Hervey, C. C. Pole, J. Oxley Oxland, Lord Leigh, Lord Skelmersdale, James Glaisher, C. Hutton Gregory, Capt. G. A. Phayre, Joseph Gundry, W. W. Beach, Lord Lindsay, R. W. Falconer, Capt. W. Portlock Dadson, Christopher Atkinson Newnham, Rev. P. H. Newnham, Charles Fendelow, Capt. the Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, J. Braddick Monckton, Rev. W. F. Short, J. H. Woodforde, and John Read.

The W.M. asked the brethren to pass a vote of thanks to the officiating brethren for the admirable manner in which they had, one and all, done their duties, which was responded to by acclamation, and Bro. the Earl of Limerick acknowledged the compliment for himself and those who had assisted him.

The Worshipful Master then addressed a few kind and affectionate remarks to the brethren, expressing his fervent hopes for the prosperity of the Lodge, and his own earnest determination to promote as far as possible, the happiness of the brethren.

The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated, highly gratified with the ceremonials as well as the beautiful decorations of this new hall.

HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE ST. CLAIRS OF ROSSLYN, GRAND MASTER MASONS OF SCOTLAND.

BY BRO. CHALMERS I. PATON.

[Continued from page 332.]

He was succeeded by his son William. William, third Earl of Orkney, of this family, was one of the hostages for James I. of Scotland, when he was permitted to visit Scotland in 1421, after his captivity during his youth in England. This Earl was afterwards appointed Admiral of Scotland, and received a grant of the Earldom of Caithness on his renunciation of that of Nithsdale, to which he had a claim. King James III., having acquired the Orkney Islands, on his marriage with Margaret of Denmark, in 1489, the Earl of Orkney and Caithness resigned his Earldom of Orkney into the King's hands, and it was annexed to the crown by Act of Parliament in 1471, lands in life being bestowed upon him in compensation for it. Earldoms were not then, as now, mere dignities, but the possession of them implied territorial rights, revenues, and the duty of rendering military services.

The St. Clairs of Rosslyn descended from Sir Oliver St. Clair, son of the above-mentioned William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness. Sir Oliver is generally said to have been the eldest son of the Earl, by his second wife, although the Caithness family have always maintained that his brother William, from whom they derive their descent, was the elder. However, the Rosslyn estates were far greater than those of the Earldom of Caithness, and in those days, earldoms and baronies were often disposed of by will, like estates or other possessions.

In the Peerage of England, we have a remarkable example of the disregard of mere primogeniture in the settlement of the Duchy of Somerset on the male issue of the second marriage of the first Duke; and we have a somewhat similar instance in the present day in the peerage of Cromarty; created in favour of the present Duchess of Sutherland as the Countess of Cromarty, her second son being constituted her heir in that peerage, to the exclusion of her elder son, the heir of the dukedom. Still more to the point, however, is the case of the Earldom of Breadalbane, which was granted to the first earl, with a right to dispose of it by will, which right he exercised—apparently on account of the political troubles of the times—to the exclusion of his eldest son, giving the earldom by his will to his second son, whose descendants have long enjoyed it.

William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, was the first of his family who held the office of Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The office was

granted by James II. of Scotland, to him and to his heirs, and successors in the Baronry of Rosslyn, on account of the attention which he had paid to the interests of the Order, the right of appointing to this office and to other high offices of the Masonic Brotherhood being at that time exercised by the Kings of Scotland. Sir Oliver St. Clair, and the St. Clairs of Rosslyn, his descendants, continued to hold the office till 1736. They held their principal annual meetings at Kilwinning, where Freemasonry in Scotland is commonly said to have had its origin, the Kilwinning Lodge being acknowledged as the Mother Lodge by almost all the Lodges in Scotland, and at least by all that have connected themselves with the Grand Lodge, although the Melrose St. John, which has never connected itself with the Grand Lodge, has perhaps in reality a better claim to be regarded as the most ancient. The Mother Kilwinning Lodge granted constitutions and charters of erection to lodges in all parts of Scotland.

After the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, he seems to have neglected the interests of the Masonic body in Scotland, and in his reign we find brethren of the Order exercising the right of appointing their own Grand Master, although only to this very limited extent, that they "agree and consent that William Saint Clair, now of Rosslyn, for himself and his heirs, purchase and obtain, at the hands of our Sovereign Lord, liberte, freedom, and jurisdiction, upon us and our successors, in all time coming, as patrons and judges to us, and the several professors of our Craft within this realm." The charter or deed by which the Scottish Masons, thus, as it were, ratify the hereditary authority of the St. Clairs of Rosslyn, is known to us by a copy existing in the Hay MSS. in the Advocates Library in Edinburgh, a copy which was certainly made before the year 1700, as the MSS. volume bears that date. The charter itself is without date, but with it is to be found another, dated in 1630, confirming it. The originals of these charters are now in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. These documents are very important as illustrating the condition of Freemasonry in Scotland in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and as conclusively disproving the assertion which some confidently, but ignorantly made, that Freemasonry, as distinguished from a mere Craft or Guild of working Masons, had no existence until it was devised and brought into existence by Elias Ashmole, and some of his literary friends in that century. Indeed, the appointment of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, to the office Grand Master Mason of Scotland—whatever the title was, of which it is of no importance to dispute—two centuries before, is of itself proof of the high position which Masonry had already attained.

It was through no mere court favouritism, however, that the Earl of Orkney and Caithness was appointed Grand Master Mason by James II., but really, as well as professedly, for his regard to the interests of Masonry. It was he who built the Chapel of Rosslyn, one of the most exquisitely beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in Great Britain.

Sir Oliver St. Clair, son of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and his successor in the Barony of Rosslyn, as well as in the Grand Mastership, was succeeded by his grandson, Sir William, who was in great favour with James V., and was often summoned to Parliament by special writ, according to an exercise of royal prerogative, not known in more recent times. He died in the flower of his age, in 1540. His son and successor Sir William, died in the latter part of the reign of Queen Mary, and was succeeded by his son Edward, who died without issue, upon which the Rosslyn estates and Grand Mastership fell to his son, Sir William, whose successor was his son, Sir James, a distinguished loyalist. Sir James suffered much for his attachment to the royal family. He was followed by his son, Alexander, and he by his son, William.

Sir Oliver St. Clair, a younger son of Sir Oliver St. Clair of Rosslyn, was general of the Scottish army, under King James V., at the Raid of Solway Moss, in 1542. He was the especial favourite of the King, but his advancement to a position of such prominence as the King assigned him, gave great

offence to the nobles of Scotland, so that when proclamation of it was made, after the army had crossed the border and entered England, the greatest disorder immediately broke out amongst the Scots. The English, perceiving this, rushed forward and attacked them. The rout of the Scots was complete and terrible. Sir Oliver St. Clair was taken prisoner, and the King, who had remained at Lochmaben, was filled with consternation, continually repeating the cry, "O fled Oliver? Is Oliver taken? O fled Oliver?" and so on, from which he ceased not, until a few weeks afterwards he died at Falkland. This Sir Oliver St. Clair was a devoted adherent of the Roman Catholic party in Scotland, to which also all the St. Clairs of Rosslyn adhered throughout the sixteenth century, and during part of the seventeenth. Sir William St. Clair of Rosslyn, the second of that name, was made Lord Justice General by Francis and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland, in 1559.

He took part with Mary at Langside, in 1568, but for this he obtained a remission in 1570. He collected many manuscripts, which had been taken out of the monasteries, when they were plundered, at the time of the Reformation, although what has become of these manuscripts is unknown. They would, unquestionably, be of great value if they could now be recovered.

In the year 1736, William St. Clair of Rosslyn, being under the necessity of selling his estate, and having no children, thought it right to make provision that the office of Grand Master Mason of Scotland should not be left vacant at his death. He therefore assembled the Edinburgh and neighbouring lodges, and represented to them the advantage which would accrue to their order from having a nobleman or gentleman of their own choice, placed in the office of Grand Master, intimating at the same time his intention of resigning into the hands of the brethren, all title which he, his heirs and successors, possessed to that office. Letters were therefore addressed to all the lodges of Scotland, inviting them to appear by proper representatives, on next Saint Andrew's Day, for the election of a Grand Master. The result was the formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and William St. Clair, Esq., of Rosslyn, was himself elected First Grand Master, which office, however, he held in virtue of this election, only for one year, the Earl of Cromarty being elected as his successor in 1737; and for a considerable number of years, a new Grand Master was annually elected, the first instance of a re-election being that of Lord Aberdour, in 1756.

William St. Clair of Rosslyn died on 24th January, 1778, at the age of 78. The Grand Master, Sir William Forbes, ordered a funeral lodge to be held, when above four hundred brethren assembled, in deep morning, to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom they had long esteemed, loved, and revered, and to whose zeal for the interest of Freemasonry, its cause in Scotland had been much indebted.

"The last Rosslyn," says Bro. Sir Walter Scott, the novelist (for he was universally known by his patrimonial designation, and would probably have deemed it an insult in any one who had called him W. Sinclair), was a man considerably above six feet, with dark grey locks, a form upright, but gracefully so, thin-flanked and broad-shouldered, built, it would seem, for the business of the war or chace, a noble eye of chastened pride and undoubted authority, and features handsome and striking in their general effect, though somewhat harsh and exaggerated when considered in detail. His complexion was dark and grizzled, and as we schoolboys, who crowded to see him perform feats of strength and skill in the old Scottish games of golf and archery, used to think and say amongst ourselves, the whole figure resembled the famous founder of the Douglas race, pointed out, it is pretended to a Scottish monarch on a conquered field of battle, as the man whose arm had achieved the victory, by the expressive words, *Sholto Douglas*,—(Behold the dark grey man). In all the manly sports which require strength and dexterity, Rosslyn was unrivalled, but his particular delight was in archery."

This William St. Clair of Rosslyn appears to have sold what remained of his family estates to General St. Clair, second son of Henry, Lord St. Clair, the heir of line of William Earl of Orkney by his first marriage. General St. Clair,

by a deed executed on the 31st October, 1735, settled the estates thus acquired, failing issue of his own body, upon the heirs-male of his sisters, and was accordingly succeeded by his nephew, James Paterson, Esq., who assumed the name of St. Clair, the only son of the marriage of John Preston, Esq., of Preston Hall, and the Honourable Grizel St. Clair. He, dying unmarried in 1789, was succeeded by his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, afterwards second Earl of Rosslyn, in 1805, the grandson of Sir John Erskine, Bart., of Alva, who married the Honourable Barbara St. Clair, daughter of Henry, Lord St. Clair, and as heir male of this lady, he succeeded under this entail. His mother was a sister of Lord Loughborough, afterwards the first Earl of Rosslyn, whose peerage was created, with remainders to his nephews, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, and John Erskine, Esq. The first Earl of Rosslyn died in 1803, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, already mentioned.

The first Earl of Rosslyn was Alexander Wedderburn, born at Edinburgh, 13th February, 1733, eldest son of Peter Wedderburn, Esq., of Chesterhall, (known as a Lord of Session by the title of Lord Chesterhall.) The Wedderburns of Chesterhall were descended from Walter de Wedderburn, one of the great Barons of Scotland, who swore fealty in 1296, to Edward I. of England, for the lands which he possessed in County of Berwick. Alexander Wedderburn was early distinguished at the Scottish bar, to which he was called when only nineteen years of age; but a snubbing from the bench, such as was then too common, caused such disgust in his mind, that he tore off his gown and flung it down on the spot, declaring his intention of seeking another sphere. He went to London, where he became a member of Inner Temple in 1753. He was called to the English bar in 1757, and soon rose to high eminence. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1771, was promoted to be Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1780, and was then created Baron Loughborough. In 1793 he was appointed Lord Chancellor. In 1795 he obtained a new patent of peerage as Baron Loughborough, with the remainder to his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, and John Erskine, Esq., above-mentioned.

In 1801, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Rosslyn, with the remaindership. He died on 3rd January, 1805, and was succeeded by Sir James St. Clair Erskine, who then became second Earl of Rosslyn.

This second Earl of Rosslyn was descended in the male line from the ancient family of Erskine, and by maternal progenitors from the St. Clairs of Rosslyn, and the Wedderburns of Chesterhall. Sir Henry Erskine, Bart., son of Sir John Erskine of Alva, Bart., who was a younger son of the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, who was a younger son of John, seventh Earl of Marr, was at his death in 1765, a Lieut.-General in the army. He married, in 1761, Janet, daughter of Peter Wedderburn of Chesterhall, sister of the first Earl of Rosslyn. Through her the present Earls of Rosslyn are connected with the old St. Clairs of Rosslyn, Sir John Erskine, his father, having married a daughter of Henry Lord Sinclair, or St. Clair. The second Earl of Rosslyn was succeeded by his eldest son, James Alexander, third Earl, on his death in 1837. The third Earl of Rosslyn died on the 16th June, 1866 and was succeeded by his son, Robert Francis, fourth and present Earl of Rosslyn, also Grand Master of Scotland, residing at Dysart Hall, Fifeshire, Scotland.

The family name is now St. Clair Erskine. The claims indicate the connection with the St. Clairs and the Wedderburns.

The present Earl of Rosslyn holds the high and honourable office of Grand Master Mason of Scotland. His Grand Mastership is of special interest as connecting the present time with the past of former centuries; and it is to be hoped under his reign, Freemasonry will regain its old high reputation for purity and honour.

The grant of the office of Grand Master Mason of Scotland by James II. to William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, has been called in question, and some ingenuity has been displayed in the endeavour to make it appear improbable. As

has been already observed, it is by no means necessary to prove that the title of Grand Master Mason was given to the Earl of Orkney, or was ever assumed by his descendants, the Barons or Lairds of Rosslyn, during their tenure of their hereditary office, in order to maintain that this office was virtually the Grand Mastership. Titles and styles of address have, no doubt, varied in the Masonic body as in others. In the days of James II., of Scotland, and indeed much more recently, the king was not spoken of as His Majesty, but always as His Highness; and many other forms now in use are likewise of recent origin. The charter by which James II. granted the Grand Mastership to the Earl of Orkney is not, however, in existence, or at least, it is not known to be in existence, although a thorough search of the charter chests of the Rosslyn and Caithness families might possibly enough result in the finding of it, although it appears from the charter granted by the Masons of Scotland to Sir William St. Clair of Rosslyn in A.D. 1630, that it was then supposed to be lost, "being consumed in a flame of fire, within the Castle of Rosslyn," with other writs or charters belonging to the family. It has been pointed out, however, as a remarkable circumstance, and as calculated to throw doubt upon the story of this a "flame of fire," that there is no mention of it in the first charter granted by the Masons of Scotland to the Laird of Rosslyn in the reign of James VI., and of which the charter of 1630 is a confirmation. To this it may be replied, in the *first* place, that the charter of 1630 is longer and more particular in many things than the old charter, a fact which it seems strange that any fair historic inquirer should have failed to observe, and which makes it not wonderful that this statement concerning the destruction of the charters, by which the St. Clairs of Rosslyn obtained their rights from the crown, should appear only in the charter of 1630, and not in the older one, which it confirms. In the *second* place, it is to be observed that the argument, if such it may be called, against the truthfulness of the statement concerning the "flame of fire," in the charter of 1630, is founded on an assumption which cannot be admitted without the destruction of the very theory which it has evidently been devised to support. It has been alleged, with reckless confidence that to establish the antiquity of Freemasonry and give it a false glory, many falsehoods have been put forth as if they were historic verities; and men who were highly honoured in their own day, have been named as the framers of a system of imposture. It would not really serve the purpose, however, of those who maintain the entirely modern origin of Freemasonry, to prove, if they could prove it, or to make it appear probable, as they have evidently sought to do, that the Masons of Scotland in 1630 set down in their charter to Sir William St. Clair, a deliberate lie as to the burning of the old charters of his family. What motive can they be supposed to have had for so doing? Those who ascribe the invention of Freemasonry to Elias Ashmole, in the latter part of seventeenth century, or to Desaguliers, Anderson, and others in the year 1717, would find it little to their advantage in point of argument, for the support of either of these theories, even if they could prove that a false story for the advancement of the glory of Masonry was fabricated in 1630. They have caught at the argument too hastily, and without well considering its probable effects. However, they seem to imagine that it is desirable to throw doubt and discredit on whatever tends to make Freemasonry appear ancient, and therefore the statement of the charter of 1630, concerning the destruction of the old writs of the Rosslyn family, must be set aside if possible. And so we are asked, "By what strange fatality were particular writings consumed, when all the remaining charters, forming a complete charterlary of Rosslyn, escaped?" Now the charter of 1630, plainly declares that not only were the charters destroyed by which their rights to the Grand Mastership—or whatever it was termed—of the Masons of Scotland were granted by the crown, but that along with their "sundry other of the Laird of Rosslyn, his wreatts" were consumed.

As to the existence of a complete chartulary of Rosslyn, it is a mere gratuitous assumption. What charters may exist in the charter chests of the Rosslyn family, no one, of course, can tell; but we know that copies of certain charters are contained in the Hay MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and these have been published as "the Chartulary of Rosslyn," in the "Genealogie of the Sainteclaires of Rosslyn by Father Richard Augustin Hay, Prior of St. Pieremont," (Edinburgh: Thomas G. Stevens, 1835), but a glance at the volume is sufficient to show that it is far from containing a complete set of the family charters. To assume that we have in a "complete chartulary of Rosslyn," is utterly absurd. There is, however, in this volume, one charter to which it may be worth while to refer, in connection with the present subject. It is a charter granted by King James V. "for renewing some old charters of Rosslyn," and the reason assigned for their renewal, is that they have become worn out and almost illegible, so that they would probably soon be altogether useless, "quod una pars suarum evidentiarum caduca, et ob netustatem elementarum vix lucide legenda, et tractu temporis, illius sigilla pene corrupta, sic quod in punctum consumptionis existit."

From this we may infer, that even in the Castle of Rosslyn, the charters were not kept with due care; and a charter granting authority among the Masons was not as likely to be more carefully preserved than those by which the estates of the family were conferred.

It seems proper here to give, in full, the two charters already mentioned, as granted by the Masons of Scotland to the St. Clairs of Rosslyn, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Charter granted by the Masons of Scotland, to

William St. Clair of Rosslyn, (in the reign of James VI. of England, and after his accession to the English throne—as appears from other evidence—but without date), [some say probable date 1600—1.]

From Hay's MSS. in Advocates' Library. Originals in the Grand Lodge of Scotland:—

No. I.

Be it kend till all men be thir present Iris. We deacones maisteris and frie men of the Maissones w'tin the realme of Scotland with expres conseut & assent of W'm Schaw Maister of Wark to our sou'ane lord ffor sa mekle as from aige to aige it hes bene observit amangs ws that the Laidis of ro ling hes ever bene patrones and protectors of ws and our privileges lyckas our predecessors hes obeyit and acknowledgeit thame as patrones and p'tectoris Quhill that w'in thir few yiers throwch negligence and slewthfulness the samyn hes past furth of vse Quhairby nocht onlie hes the Laird of Kosling lyne owt of his just vrycht bot also our hail craft hes bene destitute of ane patrone protectour and oversear q'lk hes genderit manyfauld corruptiones and imperfectiones baith amangis ourselvis and in our craft and hes gevin occasion to many persones to consave evill opin'ion of ws and our craft and to leive off great inerpyses of pollecie Be ressonne of our great misbehaviour w'out correction Quhairby not onelie the comittairs of the faultis bot also the honest men ar disapoyntit of thair craft and p'fleit. As lyckwayes quhen dyvers and sindrie contraverses fallis out amangis ourselvis thair follows great & manyfauld inconveniences thair want of ane [patrone and protector] we nocht being abill to await vpoun the ordiner judges & judgement of this realme throw the occasion of our powertie and langsumnes of precess ffor remeid of q'r of and for keeping of guid ordour amangis ws in all tymes cummyng and for advancement our craft and vocatioun within this realme and furtherens of policie w'tin the samin We for our selfis & in name of our hail bretherene and craftsmen w'te consent foirsaid aggreis and consentis that W'm Sinclair now of roslin for him self & his airis purches and obtaine at ye hands of our Sou'ane Lord libertie friedome and jurisdiction vpone ws and our successoures in all tymes cummyng as patrones & judges to us and the hail p'fessoris of our craft w'tin this realme quhom of we have power and commission Swa that heirefter we may acknowledge him and his airis as our patrones and judge vnder our Sou'ane Lord w'tout ony kynd of appellatioun or declynyng from his judgement with

power to the said Willieme and his airis to depute judges ane or mae vnder him and to vse sick ampill and lairge jurisdictione vpoun ws & our successors als weill as burghes as land as it sall pleis our souerane lord to grant to him and his airis

WILLIAM SCHAW.

Maistir of Wark.

Edinburgh
Andro Symson
Jhone Robeson

Thomas Weir mason in Edr. Thomas Robertsoun wardane the Ludge of Dumfermling of and Sanct Androis and takand the burding vpoun him for his bretherene of ye mason craft within they Lwdges and for the Commissionars efter mentionat viz Dauid Skowgall Alexander Gilbert & Dauid Spens for the Lwdge of Sanct Androis, Andro Alesoun and Archibald Angus Commissionars for the Lwdge of Dwmsfermling & Rot. Balze and Jhone Saw for the Lwdge of Heddington with o'r hands led on the pen be cause we can nocht write

St. Androis

Haddingtoun
P. Campbell takand ye burding for Jon. Saw
J. Vallance
William Aittoun

Ita est Laurentius Robeson Notarius publicus ad premissa quisitus de specialibus mandatis dict. personarum scribere nescien vt aseruerunt testan. manu mea proprie

Achievones Heavin
George Aittoun
Jo. Fwsetter
Thomas Petticruff

[Ita est] Henricus Banna[tyne] connotarius ad premissa [de mandatis] antedictarum personarum [scribere nescientium ut aseruerunt teste] manu mea propria

Dumfermling
Robert Pest

Charter granted by the Masons of Scotland, in the year 1630, to Sir William St. Clair of Rosslyn.

[Some say probable date May 1, 1628.] From the Hay MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Originals to be seen in the Grand Lodge of Scotland Hall, Edinburgh.

NO. II.

Be it kend till all men be thir present lres. We the Deacones maisteris and friemen of the maissions and hammermen within the kingdome of Scotland That forsamekill as from aidge to aidge it hes bene observet amangis ws and ovr predecessoris that the Lairds of Rosling hes ever bene patrones and protectoris of ws & o'r priwledgis Lykas our predecessores hes obeyit reverencet & acknowledged thame as patrones and protectoris q'rof they had letters of protection & vtheris richtis grantit be his ma'ties most no'll progenitors of worthie memorie q'lkis with sindrie vtheris of the Lairds of Rosling his writis being consumet & brunt in ane flame of fyre within the castle of Rosling in ane . . .

The consummation and burneing q'rof being clearlie knawin to ws and ovr predecessores deacones maisteris and friemen of the saidis vocationis, and our protection of the samyn and priwledgis thereof [be negligence] and slouthfullness being liklie to pass furth of wse q'rdrow not only wald the Lairds of Rosling lyne out of thair just richt but also our haill craftis wald haif bene destitute of ane patrone protector & oversear quhilk wald ingenner mony-fald imperfectiounes and corruptiounes baith amangis our selfis and in our craft and give occasioun to mony persones to conceave evil opinioun of ws and our craft and to leive af many and grit interpryce of policie q'lkis wald be vndertakin if our grit misbehaviour were sufferit to go on w'tout correctioun. For remeid q'rof and for keiping of guid ordour amangis ws in all tyme cuming and for advancement of our craft and vocationes within his hienes kingdome of Scotland and furduring of policie vairntill The maist part of our predecessoris for themselves and in name and behalfe of our

brethrene and craftismen w't advyse and consent of Willieme Schaw maister of wark to heines unq'le darrest father of worthie memorie All in ane voce agreit consentit and subscriyvet that Willieme Sinclar of Rosling father to S'r Willieme Sinclar now of Rosling for him self and his airis sould purches & obtaine at the hands of his ma'tie libertie friedome & jurisdictione upon ws & our predecessoris deacones maisteres & friemen of the saidis vocationes as patrones and judges to us and the haill professors y'r of within the said Kingdom q'r of they had power & commissioun Sua that they and we nicht yaireafter acknowledge him and his airis & as o'r patrone & judge under our souerane lord without ony kynd of appellation or declinatoure frome thair judgement forever, As the said agriement subscriyvet be the said m'r of wark and our predecessores at maire length [proportis] In the quhilk office privilege & jurisdictione over ws and our said [voca]tioun the said Willieme Sinclar of Rosling ever continewit to his goinge to Ireland q'r he presently remanes sen the quhilk [time] of his departure furth of this realme thair ar very mony corruptiounes & imperfectiounes rysin and ingennerit baith amangis ourselfis & in our saidis vocationes in defect of ane patrone and oversear over ws and the samyn Sua that the saidis vocationes ar altogijeter liklie to decay And now for saiftie thair of we haifing full experience of the cfauld guid skill and judgement quhilk the said S'r Willieme Sinclar now of Rosling hes in our said craft and vocation and for reparation of the ruines and mony-fald corruptiounes and enormities done be unskillfull persones thairintill We all in ane voce haif ratifiet and approven and be thir presentis ratifies & approves the foresaid former l're of jurisdictione and libertie made and sub't be our bretherene and his heines unq'le M'r of wark for the tyme to the said Willieme Sinclar of Rosling father to the said Sir William quhairby he and his airis ar acknowledged as our patrones and judge under o'r souerane lord over ws & the haill professors of our said vocation w't in this his heines kingdome of Scotlande without any appellatoun or declinatour from thair judgement in ony [time hereafter] forever And further we all in ane voce as said is of new haif maid constitute & ordainit and be thir presentis makis constitutes & ordanes the said S'r Willieme Sinclar now of Rosling and his airis maill our only patrones protectoris and oversearis under our souerane lord to ws & our successoris deacones maisteris and friemen of our saidis vocationes of maissions hammermen w't in the haill Kingdome of Scotland & of o'r haill priwledges and jurisdictiones belonging thairto q'r in he his father and yair predecessoris Lairds of Rosling haif bene in vse of of possessioun thir mony aidges bygane With full power to him and thame be thameselfis thair wardanis and deputtis to be constitute be thame to affix and appoynt places of meeting for keiping of guid ord'r in the said craft als olt and sua olt as neid sall requyre All and sindrie persones that may be knawin to be subject to the said vocation to be callit absentis to amercial transgressors to punish unlawis casualities and vtheris dewties quhatsoever pertaineing and belonging or that may fall to be pait be quhatsoever persone or persones subject to said craft to aske crave ressave intromet with and uplift and the samyn to thair awn propper vse to applo deputtis under thame in the said office with clerkis seruandis assisteris and all vtheris officiaris and ordene for quhom they sall be haldin to answer All & sindrie plaintis actiounes & causes pertaineing to the said craft and vocation and againes quhatsoever persone or persones professors y'r of to haif discuss decerne & decyde actis decretis & sentences thairvpoun to pronounce and the samyn to dew execution to cause be put and gaulie, all and sindrie vyeris priwledges liberties and immunities quhatsoever concerning the said craft to do vse & exercee and caus be done exercet and keipet siclyke and als friely in all respects as ony vyeris thair predecessoris hes done or might haif done thameselfis in ony tyme bygane friely quietlie weill and in peace but ony revocation obstacle impediment or againe calling quhatsoever. In witness of the q'lk thing to thir p'entis w'tten be Alexander Aikinheid servitor to Andro Hao wrytter we haif sub't thir p'nts w't our hands at

The Ludge of Edinburgh
William Wallace decon

Johne Watt

Thomas Paterson

The Ludge of Glasgow

Johne Boyd deakin

Rot. Boyd sne of the mestres

Hew Douok dekin of ye measoues and vrichtis off Ayr

George Lid[ell] decan of squaremen and nov quarter-maistir

The Ludge of Stirling
Johne Thomsone
James Rond

The Ludge of Dumfermling
ne of . . .

The Ludge of Dundie
Robert Strachowne maister

Thomas Fleming wardane in Andrew Wastand Ed'r and Hew Dauid Quhyit Forrest w't o'r maisteris in Dunhandis at the die w't o'r handsat pen led be the the pen led be the notar vnder notar vnder subsub'd for wso'r cryveand at our command be-cause we can cause we can not not wryt wryt Adow. Haynotarius asseruit Thomas Robertson notarius asseruit

Robert Caldwell in Glasgow with my hand at ye pen led by ye notar subscrywand for me because I cannot writ myself J. Henrysone Dawid Mesone notarius asseruit Mais . . .

I Jn. Serveite m'r of yet craftis in Stirlinge with my hand at ye pen led be ye notar vnder subscryvand for me becaus I can not writt J. Honryson notarius assaruut

I Jon Burne ane of the m'r's of Dumfermlinge w't my hand at ye pen led be ye notar vnder subscryvand for me at my command becaus I can not writ myself J. Henrysone notarius asseruit

Dauid Robertson ane of ye mesteris Andrew Welsone master and Thomas [Wc]l-one varden of the sed Lag of Sant Androis

They are of great importance in reference to the History of Freemasonry in Scotland. They throw great light on the progress of the Craft. They show that it was not a mere craft of working men, whilst yet they show that it had not attained the position which it has at the present day.

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The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

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UNITED GRAND LODGE.

The Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, the Marquis of Ripon, M.W. G.M., on the throne. Grand Lodge was numerously attended, there being present between 300 and 400 brethren. There was not a heavy paper of business for the evening, but the old stereotyped subject, with which the name of Bro. Cooke is associated stood in two or three forms on the paper, and as this subject always forbodes much discussion, the small amount of business was likely to be spun out over a large space of time. But for this, all the business which was to be transacted on Wednesday evening might have been disposed of in half-an-hour. It lasted however from seven till ten, although very little was said which was new. It having been hinted several times in the course of the debate, that to send back the report of the Board would be an insult to that body, Bro. Llewellyn Evans requested the Grand Master to relieve him of his office, which his Lordship accordingly did, and immediately afterwards invested Bro. Horace Lloyd, Q.C., with the collar and jewel of President.

The Grand Lodge having been formally opened, Grand Secretary read the minutes of the March Communication, of the Grand Festival of 24th of April, and of the Special Grand Lodge, held at Birmingham, on the 2nd of May.

Before putting these last for confirmation, the

Grand Master rose and said, I cannot resist, in a very few words, taking this public opportunity of expressing the deep regret which I felt in not being able to be present upon the occasion to which these minutes relate. It had been my hope, up to the very last moment, that it might have been possible for me to attend upon that occasion, although when I was first asked to undertake the duty of laying this first stone, I felt it my duty to point out how exceedingly uncertain it always must be, whether I can, as long as I hold the official situation which I have now the honour to fill, carry out any engagement which I may make, especially during the Session of Parliament, but at the same time, I should feel it my bounden duty to you, and especially to the brethren of Warwickshire and the adjoining counties, and I say this the more upon the present occasion because we are honoured with the presence of my noble friend and brother, the Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire, who, on that occasion, brought so large a number of brethren together, by his influence, to do honour to the Grand Lodge, and to him, we are indebted in a large measure for the zeal displayed by the numerous brethren then assembled—I say I should have felt it due to you and the provincial brethren to have attended on that occasion, if it had been in my power; but I was called on, suddenly and unexpectedly, to be present at an important Cabinet Council assembled in the middle of that day—a duty which I felt I could not, consistently with that which I owe to Her Majesty and the country in connection with the office which I have the honour to hold, put aside for any engagement whatsoever. Consequently I had no choice, in regard to my public duty, except to break, as I did, with the deepest regret, an engagement which, under all other circumstances, I should have felt a pleasure in keeping. I feel bound to offer this apology to the Grand Lodge, and to the provincial brethren who assembled on that occasion, and having done so, I put these minutes for confirmation.

The minutes of the Special Grand Lodge held at Birmingham were then confirmed.

The election of members of the Board of General Purposes was afterwards taken, and the scrutineers of votes were chosen and obligated. There was no election for the members of the Colonial Board or of the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, as the number of candidates did not exceed the number of vacancies. On the retirement of the scrutineers from Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary read the report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which were recommendation for the following grants, viz. :—

The Widow of the late Bro. W. H. A. of the Zetland Lodge, No. 511, London £100.

The Widow of the late Bro. H. S. F. of the Zetland Lodge, No. 1002, Cocker-mouth £50.

Bro. J. J. H. of the Royal Alfred Lodge, No. 877, Jersey, Past Provincial Grand Master £100.

Bro. J. M. Clabon moved, and Bro. Joshua Nunn seconded all these grants, which were separately put, and confirmed.

The following report of the Board of General Purposes was on the motion of Bro. U. Evans,

President of the board, taken as read :—

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

“The board have had under consideration the 5th paragraph of their report, submitted to Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication in March last, which paragraph was referred back to the board. For the convenience of Grand Lodge the board subjoin the paragraph in question.

“The Board have taken into consideration the resolution proposed by Bro. Matthew Cooke, P.M. in the Globe Lodge, No. 23; for adoption by Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication held on the 7th September, 1871, and referred to this Board to inquire into and report. The following is a copy of such proposed resolution :—

“That whilst this Grand Lodge recognises the private right of every brother to belong to any extraneous Masonic organisation he may choose, it as firmly forbids, now and at any future time, all brethren, while engaged as Salaried Officials under this Grand Lodge to mix themselves up in any way with such bodies as the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; the Rites of Misraim and Memphis; the spurious orders of Rome and Constantine; the schismatic body styling itself the Grand Mark Lodge of England, or any other exterior Masonic organisation whatever (even that of the Order of Knights Templar, which is alone recognised by the Articles of Union) under the pain of immediate dismissal from employment by this Grand Lodge.”

“The charges made by Bro. Cooke at the above Quarterly Communication, against the officials in the Grand Secretary's office, have already been inquired into by this board, and a report thereon has been made to Grand Lodge, finding that such charges were in the main without foundation, and this report has been approved by Grand Lodge. The Board have come to the conclusion that the inquiry directed to be made by them had reference to the charges above referred to, and not to the several ‘Exterior Masonic Organisations’ mentioned in the proposed resolution of Bro. Cooke, and they have therefore not proceeded to inquire further into the matter. The board are of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that inasmuch as Grand Lodge has full control, not only over the officials in its service, but over the whole Craft, and would undoubtedly exercise such control should any member, whether official or otherwise, be proved to have taken part in any degree or order denounced by Grand Lodge, or inimical to its principles; and inasmuch as the proposed resolution, if passed, would not add to the power and authority either of Grand Lodge or of this Board, such resolution is unnecessary, and the Board therefore do not recommend its adoption by Grand Lodge. The Board, however, are clearly of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that no clerk or other subordinate officer in the employment of Grand Lodge should take a prominent part in any degree or order not recognised by Grand Lodge.”

The Board having carefully reconsidered the above paragraph, beg leave respectfully to state that they adhere to the opinions therein expressed.

(Signed) J. LLEWELLYN EVANS,
President.

Freemasons' Hall, London, 21st May, 1872.

At the meeting of the Board held on Tuesday, the 21st instant, after the ordinary business had been disposed of it was unanimously

Resolved—"That this Board cannot separate without offering to the President, the V.W. Bro. John Llewellyn Evans, their sincere thanks not only for the undeviating courtesy and kindness which every member of the Board has received at his hands, but for the untiring zeal and attention which he has devoted to the business of the Craft, and the ability and discretion with which he has at all times conducted the proceedings of the Board."

(Signed) JOHN B. MONCKTON,
Vice-President.

To the report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 17th May, 1872, showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £4,209 10s. 7d. and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for Petty Cash £75.

Bro. L. Evans moved, and Bro. John B. Monckton seconded, the reception of this Report.

Bro. John M. Clabon asked the Grand Registrar what were the degrees or orders not recognised by Grand Lodge, and referred to a paragraph in the Articles of Union, which declared and pronounced that there were three degrees and no more in pure and ancient Masonry.

The Grand Registrar said those were the only degrees acknowledged by the Lodge of Reconciliation that preceded the Union. Still it was stated on the face of the article that it was not intended to prevent the lodges and chapters which had been in the habit of using and promulgating the degrees of chivalry from doing as they had done before. He was not himself a member of any degree beyond the Royal Arch, and whether the Ancient and Accepted Rite was or was not an order of chivalry he could not say; but he had made inquiries among those who were members of that order, and as far as he could learn, it was considered an order of chivalry. He was not able to give a fuller answer.

After some discussion as to the mode of procedure on the question of the reception of the Report, Bro. C. Hutton Gregory recommended that a portion of the Report be not received, viz., "The Board however are clearly of opinion and submit to Grand Lodge that no clerk or other subordinate office in the employment of Grand Lodge should take a prominent part in any degree or order not recognised by Grand Lodge. The Grand Registrar had indicated his belief that the body which was known as the Ancient and Accepted Rite, would be one of the bodies not recognised by Grand Lodge, and if for no others, especially for this reason that it assumed the power to make Masons. That opinion was based upon error. The Rules and Regulations of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, which he held in his hand, contained the following words, "This Council does not interfere with or militate against the authority of the Grand Lodge governing the three symbolic degrees, but distinctly recognises such authority, admitting none to the higher degrees unless previously raised as Master Masons in some regularly con-

stituted Lodge." Then the Articles of Union declared and pronounced pure and ancient Masonry to consist of three degrees and no more, but did not prevent any lodge or chapter from holding meetings in any of the Degrees and Orders of Chivalry according to the constitution of the said orders. It did not say the Orders of Chivalry now practised by lodges and chapters. Accepting the position Grand Registrar had taken, he (Bro. Gregory) would say what any Masons who were not members of the specified degrees, were not in a condition to speak as to their being inimical or not, to Masonry. Masonry was a progressive science, and after the three ceremonies and the Royal Arch, which we got by heart; we even got tired of the everlasting dinners. Some of us also went so far as to know by heart the beautiful lectures, which was the extreme height of knowledge in the Craft degrees. The inquiring mind wished to go further, and instead of that further knowledge doing damage to Masonry, it helped to instruct a man, and to make him a better and worthier Mason. It was not for him to denounce others of that proscribed body who might be present; they were marked by social respectability, and he would warn the Board of General Purposes that in trying to stop the progress of knowledge they would fail, for the denounced rites would go on in spite of their reprobation, and a schism would be created in Masonry. The proposition of the Board was self-condemned in the strongest way; it had the merit neither of courage nor consistency. It first said, "the Board are of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that inasmuch as Grand Lodge has full control, not only over the officials in its service, but over the whole Craft, and would undoubtedly exercise such control, should any member, whether official or otherwise, be proved to have taken part in any degree or order denounced by Grand Lodge, or inimical to its principles; and inasmuch as the proposed resolution, if passed, would not add to the power and authority, either of Grand Lodge or of this Board, such resolution is unnecessary, and the Board therefore do not recommend its adoption by Grand Lodge." In this he (Bro. Gregory) agreed, but he disagreed with what followed, which the Board itself had just said was unnecessary, and he should move as an amendment, that all which followed this sentence should be omitted.

Bro. J. M. Clabon seconded the amendment, Grand Lodge had made two mistakes, Bro. Cooke's motion ought to have been negatived and it should not have been referred to the Board. He (Bro. Clabon) was a member of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and he considered he had ascended from pure Masonry to pure Masonry, and he wished the degree was acknowledged by Grand Lodge. It was a matter of history that, until the Union of the Grand Lodges, all these Orders were followed by the Duke of Sussex, and at the present time, the Deputy Grand Master was a member. All that they were now discussing was a miserable question of whether they should prevent any of the Grand Lodge clerks, who, although clerks, were still highly respectable men, joining the Ancient and Accepted Rite, when they left the Grand Secretary alone, and all the superior officers. It was quite right, that the

clerks should not do anything in opposition or inimical to the principles of Masonry, but there was no reason why they should not join harmless Orders. He hoped the Board would give up this clause, and have no more of these discussions upon the matter. If Grand Lodge adopted the last clause of the report, it would be derogatory to the clerks, and such a proceeding should not be tolerated.

Bro. Matthew Cooke would also move an amendment. The President of the Board still stuck to precisely the same phraseology which was objectionable to him (Bro. Cooke), and which he objected to at last meeting. "The charges made by Bro. Cooke" was an inaccurate expression. It was within the recollection of Grand Lodge that he made no charges at all, for he was called up to answer and when he answered certain things, there came out a series of charges, indirectly, but not made by him, for he was answerable to the Board. He was cited to the Board, and so far as that was concerned, he proved, on one point, what he asserted, except where the reticence of a brother whom he could not commit, prevented light being thrown. He was the last man in Grand Lodge to say a word against an Order of Chivalry. He had in his pocket a diploma, printed by the Mother Council of the World. There was one thing the brethren did not seem to understand; there was a great difference between the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and the old Templar Kadosh, and the series that were given as the Orders of Chivalry. It was the ruling powers of the Rites that did not seem to be understood in Grand Lodge. Certain people got a Rite up, or got hold of some disjointed pieces, and they formed them into a Rite, and placed themselves at its head. There could be no doubt that many of the degrees used in this country before 1813, had been floating about the country, but they had been under a Templar jurisdiction; almost everything was given under a Templar jurisdiction, and the consequence was that the Articles of Union spoke of the Orders of chivalry. That was a wide margin, which took in all kinds of things; and matters have now reached this point; there was now a struggle whether the Templar or the Ancient and Accepted Rite, should be crushed. (No, No.) He moved as an amendment, that the words "charges made by Bro. Cooke" should be expunged from the Report, or that the Report be rejected.

Bro. Bennoch quite approved of the exclusion of the words mentioned by Bro. Gregory from the Report, but he would go further, and would move in the event of Bro. Gregory's motion not being carried, the expunging of all words after "inquire further into the matter." Grand Lodge had no business to examine into the private movements of various Masonic bodies outside themselves. There was a strong current in favour of other Rites, which Grand Lodge could not control, and to attempt to do so would be absurd and futile. Their policy was not to interfere with the freedom of Masonry, and he had no business to inquire into these rites; this had been settled before; it was a waste of time, besides creating disunion to reopen it.

Bro. Gregory said he would consent to with-

draw his amendment, and would rely on Bro. Bennoch's.

After a few words from Bro. F. Roxburgh, *Q.C.*, in favour of the declaration that Pure and Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more,

A Provincial Brother stated, that Masons in the country, when any question arose in their lodges, were in the habit of inquiring what was done in similar cases in Grand Lodge. If Grand Lodge passed this Report it was equivalent to a resolution that no brother, who happened to be a member of an extraneous Order, should hold office under Grand Lodge. This would impose a great difficulty in many cases, because before giving office, it would be necessary to inquire whether a man was a member of the prohibited degrees. All that Provincial Lodges required, was to know whether a man was a good Mason, and did his duty; and when they knew that, they knew of nothing which was a disqualification.

Bro. John Havers thought they had got into a great difficulty, they had either to accept or reject the terminal portion of the Report, which was a most unfortunate one, yet it contained in it the elements of a great truth. Bro. Gregory had said that we could go beyond the ancient degrees of Masonry. Now he (Bro. Havers) denied it. We were proud of our old degrees and, more, we meant to maintain them. But at the same time, while we maintained our ancient degrees, to which we had solemnly sworn fidelity, we would give the freest liberty to others. He did not agree in the Report of the Board of General Purposes; he thought it a mistake; but at the same time he should defend the Board. It had been said that they denounced other degrees. They had not. They had said that in their opinion it was very undesirable that any subordinate officer in the employment of Grand Lodge should take a prominent part in any degree or order not recognised by Grand Lodge. And so it was. Ask all the London merchants, bankers, men of business; ask the Colonel of a regiment, if a sergeant or servant, after having done his duty for the day, employs his leisure evenings in drilling some one else, whether he would allow it. (Cries of Yes, yes). But an Assistant at Grand Lodge, though he may belong to any order he pleases, should not go and hold a prominent place in that order. A brother had stated that in the provinces they were guided by the action of the Grand Lodge, and no doubt if they found that papers, connected with unrecognised degrees, went out from Grand Secretary's office. (general expressions of dissent) they would naturally look upon those degrees as not being unrecognised. But while we were all faithful to our solemn obligations, let us be generous to all those who choose to amuse themselves with other degrees. Let the proposition now made to Grand Lodge be the last of its kind. Let those who had read the History of Masonry remember the 50, 60, or 70 years of turmoil which prevailed before two Royal Dukes got a Lodge of Reconciliation. Brethren were to ask themselves whether the number of degrees existed at the time of the Union or did not. If they did exist, they were solemnly and intentionally left out. If they had been concocted since, they were of spurious origin. Somebody had said a large proportion

of these orders were given under spurious organisations. What had those spurious organisations brought us to? There were not less than six or seven, each claiming to be itself supreme, and let him remind the brethren that in giving allegiance to these smaller bodies we forgot to mention the allegiance due to the larger. These organisations, it should be borne in mind, offered no allegiance to our Grand Master and he entreated the brethren to maintain their own three degrees. He would moreover earnestly entreat them to consider, that if it were just to require subordinate servants to abstain from taking part in degrees which clashed with Masonry, it was just to require the superior officers. He would say, paid or unpaid, high or low, they should not take a prominent part in the unrecognised degrees, and though not agreeing with the Report, he recommended its adoption. If it were not adopted, it would be an insult to the Board. With regard to Bro. Clabon's remark, that many members of Grand Lodge were members of the higher degrees, he would say, in Heaven's name let them be. Every Mason had a right to join anything he liked; only he must not use the name, and the honour, and the position of Grand Lodge, in such a way as would confound it with them.

Bro. Radcliffe thought it would be illiberal to prevent any officer from joining other societies, after they had done their work. There was only one point in Bro. Havers's address that deserved the attention of Grand Lodge, which was that people in the country might consider that if officers of Grand Lodge sent out papers in the unrecognised degrees, those degrees had the approbation of Grand Lodge. He supported Bro. Gregory's amendment.

The Earl of Limerick took exception to the idea that there were competing jurisdictions in this country. They were independent. Freemasons were subject to the Grand Master in Grand Lodge; and if they were elsewhere, they were subject to whomsoever might be their President. He himself belonged to other societies, but he did not less attend to the interests of the Craft, of which he was most proud to be a member, and which was the original source and fount from which all the brethren seeking other degrees must spring. He did not think himself a less worthy member of the Craft for belonging to other degrees. He objected to the Report, and would support Bro. Bennoch's amendment.

Bro. Stebbing, in a powerful speech, also opposed the report.

Bros. Horace Lloyd and F. A. Philbrick supported the Board, and after a few words from Bros. Rev. R. J. Simpson, Lord Tenterden, and James Mason,

The Grand Master said:—Before this question is put to the vote, I am desirous of addressing one or two observations to Grand Lodge. It appears that the question which is raised by the paragraph of this Report, which it is proposed not to receive, is one which is entirely within the province and authority of this Grand Lodge themselves to deal, and I do not, therefore desire that any observations which I may make, and they will be very brief, should tend in any way to influence the vote to which Grand Lodge may come, or the view which may be taken, in the

exercise of their judgment, on this question; because the question that is raised really by this paragraph is what, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, ought to be laid down as regulations for guidance and conduct of certain persons who hold salaried offices under the Grand Lodge. Now, brethren, this question is not new; it has been now for some months before the Craft and this Grand Lodge; and as far back as the month of February last, the question having been then brought under the notice of Grand Lodge, and consequently under my own notice, I thought it right to express an opinion upon the subject, and to require that those who hold office in the Secretarial offices of this Lodge should conform to the views which were so expressed. Those views were embodied in a minute, which I am now about to read. That minute was to the following effect. "The Grand Master has directed that no meeting connected with unrecognised degrees be permitted to take place on the premises restricted to the use of the Craft, and that no business relating to such degrees be transacted by any gentleman employed in the Grand Secretary's office during office hours." That minute I am prepared strictly and fully to enforce and it would unquestionably be my duty to do so. The question before Grand Lodge now considered freely with regard to those of our servants—I use the term with all respect—in our employ, is whether it is thought desirable or not desirable to impose further restrictions upon those servants than are contained in this minute, which has been strictly and entirely adhered to since the day it was issued. The question, brethren, is this "That the Grand Lodge do not receive the following words contained in the Report. 'The Board, however, are clearly of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that no clerk or other subordinate of officer in the employment of Grand Lodge should take a prominent part in any degree or Order not recognised by Grand Lodge.'"

Let Grand Lodge clearly understand. The original question was, "That this Report be received and entered upon the Minutes," since which the amendment or resolution has been moved, which I have read, the effect of which is to decline to receive the last sentence of that Report—"The Board, however, are clearly of opinion, and submit to Grand Lodge, that no clerk or other subordinate officer in the employment of Grand Lodge, should take a prominent part in any degree or Order not recognised by Grand Lodge."

On a show of hands, the Grand Master declared the amendment lost, the numbers however appearing to be nearly equal. The motion for receiving and entering the Report on the Minutes was then carried.

The Grand Master then announced that Bro. Ll. Evans, the President of the Board, had requested him to relieve him of his office, which he accordingly did, and appointed and invested Bro. Horace Lloyd, *Q.C.*, *P.G.D.*, in his place.

The Scrutineers having returned, the result of the election was announced.

The Annual Report of the "Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons," was laid before Grand Lodge, and the following alterations of the Laws, which were agreed to at the Annual General Meeting of the Institution held on Fri-

day, the 17th May, 1872, were submitted for the approval of Grand Lodge, and passed:—

1st. As an addition to Rule 19 as a separate paragraph:—

“A Vice-President, being an individual donor, who subscribes Five Pounds and upwards in one payment, shall be entitled to Four Votes for every Five Pounds so subscribed.”

2nd. As a new law, to follow Law 23:—

“Every Vice-President upon completion of a further donation of Fifty Pounds to either Fund, or partly to each fund, by one or more payments of not less than Five Pounds each, shall become a Vice-Patron of the Institution.”

3rd. To amend Article 22, by inserting, after the word “payment” in the seventh line, the following:—

“And every additional Ten Pounds to such particular Fund shall be further entitled to Four Votes at each election.”

4th. To amend Article 25 by substituting the word “four” for “two.”

The following motions by Bro. Matthew Cooke, P.M., in No. 23, fell through for want of a seconder.

To add to Section 1, treating of the Grand Secretary and his duties, in the Book of Constitutions (page 37, small edition), after the words “rights or privileges as a member of the Grand Lodge” line 18:—

“That whilst this Grand Lodge recognises the private right of every Brother to belong to any extraneous organisation he may choose, it as firmly forbids, now and at any future time, all brethren while engaged as salaried officials under this Grand Lodge to mix themselves up in any way with such bodies as the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites; the Rites of Misraim and Memphis; the spurious Orders of Rome and Constantine; the Schismatic Body styling itself the Mark Grand Lodge of England, or any other exterior organisation whatever (even that of the Order of Knights Templar, which is alone renised by the Articles of Union) under pain of dismissal from employment by this Grand Lodge.”

The following motion by Bro. Benjamin Head, P.G.D., was carried:—

“That the sum of £50 be given from the Fund of General Purposes. That the money be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Asylum of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, to supply the inmates at Croydon with coals during the winter season.”

Bro. W. Smith withdrew the following motion,

“It is desirable that the printed papers of the business to be transacted at each Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of England shall include a complete list or return of all the warrants for, new lodges granted by the M.W. the Grand Master during the preceding three months, and that the M.W. the Grand Master be most respectfully requested to direct the said returns to be issued by the Grand Secretary,”

The Grand Master having stated that he thought it desirable that it should be withdrawn, said it was perfectly reasonable and natural that brethren should desire to know from time to time what were the new lodges. But at the same

time, the granting of new warrants was a matter strictly within the prerogative of the Grand Master. He had no desire, and certainly had no intention of resigning or diminishing the ancient prerogatives he had the honour to hold. It therefore appeared to him, that he ought not to consent to a motion which might be interpreted on some future occasion, as trenching upon the privileges of those who might come after him; but as he thought the desire of the brother a very natural one, and as he was most anxious to give information to the Craft at large, he would beg to inform Bro. Smith that he would give directions to the Grand Secretary to furnish the list desired.

Bro. W. Smith thanked his Lordship, and Grand Lodge was then closed.

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS.

The Half Yearly Communication to Grand Lodge of English Mark Masters was made on Tuesday evening, at Freemasons' Tavern, the Grand Mark Master, the Rev. George Raymond Portal, *M.A.*, presiding. There was a very large attendance of Mark brethren, larger indeed than has been witnessed before, the degree becoming at the present time very popular.

Among the brethren who supported the Grand Master we observed, Bros. W. W. B. Beach, Prov. G.M.; Eugene Cronin, G.S.D.; D. M. Dewar, M. Emanuel, C. R. Davy, W. S. Webster, F. W. Koch, Grand Stewards; the Earl of Limerick, Prov. G.S.W.; W. E. Gumbleton, Prov. G.S.W.; James Stevens, Prov. G.J.O.; D. Shaboe, T. F. Ravenshaw, Prov. G. Chaps.; W. Mann, Prov. G. Reg.; R. Spencer, Prov. G.S.B.; T. J. Sabine, Prov. G.A.D.C.; S. M. Lazarus, John Read, Prov. G. Orgs.; Chas. Hammerton, A. D. Loewenstark, H. Massey, Prov. G. Stewards; John Huyshe, Prov. G.M. Devon; Thos. Birchall, Prov. G.J.W. Lancashire; W. O. Walker, Prov. G.M.O. Lancashire; J. Chadwick, Prov. G. Sec. Lancashire; Thos. Hargreaves, F. Davison, Dep. Prov. G.M. Middlesex and Surrey; G. Barlow, Prov. G.J.W. Middlesex and Surrey; Wm. Worrell, Prov. G. Org., Middlesex and Surrey, George Kennieg, and numerous brethren from private lodges.

This was the day appointed for the installation of the new Grand Master, who was nominated at the last half-yearly communication for that office, the three years during which, by the Constitutions of Grand Mark Lodge, the Grand Master holds the position of Sovereign of the Degree, having expired since Bro. Portal first assumed the reins of office. In consequence however, of the serious illness of Earl Percy, the noble lord was not present, and his installation was postponed to a future day, though not without expressions of deep sympathy for his lordship, and of hope that he might soon be restored to health.

Previous to Grand Lodge being opened a Lodge of Improvement was held, at which Bro. James Stevens presided, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks to him was carried for the able manner in which he had performed the Master's duties.

Grand Lodge having been opened in proper form, the minutes of last Grand Lodge of 5th Decr. 1871, and of the Special Grand Lodge of 21st Feb., 1872, were read by Grand Secretary, Bro. F. Binckes, and confirmed.

Bro. Sabine, of Brighton, having first protested against some of the items in the accounts, and deprecated increasing expenditure.

The Grand Master, in answer to Bro. Sabine, said, no doubt Grand Lodge would be satisfied with their attention having been called to the subject, and the General Board would see if this expense could be kept down in any way. The brethren were much indebted to Bro. Sabine for bringing the matter forward.

The report of the General Board which dealt

with the question of an alteration in the ceremony of installation to such Masters as had not been installed in the Craft; the relation of Grand Chapter of Scotland to this Grand Lodge; the representation of foreign lodges in it; and announcing that Earl Bective would preside at the next summer festival for the Benevolent Fund of the degree; and recommending that an allowance of £200 be made to Grand Secretary on account of the increased work in his office; was read by Grand Secretary and received. He also read the diplomas from Grand Chapters of Iowa, and Pennsylvania, the former appointing Bro. Portal, and the latter Bro. W. J. Hughan as its representative in Grand Mark Lodge of England.

The Grand Master thereupon said he considered this a point of great importance, whose value it would be difficult to overrate, as it admitted this Grand Lodge into the great comity of supreme Masonic jurisdiction. It was an example also which could not fail to be followed by other American Grand Chapters. He believed Grand Lodge was indebted for this, very much to Bro. Hughan, who was well known both here and in America in the Masonic literary world. He (the Grand Master) would in consideration of Bro. Hughan's appointment by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, confer on him the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden. He had also to congratulate the brethren on the Union of the Scotch Provincial Lodge of Lancashire with this Grand Lodge, and it reflected great credit on the Scottish brethren of Lancashire, who had taken steps to effect it. He should therefore confirm to them the provincial rank they had hitherto enjoyed, and ask Grand Lodge to grant the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden to Bros. Brocklebank, White, and Birchall.

Bro. Beach, P.G.M., seconded the motion. It was a matter of very great gratification to hear the announcement the Grand Master had just made. Any difference of jurisdiction must mar the harmony of Masonry, and Grand Lodge was to be congratulated on the energy and success which had characterised the efforts of the Lancashire brethren in terminating such differences. Grand Lodge was also indebted to Grand Secretary for his efforts in the same direction. He (Bro. Beach) had had many opportunities of observing how energetically he devoted himself to any cause he took in hand, and he had great pleasure in thus publicly announcing it.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The report of the General Board was then submitted to Grand Lodge, and its recommendations separately put.

The Grand Master, with reference to the qualification for the Master's chair, said, that everything had been eliminated from the ceremony of installation, that was similar to the corresponding ceremony in a Craft Lodge.

After a few words from Bro. W. Mann against, and Bro. James Stevens in favour of the recommendation, it was put and carried. With regard to the revision and reprinting of the Book of Constitutions, Bro. Sabine inquired about the expense, and thought it best that it should be put up to competition.

Bro. Stebbing was of the same opinion, and suggested that a specimen sheet should be printed, and tenders invited.

The motion was carried.

The Earl of Limerick, G.S.W., in proposing that £200 be voted to the Grand Secretary said, that his work had greatly increased, and was likely still further to increase, and it was but fair that there should be a corresponding increase in his pay.

The Rev. J. Huyshe, Prov. G.M., Devon, supported the motion, knowing personally how greatly the Order had extended.

Bro. Sabine again opposed the Grant, (Bro. Binckes having requested permission to retire from Grand Lodge as it was a question personal to himself), and moved as an amendment, that it be referred back to the General Board.

Bro. J. H. Wilkins seconded the amendment.

[In consequence of the great demands on our space, we have been compelled to omit some of the addresses of prominent speakers in this debate, but hope to furnish them *in extenso* in our next.]

Bros. James Stevens, W. Beach, W. E. Gumbleton, J. R. Stebbing, J. H. Wynne, Ralph Benson, S. Rosenthal, all supported the original motion, and bore their testimony to the great diligence, skill, and administrative talent, which both Bro. Binckes and Bro. Henry Binckes, displayed in discharging their official duties. Bro. Benson however suggested that £100 should be voted to Bro. Binckes, and £100 to Bro. H. Binckes.

This was carried.

Bro. Sabine, P.G.S. who nominated Earl Percy as Grand Master at the last meeting, now proposed his election, regretting at the same time the cause of his lordship's absence.

Bro. H. C. Levander, G.M.O. seconded the motion, which was thereupon carried.

The Grand Master said he was charged by Earl Percy to assure Grand Lodge that he deeply regretted his inability to be present. He was so indisposed that he had been obliged to obtain leave of absence from the House of Commons, and by the advice of his medical attendant was going to spend a few months in a warmer climate. All his friends had reason to believe that this would result in his complete restoration to health; but he (the Grand Master) trusted that before his lordship left England he would be able at a special Grand Lodge to be installed. As his lordships *locum tenens* he should now proceed to invest the Grand Officers for the year, of whom Earl Percy had approved.

The following officers were then appointed, and those of them who were present were invested:—

The Earl of Limerick.....	Dep. G.M.
Lord Ferrers	S. Grand Warden
C. F. Matier	J. Grand Warden
Rev. P. H. Newnham } Rev. W. M. Heath }	Grand Chaplains
J. R. Stebbing.....	Grand Treasurer
Capt. Burgess	Grand Registrar
F. Binckes	Grand Secretary
W. Foulsham	Grand M.O.
L. W. Longstaff	Grand S.O.
Lawson	Grand J.O.
Porter	Grand S.D.
T. Hargreaves	Grand J.D.
George Neall	Grand Sup. of Wks.
C. Hammerton	Grand Dir. of Cers.
Clarence Harcourt	Grand Asst. D. of C.
J. K. Smith	Grand Swd. Bearer
J. W. H. Hawton	Grand Std. Bearer
Williamson	Grand J.O.

The following brethren were appointed Stewards:—Bros. A. Williams, Funkenstein, Kemp, James W. Smith, Austin and Hillier.

The members of the General Board were Bros. Portal, (G.M.), Capt. Burgess, T. Meggy, H. C. Levander, S. Rosenthal, James Stevens, C. Hammerton, J. H. Wynne, T. J. Sabine, F. Davison, and W. E. Gumbleton.

Bro. Morton Edwards, P.M. 118, G.J.D., P.Prov. G. Std., Somerseshire then brought on the following motion:—

“That a Committee be appointed by Grand Mark lodge, consisting of five of its members, to meet an equal number of members of the Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners to carry out the attachment of the Royal Ark Mariners degrees, by an equitable arrangement based upon the treaty between the Grand Mark Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, executed on July 6th, 1871, and agreed to be ratified on or before August 1st, 1871, but which treaty was not carried out, so as finally to dispose of all differences between the two bodies.”

Bro. James Stevens, P.G.O. moved as an amendment “That the General Board be requested to entertain any communication that may be made to them by any brother claiming to work the Ark Mariner's degree, with a view to their coming under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.”

Bro. H. C. Levander, G.O., seconded it.

The amendment was carried.

Letters of apology for absence were received from:—Bros. Magnus Ohren, G.M.O.; Col. Fras. Burdett, P.G.M. Middlesex and Surrey; W. J. Luut, P.G. Insp. Wks.; C. F. Matier, G.J.W.; L. W. Longstaff, G.S.O.; Nathaniel Haycroft, G. Chap.; H. R. Trigg, G.Swd.Br.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.M.O., P.G.J.W.; W.

Foulsham, G.S.O.; Jas. Porter, G.S.O.; Geo. Hardy, P.G.S.O.; Thos. Perkington, Prov. G.M. West Yorkshire; Fred. Long, G.D.Cers.; Brockbank, P.G.J.W.; Irwin, P.J.M.O.

Bros. Bigg and Davison were presented with Steward's jewels, and Grand Lodge was then closed. The brethren afterwards sat down to an excellent banquet and then honoured a good list of toasts. The musical arrangements were very superior. Under the direction of Bro. John Read, Prov. G. Mark Organist, P.M., P.Z., 30°, &c., Bro. De Lacy, of St. Paul's Cathedral; Bro. John Hodges, Gentleman of the Chapel Royal; and Bros. Carter and Mason, of Westminster Abbey, sang some delightful music, which consisted of glees, songs, and duets. The Grace was Sir Michael Costa's “O Lord, we bless Thee,” and the other compositions were, the National Anthem, “Go, speed thy Flight,” “Anita,” “Come, let us join the Roundelay,” “Norah, Darling,” “By Celia's Arber,” “All's Well,” “Sweetly Blows,” “The Happy Muleteer,” and “Life's a Bumper.” The execution of all these pieces met with universal approbation.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

EBURY LODGE (No. 1348).—This most prosperous lodge was held on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at the Morpeth Arms, Millbank, Bro. John Coutts, P.G.P., W.M., in the chair, who in a beautiful, correct, and impressive manner raised Bros. S. Jacobs and H. A. Potter, passed G. Harvey, and initiated Mr. J. Gildersleeve. Bros. H. Proskauer, 861; R. A. D. Bain, 87; S. Benjamin, 141; E. J. Barnett, 87; J. Elliott, and R. H. Muffitt, were unanimously elected joining members. There was a large number of members, including nearly all the officers. Although so young a lodge, yet for good working, splendid hospitality, and other good qualities, it is second to none. The usual number of candidates for joining and initiation were proposed, and the lodge was closed. Bro. Palmer placed before the brethren one of his superior banquets, which are always good alike and have contributed to the prosperity of the Lodge. The usual and happy harmonious evening was spent. The visitors were Bros. C. Barnett, I.G. 87, and J. Jeffrey, J.D. 453.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—Lodge *La Césarée* (No. 590).—The twenty-first anniversary meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Temple on Thursday, May 30th, for the sole purpose of installing the re-elected W.M., when a large number of brethren assembled to congratulate him on his successful termination of his twelve months' labour and on the continuation of his career as a ruler of the Craft, under auspices so favourable, and with the affairs of the lodge in so prosperous a condition and perfect order. Soon after four o'clock the lodge was opened by Bro. Joseph Gregg, W.M., supported by Bros. J. Oatley, P.M., as S.W., Abraham Viel, P.M., acting as J.W.; G. J. Renouf, I.P.M.; A. Schmitt, P.M., P.Prov.G.S.W., Sec.; John Durrell, P.M., P.G.S.W.; John Th. du Jardin, P.M., P.Prov.G.S.W.; P. W. Binet, S.D.; and Jos. Pallot, J.D. &c. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous proceedings, which were unanimously confirmed. The lodge was opened in the second degree. Bro. A. Schmitt took the chair as Installing Master. Bro. Renouf presented then Bro. J. Gregg, as W.M. re-elect for installation. The customary enumeration of duties was made and acknowledged—the Ancient Charges were read and assented to and the Ob. of W.M. elect administered. The lodge was opened in the third degree when Bro. J. Gregg was placed in the chair of K.S. The several classes of Fellow Craft and E. Apprentices were in turn admitted and the processions, salutations and proclamations were gone through. The

following appointments were made, the I.P.M. in each case officiating, and offering appropriate addresses and observations:—Bros. Ph. Le Sueur, S.W.; Ph. W. Binet, J.W.; Js. Durell, Treas. (elect); Jos. Pallot, S.D.; Ph. Blampied, J.D.; Ph. Pinel, Junr. Dir of Cer.; H. Du Jardin, Tyler; Henry E. Le V. dit Durell, Orator and Assistant Secretary; lastly the W.M. appointed Bro. A. Schmitt, Secretary. The Secretary read the report of the proceedings of the Audit Committee of the lodge, which contained a number of suggestions and recommendations, which was received, approved and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The Secretary also presented an elaborate account on the condition of the lodge, comprising the prominent events and prospects within it during the past year. The Secretary earnestly pleaded the noble and deserving cause of our Masonic Schools, and on his proposition, seconded by Bro. Jn. Blampied, it was unanimously resolved, “that a further sum of £5 5s. be granted towards the support of the Masonic School for Girls.” There being no other business before the lodge, it was closed at six o'clock, in perfect harmony. The brethren adjourned to the banquetting room, and more than fifty sat down to an excellent dinner provided by the Stewards. The W.M. presided having on his right Bros. A. Schmitt, J. Durell, P. W. Benham, P.M. P.G.Treas.; Ph. Binet, P.M.; H. E. le V. dit Durell, on his left Bros. G. J. Renouf, Jn. Th. du Jardin, J. Oatley, Abr. Viel, B. Hastings, P.M. 34, (J.R.) &c. After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of, that of the brethren absent was offered, and lastly the Secretary read the names of brethren departed (29) and their memory was solemnly commemorated. Thus a most enjoyable evening was spent, grave and gay alternating. The brethren separated about ten o'clock.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., a Provincial Grand Lodge was held by the Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Lincolnshire, at the Corn Exchange, Sleaford, under the auspices of the St. Botolph's Lodge, No. 588. In the absence of His Grace, the Duke of St. Alban's, Prov. G.M., the meeting was presided over by W. Bro. Major Smyth, D.P.G.M., who was supported by numerous influential brethren of the Province, among whom were:—Bros. E. Locock, P. Prov. G.W., as P.G.S.W.; Chas. Harrison, J.G.W.; Rev. J. C. Browne, P.G. Chaplain; C. M. Nesbitt, P.G. Treasurer; F. D. Marsden, P.G. Secretary; M. Crowden, P.G.S.D.; W. Watkins, P.G.S. of W.; S. W. Johnson, P.G.D. of C.; J. M. Ramplen, P.G.S.B.; G. Young, P. Prov. S.G.W.; T. E. Jacobson, P. Prov. D.G. of C.; F. R. Larken, P. Prov. G.S.B.; W. E. Howlett, P. Prov. G.A.D. of C.; Thos. H. Oldman, P.G.S.; W. H. Bailes, P. Prov. S.G.W. West Yorkshire; E. Binney, P. Prov. G.D.; and J. H. White, P. Prov. G.O.

Among the visitors were:—Bros. Dr. Lynes, P. Prov. G. Reg. Stafford; W. M. Wood, Thistle, 87, S.C.; J. W. Keyworth, Perseverance, 164; and one brother from the Truth Lodge, 521; whose name we were unable to ascertain.

The Grand Lodge was opened precisely at one o'clock, and reports from the several Committees were read and adopted.

Great regret was felt at the absence of W. Bro. W. H. Bradley, 838, the indefatigable Secretary of the Charity Committee, who was suffering from a severe attack of illness, which prevented his attendance. His report, however, read by Bro. Bland, 838, P. Prov. J.G.D., showed that Bro. Bradley had not been idle, and that more than one family had to thank him for his successful endeavours to “relieve the fatherless and widows in their affliction.”

Congratulatory addresses were read and adopted, to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the recovery of His Royal Highness from his late severe illness, testifying the loyalty of the brethren throughout the Province, and their sympathy with the Royal Family in the hour of their trial.

The following officers were duly invested for the ensuing year:—

J. R. Larken	Prov. S.G.W.
T. E. Jacobson	Prov. J.G.W.
Rev. J. R. Humble.....	Prov. G. Chap.
W. G. Moore	Prov. G. Reg.
C. M. Nesbitt.....	Prov. G. Treas.
F. D. Marsden.....	Prov. G. Sec.
H. E. Turner	Prov. S.G.D.
J. B. Hildred	Prov. J.G.D.
F. Long	Prov. G.S. of W.
T. J. Tomlinson	Prov. G.D. of C.
A. Bates	Prov. A.G.D. of C.
Geo. Jackson	Prov. G.S.B.
H. P. Wickenson.....	Prov. G.O.
J. S. Mossop	Prov. G.P.

In accordance with the usual custom of the lodge the Stewards of the Province of the year were elected in behalf of the Home for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, W. Bro. E. Locock, P. Prov. G.W., being chosen as Steward to represent the Province.

The lodge having been closed in form, a banquet was provided in the Corn Exchange by Bro. Sharpe, of the Bristol Arms Hotel, to which all did ample justice, and, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts being given, a pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

MIDDLESEX.

HARROW.—*Harrow Lodge* (No. 1310).—On Tuesday 4th ult., at Railway Hotel, Harrow, the regular meeting of this lodge was held. Bro. W. H. Green, W.M. presided, and in an able, correct, and impressive manner, rendered the beautiful ceremony of initiation to Dr. Thomas R. L. Hooper, and then to Mr. W. Butler, (both personal friends.) Some joining members and candidates for initiation were proposed, and the lodge was closed. The usual well-served banquet followed. There were present during the afternoon Bros. S. Homewood, S.W.; F. Harrison, J.W.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; Capt. G. A. Smith, S.D., W.M. 619; J. Cox, I.G.; F. Smith, P.M., W.S.; G. Pymm, P.M.; W. Spells, E. Rawson, J. A. Martin, J. M. Daly, T. R. L. Hooper, W. Butler. The visitors were Bros. G. Allen, 144; W. Kinson, 619, &c.

Royal Arch.

GIBRALTAR.

One of those gatherings, which, as they are peculiarly gratifying to old Masons, are none the less interesting and encouraging to younger brethren, took place in the rooms of the Irish Royal Arch Chapter, No 325, at Gibraltar, on the evening of the 22nd June.

The occasion which called forth the demonstration, was the approaching departure from the Rock, of one of the oldest Masons on the station, one who had worthily and most appropriately earned for himself the title of the Father of the Royal Arch Chapter, No 325.

To those Masons who know Gibraltar and its Lodges, the name of Brother Ellison must be as familiar as household words, and it was on the retirement of Brother Ellison from the important Government appointment which he had so long and so ably occupied, and his return to England, that the members of the Chapter 325 desired to express their feelings of respect, gratitude and fraternal affection, by inviting to a farewell banquet and presenting a lasting testimonial to one, who for so many years had been the leading spirit of their community.

Punctually at the hour appointed the Chapter was opened by the 1st Principal, Companion Beal, who was supported on his right by Companion Leslie and on his left by Companion Ellison. Companion Ross guarded the purple veil, Companion Cunningham the blue, and Companion Gillmore the scarlet veil. Companion Dallas occupied his accustomed post as Captain of the Hosts. Companion Holliday was Superintendent of the Tabernacle, Martalini, Prelate, and the indefatigable and ever-verdant Gaby, Principal Sojourner: The members of the Chapter mustered in great force and several visiting brethren from the various Chapters and Lodges of the tation, were also present.

The minutes of a former meeting, bearing special reference to the "Ellison Testimonial" having been read by the Registrar Companion Johnstone, and confirmed, the 1st Principal notified that the business of the evening was to present Companion Ellison with the testimonial which had been voted to him. Companion Ellison having been marshalled by two of the Senior Companions to the foot of the dais, 1st Principal Beal expressed his extreme gratification at being the vehicle of communication through whom the Chapter placed in the hands of Companion Ellison, the handsome testimonial which had been voted to him, he considered it a great privilege to be in a position to bestow so pleasing a token on one like Companion Ellison, who for upwards of a quarter of a century had been a constant attendant of the Chapter and a zealous supporter of all the rites and ceremonies of the order, and who for no less a period than eleven years had occupied the chair of 1st Principal, he had worked steadily up to that exalted position, passing through all the various subordinate offices, and in all displaying zeal, intelligence and integrity. Companion Beal concluded a most feeling address, by wishing Comp. Ellison a favourable voyage home, and many years of health and strength to enjoy the well-earned result of long years of faithful service to his Queen and his country. Companion Ellison having received the testimonial, which consisted of an elaborately chased silver inkstand, on which was engraved the following "Presented by the Members of the R.A. Chapter 325. I. C. Gibraltar to the Most Excellent Companion James Settle Ellison, who filled the office of 1st Principal for eleven consecutive years, as a mark of esteem for the very efficient and valuable services he rendered to the Chapter and to Masonry in general." Gibraltar April, 1872.—Bro. Ellison was so deeply affected that it was some moments before he could sufficiently master his feelings to respond, he then briefly expressed how deeply he felt the honour that had that evening been conferred upon him and how carefully he would treasure the valuable souvenir which had that evening been placed in his hands, not alone for its intrinsic value, but for the many happy recollections which would always be associated with it and which would ever remain fresh and indelible on the tablet of his memory. If anything could have added to the value of the testimonial, it, was that he had received it from the hands of his good friend and brother mason, Beal, with whom he had worked on the most harmonious terms for upwards of 20 years.

Comp. Ellison having resumed his seat, the Deputy District Grand Master, Bro. the Rev. Geo. Alton, rose, and said that he experienced the most unalloyed satisfaction in being permitted to take a part in the interesting ceremony of the evening. The very important and onerous duties of his position in Gibraltar did not always allow of his visiting the various lodges as much as he would be desirous of doing. Nevertheless, his interest in Masonry was ever the same, and he trusted that in no way was he found wanting in the discharge of the duties attached to the high Masonic position that he held in the district. He eulogised in most eloquent terms, the past Masonic career of Bro. Ellison; he had known him for many years; he had worked with him not merely in the Craft degree, but also in many of those which were characterised as the "ineffable," and in all Bro. Ellison had been a zealous and energetic officer, holding distinguished positions, and ever gaining and retaining the respect and esteem of his brethren. He deplored the departure of Bro. Ellison, as thereby the office of District Grand Secretary would become vacant, a void which it would be found difficult to fill with another so able and efficient. The Deputy District Grand Master, who spoke with more than his usual eloquence and felicity of expression, concluded a long and most impressive address, by wishing Bro. Ellison a long continuance of health, and a full enjoyment of all the honours, Military, Social, and Masonic, which had been conferred upon him.

The M.E.Z. of the Calpean Chapter, Comp. Balfour Cockburn, then rose: He feared that after the exhaustive speech of his much esteemed Brother, the Deputy District Grand Master,

there was very little left for him to say; but as the 1st Principal of the R.A. Chapter, working under the English Constitution, he could not allow this opportunity to pass without testifying to the unwearied exertions of Comp. Ellison in the cause of Masonry, and how freely, and willingly, and cheerfully, he at all times had been ready to give the benefit of his advice and experience to the Calpean Chapter. The English and the Irish Chapters had always been on the most friendly terms with each other, and he trusted that such would ever be the case. It was too true that Comp. Ellison was about to leave the station, and his absence would throw a gloom over every lodge and chapter in Gibraltar, but there were few clouds which had not a silver lining, and this which now overshadowed them was no exception. Companion Ellison had lived for so long at Gibraltar, that perhaps when the sunny days of July and August were over in England, he might recollect that Gibraltar was after all not such a bad place, and they might yet hope to see their much esteemed brother winging his way south with the swallows, and returning to spend the evening of his life under the shade of the bright coloured oleanders and the sweet-scented orange groves of dear old Gib. Companion Balfour Cockburn concluded a most telling speech, by congratulating the 1st Principal, Companion Beal, on the success of the evening's proceedings, and wishing Comp. Ellison a long continuance of his happy and prosperous career. The chapter having been closed in due form—the Companions sat down to a sumptuous banquet, the enjoyment of which was much enhanced by the strains of a band composed entirely of brother Masons, who had most kindly volunteered to come and assist to the best of their power in making the evening's entertainment pass off agreeably to Companion Ellison.

Obituary.

BRO. DANIEL SCURR.

Our much esteemed friend, and Bro. Dan Scurr, suddenly departed this life on Saturday evening last at seven o'clock. There is now one good man and Mason less in this world, and one more in those blest mansions where we shall be eternally happy with God the Great Architect of the Universe.

Bro. Scurr has for some time past been a very great sufferer, and although the state of his health had given premonitions of a sudden decease, yet his family had hopes of his continued stay; a fragile constitution sometimes holding out longer than a robust one. Although his bodily health was at a very low ebb, it was full flood with his mental; he held his light to the last, bright and clear.

In the course of social duties, he was all that could be required of a man. In his Masonic round, he stood second to none; he was ever ready to give assistance and instruction, and an extensive circle of the craft, his friends, and pupils, were delighted to share his conversation, and profit by the advantage of his great store of Maonic knowledge.

At the time of his decease, two brethren were with him, and had been upwards of an hour in Masonic conversation, during which he had given a definition of Faith, and concluded with the words, (italicised above), he left them to attend to some business, saying he should return in a minute, but in the course of a few seconds, his soul had gone to everlasting life. He appeared to die without a spasm, as though he fell asleep.

"Three years ago this autumn I had a severe attack of gout, to which I had been subject 22 years. After being confined to my room under treatment two weeks, I was induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and in little more than a week was able to be at business. Two years before I had a similar attack no worse, which, under the best of care laid me up more than four months.—THOS. PERRY, Red Lion Sq., London, Nov., 1868.—To Perry Davis & Son, London."

Original Correspondence.

BRO. EMRA HOLMES'S LECTURE ON FREEMASONRY AND THE ROYAL ARK MARINER DEGREE.

(To The Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR,—

As the within alludes to a lecture, part of which appeared in your columns, and as the matter may be of interest to some of the brethren, I forward the two letters for insertion, presuming Bro. Childe does not object.

Yours fraternally,
EMRA HOLMES.

Cambridge, May 9th, 1872.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

As the Chief Officer of the Order of Royal Ark Mariners in the Province of Suffolk, I have to draw your attention to a report of the able lecture you delivered at St. Luke's Chapter, Ipswich, on the 27th of March, which appears in the *Freemason*, of April 6th. You are reported to have stated, "In Scotland the candidate must be a Mark Master, as well as a P.M., (to be eligible for the Royal Arch Degree), and Chapters in Scotland also conferred the degree of Royal Ark Mariner, which is now given in England under the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters."

This statement, would you allow me to suggest, is erroneous, and I shall feel obliged if you will take steps to inform the brethren M.M.M. that such is not the case, for by Article 79, a Treaty signed on the 6th of July, 1871, by representatives of the Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, and of the G. L. Mark, it was expressly provided, "That pending the satisfaction of this Treaty, no further Warrants shall be issued by the Grand Mark Master for working the Royal Ark Mariners' Degree."

It is unnecessary for me to inform one, doubtless my senior, and apparently so learned in the science of Masonry, that the degree of Ark Mariners has been worked since 1772, if not before; that His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence was Grand Commander of the Order; that the Warrant has been transmitted from one to another, and that Bro. Dorrington invested Bro. Morton Edwards with full powers as Supreme Grand Commander.

I feel sure that the statement you made was unintentional, and was the result of a wish, which I have every reason to believe will soon be fulfilled, of seeing the Royal Ark Degree attached to the Mark. Such, however, is not the case at present, and till this happy conclusion is effected, the Order is entirely distinct, and the power of working the degree is vested in the Supreme Grand Commander alone, and the Officers and lodge acting under his authority.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

CHRIS. V. CHILDE, 18°, P.M.
Inspect. Gen. R.A.M. of Prov. of Suffolk,
Mark Master Mason, Lodge 112.
To Bro. Emra Holmes.

Ipswich, 30th May, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., which I should have answered before, but I have been in communication with Bro. Binckes, the Grand Secretary of the Mark Grand Lodge, on the subject. I based my statement upon Bro. Binckes's official letter in the *Freemason*, and bearing in mind the inherent right of several of the old lodges to confer the degree of R.A.M. as a side degree, if they felt disposed.

I am afraid that, as a loyal member of the Mark Grand Lodge, and of the other Grand bodies, partners in the tri-partite treaty, I should not be doing my duty if I did not acknowledge the fact that the Mark Grand Lodge is the only recognised authority for conferring the Royal Ark Mariner Degree.

Bro. Binckes, in his letter to me, says "This Grand Lodge has the requisite authority to issue warrants of the Royal Ark Mariner's Degree, and those lodges and brethren holding under this jurisdiction as Mark Master Masons, and wishing to work the Ark Mariner Degree, are in honour and duty bound, to seek the power they wish to exercise from this Grand Lodge.

I cannot but agree with Bro. Binckes in this. The multiplication of Grand Bodies is detrimental to Masonry, besides, as I think, being wholly unnecessary.

I suppose you will admit that the formation of a Royal Ark Mariner's Grand Lodge is unknown anywhere else than in England; that such titles as Inspector General, which belong entirely to the 33° A. and A. Rite and no other, are new in the Royal Ark; that the Royal Ark Mariner Degree is generally admitted to be as much a side degree as the Mark itself was, until the formation of the Mark Grand Lodge, and without the shadow of a claim to its antiquity; that the ceremony itself is unworthy of the name, (I speak on the authority of some of your own chiefs), and that much unnecessary bickering and unpleasantness has been the consequence of the movement.

For my own part, I cannot understand how brethren, who have sworn allegiance, like myself, to the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, can take a part in the propagation of the rite outside her pale, consistently with their obligation, but I do not pretend to judge their motives in the matter. As to Bro. Morton Edwards, I wish to say nothing, and for yourself, I feel sure that you are inspired by the purest intentions in wishing to correct my statements.

You must forgive me if I say, however, that I am not convinced as to the necessity for a Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners; as to the impropriety of my own Grand Lodge assuming control over the degrees; nor even of the sufficiency of Bro. Morton Edwards' authority for the establishment of your order on an independent footing. I could tell you more, and about the conferring of other degrees, with a usurped authority, but I refrain. Hoping that I may some day have the pleasure of meeting you, when we can talk, better than write, on things Masonic, and that you will pardon me if I have said anything to annoy you on this subject.

Believe me fraternally yours,
EMRA HOLMES, 31°, P.M.

W.M. Albert Victor Lodge of Mark Masters.
Grand Provost Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, P.G.A.D.C. Suffolk.
Member of the R. O. of Scotland.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

At a meeting of the General Committee of above Institution, held on Tuesday the 4th inst., Bro. J. R. Sheen in the chair, the following brethren were nominated as members of the House Committee for the ensuing year:—

Bro. William Roebuck	25
„ W. Raynham Stewart	24
„ Henry Browse	22
„ George Cox	22
„ J. Giles Chancellor	22
„ Benjamin Head	22
„ William Paas	22
„ S. Rosenthal	21
„ Benjamin Mallam	20
„ George Plucknett	19
„ Fred. A. Philbrick	17
„ W. Sabben, M.D.	13
„ Joseph Taylor	11
„ Capt. J. Wordsworth	10

The first twelve were elected.
The Audit Committee was re-elected.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, June 14th, 1872.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

- Lodge 108, London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- „ 176, Caveac.
- „ 778, Bard of Avon Lodge, Angel Hotel, Staines.
- „ 1328, Granite, Freemasons' Hall.
- „ 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon.
- Mark Lodge, 104, Macdonald, Head Quarters First Surrey Rifles, Brunswick-road, Camberwell.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dille, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-Square, at 8. Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

- Lodge 29, St. Alban's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

- Lodge 548, Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
- „ 834, Ranelagh, Royal Sussex Hotel, Hammersmith.
- „ 1269, Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, Surrey.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8. Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

- Committee of Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3. Lodge 1017, Montefiore, Freemasons' Hall.
- „ 1216, Macdonald, Brunswick-st., Camberwell.
- „ 1228, Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstone.
- „ 1260, Hervey, Swan Tavern, Waltham Green.
- „ 1305, St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms Tavern, St. John's Wood.
- „ 1306, St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-st. Wapping.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

- Lodge 1227, Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton, Essex.
- „ 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Holloway.
- Chapter, 72, Royal Jubilee, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
- „ 619, Beadon, Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188. Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

- Lodge 134, Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- Chapter 6, Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
- Chapter 33, Britannic, Freemasons' Hall.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.

- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8. Bro. Howes, P.M. Preceptor.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
- Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-Street, at 8.

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FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM.
 AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES
 ON THIS SUBJECT.

By W. E. N., No. 766.

(Continued from Page 288.)

No. XXV., Jan. 6th, 1872.—The migration and history of the Goths or Getae, or Scythians, or Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, have been traced from the south-eastern parts of Europe, and southern parts of Asia—the very regions into which the Israelites were deported by the Assyrians, about 725 B.C., to their settlement in these islands, “The Isles of the Sea,” and subsequently their missions (colonising and religious), into every quarter of the globe. In this the predicted mission of Israel has been fulfilled—to occupy the isles, to raise up a standard for the nations, and to make known the true God, and His salvation, to the ends of the earth. The very marked distinction made in the prophecies between Judah and Israel must be born in the mind—the head or leading tribe of Israel being Ephraim, the inheritor of Joseph’s birthright, and of whom God declared, through Jeremiah, “I am a Father unto Israel and Ephraim is my first-born,” that in possessing the privileges and inheritance of the first son. Seeing the recorded prophecies promulgated many years ago, and the literal fulfilment of many of them, in ancient and modern history, it would demand a great amount of credulity to believe that the exact agreement, in so many particulars, of the one with the other, was the result of mere chance, or that it only exhibits a series of coincidences, the like of which is not to be found elsewhere. The careful reader cannot but see that there is at least a great weight of evidence in favour of the Israelitish origin of the Anglo-Saxon race, of which this island may be regarded as the cradle and home, and from whence have gone forth the progenitors of those vast populations, which are now taking a leading part in the civilisation and evangelisation of the rest of the world.

The late John Wilson, in his “Lectures on Ancient Israel,” puts the following queries on the Israelitish origin of the British Nation:—

1. Is not the house of Israel, and especially the tribe of Ephraim, clearly distinguished from that of Judah, in the historical and prophetic parts of Scripture, and were not of Ephraim to come the many heirs of the promises made to

the fathers, just as of Judah, was to come the One Heir, from whom the blessing was immediately to descend?

2. Were not the lost tribes of Israel to be found in these, the latter days, as a seed whom the Lord hath blessed?

3. Have not all previous attempts to find the lost tribes of Israel proved abortive; especially as regards Ephraim, of whom was to come the fullness of the Gentiles or multitudes of nations; and does not the Scripture declare that the previous non-discovery of Israel has been occasioned by their blindness, and not from God having failed to fulfil His word? Moreover, do not the Scriptures expressly recognise our present condition, as being that in which Israel would be found; and do not they predict matters which can only be fulfilled in these nations?

4. Does history (which traces back our Saxon ancestry to the very countries into which Israel was carried captive by the Assyrians) present anything opposed to this view, and is it likely that God would utterly cast away the people to whom the promises were made, and out of the same place bring forth another people, and fulfil in them the promises solemnly made to Israel?

5. Are not the intellectual, moral, and physical characteristics of the Anglo-Saxons exactly those which were to be expected of the nations that were to come from Ephraim? Can our ancient religious rights, political institutions, acquirements, and manners, be better accounted for than as having been derived from ancient Israel; and do not the favours bestowed on these nations, and the whole course of God’s dealing with the English people clearly indicate that they are under the kindness and care of the good Shepherd of Israel?

To these questions, propounded by Mr. Wilson, Bro. Carpenter adds another. Do we not seem to recognise our Israelitish origin in our Masonic constitution and ritual? One brother has endeavoured to show that we (Masons) take our rise in Ancient Roman times; Numa Pompilius being our founder. That would probably be thirty or forty years after Israel was carried away captive into Assyria. Another brother carries the birth of Masonry back to a period long antecedent to that time. Guilds and architecture may have flourished in those remote times, but the Jewish tradition and ceremonial rites found in Masonry show at least that if we do not derive our origin from such early times, there is something striking which links us with that extraordinary race, which has been destined to be the salvation of the world and the glory of its Creator and Governor.

If the reasons assigned show that the Saxons are identical with the people who have been divinely selected as the instruments to bring about this blessed state of things, it should surely stimulate us to further investigation, and the study of a truth which is of no slight importance. If the unity of Israel and Judah, and preparing the way for the return of the chosen people to their own land, be our mission, then we cannot trifle with it and be guiltless. This work will be accomplished, though we may be indifferent to it, or even turn our backs upon it, for it is God’s purpose, and His purpose shall stand.

There will be a remnant (as there always has been), and through them God will do his own work.

I have now completed the task which I undertook some months ago, and which has extended to a greater length than I originally expected would be the case.

In thus writing an epitome of our excellent and talented Bro. Wm. Carpenter’s interesting articles relating to the Israelitish origin of the Anglo-Saxon race, I have adhered as much as possible to the language of the author, never materially altering it, except with a view to conciseness, even at the expense of elegance of diction.

In preparing this epitome I have had two objects mainly in view, namely. 1st. To condense and bring into a compendious form the author’s statement of facts, so that readers interested in the subject might see at a glance (so to speak) the main facts that are brought forward in the several articles in their numerical order, and date of publication; and might thus be enabled, to refer to any particular article (as published in the *Freemason*) for the arguments based upon such statements, and the texts quoted in support of the arguments. 2nd. I felt that the subject was one which might perhaps be new to many readers of the *Freemason*, or that at any rate the attention of others might not have been arrested, until several of Bro. Carpenter’s articles had appeared, and that it would be a convenience to them to have a concise view of the subject for perusal, before taking up Bro. Carpenter’s more elaborate and argumentative articles. I felt it, moreover, important to keep up the public interest in this most interesting subject, by bringing it under the notice of the new subscribers and readers, which are weekly added to the circulation of the *Freemason*. If I have in any measure succeeded in these objects I shall be satisfied, and Bro. Wm. Carpenter and I will not have laboured in vain.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that Bro. Carpenter has complied with the strongly expressed wishes of many persons interested in the subject, and has published his articles in the form of a volume, which can be obtained at the office of the *Freemason*.

RANDOM NOTES ON FREEMASONRY.

A Lecture delivered before the Members of the Royal Sussex Chapter of Perfect Friendship, at Ipswich, on Wednesday, the 5th June, 1872.

By BRO. EMMA HOLMES, 31st, P.M. St. Helen’s Lodge, No. 531, Hartlepool; P.G.A.D.C., Suffolk; W.M. Albert Victor Lodge of Mark Masters, Ipswich; E.C. Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar; P. Prov. G. Almoner, Northumberland; P. 2nd Grand Captain, Suffolk and Cambridge; Grand Provost of England, (Order of the Temple and Hospital); Member of the Royal Order of Scotland; &c.

Most Excellent Z. and Companions.—

The substance of the following lecture was given to the members of the Phoenix Lodge, Stowmarket, some time since, and delivered at the St. Luke’s Royal Arch Chapter during the winter. Excerpts from it have already appeared in the *Freemasons’ Magazine*, now defunct, and in the *Freemason*—an admirable Masonic weekly paper, which should be read by all Masons. I ventured to think, however, that this Chapter might like to hear it, and have accordingly re-written, and

added much that may interest. It would be difficult, nay almost impossible, to say all that I could say on our beloved Masonry in the brief hour to which I must limit myself on this occasion, but I trust I may suggest, for I can do no more than suggest, sufficient to enable some brother better qualified than myself, to treat at greater length on the subject of my lecture, "Random Notes on Freemasonry." I must ask your indulgence too, for the somewhat discursive character of my address, and beg you to remember that it scarcely aspires to the dignity of a lecture, but merely to what I have called it—random notes—sketches by the way. I do not pretend to preach any new doctrine, to have discovered any fresh secret, but I only aim at leading my younger brethren into the same road I have travelled, to follow the same channels of information to which I have obtained access, and to come back with greater love and reverence for the great Fraternity of which we are members, a greater regard for and sympathy with the brethren of the mystic tie, wheresoever dispersed over land or water. I do not profess to be a teacher, I am only a student, and there may be many before me better qualified than myself to speak to you on this subject, but I am sure you will listen with a kindly indulgence to what I advance, and forgive my zeal if you should have cause to doubt my discretion. In the first place then as to the antiquity of Masonry, I am quite aware that there are those, even among the initiated, who think it is a creature of to-day, and that 1717 is the year from which we must date our venerable Institution. I am quite willing to admit, that almost all our information is based upon tradition; that absolute historical evidence as to its remote origin is not to be found; that being a Secret Society, with but few written documents as evidences of its antiquity in the possession of the Fraternity, there is a greater difficulty in proving its immemorial constitution, and that much must be taken on faith as to its objects and origin. But on the other hand I would ask, are not the Church of England and the Churches of Greece and Rome, founded on tradition, and are we to set aside, as fables, all that has been brought forward to illustrate the early history of the Church in the dark ages, simply because it cannot all be proven? As a Secret Society its aims and history must, from all time, have been locked up in tradition. I am of opinion that there were points of similarity between the ancient mysteries of Egypt and Greece, to warrant us in the belief that they were in fact, a kind of spurious Freemasonry, as Dr. Oliver teaches. I will even go further, and say, that there is a strong resemblance to a true Freemasonry in some of them, though veiled and obscured with much that was false and impure. The Kassiadeans, and the Essenes, were also thought to be Masonic bodies. I will call your attention to the *Lexicon of Masonry* on this subject. The author, Dr. Mackey, 33°, says, that the Essenes were a sect amongst the Jews, supposed by Masonic writers to have been the descendents of the Freemasons of the Temple, and through whom the Order was propagated to modern times. They were divided into two classes, Speculative and Operative, the former devoting themselves to a life of contemplation,

and the latter daily engaging in the practice of some handicraft. They abolished all distinctions of rank, "meeting on the level," and as a means of recognition, they adopted signs and other modes similar to those of the Freemasons.

When a candidate applied for admission his character was scrutinised with the greatest severity. He was then presented with a girdle, a hatchet, and a white garment. The Order was divided into three degrees which could be taken only after the interval of one year, between the first and second, and two years between the second and third. Philo of Alexandria, who, in two books written expressly on the subject of the Essenes, has given a copious account of their doctrines and manners, says that when they were listening to the secret instructions of their chiefs they stood with "the right hand on the breast a little below the chin, and the left hand placed along the side." A similar position is attributed by Macrobius to Venus when deploring the death of Adonis in those Rites which were celebrated at Tyre, the birth place of Hiram the Builder. In the Popular Cyclopædia there is a long article on Freemasonry—in which the writer denies that it has, or ever had, anything to do with the Eleusinian or Egyptian mysteries—but traces it to the Roman *Collegium Artificum* founded by Numa Pompilius in 714, B.C. I would, with your permission, did time permit read you some portion of this article, since it contains much that is interesting and valuable and since it accepts for truth much that has been condemned as false by certain would-be wise brethren of a sceptical turn of mind. There is no doubt however that we are descended from the Operative Masons of the middle ages—and it is to my mind a matter of great regret that operative Masonry should have ceased to have any connection with us in England. Of course you are all well aware that it still exists in Scotland, where operative lodges are found side by side with speculative. Masonry abroad has changed its character very considerably—and there is now, I suspect but little trace of its descent from the Architects of the Middle Ages. Gilbert Scott, I believe talks of the fables of the Freemasons, but other worthy successors of the Gothic Architects admit the pretensions of the Freemasons to be the originators of Gothic Architecture. The following extract from Poole's "History of Ecclesiastical Architecture" will prove of interest, as coming from a man who is not prejudiced too much in favour of Freemasonry. Even in England, he says, "as late as the reign of Henry VI., in an indenture of covenants made between the churchwardens of a parish in Suffolk and a company of Freemasons, the latter stipulate that every man should be provided with a pair of white leather gloves, a white apron, and that a lodge properly tiled should be erected at the expense of the parish in which to hold their meetings." Freemasonry to-day is in fact little more than a skeleton, a relic of a bygone age—with secrets valuable to the brethren only—but with something about it which must recommend itself to the searcher after truth and the lover of his kind. Probably many of you, who are accustomed to look upon the Grand Lodge of England as at once the supreme head and pattern of Masonry, will be

surprised to find that it stands *per se* in the recognition of what is and what is not pure and ancient Masonry—for it recognises the Royal Arch as part of its system and the completion of the third degree, and refuses to acknowledge the Mark degree, whilst the Grand Lodge of Scotland accepts the Mark and rejects the Arch, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland acknowledges both. Then again the Grand Lodge of England, in its corporate capacity, does not recognise the higher degrees, though many of its most distinguished members belong to them, notably the Prince of Wales, Knight of the Masonic Order of Charles the XIII. of Sweden; and Lord Carnarvon, 33° Deputy Grand Master, whilst almost every other Grand body in the world admits them. The most widely spread and generally adopted system is the Antient and Accepted Rite of 33 degrees, some of which are of undoubted antiquity, and which has a Supreme Council in almost every country in the world. Time will not admit of my enlarging on this Rite, suffice it to say that in a Christian country it seems to me difficult to eliminate the Christian character from Masonry, and the object of the higher degrees, as I daresay you know, is to maintain the Christian characteristics and to admit Masons of high social character and standing to the privileges of these necessarily more exclusive degrees. For my own part I have always felt that there was not enough in the Craft to interest the Masonic student, and there is no doubt that many estimable Masons after passing the chair have lapsed as it were or lost their interest in the Royal Art, because they thought there was nothing more to learn. To such I would say, "go on, you have only ascended three steps of the Masonic ladder, there are thirty three to climb."

You are doubtless well aware that in the Articles of Union between the two Grand Lodges in 1813, it was expressly added to the declaration that pure Antient Masonry consisted of three degrees and no more.

"But this article is not intended to prevent any lodge or chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the Order of Chivalry, according to the constitutions of the said orders," which was nothing more nor less than a recognition of the higher degrees, and no doubt was admitted because the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Kent were both Grand Masters of the Templars as well as of the Craft. No doubt you are aware that the A. & A. Rite is governed by a Supreme Grand Council of nine members who are elected for life. It was established, says Mackey, in 1786, by Frederick the Great of Prussia, for the purpose of exercising after his death the Masonic prerogatives which he personally possessed as the acknowledged head of the rite. In 1761 the lodges and councils of the Superior degrees being extended throughout the continent of Europe, Frederick II., King of Prussia as Grand Commander of the Order of Princes of the Royal Secret, was acknowledged as head of the Scotch Rite. The Duke of Sudermania was his deputy in Sweden, and Louis of Bourbon in France. On the 25th October 1762, the Grand Masonic Constitutions were finally ratified in Berlin, and proclaimed for the government of all Masonic Orders working in the Scotch

Rite over the two hemispheres. In the same year they were transmitted to Stephen Morin, who had been appointed in 1761, Inspector General for the new world by the consistory of Princes of the Royal Secret, convened at Paris, under the presidency of Chaillon de Joinville, Substitute General of the order. On the 1st May, 1786, the Grand Constitutions of the Supreme Council of the 33° were ratified by the King of Prussia, by which the Masonic prerogatives of Inspectors were deposited in a council consisting of nine brethren in each nation. On the 31st May 1801, the Supreme Council of the 33° was opened in Charleston with the grand honours of Masonry by John Mitchell, and Frederick Dalcho, S.G.I.G. On the 5th August, 1813, a Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States was opened at New York, but has since been removed to Boston. In 1845, the Supreme Council of the 33° was opened in London for England and the Dependencies of the British Crown under warrant from the S.C. 33° Southern Jurisdiction U.S., and similar Supreme Councils have since been founded in almost every country in the world. Findel, in his history of Freemasonry, disbelieves the connection of Frederick the Great with the A. & A. Rite, and quotes the declaration of the Grand Lodges of the Three Globes at Berlin on the subject. The Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes was founded on the 13th September, 1740, under authority of Frederick the Great, who was its first Grand Master, it asserts, "he never had anything to do with the organisation and legislation of the Grand Lodge. All that has been related of his having in 1716 originated a high Masonic Senate, &c., has no historical basis." It goes on to say, that Frederick the Great was ill at the time he is stated to have signed the Constitutions, that he never came to Berlin after September, 1785, and moved on the 17th April, 1786, to his Castle of Sans Souci, where he died some four months afterwards. The declaration further states that "the documents kept from time to time in the Archives of the Grand National Mother Lodge do not show the slightest trace of the above mentioned documents, or of the existence of a Grand Council in Berlin." This argument does not go for much however—remembering that there were at the time, several opposing Masonic Bodies in Germany—that Count Zimmendorf had introduced the higher degree into the system, and that the Three Globes Lodge at that time would be as fair an authority to go to, respecting the Secret Constitutions of the A. and A. Rite as the Grand Lodge of England at this moment. Another of the arguments used against the Constitutions of Frederick the Great, is that the names of but two of the signatories are known, yet those two, Dr. Stark, Professor of Oriental Languages, at Königsberg, and Woellner, elected National Grand Master in 1791, were both well-known Masons. It is admitted that a letter is kept in the Archives of the National Mother Grand Lodge, signed by Bro. Lavalette des Langes, and touching upon the meeting of a convention in Paris, on the 15th June, 1786, but the declaration alluded to, adds "Nowhere in the Archives can be found evidence, that he took

an interest in the higher degrees. "Supposing 100 years hence, a masonic student groping amongst the papers belonging to the Grand Lodge of England came upon the names of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Carnarvon—he might just as well conclude, that as no mention of the higher degrees is made in connection with their names, that therefore they had nothing to do with them, and like Bro. Findel and the German opposers of the higher degrees, (is it on account of their being Christian I wonder?) he might deny that the former was a Knight Templar, Knight of the East and West, (17° A. and A. Rite,) and Knight of the Masonic Order of Charles XIII. of Sweden, or that the latter was, besides being Deputy Grand Master, S.G.I.G. 33°, and Past Grand Master of the Mark.

A learned and very distinguished brother of my acquaintance is now translating the third volume of "Mirabeau's Secret History of the Court of Berlin," and he tells me he discovers in it evidence sufficient to establish the truth of the Secret Constitutions of Frederick the Great. It does not seem to me at all improbable that an ambitious man like Frederick, should aim at the universal empire of Masonry, and the idea of a Sovereign Grand Commander of the whole world was worthy of the ambition of even Frederick the Great, if Masonry were only what it professes, and what it ought to be. At any rate the truth or falsehood of the constitutions, so far as Frederick is concerned, is a matter of no great importance to this, the most powerful and widely spread rite in the world, and of no more value than the truth or falsehood of some other of the traditions of Masonry which can never be verified.

The fact remains that, whoever first remodelled the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, it is at this moment the most perfect embodiment of Masonic learning that exists: and remembering the condition of Masonry in Germany and its three Grand Lodges, one must look with an eye of suspicion upon this declaration of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes.

Freemasonry is, as it is received, to some a religion, to others, a system of morality only. I have known Jews who thought they did their duty by their God and Creed, if they attended their Lodge, no Synagogue being near. Masonry, as Geometry, is an exact science. As a Religion, it bears the impress of a higher wisdom than is contained in the study of Mathematics and Astronomy. In fact, Masonry stands next to revealed religion in the opinion of many people, unfortunately, however, like religion, it has been made the instrument, in the hands of evil designing men, for much wrong doing. Instance, the Carbonari, Illuminati, Cagliostro, the Communists. The Chevalier Ramsay is said to have invented certain of the degrees in the A. and A. Rite—as secret associations the real object of whose members was the restoration of the Stuarts. The Royal Order of Scotland, from which some think the Rose Croix, 18th degree, is derived, was presided over by Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender, who granted a charter to a chapter at Arras, (which charter is still in

existence), as Hereditary Grand Master of the Order. Cagliostro was made a Freemason in London, and it is said that he and the Illuminati were instrumental in bringing about the great revolution of France. Alexandre Dumas has written a very powerful romance, founded upon this, called "The Memoirs of a Physician." The reign of the Communists, and the part many misguided Masons took in the late unhappy struggle in France, is too recent to need more than a passing allusion here. I cannot help repeating what I said at a recent meeting of the St. Luke's Royal Arch Chapter, at Ipswich that Masonry without Christianity, in a Christian country, cannot be said to be complete. This was recognised in the fact, that before the Union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, the Knights Templar degree was especially recognised by the Grand Lodge of all England, at York, previous to 1770, at which time the Rose Croix 18°, and Kadosh 30° were also worked; and I fearlessly assert, that the perfection of Masonry and its Christian character can only be obtained, in the Antient and Accepted Rite, and the Order of Knights Templar. Much difficulty exists in tracing the origin of the Royal Arch Degree. Dr. Oliver thinks it did not exist before the middle of the last century, whilst Mackay is of opinion, that before the year 1740, the essential element of the Royal Arch constituted a part of the third degree. In America, as formerly in England, it is necessary to be a P.M. before the candidate is eligible for the R.A. In Ireland it is the same, and there the degree differs essentially from our own. In Scotland you must be a Mark, as well as a P.M., to be eligible, and chapters in Scotland also confer the degree of Royal Ark Mariner, which is now, I believe, given in England, under the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters. The Scotch Masons contend that the Royal Arch, with its subsidiary degrees, constitute a part of Templar Masonry, and in this country, as you are doubtless aware, it is necessary to be a R.A.M. before you are eligible for the rank of K.T. My own opinion is that the degree, like that of the Rose Croix is very ancient, but I am quite willing to admit that it took its present form as Dr. Oliver asserts, about 1740 or 1750. Nothing is more surprising than the ignorance of Masons about Masonry, and one is quite surprised to find excellent Masons, who have never yet joined in the sublime mysteries of the Royal Arch degree, which is as necessary to the completion of the Third as the Mark is to the second degree.

Findel says, "The Royal Arch degree, now the fourth degree in England, is in its essential elements decidedly French in its origin, but received a somewhat different form in England, with additions from the higher degrees, then flourishing on the Continent, (Knights of the Burning Bush, Red Cross, &c.) and adopted by the Schismatic Ancient Masons, adherents of Dermott, who himself testifies that this degree was first introduced into England by the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Masons. Ramsey calls the Royal Arch the *Non Plus Ultra* (*sic*) of Masonry, and these Ancient Masons boasted of their bungling composition as the "summit and perfection of Ancient Masonry." But they are quite in the wrong, for in truth, this degree of the

Royal Arch, having but little genius in it, and still less good taste, was fabricated from a confused medley of passages from the Bible, drawn from the Old Testament, from history, and fable, from religious dogmas, and Masonic tradition. The unprejudiced observer cannot here discover the true principles of Freemasonry, either in their primitive purity, or comprehensive fulness, nor is there any improvement in the outward form or ceremonial, but only a falling off from the substantial groundwork of Masonry as it once stood." So much for Bro. Findel's opinion; many of us who believe in the dignity, beauty, and antiquity of the Royal Arch will not attach much importance to his opinions,—and will think, that an author, who in attacking the Masonic Knights Templar, brings up again those base calumnies against the old order, which have long ago been answered by writers outside Masonry, is not altogether a trustworthy authority, or one whose *ipse dixit* is to be taken on all occasions. Nevertheless, it must be admitted, his book is a valuable addition to the History of Freemasonry. Kloss says, the Royal Arch was introduced into England in 1744, and is of opinion that we first became acquainted with it during the Austrian War of Succession.

Bro. Hughan mentions 1728 as the year when it first appeared. It was known in Ireland. D'Assigny says, before 1744, and yet curiously enough, in 1766 the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, in a letter addressed to the Grand Lodge of Frankfurt, calls the Royal Arch, "A Society which we do not acknowledge, and which we regard as an invention designed for the purpose of introducing innovations amongst the Brotherhood, and diverting them from the fundamental rules which our ancestors laid down for us." However, Findel says, it appears to have made its way into the Grand Lodge of England between 1772 and 1774, partly in consequence of the election of a Grand Master, the Duke of Athol, from the nobility, by the so styled Ancient Masons in 1772, this Royal Arch being regarded as a counterbalance against their power, a means of retaining their own brethren, and of attracting others to join; and partly in consequence of the influence exercised by the members who had left the Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons. When the union of the two Grand Lodges took place in 1813 the Original Grand Lodge made the concession to the other, recognising the Royal Arch degree. Since then it has belonged to the system of the United Grand Lodge, yet in such a way that all Royal Arch Chapters work under a Grand Chapter separate from the Grand Lodge. It is said the degree was known in Scotland before it was practised in England, that it was worked in Ireland in 1751, and first in America in 1758, and in Germany for a short time only in 1780. In a pamphlet, entitled "Abstract of the Laws of the Society of Royal Arch Freemasonry," published about 1787, it was decreed that a full chapter must consist of three Principals, who in assembled chapter are to be all three regarded as its head, two Secretaries, two Sojourners, and seventy-two members of the Council. The Order of Asiatic brethren is likewise regulated by a Sanhedrim of seventy-two initiated. Both Orders are said to be very similar in their ten-

dency. It was also stated, that none shall be admitted into this degree but men of superior minds and highly cultivated, sincere, generous, noble minded, and true friends of mankind, and who have passed through the three probationary degrees of Masonry, having presided at some lodge. The Royal Arch Masons claim to have been in existence in the reign of King Athelstane, and are believers in the Charter of Prince Edwin. In this Chapter I know, Companions, you have borne this in mind—the admission of none but good men and true—but unhappily for Masonry, this excellent rule has not always been observed. As you know, the ceremony of passing the V. has now been discontinued, and it is no longer necessary that the candidate shall be a Past Master to be qualified for the Royal Arch, any Master Mason of over twelve (calendar) months standing being eligible for this beautiful degree.

In 1782 the Supreme Royal Chapter of Jerusalem announced itself in London by an address, wherein, as Tessler remarks, "there are everywhere indications of the Cabbalistic, theosophical wisdom of the brethren and Knights initiated from Asia, together with the scientific leanings displayed by the Philaethes." Whilst on the subject of the Royal Arch I cannot do better than draw your attention to an article on the sacred name, from Mackay, which I am sure will interest you. As to the Royal Arch ritual, a writer in the Kingston Annual states that Bro. How admits that the one now in use was arranged by the Rev. Bro. Adam Brown, at the instance of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. He adds, "it completes, certainly in idea, the degree of Master Mason." Findel says, the Craft ritual was modified in 1813, and the word in the first and second degree transposed.

(To be continued.)

CONSECRATION OF A RED CROSS CON- CLAVE AT LIVERPOOL.

The Skelmersdale Conclave, No. 77, of the Masonic Order of Knights of Rome and of the Red Cross of Constantine is the most recent addition to the already influential roll of the chivalric Order: and the *achat* which marked its consecration, on Monday, the 3rd inst., clearly proves that the Order is likely to make greater progress in the future even than that which has marked it in the past. This is shown by the fact that this is the second conclave which has been consecrated in Liverpool during the last twelvemonth, and it is not improbable a third may before long be added to the two now in existence.

There was a large and highly imposing array of the representatives of the Order, amongst whom may be named, Ill. Sir Knt. G. Turner, Int. Gen. for West Lancashire; Sir Knts. T. Ashmore; R. Washington, H.P. 55; H. Nelson; E. Hughes; H. M. Molyneux, S.G. 55; J. T. Callow; E. Day; S. Haynes; M. Mawson; J. W. Robertson; J. Banning; J. Wood; J. Skeaf, Org. 55; J. J. Rose; S. Johnson, 55; E. Friend, Kenlis' Conclave No. 20, and others.

The splendid "Red Cross" flag which was exhibited at Kenning's Masonic Depot, Monument-place, during the recent Royal visit, and which was the centre of admiration amongst the profuse display of bunting all over the town, was hung up in the conclave chamber during the evening, and added greatly to the striking effect of the interior.

After the Knights Companions had assembled in the ante-room to the conclave chamber, properly armed and clothed, they marched in procession into and around the chamber, where the

Ill. Int. Gen. for West Lancashire, as presiding officer, took his seat on the throne, and opened the conclave in ancient form. After the presiding officer had suitably addressed the Knights on the nature of the meeting, and a blessing invoked by the H.P., the R. read the petition and charter, and the assembled Knights signified their approval of the nominated officers of the new conclave. After an anthem, the Sov. Designate was presented and conducted to his seat on the left of the throne, the Generals took command of their respective divisions, and the ceremony of consecration proceeded, and concluded with all the solemnity and impressiveness which rightly belong to the knightly order. The ceremony was admirably conducted by Ill. Sir Knt. Turner, who received valuable assistance from Sir Knts. Molyneux, R. Washington, and J. Skeaf, (members of the Liverpool Conclave No. 35;) E. Friend, and J. W. Robertson. After the highly imposing ceremonial had been concluded, the presiding officers enthroned Em. Sir Knt. T. Ashmore as M.P.S.; Sir Knt. H. Nelson was duly installed in the chair of E.E. as Viceroy, and the following knights were properly invested:—Sir Knights E. Hughes, S.G.; James T. Callow, J.G.; J. Banning, H.P.; W. Cottrell, Rec.; J. J. Rose, Prefect; M. Mawson, S.B.; H. Jackson, Orator; E. Day, Herald; J. Skeaf, Almoner; and P. Ball, Sentinel; Bros. Jackson, W. Bradshaw, J. Atkinson, S. R. Wilde, and W. H. Geliott, were subsequently duly installed Knights of the Chivalric Order by Ill. Sir Knt. T. Ashmore, M.P.S.

After the transaction of some formal business, the conclave was closed in peace and harmony.

An excellent repast was subsequently provided for the knights in the refectory, the M.P.S. presiding.

The usual loyal and chivalric toasts were proposed in happy terms and responded to with much eloquence. Harmony was contributed by several knights, and after a highly pleasant evening the first meeting of the highly promising Skelmersdale Conclave was brought to a termination.

Original Correspondence.

CANVASSING IN GRAND LODGE.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

"BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES,

GRAND LODGE,

5th June, 1872.

You are requested to vote for the following List:—

Such was the heading of a list of names placed in my hands on entering Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., and copies of which were laid about on tables and seats. The list comprised the names of good men and true, many very well-known, and some tolerably well-known Masons, and for the most part members of Grand Lodge, whom I should have thought above the petty device of bidding for support after that fashion. "Is this the correct thing?" said I to a brother standing beside me, and in reply, he expressed his surprise that it should be permitted. We entered Grand Lodge, where, presently, another brother handed me another list, with similar heading, but different names. "What's this," said I. More canvassing? Surely, this is not usual! "It was done last year," said the distributor, "and the plan succeeded, now its red again—blue." "What," I replied, "Antagonism in Grand Lodge, parties, sections, cliques, divisions?"

It so happened that at my request, some week or two before, Bro. Brett had nominated me as a candidate for the Board, and had told me he had done so. I thought canvassing for votes not only *infra dig.*, but positively forbidden, and many brethren in Grand Lodge were actually in possession of their voting papers before I was assured that my name was among the candidates. To no one of my many friends in Masonry had I said more than that I thought my name was put forward. Now, thanking my friends who did vote for me unmasked, and otherwise uninfluenced by me, I propound the question, which I should have asked as I do now, even had I not been concerned in the election. "Is canvassing for

Masonic position to be countenanced?" I think it certainly should not be, and for many reasons. What freedom of opinion or power in debate is to be expected from any man who has to rely upon a continued connection with any party to ensure his appointment to or continuance in office? What an amount of evil is likely to creep into any council where a certain subserviency to the views of others is almost expected under pain of omission from the next "ticket?" I think the matter ought to be taken up seriously, as one of very considerable importance.

Of course I am quite prepared to have this letter attributed to personal chagrin at my non-election, but, as I would rather have my thirty-four unasked supporters than all the canvassed votes of Grand Lodge for any purpose, I am far better satisfied to defer my entrance amongst the Board of General Purposes until next election.

I am, dear sir and brother,
Yours fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS.
P.M. No., 25, 720, 771, 1216.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION, JUNE 5TH.

The following speeches of Bros. J. R. Stebbing, and F. A. Philbrick, delivered in Grand Lodge, the former opposing the report of the Board of General Purposes, and the latter defending it from the attacks made on it by the movers and supporters of the amendments, were omitted from our account of the proceeding in last week's issue, and we now give them *in extenso*.

Bro. J. R. Stebbing, who had risen some time before, came forward from his place on the dais to the front, and was received with great cheering. He said—my lord, I wish to make two or three remarks to Grand Lodge, although I would wish to consult their natural desire to divide. I have no doubt they will reject this ill-considered report and its conclusion, and I beg to call your attention particularly to an observation of Bro. Havers, and to point out the difficulties that would arise from officers in Grand Lodge holding prominent positions in other degrees signing such a document. It would be a great mistake for such a document to be signed in the name of the Grand Lodge of England, when this very report leaves out the only salaried brother who signs documents in the name of the Grand Lodge of England, a most inconclusive and weak report, ill-digested and unworthy of this Grand Lodge. The best thing is to dispose of it so that we may never hear of it again. I say do not receive the report after the condemnation it has received from Bro. Havers, and my lord, and from many of the brethren who have spoken showing the little inclination they have towards it, a report which all condemn as a weak, inconclusive and imperfect report. I say get rid of it and do not let us ever hear of it again. I do not go into the question of these high degrees, I will not debate on anything so unsound, but on the constitutional position of Masonry and the folly of opening questions that were settled at the union, and raising questions calculated to disturb the peace and the unanimity of Grand Lodge, questions which will sever one-half of the brethren in England from the other half, and raise a question, one which I know exists in your minds to a great extent, and affecting many of the brethren on the dais. If the subordinates are to be struck at, why not the Grand Secretary? If it is wrong that they should participate in what are called the high degrees, it is equally wrong for any of us to do so. They have our money: we have that which we generally value more, we have the honours; and if it is wrong of them to participate in the high degrees, it is equally wrong for us. It is time to speak out, because you are starting at the very lowest part of the fabric in order the better to let it go down rather than dare to look in the face of those above. What has made many of us go into the other degrees but to enlighten our minds on the subject of Masonry? I have gone into other degrees and have given

most of them up, some of them I have stuck to, and I say, do not deprive these paid officers of the opportunity of doing that which you have done, do not fix a ban upon them because they do it. In these days of freedom, do not go and put a padlock on the lips and a chain on the fingers of the paid officers and leave out the Grand Secretary, whether it be the Grand Secretary, or his successor, because you are not always to be served by the same man. The injudicious proposition made to you is one that strikes at freedom, and opens a question among the brethren that ought never to have been raised, and cannot be raised without doing mischief to the Craft. As far as loyalty is concerned, there are none more loyal than those who practise the high grades. There are many of the very best men in the Craft who have taken many other degrees, and the highest honours in those degrees. There is no man in the Craft, and no man in the higher degrees, who is more venerated than the Grand Master of England. You recollect the manner in which he was received on a recent occasion by the brethren, the majority of whom belong to these higher degrees. How did they receive him? They received him as a god, he marched through the ranks like a god. He was venerated because he was at the head of the old Institution of Masonry, that is dear to every Mason. I say, do not think of adopting a report which cripples the freedom of Masons, for you will be dealing a death blow to that freedom if you do not shatter this proposition by your vote.

Bro. Stebbing, who spoke with much vehemence, accompanied with great dramatic action, was vociferously cheered during the above speech.

Bro. F. A. Philbrick:—Most Worshipful Grand Master, as a member of the Board of General Purposes, who took part in the report that was brought up at the last Quarterly Communication, and took part in the reconsideration of the matter, and who was a party to the unanimous vote of the Board, at which Bro. Horace Lloyd was not present, I venture to say to Grand Lodge, that you would be committing the most unheard of injustice to the members of the Board of General Purposes if you were to receive their opinion as being the opinion not to bind, for it was not the intention of the Board of General Purposes nor their desire to bind Grand Lodge to do more than this, to receive it as the opinion of the Board, and to act upon it just in the way that this Grand Lodge in its wisdom might feel disposed to act. I will not read the resolution again that has been referred to, but one thing I do say, and I think I may say it, although I am not permitted to speak as the representative of the Board, but for myself I say, that to me and to every other member of the Board, I believe this resolution, which was referred to them by Grand Lodge was a source of the greatest anxiety. It was referred simply, so we were told once here, because we were your servants, and not your masters. We accepted the position. We entered on the discussion. You asked for our opinion, and such as it is, good or bad, the opinion is our honest opinion, carefully considered at your request, and deliberately adhered to on the fullest reflection. Whether that opinion be wise or not, is for you to discuss; but that you will reject it as being our opinion, not that you will adopt it as your own, or reject it as your own, because that you will discuss is a course that I scarcely can believe this Grand Lodge will adopt. I trust I may be pardoned for referring to one thing more. One brother on the dais, who addressed Grand Lodge, spoke about different jurisdictions, and another brother spoke about divided allegiance. I trust I may be permitted to say, there is not a word in the report, nor was there an idea on the part of the Board of General Purposes, about limiting the freedom of every brother, to belong to any Masonic organisation that he pleased, which was not inconsistent with the obligation he had taken, and to which, in his conscience, he thought he might fairly and honestly belong, consistent with his allegiance to the Craft. There has not been the least attack on the part of the Board of General Purposes, to limit the absolute freedom of every member of the Craft; and I cannot help thinking that when

these unhappy discussions—that is the proper term they merit—are raised, it is time they should be put an end to, and that this Grand Lodge, or the Board of General Purposes itself, should no longer be troubled with what must be considered by every one a source of embarrassment and difficulty. Allow me to say one other word, and I will trespass on the time of Grand Lodge no longer. The other paragraph at the end of the report was considered a mere matter of office regulation. It was adopted by the Board, not in the capacity of revising the acts, or having the care, or superintending the conduct of Masons, but rather in the view that there were those in the employment of Grand Lodge, which employment was inconsistent with the employment of other functions, and that it was right to see that those who were in that position, with regard to the employer, were in no other position which might render the employer either subject to remarks, or his acts be liable to misconception. That may or may not be a wise opinion. I have heard criticisms made to-night with a skill that a veteran diplomatist might envy. That was not the view of the Board of General purposes. They expressed their opinion according to the desire of Grand Lodge, and it was inexpedient to do more. What Grand Lodge may do upon that is a matter for Grand Lodge itself to decide upon; but I do confidently appeal to that sense of justice, which every assembly of Englishmen is open, to accept our opinion, which is at least an honest one. Do not reject it, but take it as being the opinion of those who are bound to express it when they are asked for it. (Great cheering.)

VISIT OF THE CHANNEL FLEET TO LIVERPOOL.

In the course of their summer cruise, the Channel Fleet, under the command of Rear Admirals Hornby and Campbell, will visit the Mersey towards the end of this month. Amongst the vessels will be the Minotaur, Northumberland, Hercules, and Sultan, and the visit is anticipated with much interest by all classes of the community. It is just ten years since the Channel Fleet, under Rear-Admiral Dacres, arrived in the Mersey, during the Mayoralty of Mr. R. C. Gardner. The chief magistrate then entertained the officers and men in the most hospitable manner. A fancy dress ball was given at the Town Hall to the officers, who were also invited to balls at the Wellington Rooms, Philharmonic Hall, &c. During the stay of the fleet, it was calculated that there were no fewer than 55,000 visitors. During the recent Royal visit, Bro. John Pearson (the Mayor of Liverpool) excited general admiration by his munificent hospitality and unwearied exertions in connection with the interesting event, there is every reason and believe that he will again earn "golden opinions" by his efforts in maintaining the credit for kindness of the "good old town."

THE HENRY BLAGROVE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—This fund has now reached nearly £1500. As it is possible there are friends of Mr. Blagrove who have not yet added their names to the list of subscribers, and who would regret missing the opportunity of so doing, we may mention that subscriptions are still received by the Hon. Treasurer, EDWARD THURNAM, Esq., Norfolk Villa, Reigate. The list will be closed shortly.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Change of Season.—The best preventive and strengthening measure adopted disease is apt to overtake the sensitive, feeble, and constitutionally delicate at these periods. These pills are particularly recommended for allaying the first symptoms of disordered action, and restoring the first commencement of ill-health. A careful perusal of the "Instructions," folded round every box of Holloway's Pills, will explain what the difficulty is, and how it can best be remedied. The body will be freed not only from disease, but the blood will be purified and enriched through the thorough concoction, and assimilation of the food, ensured by the use of this medicine according to the plain, consistent, and complete directions, intelligible alike by all classes.—ADVERT.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTH.

MACMULDRON.—On 10th inst., at 9, Geneva-road, Elm-park, Fairfield, near Liverpool, of a Daughter, the wife of Bro. Peter Macmuldron, J.W. Pembroke Lodge, 1299, P.S. Temple Chapter, 1094.

MARRIAGE.

SNOW—GREENSLADE.—On the 6th inst., at Romansleigh Church, Bro. Robert Snow, Sec. Lodge 421, to Miss Greenslade of that place.

DEATHS.

RICCARD.—On April 16th, at the Island of the Mauritius, Bro. Dr. E. J. Riccard, late of Lodge 421, aged fifty-four years.

CLAYTON.—On the 2nd inst., at 375, Scotland-road, Liverpool, Bro. Henry Clayton, S.W. 220, and Treas. of Pembroke Lodge, 1299, aged thirty-two years.

NEWLANDS.—On the 8th inst., at St. Lawrence Villa, Treenheys-road, Princes-park, Liverpool, Bro. Captain John Newlands, Lodge 298, New Providence, and Pembroke Lodge, 1299, aged sixty-nine years.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

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All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

AIDS TO STUDY.

BY BRO. WM. CARPENTER, P.M. & P.Z. 177.
VI.

Having offered some brief observations, by way of suggestion, on what may be termed the preliminary matters of history, touching the races, and families, and nations of mankind, as topics to which the attention of the student should be given, in order that he may follow intelligently and satisfactorily the fortunes of the various peoples with whom history will bring him into relation, I may now briefly notice history, as a study, and suggest what seems to be the best method of dealing with it, by those who have neither the time nor the means of presenting the study of it, as it is to be derived from its original sources, in the various ancient and modern languages, other than English.

History may be regarded as a recital of facts, supposed to be true. According to the time in which the events occurred, it is ancient or modern, and according to its plan, it is universal, general, or particular; chronologically divided into epochs, periods, and intervals. According to the mode in which the events are represented, it assumes the various titles of History, (properly so called,) Annuals, Chronicles, Journals, Memories or Commentaries, Revelations, Fragments or detached pieces of History, Essays on particular parts of history, Memorials on particular nations, and Miscellaneous or mixed. The species of facts treated of, is either ancient history, fabulous, or true; or modern history, including ecclesiastical, descriptive or topographical, civil or political, military, philosophical or scientific, literary, biographical or personal, critical, natural, numismatic, and heraldic.

In the history of the Middle Ages, we are frequently referred to the Byzantine histories, which, it is necessary the reader should understand, is an historical collection relative to the Eastern Empire, compiled by various Oriental Greek writers.

The eyes of history are said to be chronology and geography; the one describing the time in which an event occurred, the other the place. Chronology has been compared to Ariadne's clue, which conducts our steps through all the windings of the labyrinth. Without a knowledge of Geography the student will be unable to reap any real advantage from the reading of history. It may be entertaining, but that is all. To make it useful, he must be able to identify the regions or localities in which the events described took place. He must be able, for instance, to identify Gaul as France, Iberia as Spain, Apulia as Naples, and so of other parts of the world. It may be mentioned here, though not strictly in its place, that some difficulties will present themselves to the student, arising out of the different computations of time, as well among the same people, as among various nations; the want of fixed eras among some, and the multiplicity of them among others; and the variety of proper names given to the same persons and places. The different names which the Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, and Greeks have given to the same prince, are among the most formidable embarrassments of modern enquirers into ancient history. Three or four sovereigns of Persia have borne the name of Assuerus, or Ahasuerus, (corrupted from the Persian Ardshir); though they have also other names; and did we not know that Nubuchadnosor, Nebucadaosor, Nabuchadnezzar, and Nebuchassan were divers names of the same individual, or rather varieties of one name, we should scarcely believe it. We may also note that Ozias is Azarias, Edesias Mattanias, Joachas is frequently called Shallum, Asaraddon, Esarhaddon, or Asarhaddon, is called Asenaphar by the Cuthæans, and, by an unaccountable whimsicality, the Chaldaic name of Sardanapalus has been changed by the Greeks, into Tonosconocleros.

In pursuing the study of history, the most regular, as well as the most successful mode, is to begin with an epitome of universal history, and after having thereby obtained a pretty general acquaintance with the state of

the world at large, in all its ages, then to apply to the histories of particular nations; for the study of particular histories is nothing more than an extension of a general knowledge of which the reader is presumed to be in the previous possession. When this is done, a third step may be taken, and the genius and disposition of the various nations, with the characters of their princes and governors, may be made the subject of disquisition, in the course of which, the student will frequently be surprised by the discovery of some secret springs of action, which otherwise, he would not have suspected. The latent causes of revolutions, of the rise and fall of thrones and powers will thus be laid open to his view, and in proportion to the diligence with which he pursues his inquiries, he will find his admiration called forth, and his curiosity gratified. The most celebrated epitome of universal history, written in Latin, is Tursaliris, which is read in most of the foreign universities. Bossuet's Epitome is generally and deservedly admired in France, but it brings the history no lower than Charlemagne; the Introduction to History is the Encyclopædia Metropolitana will be found a most useful manual, the new edition being in a portable form. Mr. Philip Smith's Ancient History of Asia, I have more than once mentioned, and it should certainly be used by the student. Taylor's Universal History will also be found a useful book, and for the ancient history of particular countries, several works in Murray's Students' Library cannot fail to command approval.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF ASAPH (No. 1319).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., on Monday June 3rd. Present:—Bros. E. Stanton Jones, I.P.M.; C. Coote, P.M., W.M.; J. M. Chamberlain, P.M., S.W.; J. Weaver, P.M., J.W., P.G.O. Middlesex; Thomas A. Adams, P.G.P.; Thomas Edgar; Henry Baker; Charles S. Jekyll, J.D.; W. H. Stephens, George Horton, William A. Timney, I.G.; Henry Snyders, John Strachan, William Graves, Leopold Silberberg, Joseph Horton, Edmund H. Reynolds, and G. R. Egerton, John Gilbert, Tyler. Visitor: Bro. G. Pritchard, Org. 862. No business was done, as the candidates did not attend. It was proposed by Bro. C. Coote, W.M., seconded by Bro. J. Weaver, J.W., and carried unanimously, that a letter of condolence be sent to Bro. W. T. Wrighton, expressing the sympathy the members feel towards him in his recent illness, and a sincere wish that he may soon be restored to perfect health and strength. The Lodge was then closed and adjourned.

KENT.

DOVER.—Peace and Harmony Lodge (No. 199).—The regular meeting of the members of this lodge was held at the Royal Oak Hotel, on Monday, the 3rd inst., for the raising of Bro. J. H. Lester, installation of W.M., the appointment of officers for the ensuing twelve months, and other business. There was a large attendance of the brethren, among whom were the W. Masters of several lodges in Kent, the Board of Installed Masters being unusually large. After the transaction of the business announced upon the summonses Bro. W. J. Adcock was duly installed in the chair by the outgoing W.M., Bro. Archibald Wilson, who officiated as Installing Master, and invested the following officers:—

Bros. E. W. Fry, S.W.; W. Cessford, J.W.; J. D. Terson, S.D.; T. A. Terson, J.D.; J. Bordeaux, I.G.; J. King, Tyler; J. Coram, P.M., Treas.; and W. Gardner, P.M., Sec. Bro. G. Adamson, P.M., proposed, that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes of the lodge to Bro. Archibald Wilson, for the efficient manner in which he had performed the installation ceremony, seconded by Bro. A. J. Vanderlyn, P.M., and carried unanimously. Immediately after the closing of the lodge, the brethren, to the number of fifty, sat down to an excellent banquet, Bro. Adcock, the W.M., presiding, among those who sat down were:—Bros. A. Wilson, I.P.M.; Dr. Marshall, P.M.; J. O. Rees, P.M.; A. W. Ayres, P.M.; H. S. Bayton, P.M.; J. Coram, P.M.; A. J. Vanderlyn, W. Gardner, P.M.; G. Cox, P.M.; G. Adamson, P.M.; C. Andrews, W.M. 299; Melville Matson, P.M. 1052; Magrath, P.M. 926; S. Penfold, W.M. 558; H. P. Popkiss, P.M. 1208; R. J. Emmerson, W.M. 1206; G. W. Osbaldeston, S.W. 1206; T. Moring, P.M. 9; H. C. Fuhr, W.M. 1208; S. G. Fairtlough, the newly appointed officers, and the following brethren, Brown, Court, Adamson, Rose, Chadwick, A. T. Wilson, Whitley, G. R. Igglesden, B. A. Igglesden, Holmes, Lester, Oxenham, Pilcher, Risien, Forster, Carpenter, Pankhurst, Little, Canham, Atherden, Elms, sen., Birch, &c. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. The W.M. in giving the toast of "The Health of the Installing Master" said it afforded him much pleasure to present Bro. Archibald Wilson with a Past Master's jewel; he was satisfied he well deserved it for the efficient manner in which he had conducted the business of the lodge during the past twelve months, and for the manner in which he had that day officiated as Installing Master, as well as for the time and energy he devoted to the extra duty, as the Provincial Grand Festival was held in Dover during his Mastership. Bro. Wilson in a feeling manner responded, and said he accepted their present, and should ever value it as a memento of their esteem and regard, he thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him, and should ever remember with pleasure, that he had occupied the distinguished position of Worshipful Master of one of the oldest and most prosperous lodges in the Province of Kent. Some excellent singing by several of the brethren contributed very much to one of the most pleasant evening's ever enjoyed by the Masons of Dover.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

LIVERPOOL.—*Neptune Lodge* (No. 1264).—The annual meeting of this Lodge for installation, and other purposes, was held at the Temple, Hope Street, on Friday evening the 7th inst. Bro. J. Taylor, W.M., opened the Lodge in due form, the minutes were read and confirmed, and the ballot was taken for Mr. T. Farrell, Monte Video. Mr. E. Webber, Mr. J. Hughes, and two brethren, proposed for joining; each of whom were declared duly elected. Bro. Hamer, P. Prov. G.T., then took the chair, and proceeded to invest Bro. P. B. Gee, as W.M., the ceremony being conducted in the most impressive and effective manner. The following officers were then invested by the newly-chaired W.M.:—Bros. A. Davies, S.W.; J. S. Dixon, J.W.; T. Singleton, S.D.; W. Roberts, J.D.; A. Gray, I.G.; J. Healing, P.M. as Treas.; Pemberton, P.M. as Sec.; Leighton, Org.; T. Joseph, D.C.; Cotter, S.S.; Royle, J.S.; and Ball, T. Mr. J. Hughes, and Mr. T. Farrell, were then initiated into the mysteries and privileges of the Craft, by the newly-installed W.M., assisted by his officers, the ceremony being performed in a style which elicited the admiration of the numerous Past Masters present. After a sum had been voted for a case of distress, and a day appointed for the annual pic-nic, the brethren sat down to an excellent repast, after which, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. Bro. Taylor, I.P.M., in proposing the health of the W.M., referred to his steady progress in Masonry; in each office proving himself an efficient, zealous, and worthy Mason. The toast was honoured with the greatest enthusiasm. The W.M. thanked the brethren in feeling terms for the honour conferred upon him, and assured them that he would endeavour to

follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, and maintain that unanimity which had always marked the Lodge. The W.M. then presented, in the name of the brethren, a Past Master's Jewel to Bro. Taylor, I.P.M., as a mark of their esteem, and an evidence of the value they placed upon his past year's work. Bro. Taylor acknowledged the presentation in suitable terms, and referred, with gratitude, to the valuable help he had received from every officer during his year in the chair. The toast of the Past Masters was responded to by Bros. Healing, and Pemberton, and the Visiting Brethren, by Bros. Pearson, W.M. 249; Hill, P.M. 724; Larsen, P.M. 594; Doyle, P.M. 667, &c. After a number of other toasts the brethren separated in peace and harmony.

MIDDLESEX.

POTTER'S BAR.—*Acacia Lodge* (No. 1309).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, 12th ult. at the Railway Hotel, Potters Bar. Bro. F. Walters, P.M. opened the lodge. He initiated two gentlemen, and installed Bro. J. H. Batten as W.M., who appointed as his officers:—Bros. E. Richardson, S.W.; G. W. Schollard, J.W.; E. Sillifant, P.M., Treas.; G. Cattel, P.Prov. G.J.D. Northamptonshire, P.M., Sec.; R. Limpus, S.D.; W. Hughes, J.D.; H. J. Waddington, I.G.; C. A. Ferrier, and Rushworth, as Stewards; F. Walters, P.M., D.C., and W.S.; J. Bavin, P.M. Tyler. Bro. Chas. Horsley, P.M. raised one brother, passed three, and initiated a candidate for the mysteries of Freemasonry. He was recommended to the Provincial Grand Master, as the brother whom the lodge would like to see have office in Provincial Grand Lodge. The work was done in an admirable manner. A vote of thanks, and the same to be entered on lodge book, was given to Bro. Frederick Walters, P.M., for doing the ceremony of the installation in such an admirable, painstaking, correct, and efficient manner. Bro. G. J. Loe, the Immediate Past Master, had a Past Master's jewel voted to him from the lodge funds for his efficient services rendered to the lodge. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. Bro. Limpus provided some excellent music, which was much appreciated. The visitors were Bros. Edmonds, P.G.S., P.M. 8; Still, 1293; Evans, 1293.

Royal Arch.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Royal Sussex Chapter of Perfect Friendship* (No. 376).—The usual quarterly meeting of this chapter took place at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Wednesday last on which occasion there were present:—Comps. F. B. Marriott, M.E.Z.; S. H. Wright, H.; G. S. Findley, P.Z., act. J.; J. Franks, P.Z., Scribe, E.; N. Tracy, Scribe N.; S.B. King, P.Z.; Dr. Mills, P.Z. Act. Principal Sojourner; Visiting companions Emra Holmes, &c. The chapter having been opened by the three chiefs, and the Companions who had not yet passed the chair been admitted, the minutes were put and confirmed, and the ordinary business of the evening disposed of. Scribe Ethen announced that according to notice Comp. Emra Holmes, was announced to give a lecture that evening, and the M.E.Z. stated that it would give the Companions very great pleasure to hear the address. Comp. Holmes then delivered his lecture "Random Notes on Freemasonry," which though over an hour in length was listened to with great attention and interest by the Companions present, and at its conclusion Comp. Marriott spoke in very high terms of the ability and research displayed in it. Several Companions expressed a wish to read it at leisure, and Comp. Holmes stated that he hoped the brethren might be enabled to do so in the columns of the *Freemason*. Comp. Marriott, M.E.Z., moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Comp. Emra Holmes for his able and instructive lecture, and that the same be recorded in the minutes. Comp. King seconded the motion with pleasure. The chapter being afterwards closed, the Companions retired for refreshment, and on the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given from the chair. In proposing the health of

their visitor, Comp. Emra Holmes, the M.E.Z. said he agreed with many of the observations of the lecturer that evening. Many of his suggestions were most valuable—and especially as to the introduction of brethren into the order, and the election of Worshipful Master. He quite thought that some social standing, some position, should be expected of those who were called to fill so high an office. They had all learnt much that evening, and the Masonic traditions spoken of by Comp. Holmes were full of interest. Comp. Holmes in responding, said, speaking of the Masonic traditions, take that usually spoken of as the Prince Edwin Legend, (the Charter which King Athelstane granted to his brother Prince Edwin in 926 as head of the Freemasons.) Many people now a days repudiated this charter, Findel amongst them. Yet the tradition was noted in manuscripts, notably those of the Antiquity Lodge, now being published with facsimiles by Bro. Hughan, and these MSS. were some of them 200 years old. Indeed he believed there was documentary evidence in existence showing the belief in this charter 400 or 500 years ago, and this he considered was as good historical evidence as could be obtained. He had great pleasure in giving his lecture to so appreciative an audience, and he hoped the Companions would put down to zeal for Masonry anything he might have said which they did not entirely approve. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close at a reasonable hour.

Mark Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

MACDONALD LODGE (No. 104).—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Head Quarters of the First Surrey Rifles, at Camberwell, on Saturday the 8th inst. Amongst others present were the W. Bros. Dr. Eugene Cronin, P.G.D., W.M.; the V.W. Bro. James Stevens, P.G.O., I.P.M.; Thos. Meggy, P.G.O., P.M.; C. Hammerton, G.D.C., and Prov. Grand Sec. Middlesex and Surrey, S.W.; Berridge, J.W.; Worrell, and White, Overseers; Newman, S.D.; and Denne, I.G. The visitors were the V.W. Bros. Fred. Binckes, P.G.J.W., and Grand Secretary; and Fairfax. The lodge having been opened by the W.M., Bro. Stevens advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Masters, Bros. Lieut.-Col. Wigginton, Draper, and Hale; and Bro. Meggy, then installed as W.M. for the year, Bro. Chas. Hammerton. The newly amended ceremony of installation as agreed by the Grand Lodge on the previous Tuesday, was for the first time used and found to work perfectly, and to the entire satisfaction of those members of the General Board, who were present and had assisted in revising the same. The W.M. then proceeded to appoint and invest his officers. Bro. Alfred Williams, Grand Steward having volunteered to represent the lodge as Steward at the ensuing Festival of the Mark Benevolent Fund, the sum of one guinea was voted from the Charity Fund in support of his list.

Knights Templar.

WEST LANCASHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CONCLAVE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Conclave of Knight Templars in West Lancashire was held at Head Quarters in the East, Grand Field of Encampment, Town Hall, Rochdale, on the 30th May, at which there was a large and influential gathering of E.C.'s, P.G.C.'s, and other honoured, and duly qualified Knights Templar.

Amongst the representatives of the different Encampments of the province, were the following:—Sir Knights W. Ashworth, E.C.; W. H. Prince, P.; H. Turner, 1st C.; J. Fothergill, 2nd C.; W. Roberts, Reg.; T. Oakden, Almoner; R. Whitworth, Expert; J. B. Ashworth, 1st. S.B.; E. Woodcock, D.C.; J. Holroyd, P.C.; E. Wrigley, P.C.; L. Groden, Org.; S. J. Phillipson, J. Barnes, E.C., St. Joseph; W. O. Walker, G. Lee, W. Blain, W. Doyle, J. Wood, M. Mawson, J. Brocktor, R. Ingham, J. Lloyd, W. H. Grimners, J. Morris, &c. The Albert Encampment, under whose

auspices the Conclave was held, was opened at half-past twelve o'clock by Sir Knight W. Ashworth, E.C. The Provincial Grand Officers, after having signed the Equerry's book, entered in procession under the Arch of Steel, marshalled by the P.G.D.C., assisted by Sir Knt. W. H. Hopkins, the V.E.P.G.C. Sir Knight Albert Hudson Royds, and his P.G. Officers were saluted in usual form, and took their accustomed stalls.

The Provincial Grand Conclave was opened in due manner, and with solemn prayer, at half-past one o'clock, after which the muster roll was called over.

The following Knights answered to their names:—

The Very Eminent Provincial Grand Commander, Sir Knt. Albert Hudson Royds, on the throne; Sir Knt. William Henry Wright, the Eminent the Deputy Provincial Grand Commander; Sir Knts. Wm. Birch, Prior; R. Mc. D. Smith, Sub-Prior; Rev. J. L. Figgins, Assistant Prelate; W. H. Pratt, First Captain; Thos. H. Winder, Vice Chancellor; John Chadwick, Registrar; Jas. A. Birch, Treasurer; Jas. Watson, Hospitaller; W. H. Hopkins, Assistant Director of Ceremonies; J. W. J. Fowler, Supt. of Works; John Fletcher, Almoner; Thos. Morris, Warden of Regalia; T. R. Williams, Second Expert; James Holroyd, Second Standard Bearer; Hy. Creeke, Second Aide-de-Camp; W. Wayne, First Captain of Lines; Thos. Hollingsworth, Second Herald; J. L. Goodwin Org.; Richd. Ingham, Banner B.; Wm. Dawson, Equerry; and several officers of the Provincial Grand Conclave.

The minutes of the Provincial Grand Conclave, holden at Manchester, on the 29th June, 1871, were read and confirmed, and P.G. Treasurer's accounts were audited and passed. Sir Knt. A. Birch, was re-elected P.G. Treas. for the ensuing year, and Sir Knt. F. W. Dawson, the Equerry for the same period. The P.G.C. then appointed and invested the following Sir Knts. as his P.G. Officers:—

William Henry Wright ...	D. Prov. G. Com.
C. R. N. Beswicke-Royd	Prov. G. Prior.
J. F. Tweedale	Prov. G. Sub-Prior.
Rev. J. L. Figgins	Prov. G. Prelate.
Rev. Thos. Wilson	Prov. G. A. Prelate.
William Ashworth	Prov. G. 1st. Capt.
J. W. J. Fowler	Prov. G. 2nd Capt.
G. P. Brockbank	Prov. G. Chan.
T. H. Winder	Prov. G. V. Chan.
John Chadwick	Prov. G. Reg.
E. A. Royds	Prov. G. Chan.
T. R. Williams	Prov. G. Hospitr.
W. H. Hopkins	Prov. G. Dir. of C.
John Ashworth	Prov. G. A.D. of C.
John Walker	Prov. G. S. of W.
Jas. Holroyd	Prov. G. Almoner.
William Blain	Prov. G. W. of R.
J. Grimmer	Prov. G. First Ex.
Harry Creeke	Prov. G. Second E.
William Wayne	Prov. G. First S.B.
Geo. E. Hardman	Prov. G. Second S.B.
Thos. Morris	Prov. G. F.A.D.C.
Thos. Hollingsworth	Prov. G. S.A.D.C.
John Proctor	Prov. G. F.C. of L.
Thomas Bowers	Prov. G. S.C. of L.
Herod Turner	Prov. G. F. Herald.
Richd. Ingham	Prov. G. S. Herald.
J. L. Goodwin	Prov. G. Org.
S. J. Phillipson	Prov. G. Sword B.
Edmund Hartley	Prov. G. Banner B.

The Committee of General Purposes was then elected, and it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Conclave at Ashton, under the auspices of the Loyal Volunteer Encampment. The alms were collected, and the sum of £7 was voted to Sir Knt. T. Ledward, the oldest Templar in the province. It was also resolved, "That this Prov. Grand Conclave should always be represented in Grand Conclave by the Provincial Grand Commander or his Deputy, and that the expenses of Sir Knt. Wright, or of his representatives if unable to be present, should be paid out of the funds of Prov. Grand Conclave, if required.

The P.G. Conclave was then closed in due form, after which a banquet was celebrated at the Town Hall, which was provided in splendid style by Messrs. Smethurst and Butterworth. The usual loyal and knightly toasts were duly proposed and enthusiastically honoured.

GRAND MARK LODGE.

[As there were necessarily some omissions in our condensed report of the proceedings at the Half-yearly Communication to Grand Mark Lodge last week, we subjoin a full account of the Grand Master's address, in which he stated to the brethren the steps he intended to take with regard to those brethren who had brought about the fusion of the Scottish Lodges with this Grand Lodge.—Ed. *Freemason*.]

The Grand Master: Brethren, I have to make one or two observations to Grand Lodge upon the points that have been alluded to in the Report of the General Board. First of all, as regards the appointment of Representatives from these two distinguished American Grand Chapters to ourselves. I think that is a point, the importance of which it is difficult to over-rate, and upon which we may very well congratulate ourselves, because it not only admits us into the great comity of Supreme Masonic Jurisdictions, but I think it is an example which cannot fail to be followed by other American Grand Chapters. I believe we are very much indebted to Bro. Hughan, who is well-known in the Masonic literary world, not only in England but in America, for this result; and as he has been appointed Representative of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, I wish to mark my sense of what we owe to him by giving him the rank of Past Grand Junior Warden of this Grand Lodge, which Grand Lodge at its last meeting empowered me to do. I think also, we may congratulate ourselves upon the union of the Scotch Provincial Grand Lodge of Lancashire with this Supreme Grand Body. We are all aware that the existence of lodges owing allegiance to the Grand Chapter of Scotland in this country has been a very great thorn in our side, and I think a very great Masonic scandal: and it reflects the greatest credit, in my humble judgment, upon our Scottish brethren in Lancashire, that they have been so energetic in taking steps and coming forward so readily in bringing that state of things to an end, and expressing a desire to work under one united banner with English Mark Lodges. There are one or two more points connected with this union of the Scotch lodges with us upon which I must ask Grand Lodge to hear a few words on the course I intend to pursue in conferring Past Grand rank upon certain distinguished brethren who have promoted the interests of this Grand Lodge. First of all, I think it only due to the brethren of the Provincial Scotch Grand Lodge of Lancashire, that their present and past provincial rank should be confirmed to them. It obviously would not be right that in joining us they should lose the rank they possess, as an independent organisation. I have therefore to propose to Grand Lodge that the present and past Provincial Grand rank of the Scotch brethren in Lancashire should be confirmed to them. That is the first point. Then I have to ask Grand Lodge to give the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden to three distinguished brethren, one of them under the Scotch constitution, two of them under the English constitution. Bro. Brockbank is the brother under the Scotch constitution. Those under the English constitution are Bros. White and Birchall, and, in connection with Bro. Romaine Callender, they have been very forward in bringing about the happy result I have mentioned. They have been recommended to me by Bro. Callender; and in order to shew our appreciation of the efforts that have been made for the last year and a half by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lancashire to maintain the dignity and efficiency of our order in those parts, I have to ask Grand Lodge to confirm my resolution to grant the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden on Bro. Brockbank of the Scotch constitution, and Bros. White and Birchall of the English. And last, though not least, I desire on the occasion of my quitting this chair as Grand Master to express my pleasure that this most vexatious negotiation has been brought to so satisfactory a conclusion, and also to express the debt we all owe to our Grand Secretary for the great and indefatigable endeavour he has always put forth, seconded as they have been by many of the brethren in Lancashire to unite the lodges working under the Scotch Con-

stitution with us. We must acknowledge that we all owe to him a deep debt of gratitude for bringing these negotiations to such a satisfactory conclusion, and I wish to ask Grand Lodge in order to shew our sense of his eminent merit for the last thirteen years to confer on him also the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden. Those are the motions I have to make. "That the past and present provincial grand rank which our Bro. Brockbank holds under the Grand Chapter of Scotland should be confirmed to him; that he should take the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden in this Grand Lodge, that the rank of Past Junior Grand Warden should be conferred on Bro. White, and Birchall, and our Grand Secretary under the English Constitution." (Great cheering).

Bro. W. Beach, P.G.M.:—M.W.G.M., and brethren, I have very great pleasure in seconding the proposition. I am sure it is a matter of very great gratification to hear the announcement you have made to-day. To have any difference of jurisdiction must mar the harmony of Masonry, and we must congratulate ourselves upon the energy and success which have characterised the efforts of our brethren in terminating those differences. I am sure, to our Grand Secretary, we are indebted for the efforts he has made. I have had many opportunities myself of knowing how energetically he devoted himself to any course he took in hand, and I am sure this Grand Lodge must congratulate itself upon the manner in which he has conducted the negotiation. I have great pleasure in thus publicly announcing it, and I second the motion of the M.W.G.M. (Cheers).

The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

Subsequently, on the motion of the Earl of Limerick, seconded by Bro. John Huyshe, Grand Lodge increased the allowance for the expenses of Grand Secretary's office to £200, apportioning that sum equally between Grand Secretary and whomsoever might be appointed as his assistant.

The motion as carried, was "That the sum of £100 be granted to Grand Secretary, and £100 to the Assistant appointed by Grand Secretary."

The Grand Master, in announcing the vote, said, Bro. Grand Secretary, I have great pleasure in informing you, that in your absence, the Grand Lodge has voted £200 per annum to be granted for expenses of Grand Secretary's office, and it has done that, we distinctly understand, which I am sure the Grand Lodge would have been ready to confirm, if done by the General Board, directed that £100 of that sum shall be considered as given to your very worthy son, or whoever may be appointed as Assistant, I suggest, that, in order to secure a constant attendance in the office.

The election of Grand Master, and appointment of Grand Officers followed.

CONSECRATION AND DEDICATION OF A MASONIC TEMPLE IN CARNARVON CASTLE.

The idea of fitting up a part of this time-hallowed structure as a Masonic Temple originated with the members of the Segontium Lodge. Through the influence and exertions of the V.W. Bro. W. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., for the Carnarvonshire boroughs, and of Bro. Sir Llewellyn Turner, Deputy Governor of the Castle, the permission of the R.W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, was obtained for this purpose. When (in the year 1368) the Prince of Wales and his Royal Consort intimated their intention to honor Carnarvon by a visit, that part of the Castle traditionally known as the "Queen's Tower," underwent extensive restoration and repairs, some of the principal rooms were then fitted up, and handsomely decorated for the use of the Royal visitors, and the largest apartment occupying the entire area of the base of this tower was appropriated as the reception room for the Princess of Wales. The brethren of the Segontium Lodge, following up what was then so worthily begun, have been enabled, by an additional outlay of some hundreds

of pounds, to establish themselves in these rooms, and in a temple worthy of the Craft. The lodge-room, though on what may be called the basement floor, on the inner or town side of the tower, is, on its outer or seaward aspect, at a great elevation above the harbour; it is approached through an ante-room, which has been suitably fitted up with lavatory, &c., in enamelled slate, presented to the Lodge by Bros. Nicholls and Owen. The ceiling of the lodge-room is painted in blue, with gilt Masonic emblems, the furniture, manufactured by Bro. George Kenning, of London and Liverpool, is in white and gold, and the upholstery of masonic blue. The room is warmed by a Gill's stove, presented by Bro. Robert Williams, of Carnarvon. The Master's dais was presented by Bro. R. Williams. The whole of the work was carried out by Bro. Owen Morris, under the superintendance of Bro. R. J. Davids, the Architect, and to the satisfaction of the members of the Segontium Lodge.

A large number of Brethren assembled to meet the Provincial Grand Master, but Sir W. W. Wynn was prevented being present, in consequence of having to attend the funeral of his resident agent.

The Birthday of Her Majesty was the day appointed for the consecration of the hall.

Among the number of brethren present, were—Bros. Dymock, Dep. Prov. G.M.; Vaughan, Williams, Prov. G.S.W.; T. W. Goldsborough, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Copner Wynne Edwards, Prov. G.J.W.; T. C. Roden, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Love James Parry, M.P., P. Prov. G.D.C.; Robert Humphreys, P.G.S.B.; R. A. Jones, P.M. 606; W. H. Carter, P.M. 606; John Owen, P.M. 384; E. W. Thomas, P.M. 384; M. Dyer, P.M. 384; John Peters, P.M. 397; J. A. Eastwood, P.M. 317; R. W. Worrall, P.M. 722; G. L. Woodley, W.M. 755; W. Evans, W.M. 1113.

The following officers and brethren of the Segontium and other lodges were also present:—

Segontium Lodge, Carnarvon, No. 606:—Bros. J. W. Poole, S.W.; G. C. Bradbury, J.W.; T. H. Webb, Treasurer; C. Foulkes, Secretary; T. S. Nicholls, S.D.; W. Hayden, Org.; J. Lloyd, T. G. Cowell, C. H. Rees, R. T. Haleham, Louis Aronson, Thomas Roberts, John Pugh, William Hurwood, John Moreton, R. R. Williams, John Thomas, Wm. Maughan, W. H. Marrow, J. A. Ringrose, R. Griffith, W. Hamer, Richard Humphreys, Richard Rowlands, Lewis Prothero, Owen Thomas, Thomas Thomas, W. G. Owen, W. Paynter, W. Charlton, C. Davis, W. Watkins, and Jame Hawkrige.

St. David's Lodge, Bangor, No. 384:—Bros. Henry Owen, Richard Rowlands, D. Wynn Williams, Watson Roberts, Robert Owen, F. Jones, Owen Jones, and J. Jones.

Hibernia Lodge, Holyhead, No. 567:—Bros. J. Lloyd, and Isaac Peters.

St. John's Lodge, Leicester, No. 272:—Bro. J. Smith.

St. Tudno Lodge, Llandudno, No. 755:—Bro. Lloyd Jones.

Many other brethren were present, whose names we were unable to obtain.

The R. W. Dep. Grand Master opened a special Grand Lodge, and, assisted by Bro. Goldsborough proceeded to the solemn consecration of the Hall, in the course of which ceremony Bro. Roden delivered the following address:

"Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren,—It is at all times our duty as Masons, to render honour to whom honour is due: and it is especially incumbent upon us that we this day gratefully acknowledge our obligations to those by whose favour and Masonic spirit it is, that this lodge has been permitted to assemble in this venerable building. It is, then, to the constable of the castle, the Right Honourable Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, D.G. Master of England, and to our respected Brother Sir Llewellyn Turner, the deputy constable, that we are indebted for the privilege, not only of meeting within these walls, so replete with historical interest, but for the still greater privilege, for the great advantage, and I will say for the high honour, of being allowed to call this noble apartment our lodge-room—and

that, not for to-day only, but for the future, and I trust for a long and prosperous future.

"There are yet other distinguished Brothers, to whom honour is due, to the R. W. Prov. G. Master, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who, with that kindness and fraternal feeling by which he is characterised, and for which he is justly respected by the Masons of this Province, who has summoned this Provincial Grand Lodge, and to the Deputy Prov. G. Master, the V. W. Bro. Dymock, who by his presence and assistance in the consecration of this room to the uses of Masonry, has added so much to the interest we all feel in the important object for which we are met together. Nothing could be more fitting than that this lodge, which derives its name from the Roman City, Segontium, which once stood near the spot on which we are now assembled, should have found a home and resting place within the walls of this antient castle. Surrounded, as we are, with the memorials of antiquity, and associated with the traditions of ages that are past, we might well suffer our minds, on such an occasion as the present, to recal the period when our predecessors, some six hundred years ago, raised this mighty pile; and congratulate ourselves, not only on the liberty accorded to us of inculcating the peaceful ideas of our Craft in a place devoted, in bygone ages, to the purposes of war and bloodshed, but on the happy change of circumstances which time has wrought since those days of strife. We might mark the contrast between the objects which the Master Masons who built this stronghold, had in view, as compared with those which now animate our breasts. They who laid these foundations and built these massive walls, laboured to raise a bulwark against their enemies, and provide the means of aggression; we, a far future generation of Masons, after the lapse of six centuries, would fain use our working tools in the cultivation of the arts of peace, in inculcating the principles of universal brotherhood and the practice of universal charity. We might draw yet another contrast between that troublous time when the first Prince of Wales was shown to the people from a window in this, the Queen's Tower, and the time when, recently our beloved Past Grand Master, the present Prince of Wales, received an enthusiastic welcome from his countrymen of the Principality, in this room, on his coming to inaugurate a work of public utility to the inhabitants of this town. It would conduce little to our present advantage, to enter into historical controversies, and to attempt to clear up the misty facts of a dubious antiquity, as regards this Royal Castle of Carnarvon. It will be more profitable to devote the few remaining moments at our disposal to the consideration of that which it will devolve upon some to teach, and on others to learn, within these time hallowed precincts. We do not in these days aspire to the creation of those stupendous fimes, which in the East, in Europe, and in this country, rose under the hands of our antient brethren, the ruins of some and the present existence of others of which testify to their unrivalled genius and skill; but we as speculative or Free and Accepted Masons have a temple to build up, the foundation stone of which was laid, masonically speaking, at our initiation, not a material structure, towering towards the clouds, but the humble temple of our hearts and minds which we have been taught to render perfect in its parts and honourable to the builder, a temple the superstructure of which is composed of our thoughts, words, and actions, a spiritual edifice ever pointing upwards, and if any one shall say "who will show us any good?" Let us refer him to the pure and elevating teachings of Freemasonry, and show him how, that the mind of the neophyte, instructed in the three grand principles of our Order, Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, is modelled by Virtue and Science, and led even to the throne of God himself. All good is of God, the Great Architect of the Universe, and the existence of good proves the existence of God. All that is good in us and in our Order is of Him, therefore we may point to the doctrines inculcated in the degrees of Freemasonry as of God. Moreover, they are taught in his word, which lies unfolded in every lodge; and

if we be conversant therewith and adhere thereto, they will bring us to Him who will not deceive us, neither will He suffer deception; and while we claim that the teaching of Freemasonry is of Divine origin, it is well that we should accustom ourselves, not infrequently, to take a retrospective view, in our own minds, of those degrees in Freemasonry through which we have passed, and those great duties we have solemnly engaged ourselves to perform, in order that we may be assisted thereby in practising out of the lodge, those duties we are taught in it; that the world may see the happy and beneficial effects of our antient Institution. If we purify our hearts from every baneful and malignant passion, and exercise ourselves in active beneficence and charity, if we be meek, humble, and resigned, faithful to our God, our country, and our laws; if we drop the tear of sympathy on the failings of a brother, and pour the healing balm of consolation into the bosom of the afflicted; if we feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and educate the ignorant; if we observe with loyalty and fidelity our obligations to our Order, to our lodges, and to one another; and indelibly imprint on our hearts the sacred dictates of Truth, of Honour, and of Virtue, we shall not fail to commend our profession before men; and we shall lay up for ourselves a crown of rejoicing and joy when time with us shall be no more, and may these, the genuine tenets and principles of our Order be transmitted, pure and unsullied, through this lodge from, generation to generation."

On the conclusion of the ceremony, the brethren adjourned to the Royal Hotel, where an excellent banquet was prepared by Bro. Edward Humphreys.

Grace having been said, the R. W. Bro. Dymock said: The first toast I have to propose is one you will all drink with pleasure, it is "The Health of the Queen." This is a most auspicious day for us to meet here, and these meetings show how many loyal subjects there are in the Principality of Wales. This is her birthday, and I hope we shall meet together, for many years to come, on similar occasions, and drink her good health, and wish her many happy returns of the day.

Bro. Dymock: The next toast is one of great interest to us, more particularly in this old town. The City of Carnarvon was the birth-place of the first Prince of Wales. The present Prince of Wales is a Mason, and a Past Grand Master of Masons. I don't know any place so interesting in which we could meet as loyal and good subjects, as in the old Castle of Carnarvon. We will drink his good health, and may he have many long years to live.

Bro. Dymock then proposed, "The Healths of the M.W. Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of England."

Bro. Dymock: Brethren, the next is a bumper toast, it is "The Health of our Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn." Nothing gives him greater gratification than in attending these meetings, there could be no better person to represent the Principality of Wales, and the increase in the number of Masonic lodges in Wales, since he has been the Grand Master of the Province shows, it. It is of no use for me to speak of him here in eulogistic terms, his character is so well known to you all. Long life and prosperity to him, and may we all meet him in this room before very long.

Bro. Goldsborough, P. Prov. G.S.W.: I regret that the toast I have the honour to propose has not been placed in other hands, not, brethren, on account of any indisposition on my part to propose it, very far indeed from that, but because I feel unable, for lack of words to express in an adequate manner, those warm sentiments of fraternal affection, esteem, and regard which I know to be entertained and felt in the hearts of all who enjoy the honour and pleasure of knowing the gentleman who is the subject of this toast, it is "The Health of the Right Worshipful Bro. Dymock, our revered Deputy Grand Master." (Prolonged cheering.) Thank you, brethren, for that unmistakable and enthusiastic expression of your feelings, in such perfect unison and harmony with my own. To mention the name of

Bro. Dymock in any part of the Province of North Wales and Shropshire is alone, and at all times, sufficient to insure the same hearty reception as that you have just given, and I know you all feel the same joy as I do, in seeing him here to-day, restored to health. After a night journey of some two hundred and fifty miles, coupled with the information I received on my arrival here, that a melancholy occasion would prevent the Right Worshipful Grand Master being present, I could not help feeling somewhat depressed and unfitted for the duties devolving upon me, but when we found that Bro. Dymock had arrived, and was accompanied by our esteemed Provincial Grand Wardens, Bros. Vaughan Williams, and Copner Wynne Edwards, we all felt new life and energy. It is indeed a great happiness to us all to see you, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, here to preside over us. May you, Sir, continue in renewed health and strength, and for many years, very many years to come, to add to the happiness of our meetings.

Bro. Dymock returned thanks in a speech replete with warm-hearted and true Masonic feeling, and calling upon the brethren to fill a bumper, proposed "The Health of Bro. Goldsborough," who had conducted the ceremonial of consecration of the Masonic Hall that day.

Bro. Goldsborough thanked the Deputy Grand Master for the kind and complimentary terms in which he had spoken of his services, and the brethren for their cordial and warm reception of the toast, concluding by wishing prosperity to the Segontium Lodge, under whose auspices the Masonic Hall had originated, and had been so successfully carried out.

Bro. R. Vaughan Williams, P.G.S.W. then proposed "the Health of Lady Williams Wynn, and the Ladies."

Bro. Roden, P. Prov. G.S.W. — "It is the greatest satisfaction to me to respond to the commands of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, to propose the next toast. I know that the W. Master of this Lodge has been one of the prime movers in obtaining a grant of the Castle of Carnarvon. I will not go so far as to say he is the first or only agent, but we must give him that meed of praise which is due to his energetic character, and which I know he has been shown in the matter. You all will have observed that a great amount of labour, time, care, and even anxiety, must have been expended in preparing that room for to-day. We saw there the result of days, weeks, and months of labour and exertions. The room itself, I had never seen before to-day, nor did I think I should have to celebrate in the programme, an humble address within the walls of a building, where I had never been before to-day. I congratulate the Lodge on the fact that it has, through the kindness of official parties, been able to establish itself in that noble Hall. It is a point of great importance and concern, that Masonic lodges should be held in places apart from hotels, and had you searched through the whole of the Principality, it would have been impossible to have found room accommodation equal to that in which you have been installed to-day. As to the master of the Lodge, brethren, I have simply alluded to these circumstances in elucidation of his masonic zeal, I have always thought he would be a most useful member of masonry in this district, and willing to go here or there in the interest of masonry. I cannot say more, but will call upon you to drink "the health of Bro. Humphreys, the W. Master of this Lodge."

Bro. Humphreys, P.G.S.B. — "with feelings of very great pleasure I respond for the very kind way in which Bro. Roden has proposed and the very kind way the brethren have received the toast of my health—it were but right to state that some other brother should respond to this toast to-day. It is nearly two years ago since some of the members, (two of whom only are present), formed the idea of a lodge room in the castle. These two members have worked for the good of the lodge, and for its credit and honour. Five years ago, with the assistance of Bro. Roden and a few others, we endeavoured to resuscitate this lodge, we have now ninety members. Honour to whom honour is due—Bro. Henry Morgan, now on the mighty deep, was the first to propose that a Masonic Hall should be erected in this Castle; he not only

proposed it, but said to me "here are ten pounds towards it," and I may say a good example set to others. I don't think there is a single brother who has not endeavoured to outdo the other; the Treasurer has been harassed day and night in receiving subscriptions. It is to them and to them alone that I am indebted for the honour of responding to this toast, I think it a great reward to have had that Hall consecrated during my year of office, and I thank you all most sincerely. I trust we shall have many such happy meetings as the present, and so long as we can have the Provincial Grand Lodge here, with Bro. Dymock and our worthy Wardens, we will make all sorts of excuses to bring them here, I warrant you."

Bro. Copner Wynne Edwards, P.G.J. Warden, in a long and eloquent speech proposed "The Health of the Visitors," to which several brethren replied—expressing their gratification in having been present on this interesting occasion.

Bro. Goldsborough—proposed the health of the brethren who had assisted him in carrying out the ceremonies, thanking especially Bro. Roden for his beautiful and appropriate address, and Bro. Hayden for the effective way in which he had conducted the musical part of the ceremony.

Bro. Roden—"I feel deeply the kind way you have received this toast, because, from the cheers you have been kind enough to accord to it, I cannot doubt your appreciation of it, and of the little I have done in this lodge. As regards the business of this day, I take no credit or honour except I may say for the few words I had ventured to summarise with respect to our duties to our Maker and to our neighbours; these I trust will be remembered and will not easily pass out of your memory. Flatter ourselves as we may upon the Institutions of Masonry, its noble maxims, and its sublime morality, we should flatter ourselves in vain, did we not exemplify, in our relations in life, the sublime doctrines it teaches. I trust that I said so much and no more, than I hope will be a profit to each and induce us to make our Masonic life as thorough and complete as we can. I thank my Brother Goldsborough especially for the kind manner in which he has spoken of me, and I thank you all heartily."

The usual and final toasts were given, and the brethren separated at a comparatively early hour (on account of the railway arrangements) and thus terminated the proceedings of the day. It is but just to state that the banquet served by Bro. Edward Humphrey, of the Royal Hotel, merited the approval of the brethren.

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE IN THE UNITED STATES.

We extract the following from the *Louisville Courier-Journal* :—

A banquet given at Masonic Temple, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 10th May, to the Supreme Council 33rd. degree Scottish Rite Masons for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, which was one of the most elegant affairs of the kind ever seen in Louisville. It was complete in all its appointments, sumptuous, elegantly prepared, and splendidly served. The bill of fare was liberal and judicious; the rarest dishes and choicest delicacies, as well as the most substantial viands, all exhibited the very perfection of culinary art; the wine was abundant; in fact an epicure who could not have enjoyed the feast, and gratified as well as satisfied both hunger and thirst, might well have questioned the judgment of his taste.

One of the features of the banquet was the abundance of everything on the bill of fare. The throng was amply supplied with every article they called for, and at the close there was left enough to furnish the widows and orphans at the Masonic Home with a splendid feast. It was sent to them the next morning, so that the wives and children of deceased fellow-craftsmen will participate in the enjoyment of their Masonic guardians.

The bill of fare included so many dishes,

totally unknown, even by name, to most "Britishers," that we give a copy.

Soups.—Sea turtle, Suprême a la Crecy.

Fish.—Scalloped crabs a la Diable; Pompino, Sheep-head, Lake Salmon, Anchovy sauce; Potomac shad, fine herb sauce; Diamond-back terrapin, au Gratin; white fish, red snapper, Genevoife; Diamond-back terrapin, stewed.

Oysters.—Raw, stewed, fried.

Entrées.—Spring chickens, Maitre d'Hotel, Blue-wing duck, with Olives; sweet bread, with French Peas; loin of beef, roast; beef tongues, tomato sauce; jacksnipe on toast, fillet of beef with mushrooms, saddle of lamb, mint sauce; beef collet a la Chipolato; golden plover.

Salads.—Chicken, Mayonaise; lobster a la Tartar.

Vegetables.—New tomatoes, sliced; lettuce; dressed; baked and stuffed tomatoes; French peas; radishes; cucumbers, vinaigrette; cauliflowers, butter sauce; asparagus; new potatoes; green corn, French coffee.

Confectioneries.—Pyramids decorated, centre pieces decorated, biscuits glacés, Panaches; ice cream, Neapolitan; ice cream, strawberry; flowers, fruits and French bonbons; sherbet, orange; Roman punch, Italienne; wine jelly, with fruits; ice cream, vanilla ice cream, pineapple; sherbet, raspberry; sherbet, pineapple.

Cakes ornamented.—Lady cake, fruit cake, jelly cake, small fancy cakes, meringues, silver cake, pound cake.

Wines.—Claret, sherry, Rhine, Hockheimer; Champagne, Heidsieck.

The banquet was spread in the small hall of Masonic Temple, and the guests, including a number of ladies, gathered in the large hall, from whence, at about nine o'clock, they entered the banquet-room and assumed the places assigned to them.

The Seventh Cavalry band provided the music of the occasion, and interspersed the ceremonies with some of its most stirring strains.

When the sharpness of the appetite was somewhat blunted with the feast, and the generous wine began to circulate more freely, toasts were drunk, and responses uttered, and the flow of wit sparkled like the champagne, that at least aided its inspiration.

The exercises were commenced by the reading of the following poem by Illustrious Bro. Fred. Webber:

If it were only that you hold within
Such faithful breasts the secrets of the Craft,
If only that the Mystery Divine
In your devoted spirits is ingraft,
We would extend to each of you the hand,
And welcome to the "Dark and Bloody Land."
For here Freemasonry we prize above
All other gifts our gracious Lord bestows;
When first our fathers with the savage strove,*
They reared her altars, they exchanged her
vows,
And taught us, as we love each parted Sire,
To keep alive undimmed, the Sacred fire.
And we have done it: until now, no more
A "Dark and Bloody Land" Kentucky stand;
That Light and Love our fathers did adore
Refulgent on four hundred Mason-lands,
From mountain-height to river, East and West
The gavel-sounds, our mystic toils attest.
But what best welcome shall we offer you
Masters and Leaders in the sacred guest?
What fitting salutation can we show
To Masonry's thrice-honoured, worthiest, best?
Take, Brothers, take our hearts! words are too
weak
To frame the utterance that we fain would
speak!
Shape your own welcome in Kentucky's home;
Find at each vestibule the latch-string out:
As conquerors within our dwellings come,
Abide in peace, nor harbour fear or doubt,
Ours the honour: give us but to know
Our guests are happy, we are happy too!

* Freemasonry was introduced into Kentucky from the State of Virginia very soon after the settlement of the new territory, styled by the aborigines, the Dark and Bloody Ground. At the report to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, October, 1871, more than 100 lodges were found upon her soil.

The first toast was to the President of the United States, to which there was no response.

The second was to the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction.

This was happily responded to by Ill. Bro. Carson, Cincinnati. He referred to the difference of the present meeting and similar ones held twenty-five years ago, when members travelled to their place of meeting on horseback. The Southern Council claimed to be the mother Council of the world, and he would not dispute it. But the Northern Council was her daughter, and though who was the father might be hard to find out, yet he was sure both mother and daughter had reason to be proud of each other. He closed by offering the toast: "Fraternity and good feeling between the Northern and Southern Councils. May they never be broken."

The third toast was to the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction.

This was responded to by Sovereign Grand Commander Albert Pike in an eloquent address, which was listened to with earnest attention and was frequently applauded.

The fourth sentiment was the following, by Ill. Bro. Fred. Webber, to the Sovereign Grand Commander:—

Brethren,—I have a sentiment to propose which I know you will heartily join me in; but just allow me to read you an extract from an Eastern paper, published in 1856. Speaking about the broker, it says:—Keen-eyed, unobtrusive, he sits for hours abstracted, slightly scornful. He rises slowly, and catches the friendly officer's eye with difficulty. A sort of man whom when found, you have to make a note of; conceals his hands in his pockets, throws back his head and shoulders, and begins. His sentences are long, well constructed, neatly fashioned, and calls forth a responsive "just so," from the hearer.

The man evidently believes what he says. He makes no allusions to usage, which in debate he disregards, but is all the safer upon constitutional questions where verily he is *petros*, a rock. He particularly abhors despotism. He speaks too seldom, dresses, walks and talks with perfect nonchalance, and acts in all things with perfect independence. We all know his labours in Masonry, especially in the Rite to which he is greatly devoted and which has rendered his name immortal; and the poem addressed to him when G. H. P. of his State closes in these words:

In the day when your sands are spent, brother,
And the Craft shall your history tell,
They'll all say as their grief has vent, brother,
He hath done his labour well;
And these they'll give to you, brother,
As the guerdon of your meed,
For the love that is warm and true brother,
For the heart and for the head.

I propose Ill. Bro. Albert Pike, Sov. G. Com., S. J., to whom the A. and A. Rite all over the world is indebted for its present proud position, and the respect it commands in every country and every clime.

This was aptly responded to by General Pike, who called up Ill. Bro. Dessessour, of Charleston, S. C., and the latter addressed the assembly in a speech very happily conceived and very pleasantly delivered.

The fifth toast was to the State of Iowa, by Sov. G. Com. Albert Pike.

In offering this toast General Pike took occasion to refer to the fact that it was the intention to bestow a medal of honour voted by the Supreme Council to Ill. Bro. W. E. Leffingwell, of Iowa, but the medal had not been completed in time.

Ill. Brother Leffingwell responded in a feeling manner. The honour was worthy of the proudest, and he felt more honour by the bestowal of this medal than he would with the richest decoration that could be placed on his breast by the proudest monarch on earth. He reviewed his own Masonic career, and spoke of the development of Masonry in Iowa, and concluded by declaring that words were too weak to express his thanks to the Supreme Council for the honour they had conferred upon him.

The sixth toast was offered by Ill. Bro. Parvin to "the distinguished representative from

New Jersey"—Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, of Washington city, whose connection with the Northern Jurisdiction, marked by the initials "N. J." has been misprinted "New Jersey."

Ill. Bro. Poore responded in a humorous vein. He referred to an Egyptian tradition that there was a skeleton at every feast, bearing the motto, "Remember, man, that thou art mortal." Just as a man gets through his soup he is informed that he must respond to a toast, and that information is a skeleton to him through the remainder of his feast. Not having time to prepare a speech, the Secretary had promised to let him have five of the eulogies that were not pronounced the night before. But, on coming to the hall and observing a distinguished member of his jurisdiction present, he supposed he would have nothing to say, and sent the eulogies back on his private vehicle, a wheelbarrow. He said he had been in many States, including the state of matrimony, but this was the first time he had been hailed as from the State of Jersey. In fact, he scarcely knew where he belonged. His father was from the North and his mother from the South, and it had been difficult to choose between them. But since coming here the question had been settled. A little boy, on being told by his preceptor that he must be born again, burst into tears, and, when asked why he cried, responded, sobbingly, that he was afraid if he was born again he would have to be born girl. "So," said the speaker, "if I had to be born again, I should like to be born a Kentuckian, a name that is associated with all that is good, and great, and chivalrous, and hospitable." He closed proposing the "Gentleman of Kentucky—in time of peace they vote right at ballot-box; in time of war they knew how to handle the cartridge-box, and at all times they take good care of the band-box."

The seventh toast was to the memory of the brethren of this degree whose labours here below have ceased during the past Masonic year, drank standing and in silence.

The eighth toast was offered by Ill. Bro. Fred. Webber, to the State of California.

This was responded to by Ill. Bro. Maj. E. A. Sherman, of Washington Territory. He said that from the Pacific coast Scottish Rite Masonry sends greeting to Kentucky, across the lofty mountains of the Sierra Nevada and across the broad plains that stretch themselves between the waters of the Mississippi and those of the Pacific ocean. He had witnessed the generous hospitality of Kentuckians, and on his return he would convey to the brethren of the far West a good account of what he had seen. Masons here did not know the full meaning of Scottish Rite Masonry. It defends the rights of conscience wherever its banners are unfurled. To know well what it did and suffered, we should be on the Pacific coast, and see the Scottish Rite brethren coming from the Jesuit countries of South America, all gashed with the wounds of persecution, and bleeding from the assassin's knife. The brethren of the far West were called upon to assist their persecuted fellow-craftsmen in those intolerant lands, and they did it nobly. Scottish Rite Masonry was based upon the principles of toleration, and bravely it defended those sacred principles everywhere, even hurling back at the Vatican, notwithstanding its proclaimed infallibility, the determination to sustain the rights of conscience against all priestly oppression.

The hour was getting late, and the assembly gradually broke up, the banqueters retiring reluctantly from the scene of their pleasure.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

"Every mother and housekeeper must often act as family physician in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Davis's Pain Killer with such eminent success, that I consider it indispensable in my family medicine box."—*Editor N. Y. Examiner*.

Obituary.

BRO. E. T. RICCARD.

We are sorry to announce the death of Edward Jackson Riccard, Esq., M.D., at Port Louis, formerly of South Molton, second son of the late James Edward Jackson Riccard, Esq.

The deceased left England in 1858, with the best wishes of his numerous friends, and at the time of his death was 54 years of age.

We extract the following from the *Commercial Gazette*, of Port Louis, Mauritius:—

A most worthy and excellent man has passed from our midst. Dr. Edward Jackson Riccard resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator last evening, (April 16th), after a short illness, the anguish of which was softened by the tender and affectionate care of his medical advisers, and the numerous friends by whom he was esteemed, respected, and beloved. We, who had the privilege of his acquaintance, are too strongly moved at the death of him, who will hereafter be thought of, and lovingly spoken of as "good Dr. Riccard," to enlarge on his admirable qualities, or to pay, in adequate terms, the tribute to his memory which might be expected from us. All that we can say to-day is, that the high consideration in which he was held by all classes, was richly merited, and the inevitable result of his large-hearted benevolence, and never-failing amiability. The confidence his many patients had in his skill as a physician, was augmented by the increasing devotion and self-abnegation he invariably displayed, and there is not one of those at whose sick bed Dr. Riccard ever stood, but will deplore his loss. But it is the poor of the town who will most miss his ready and genial aid, so unobtrusively; so kindly, so promptly rendered. It is they who will continually bewail his death, for from them has passed away a "good Samaritan."

Assuredly the Almighty, in calling to himself the soul of "good Dr. Riccard," has grieved us all, but we have perfect faith in His promises, and we are consoled by His assurance, that "the dead are blessed who die in the Lord."

The funeral of Dr. Riccard was numerously attended. The pall-bearers were his Honour the Chief Judge, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, the Senior District Magistrate of Port Louis, Mr. W. H. Wilson, Dr. Finimore, and Capt. Barclay. The nephew of the deceased, Mr. Herbert Riccard, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and the Hon. the Auditor General, were the chief mourners. The Hon. the Procurer General and the heads of most of the Government Departments, besides a large number of the late Doctor's private friends, followed the hearse to St. James's Cathedral; where the body was received by the Rev. the civil Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Buswell, and the Rev. Mr. Boyce. After Divine Service had been performed, the procession moved on to Bois Marchand Cemetery, where the remains of the good doctor were interred.

Dr. Riccard, up to the time of leaving England for the Mauritius, was a most worthy member of the Loyal Lodge of Industry, No. 421. He was universally beloved and respected, not only by the members of his lodge, but by all who knew him, he practised "that most excellent gift of charity" to its fullest extent.

At the meeting of the Lodge on Tuesday last, Bro. J. T. Shapland, P.M., the oldest member of the Lodge, after speaking of his deceased brother in the highest terms, proposed that a vote of condolence be entered on the minutes of the Lodge, and a copy thereof be presented to his relatives in this town. This was seconded by Bro. Kingdom, P.M., and unanimously carried.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

FREEMASONS' LIFE BOAT.—SUPPORT COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above committee, held at Bro. Foster's, Railway Tavern, London-street, was called for Tuesday, the 4th inst. In consequence of the indisposition of Bro. A. E. Harris, President, and Bro. S. Davis, Treasurer, business was postponed until the next meeting. Subscriptions, are received by Bro. S. Davis, at the York Hotel, Jersey, from R. Moss, Restoration Lodge, Bro. A. G. Williams, 610, Bristol, and a friend, will be duly announced in the next list. D. DAVIS, 141, Hon. Secretary. All letters and subscriptions in connection with the above movement) to be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, 230, Whitechapel-road, E.

Bro. Sir Michael Costa, Jt., had the honour of an interview with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Monday, at Marlborough House. His Royal Highness took the occasion of presenting to Sir M. Costa a massive gold ring, bearing an engraved seal of the Royal Albert Hall, with the inscription inside:—"Presented by Her Majesty's Commissioners to Sir Michael Costa, in return for the valuable services he voluntarily gave upon the occasion of the opening of the Hall and of the opening of the International Exhibition, in 1871." It will be remembered that the musical arrangements on the occasions referred to were under the direction of Sir M. Costa, who composed a sacred cantata for the opening of the Royal Albert Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Monday, 10th June, was the 18th anniversary of the opening of the Crystal Palace, by the Queen and the Prince Consort. Since that day, up to Saturday, 8th inst., the enormous number of 30,976,929 persons have visited the Palace, a total which represents nearly ten times the entire population of the metropolis, man, woman and child, and (as given in the census returns of last year), exceeds the whole population of the United Kingdom by 166,746.

The Sphinx Lodge of Instruction is about to remove to the Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, where its meetings will be held, as usual, on and after the 29th inst.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, June 21, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters, of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

- Lodge 1185, Lewis, Nightingale Tavern, Wood Green.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-Square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

- Lodge 720, Pamure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
- " 901, City of London, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street.
- " 1159, Marquis of Dalhousie, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1201, Electric, Freemasons' Hall.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Goutheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

- Board of General Purposes at 3.
- Lodge 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-st., Soho.
- Chap. 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerson Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cotterburn, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Propensity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

- Lodge of Benevolence, at 6.
- Lodge 147, Sincerity, Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-st.
- " 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.
- " 1150, Buckingham and Chandos, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1320, Blackheath, Crown Hotel, Blackheath.
- " 1339, Friars, The-hive Choco. Crutched-hfirs.
- " 1365, Clapton, White Hart Hotel, Upper Clapton.
- " 1382, Cornhill, George Hotel, Cubitt Town Poplar.
- Chapter 10, Westminster and Key Stone, Freemasons' Hall.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Roll, Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kenish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Erael Lodge of Instruction, Eling San Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anclry, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

- House Committee Girls' School, at 4.
- Lodge 1339, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tav., Stockwel.
- Mark Lodge 7, Carrivon, Mitre Tavern, Hampton Court, Observatory, K.T. Encampment, 14, Bedford-row.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Pamure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Strain, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Backhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

- House Committee Boys' School.
- Lodge 6, Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
- " 975, Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes.
- " 1118, University, Freemasons' Hall.
- Chapter 92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- " 176, Cavenc.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1208), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
- Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

The following Articles and Communications will appear next week:—"Footsteps of Freemasonry," by Bro. W. Viner Beloff, M.D."; "Presentation to Bro. E. J. Crow, W.M. 279, Leicester"; and Reports of Lodges, 1394, Leicester; Chapter 1004, Douglas, Isle of Man.

A full Report of the proceedings on the occasion of the removal of the Bard of Avon Lodge from Stratford to Staines, which was received too late for insertion, will appear next week.

Advertisements.

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CAUTION.

In calling the attention of the Trade to a recent decision in the House of Lords, in the case of "Wotherspoon v. Currie," whereby our exclusive right to the use of the word "Glenfield" in connection with Starch is indisputably established, would also intimate that this decision renders the sale of the starch made by the defendant illegal, and will subject the seller of it to a Penalty of £10,000. We beg to intimate to those who may have been induced to buy it, that to save them from total loss we will allow 20% per cwt. for it, at the Glenfield Starch Works, Paisley, in exchange for the genuine article, at the current price. This will entail a loss upon ourselves, as the packets will be broken up and sold for *House Starch*, but it will at the same time be the means of rendering the Article useless for further deception. Any information that will lead to conviction will be rewarded.

R. WORMERSPOO & Co.

LOST.—At the meeting of Grand Conclave, L at Cannon-street Hotel, May 10th, a crystal K.T. Star, mounted in silver. Address, Grand Director of Ceremonies, 15, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn.

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RANDOM NOTES ON FREEMASONRY.

A Lecture delivered before the Members of the Royal Sussex Chapter of Perfect Friendship, at Ipswich, on Wednesday, the 5th June, 1872.

BY BRO. EMRA HOLMES, 31^o,

P.M. St. Helen's Lodge, No. 531, Hartlepool; P.G.A.D.C., Suffolk; W.M. Albert Victor Lodge of Mark Masters, Ipswich; E.C. Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar; P. Prov. G. Almoner, Northumberland; P. 2nd Grand Captain, Suffolk and Cambridge; Grand Provost of England, (Order of the Temple and Hospital); Member of the Royal Order of Scotland; &c.

(Continued from page 366).

Mackey thus writes on Jehovah, the ineffable name of God. "Josephus in writing upon this subject, uses the following expressions, whereupon God declared to Moses his holy name, which had never been discovered to men before, concerning which it is not lawful for me to say more." Inobedience to this law, wherever the word Jehovah occurs to a Jew in reading he abstains from pronouncing it, and substitutes in its place the word Adonai or Lord. In consequence of the people thus abstaining from its utterance, the true pronunciation of the name was at length lost. Nor is the question yet definitely settled, some Orientalists contending, on orthographical grounds, that Jehovah is the true pronunciation, while others, on the authority of certain ancient writers, assert that it was pronounced Jao.

Some learned Jews even doubt whether Jehovah be the true name of God, which they consider to have been irrecoverably lost, and they say that this is one of the mysteries that will be revealed only at the coming of the Messiah. They attribute this loss to the sinful habit of applying the masoretic points to so sacred a name, in consequence of which the true vowels were lost. They even relate the legends of a celebrated Hebrew scholar whom God permitted to be burnt by a Roman Emperor, because he had been heard to pronounce the holy name with these points. This dispute is not likely to be terminated by a reference to ancient authorities, among whom there is too great a discrepancy in relation to the name to be easily reconciled. Irenæus calls it Jaoth; Isidore says it is Jodjod; Diodorus Siculus, Jao; Clemens of Alexandria, Ja; and the Samaritans, Javah. The Grand Elect, Perfect and Sublime Masons tell us that the pronunciation varied among the patriarchs in different ages. Methusalah, Lamech, and Noah

pronounced Juha; Shem, Arphaxed, Selah, Heber, and Peleg, pronounced it Jeva; Rue, Serug, Nahor, Terah, Abraham, Isaac, and Judah, called it Jova; by Heyrom, and Ram, it was pronounced Jeva; by Salmon, Boaz, and Obed, Johe; by Jessie, and David, Jehovah, and they imply that none of these was the right pronunciation, which was only in possession of Enoch, Jacob, and Moses, whose names are therefore not mentioned in this list. The Jews believed that this holy name, which they held in the highest veneration, was possessed of unbounded powers. "He who pronounced it," say they, "shakes heaven and earth, and inspires the very angels with astonishment and terror." There is a sovereign authority in this name; it governs the world by its power. The other names and surnames of the Deity are ranged about it, like officers and soldiers about their sovereigns and generals; from this king-name they received their orders and obey. "The Rabbins call it *Shem Hamphorash*, the unutterable name, and say that David found it engraved on a stone while he was digging the foundations of the earth. Manasseh Ben Israel states it as the opinion of the Cabalists, that Jehovah is not only the name of the divine essence, but that it also denotes the Azeluthic world, or word of emanations, which contain the ten Sephiroth, or emanations from the Deity, which compose the universe, according to the Rabbinical Philosophy. The pronunciation of the name was preserved and transmitted by the Essenes, who always communicated it to each other in a whisper, and in such a form, *that while its component parts were known, its connected whole still remained a mystery.* It is said too, to have been the pass-word in the Egyptian Mysteries, by which the candidate was admitted to the chambers of initiation. The modern Jews say it was engraved on the rod of Moses, and enabled him to perform his miracles, and they attribute all the wonderful words of Jesus Christ to the prophecy of this incommunicable name, which they say he stole out of the temple and wore about him." Touching the antiquity of the Arch, Mackey says, writers on architecture have until within a few years been accustomed to suppose that the invention of the arch and keystone were not anterior to the era of Augustus. But the researches of modern antiquaries have traced the existence of the Arch as far back as 460 years before the building of King Solomon's Temple, and this completely reconciled Masonic tradition with the truth of history. Bro. Capt. Warren, in his excavations beneath the Temple of Jerusalem, has discovered several arches of most ancient date. He came across a chamber which he supposes to have been a Masonic Hall—and found stones marked with the marks of the time of King Solomon. These facts must be full of interest to Royal Arch and Mark Masons. It is said that the Jesuits, finding Masonry leading to Infidelity, invented or at least altered the Rose Croix degree, which is strictly Christian and Trinitarian. Some think on the other hand that it originated with the Rosicrucians. If the tendency of the Craft is towards deism or infidelity (which however, I do not admit) then there is a necessity for the higher degrees to neutralise that tendency and to act as a counterpoise to the free thinking

views of many who call themselves Masons—but who are not so truly at heart. I could never understand the unreasoning hatred of Roman Catholics towards our order—for there is little doubt that in the middle ages, the Freemasons were Roman Catholics—and I suppose it is only to be accounted for by the fact that auricular confession, which is the key to Romanism, is set at nought by the Mason, who cannot reveal the secrets of the Craft even to a father confessor. I received a letter from a nun some little time since, which is so characteristic that I should have liked to read it—but time is pressing. Antient Masonry was pure deism—Medieval Masonry, Catholic. Some Freemasons trace the order to an astronomical,* and others to an arkite origin, and probably there is the impress of both upon it—but I boldly affirm that there is nothing inimical to the Roman Catholic religion in Freemasonry and indeed the higher degrees are, if anything, favourable to it. Faber, who sought an Arkite origin for every thing, says, that the initiations into the mysteries of the ancients scientifically represented the mystic descent into Hades, and the return from thence to the light of day, by which was meant the entrance into the ark and the subsequent liberation from its dark enclosure.

They all equally related to the allegorical disappearance or death or descent of the Great Father at their commencement, and to his invention, or revival, or return, from Hades, at their conclusion. They were, says Warburton, the learned Bishop of Gloucester, "a school of morality and religion, in which the vanity of polytheism and the unity of the First Cause were revealed to the initiated. Bro. Longstaff,

* There are a series of most interesting papers, forming the report on the evidence given at a conference of delegates from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Chapter of Ireland, and the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, on the subject of the position of the Mark Degree in England, published in the *Freemasons' Magazine* commencing in July, 1871, to which the attention of Masonic students is directed. In that portion of the report, published July 29th, Bro. Kerr, who is speaking on the antiquity of the Mark, and its connection with the Fellow Craft Degree, says:—"There is a very general idea, I am sorry to say, that the third degree is quite a modern invention, while it is the best authenticated portion of the three degrees. It is simply an astronomical problem, showing the state of the heavens at the time the foundation-stone of the temple of Solomon was laid. We have notes of it in Scotland. I recollect seeing it worked out upon two large terrestrial and celestial globes by an eminent astronomer. The globes were properly rectified, and the state of the heavens minutely noted. The signs and words of the degree were obtained, and the reason of the implements being used in the legend of the Third Degree, also the name being thrice repeated, why the ear of corn and the waterfall are depicted, and the directions in which the procession moves. It has proved itself to be one of the best authenticated of the three degrees. The astronomer asked whether I would mind leaving the notes with him. I did so, and he afterwards informed me that he went over the whole with a very learned Professor, who expressed his opinion that it was evidently a very ancient system of some kind or other. He did not care whether it was Masonry or what it was; it appeared to be of undoubted antiquity." These gentlemen were not Masons, and your readers will, I dare say, agree with me that that fact rather adds to than takes from the interest of the statement.

in the article I have before quoted from the Kingston Annual, admits that the A. and A. Rite is "certainly the most widely diffused and probably the oldest of modern rites," that the Rose Croix is one of the oldest and most generally practised of the philosophical degrees; it is found in all the principal rites, and where it does not exist in name its place is supplied by others whose symbols do not materially differ from it. It is the Rose Croix (Royal Order) of Scotland. Of its origin we have no satisfactory account. Its ceremonies are of the most impressive character and figuratively conduct the candidate through the Valley of the Shadow of Death accompanied and sustained by Faith, Hope, and Charity, to his final reception into the abode of life, light, and immortality. It is in fact a Christian form of the third degree. Bro. Longstaff is not correct in saying, however, that the Royal Order of Scotland is the same as the Rose Croix, and were he a member of that order, which is said to have been founded by Robert the Bruce, he would know he was wrong. There is a connexion, as there is with the Templar degree but it is more or less remote, as the brethren of the Rose Croix (who in their ritual by the way are called Rosicrucian Knights) know full well. In the article quoted it is likewise stated that, *The Rite Françoise*, (a modification of which, the *Rite Ancient Reformé*, is practised in Belgium and Holland) was established by the Grand Orient of France about the year 1786, and consists of seven degrees; *Apprenti, Compagnon, Maître, E ossis, Elu, Chevalier d' Orient*, and *Prince Rose Croix*, which is identical with the 18° of the Antient and Accepted Rite. Sweden has so isolated herself from the rest of the Masonic world that we know but little of her system; it consists of some nine degrees, the 4° and 5° are termed St. Andrew's Masonry, and are founded on a Scottish legend. The members of the higher degrees are *Freres de la Croix Rouge*, and form the Grand Chapter Illuminé, presided over by the King. In 1811, Charles XIII. conferred on the Craft the highest compliment it has ever received, by establishing the order of knighthood which bears his name; it is conferred only on Swedish Masons of distinction, and the number of knights is limited to twenty-seven, exclusive of three Ecclesiastics and the Princes of the Blood Royal. As a rule Freemasonry is practised in Germany in its original purity, the High Grades finding but little favour. The *Grosslands loge von Deutschland* adopts the Swedish Rite, and a few Grand Lodges work systems of their own. The opposition Grand Lodges in Germany no doubt accounts for Bro. Findel's onslaught on the higher degrees practised by some of them. The perfection of Masonry is Christian. The Egyptian and Eleusinian mysteries were funereal in character, and a learned friend of mine, the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, M.A., 30°, is of opinion that all point to a Death and Resurrection, a sort of antetype of the Death and Resurrection, by which we are saved. If this theory be correct then Christian Masonry is the true representative of those mysterious foreshadowings which the antients had of what was to come and which they celebrated in dramatic ceremonies, and often accompanied with much that was bad, perhaps prophesying what they did not under-

stand. The traditional history of the 3° is said to have been charged at the building of the Temple of Solomon—from the death of Bacchus or Dyonisius to that of H. A. B. I am reminded of an anecdote from "Wood's Natural History of Man," I think it is called The Becuanas and their religious ceremonies on the death of a Prince The Royal Sign amongst some African tribes, in an exactly similar way with our own. My friend Dr. Tristram * speaking of some Arab chiefs, says, he found they had Masonic signs almost identical with ours, but bearing a different signification. The legend of the 3° is said to be in the Talmud, Dr. Oliver is my authority. Bro. Buchan, the Iconoclast of Masonry—has been endeavouring for some time past to prove that Masonry did not exist before 1717—that we have in fact no past, and that our noble history is but a fable from beginning to end. That Brother stated in the *Freemason* now some months since, "for years after joining the Masonic fraternity, I generally speaking behaved in the popular idea of its history, rise and progress, but no sooner did I begin to examine into these thoroughly than I was obliged to throw them up, and as it was with Masonic ideas in 1868, so has it been in religious matters in 1871. Investigation into, and thought upon both, has led me up to a departure from the popular ideas. The Bible, as we now have it, is simply in great measure a mere collection of Hebrew pamphlets, full of interpolations and alterations upon the works of the original authors. It is also simply a Jewish literary production, and as such, liable to exactly the same criticism as the literary productions of any other people, whilst the inspiration contained in it is just the same as that found in Shakespeare, Luther, Milton, Newton, Scott, Watt, or Gladstone. The language speaks for itself, and I think that the man who denies the inspiration of the Scriptures is hardly the teacher whose words we should reverence, or whose opinion we should accept as to the history and the aims of our venerable and venerated institution. In these days of utilitarianism it is often asked what is the use of Freemasonry? What good does it do? It is useless for us to answer, "we have our great Masonic Charities" because the reply is, so have other bodies with not half the pretensions of the Freemasons. What nobler work than the fostering and study of architecture and archæology, the restoration of the church built by our ancestors! The Masons of Bristol, under their esteemed Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Limerick, (one of the most distinguished members of the A. and A. Rite) have set a noble example. They have recently restored the Lady Chapel of St. Mary's Redcliffe, the grandest parish church perhaps in England, at a very great cost—and they took part in laying the foundation stone of the new nave to their Cathedral. We can all do something in this way to show the world we are not degenerated sons of the Mediæval Masons—for we can always help with our money, if not with our hands at the restoration of those beautiful and historic fanes reared by the wisdom and piety of

* The Revd. Canon Tristram, 18 degree, L.L.D., F.R.S. Author of the "Great Sahara," the "Land of Israel," "Natural History of the Bible."

our ancestors. Wherever a Masonic lodge is situated near to some grand old church going to decay—its members should be the first to help with loving hands to rebuild the sacred edifice, if they believe in the history of their order. Did time permit it, I could enlarge upon the science of symbolism, portrayed as it is in our sacred buildings, especially interesting to us Masons—and to the curious Masons Marks found scattered over the cathedrals and temples in Europe and Asia. Many of these marks, in countries most remote, are almost identical—pointing to a solidarity, a community whose purpose, aims, history and origin were one. Some years ago, when the Hartlepool Church (founded by one of the Bruces, ancestors of King Robert, about 1100 A.D.) was undergoing restoration, I was one of a number of Freemasons on the committee. We discovered upon some of the stones forming the foundation of the chancel, and which had been buried for 700 years—marks almost identical with some found in Notre Dame Cathedral. I would refer any brother interested in this subject to "Laurie's History of Freemasonry in Scotland," and to the *Builder* of March 27th and June, 26th, 1869, where he will see a collection of these marks and the places where they are found, also to that valuable work, Mackay's *Lexicon of Masonry*.*

One word as to the Constitutions of Grand Lodge, and the appointment of Grand Officers. I think it will be generally admitted that the appointments to office are unsatisfactory. Men become members of Grand Lodge of whom the Craft knows nothing—and who, I venture to say, know as little about the Craft—noblemen are pitch-forked into the W. and S., who have never been Masters of Lodges, contrary to the constitutions, and young gentlemen, simply because they are related to those highest in office, are made rulers of the Craft, the first principles of which they are lamentably ignorant of. Office is almost entirely restricted to London Masons, whilst men like "Lupus" and Bro. Hughan, who are ornaments to the Craft, and whose research and learning have done so much for Masonry, are left out in the cold. What office had Dr. Oliver, the most learned Mason of his time in Grand Lodge? What position does Dr. Beaumont Leeson (I suppose the greatest Mason living), hold at the present time? I say that Grand Lodge might very well take a lesson of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, which authorises every Lodge under its sway to nominate a brother to office. By this plan, provincial Masons of worth might hope to attain the purple and Grand Lodge would become, what it certainly is not at present, a truly representative body. One word more. There is an impression abroad which should be removed. Freemasonry is a benevolent but not a benefit society. We succour the distressed amongst us, but we do it in secret. No man has a right to come amongst us and demand assistance as he would from an Oddfellow's Lodge. Benefit societies, most excellent institutions in their way, are mainly of use to the working classes. I speak in the presence, I believe, of some valuable members of one of the most powerful institutions, and I

* Published by Griffin and Co.

know that you will admit that Orange Lodges were founded by Freemasons, and bear a certain Masonic character. Indeed I am told that there are traces of the second degree in both, but I think it is a pity that these societies should imitate our titles, and usurp our dignities. The Orangemen particularly, have formed Lodges of Black Knights, and the Temperance people, an Order of Good Templars, which are only stupid imitations of our Knight Templar degree. They say that imitation is the sincerest flattery, and so we must not quarrel with our neighbours, for testifying to our worth.

One word more and I have done, I want to remind you, brethren, of your privileges and obligations. Whilst I would strongly insist upon the declaration that the candidate for initiation into our mysteries, is unbiassed by any mercenary or other unworthy motive, and whilst one cannot help regretting that many have sought for admission within our portals simply for what they could get out of Masonry. Still I will say that we ought all of us to serve our brother first, and the world outside afterwards. I am a great advocate for the "clannishness" of Masonry. If I am in a town where there are half-a-dozen tradesmen or professional men, whose assistance I required, and one was a Mason, and another was not, I would go to the Mason, as to a friend, in preference to him who was not one of us, for all I wanted. And this, I think we ought to do, serve our brother first, and then our neighbour or friend afterwards. I think we are often too careless as to those whom we admit to our Order. A whole article might be written on the right use of the ballot in excluding unworthy persons from the benefit of the Order. The importance of this has been recognised recently in the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, which has passed a wise and salutary law, requiring the names of all candidates for admission to that distinguished Order, to be first submitted to the Provincial Grand Commander or his Deputy, without whose sanction no one can be installed as a member of that chivalric body. The ballot is used too sparingly in our lodges, and men are admitted in this country and Scotland who would not be admitted elsewhere.

I strongly recommend to the attention of the young Masonic Student, "The Kingston Masonic Annual," from which I have already quoted, the first number of which came out in 1871, with Bro. Longstaff as Editor, and our learned Bro. Hughan as principal contributor. There is a very interesting article in it on the visit of a brother to a Prussian Lodge. He states that the Prussian Lodges do not advance the brethren as quickly as the lodges in England, a brother has to be an apprentice (Lehrling) for one year before he can be passed to the second degree, and must remain a Fellow Craft (Geselle) for two years before he can be raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason; and all that time, three full years, the brother has no voice in the lodge, but is simply there to learn. Bro. Strömer, the author of the article, adds, "this system may seem rather hard, and I think myself, should at least be somewhat modified, at the same time, we cannot but acknowledge that the German lodges teach their members something, and improve, or at least endeavour to improve, the minds of the brethren by lectures, &c."

The Editor in an article, "Freemasonry and its Rites," says, "In Great Britain and America men are admitted into the Order far too indiscriminately, without due inquiry into their character. The fact of being a Mason should be a passport anywhere, as a just and upright man. Would it were so! With less attention paid to mere ritual, and more instruction in the objects of the Society, we may hope for better things. The formation of the Archæological Institute is a step in the right direction. Every lodge should be, not as is now too often the case, only a manufactory of Masons, but an assembly of brethren met together to expatiate on the mysteries of the Craft, and mutually to improve their minds." Another matter is the election of W.M. Masters of lodges should be men of some position and character. I cannot too strongly insist upon this. The disgust which many intellectual men have felt towards the Craft has often arisen from the impotence and low position of its rulers. A man who would be scouted if he offered himself for any public office on the ground of incapacity is thought good enough for the government of a lodge. The remedy is in the hands of Masons themselves, and with them rests the blame when improper persons intrude themselves into office. We should be careful also, not to be too ready to exhibit ourselves to strangers as Freemasons. Many people now-a-days go about with Masonic rings and pins, who are not of us, and lead the unwary to speak of matters which should only be mentioned within a tiled lodge. Remember that the simplicity of Masonry and Masonic signs, whilst it constitutes one of the greatest charms, also renders the young Mason liable to be imposed upon. Remember that a very small portion of Masonry is learnt in the lodge. One must diligently read the Masonic publications, particularly such ably conducted papers as the *Freemason*, to know anything of the progress of Masonry—and one must not forget that we sought initiation from a desire for knowledge—and to render ourselves more extensively serviceable to our fellow creatures. Finally, brethren, remember that what we first asked for, and what were Goethe's last words, "Light! more Light!" I beg to thank you for your kind attention to my poor attempt at a lecture. It is given with a view to make you more curious about, and more interested in our great institution, and if I have succeeded in suggesting one thought, which may bear fruit and benefit our noble Order, I am amply repaid.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The business of life of late years has become so intricate and contentious that without good health, success is impossible. Epidemic diseases, both infectious and contagious, through negligence, cause woful devastation. The alarming increase of deaths from fever and diarrhoea should be a warning to every one to subdue at once any irregularity tending towards disease. Holloway's Pills should now be in every household, to rectify all impure states of the blood, to remedy weakness, and to overcome impaired general health. Nothing can be simpler than the instructions for taking this corrective medicine, nothing more efficient than its cleansing powers, nothing more harmless than its vegetable ingredients. Holloway's is the best physic during the summer season.—ADVT.

"I was suffering greatly a few weeks ago from severe pains about the kidneys and excessive weakness in the back, accompanied with a nauseous sickness, and had been confined to my bed some weeks, when a friend who had long known and experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Pain Killer brought me a bottle of it, which I used with the most favourable results.—A SURGEON, *Woodside, Aberdeen*, Oct., 1867.—To P. Davis & Son, London, W.C."

FOOTSTEPS OF FREEMASONRY;
OR,
FREEMASONRY IN RELATION TO AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

By W. VINER BEDOLFE, M.D., J.D. 1322. Hon. Sec., Sphinx Lodge of Instruction.

(Continued from page 306.)

In the last chapter we arrived at, and treated of the third degree, which we may readily perceive divides itself into three parts.

- 1st. The ancient part already treated of.
- 2nd. The philosophic portion.
- 3rd. The traditional portion.

Whatever division of opinion may exist as to the epoch of 1723, none exists that those respected restorers of our ancient Craft, did act upon certain traditions. It has been our business to trace these traditions to their source.

As has been already observed, the three degrees resembled each other up to a certain point. In the second portion of the third degree however, a new idea commences, a spiritual element is developed, and it becomes not purely pagan, not simply philosophical, not Christian, and yet each faith may with curious eye see its own reflected therein.

The peculiar sign of the third degree being in common use among the Romans (as shown by their writings,) certainly from the time of Horace to that of Aulus Gellius, or from Augustus to Adrian, the period to which we might with propriety refer this change, would be about that epoch when Christianity arose.

It was at this wonderful period, and in the midst of the frightful calamities that the ambition and rapacity of the Romans let loose upon the earth, both in their foreign and civil wars, that the movement inaugurated by the recent conquest of Greece shone strongly forth, and the fire of Grecian genius filled the world, as it has often done since with its glory. This was the age to which Augustus gave his name, and when a galaxy, never excelled, of men of genius arose, the idols of all time.

It was however also then that many, sickened by the misery of the times, retired and cultivated philosophy in peace. Others strove to revive, in the institutions which remained, the doctrines and practices of their fathers, and in researches, like our own, nothing is more important than to apprehend clearly the characteristics of thought and feeling, which mark successive epochs.

I believe, therefore, we shall not be far out in supposing, that at this time the third degree received its peculiar philosophic character, that under the influence of Grecian ideas it raised its eyes from earth to heaven, and that the doctrine of death, and the rising again to earthly life, the object of our third degree became formulated. So far, also, as I can learn, see, or critically know, we have no reason to suppose it to be a recent innovation, but on the contrary, there is intrinsic evidence, that it took its rise in that wonderful period to which we have just alluded.

We may now ask, what are the leading points to decide us? They are, the glimmering light, and the rising star, as narrated in our mysteries, and the only source to which we can attribute them are the the Mysteries of Eleusis, which about that time became revealed to philosophic research, and the Persian mysteries of Mithias. (that is of the magic or wise men of the East,) which had recently arrived at Alexandria, and then spread their teachings through the western world.

Of the mysteries of Eleusis, we may remark, that they were celebrated at a town of that name near Athens. The origin is lost in that remote antiquity, when nature was regarded as the almost transparent veil of the spiritual world.

The story is this, Pluto, God of the inferior regions, desiring a spouse, carried off Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, by force to Hades. His kindness soothed her fears, and as Claudian sings, she entered the Adamantine gates, and assumed her milder reign, with such weird pomp as Tartarus alone could show. Ceveberus hushed, Radamanthus like Bovill rested from his labours, Tantalus assuaged his thirst, Ixion reposed by his weary wheel, and, Oh joy to Hell, the Cynic philosopher (Conscience) ceased for the hour from his trade.

In this teaching, Proserpine became to the Pagan world the Grand Triune Goddess, being Luna in Heaven, Diana on Earth, and Hecate in Hell, the Goddess of the Dead. On discovering her loss her mother lighted a torch at Mount Etna, and having in vain sought for her through Heaven and Earth, descended into Hell, and it was the rising of this star or tordo which indicated her worship throughout the world, the great *Diana of the Ephesians*.

The ceremonies are described as representing the descent of Proserpine into Hell, and the appearing of a bright and rising star, signified her re-ascending to earth, so fervently looked for by her devoted worshippers. The poet Claudian thus describes the holy furor,

Gressus removete, profani
Jam furor humanos nostro de pector sensus
Expulit, &c.

Away, O profane! for holy desire has banished from my soul all mortal care. Behold the temple trembles, the rising light appears to herald the Divine advent.

Homer and Virgil have both described the journey down this grand but dreamy road, and this symbol of the descent into Hell, so popular in the heathen world, has even crept into the dogmas of the Christian Church, for it is hard to find warrant for it in the sacred canon. It is not strange, therefore, that Masonry has likewise taken up this idea, and the tradition or imperfect recollection of it have descended from that ancient period.

To deny it does not remove the difficulty, but would throw upon us the charge of travestying.

The other system, which seems to throw most light upon our doctrine, is the system of Mithras, or the Sun worship. This system was combined with and established by Cyrus in his college of the Magi. These mysteries, says Schlegel, were "not so much an hereditary social caste, as an order or association, divided into various and successive ranks;" in fact, much resembling our own.

Their chief devotion had reference to a light, and was doubtless brethren of this order, then newly-established in Europe, who are stated to have seen "the star in the east which heralded our Lord."

We learn, however, from writers of the time, that by dabbling in divination and nativities, the Order soon fell into contempt.

Thirdly, About this period the Christian religion was also being propagated.

It is difficult for us at this period to realise the immense influence exerted for so many ages by these Eleusinian mysteries, and the strictness with which the secrets were kept. Even in the reign of Augustus, Horace writes:—

—"Vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
Vulgarit arcanæ," &c.

"If any one shall have divulged the mysterious rites of Eleusis, I denounce him; he shall not enter under my roof, or sail in the same swift bark." This is pretty strong, but does not equal that famous curse which elicited from my uncle Toby, the half-whistled remark, "Our army swore terribly in Flanders." Still the greatest curses were involved on all who violated the secrets, and as we learn in the Bacchanalian mysteries, even sometimes death.

From these Eleusinian mysteries the initiated were supposed to derive sweeter hopes than other men enjoy, and believed the great Triune Goddess would endow them with her divine wisdom here, and favour after death. Hence parents were desirous of having their children initiated, as a sort of baptism, by which they were devoted to greater sanctity of manners, and to a desire to be distinguished by what was then called virtue, and by whatever was holy in the pagan world. They, therefore, told of a future life, and of the immortality of the soul.

In fact, we must study this influence as the best guide to a knowledge of their domestic ideas and life, and Gellius gives striking illustrations of their influence on female tastes and conversation.

It is not, therefore, surprising that the Masonry of that day, that is of the Christian era, should become inspired by the teachings and doctrines which surrounded it, even as the Jewish reli-

gion became modified by the sojourn in Babylon.

The emblematic teachings of Masonry in the third degree are purification, with the doctrine of the resurrection alluded to in an obscure manner. Now, all this bears no remote allusion to those once popular mysteries. If we did not obtain this doctrine "even to the darkness of death," from this source, whence do we obtain it, for death is not dark to the Christian?

Bishop Warburton says, the ancient mysteries had three objects:—

1. To commemorate the origin of civilisation.
2. To inculcate the doctrine of future rewards and punishments.
3. To reveal the doctrine of the Deity.

An eminent French writer also adds that the great object was purification—hope in a future life. Take which we will, this is the philosophical meaning of our third degree.

To those versed in the literature of ancient Rome, the peculiarities of the age of Augustus, the previous and succeeding centuries will recur to them. It was there that men divided themselves, and avowed it, into philosophic sects, as we do now in religion, thus Horace calls himself "unum e grege epicuri" a "hog from the sty of Epicurus," and of nearly all the great men the sect is indicated. Thus Cato was a stoic, Porphyria (Christian writer) a Plattious, Cicero was a stoic in his younger days, but having edited the works of Lucretius, is supposed to have adopted the doctrines therein contained of Epicureanism, the world may judge whether his "De Senectute," or book on old age does not bespeak a more genial and kindly heart than his earlier ones, for in all times pure hearts make right prayers. Nevertheless Grecian teachings were bad for Rome.

Cicero, referring to an old Roman, says, "but virtues such as these are not now to be found, for new doctrines are introduced, you hear them at your feast, they talk them even in the demimonde, and those who who maintain that the way to glory is through toil are now solitary.

Talk indeed of modern sects, there is nothing new under the sun, for the jargon of ancient ones outdid them all.

Plato denied the world could be governed without geometry, whilst his opponent Lucretius, whom Mr. Disraeli loves to quote, declared it to be merely a fortuitous concourse of Atoms, without any government at all, or as Pope originally wrote it

"A mighty maze and all without a plan."

Some, it seems could not at all understand the many saving clauses for Cicero, says, "I wonder that Antiochus should not see the difference between the Stoics and the peripatetics." In contrast we may place the practice of our divine Pythagoras, there again I must quote Cicero on the nature of the Gods. "There chiefly do piety and religion flourish in our souls when we are occupied in divine service."

We may further judge from writers of that age how a Freemasonry analogous to our own, and quite distinct from the trade societies, sodalities, and religious mysteries, extensively prevailed, thus Plautus, a writer of the first century, in his comedy of the "Swaggering Captain" writes

Pulatrio.—"From the initiated you conceal them, but in me you may trust."

Melphidippa.—"Give me the sign and password, (symbolum et memoraculam) if you are one of the Jacchi."

Now on turning to Cicero, in his work on the Laws, and conversing with his friend, refers to this very society, into which both he and his friend had actually been initiated, as also into another referred to.

These societies (remarks Cicero) are among the many admirable and divine things the Athenians have established to the advantage of human society, for there is nothing better than the mysteries by which we are polished and softened into politeness from the rude asperities of barbarism."

"Justly indeed are they called initiations, for by them especially are we initiated into the grand principles of life, and gain not only the art of living agreeably but even that too of dying with a better hope."

It was doubtless to similar Lodges St. Paul

alluded, when in his reference to "Gentiles, who show the law of God written on their hearts, for he uses the word 'acroatai,' a term especially used to designate the hearers, or initiates of Aristotle."

Its very remarks on the mysteries, especially in writing to the Ephesians, celebrated for their mysteries of Diana, show, that in all probability, he had been actually initiated into one or more of these quasi-Masonic institutions.

We have already pointed out that Mark Anthony was W.M. of a Lodge, which had signs and bye-laws, and wore an apron.

That Cato "squared the conduct of his life by the rule of reason," and now we pointed out that Cicero and his friend were not merely stoics or epicureans, but actually belonged to Lodges like our own, with Masters and Wardens like our own, with signs and passwords, such probably as I have already indicated, and with doctrines and practice or working so nearly allied to what we possess and ought to obey, that for my own part I fail to observe the difference.

Let us then delight to feel that we are one with them, recollect that these men still exist, and although (we being admitted to still higher mysteries), our circles with the Grand Lodge above may not be identical we may yet anticipate

"How sweet t'will be in concert to adore,
With those who made our mortal labours light,
To hear the word we feared to hear no more,
To see the mighty dead revealed to sight,
The Bactrian, Samian sage, and all who taught
the right."

Such indeed are our doctrines and the teachings of the third degree.

In our next we purpose to illustrate the "Traditional history."

TRANSFER OF THE BARD OF AVON LODGE TO MIDDLESEX.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., the pleasant little water-side town of Staines was the scene of a most interesting Masonic ceremony, attended by brethren known in every-day life as *literari*. The occasion was the opening in Middlesex of the Bard of Avon Lodge, transferred from Shakespeare's native town to be henceforth a summer lodge.

The first Worshipful Master was Bro. J. C. Parkinson; the Senior Warden, Bro. George Elliot, M.P. for North Durham; the Junior Warden, Captain Burgess, (Secretary for the International Aid Society for the Sick and Wounded in War); W. Roebuck, C.E., Treasurer; R. Wentworth Little, Secretary; the Senior Deacon, Sir Henry Anderson, K.C.S.I.; the Junior Deacon, Dr. F. Ramsay; the Inner Guard, R. G. Glover, P.M. 181.

The transfer from Warwickshire to London of this celebrated Lodge has been warmly supported by the Masonic authorities of the two provinces, and Bro. Wentworth Little, P.G. Secretary for Middlesex, has been indefatigable in the cause of uniting the literary Masons of London with a lodge closely associated with our great bard's name.

After the lodge ceremonies, in the course of which the installation of Bro. Parkinson was performed in a most impressive manner by Bro. R. G. Glover, P.M. 181, (of which the new W.M. is also a P.M.) letters were read from Lord Leigh and Colonel Burdett, the Provincial Grand Masters of Warwickshire and Middlesex, cordially approving of what had been done in the transfer of the lodge, and congratulating Bros. Parkinson and Elliot upon their lodge beginning its new life under these favourable auspices. Bro. Parkinson gave a signal proof of his Master-ship by raising Bro. Dr. Steele, and his fine working delighted the assemblage, among whom were the Grand Registrar of the order, Bro. Eneas McIntyre, Q.C. the Grand Secretary; Bro. J. Hervey; Bro. Thomas Fenn, P.A.D.C; Bro. Dr. Rhys Williams, Edmund Yates, and many others.

On the brethren being called from labour to refreshment, (when they partook of an excellent banquet served by our host of the Angel Hotel), the health of the W.M. was proposed in eloquent

terms by Bro. McIntyre, together with "Prosperity to the Bard of Avon Lodge."

The Worshipful Master, in responding, made an interesting Shakspearean speech. He said, after thanking the brethren for the compliment paid to him, no Englishman but might be proud to preside over a society which inscribes the "Bard of Avon" on its banner; no Mason but must be interested in tracing an affinity between our great national poet and the Craft, and in claiming him as brother! Before proceeding to demonstrate that Shakspeare was a Mason, or laying before you the evidence upon which my theory rests, let me first claim for the Bard of Avon Lodge a peculiar propriety in setting this great light prominently before the Order. This lodge hails from Stratford in Warwickshire, and its meetings have been held at that Red Horse, which Washington Irving's Shakspearean pilgrimage made famous, and it bears a poetic title which we may be sure the great dramatist would have been proud to own. For in the town by that silver stream, "gentle Shakspeare" was born. There he lived his generous youth, and loved, and wooed, and won, and gave his "hostages to fortune." From it he went forth, in early manhood, to battle with the world, to acquire moderate fortune, and to achieve illimitable fame. Thither, too, he retired, right lovingly, in his vigorous prime, already weary of the glare and bustle of the playhouse and the capital, to lead a simple yeoman's life, on land which the first fruits of his honourable industry had gone to purchase, and the possession and enjoyment of which, with the esteem and regard of early friends and neighbours was his ambitions modest goal. There, too, after "life's fitful fever, he sleeps well," his tomb a Shrine at which the intellect, the genius, the learning, and the culture of the wide world pay willing homage, his name a watchword, and his works his monument. (Loud cheers). Brethren of the Bard of Avon Lodge, it is important to remember, that this is nearly all we know respecting Shakspeare. (Hear, hear). Ben Jonson makes passing reference to the marvellous conversational powers of his brother poet, but beyond the broad outline I have given, biography is at fault, and the most assiduous students and commentators have not been able to do more than dash in a bit of local colour here, supply a few names and dates there, and then—either confess their ignorance, or invent some stupendous and widely improbable theory. (Laughter). Thus, essays have been written and arguments advanced to prove that Shakspeare was a lawyer, that he was a soldier, that he was a priest, that he was a physician, that he was combination of all four (laughter), while others sapient students have discovered that he never was at all—(loud laughter)—that Shakspeare the author never existed, and that the works attributed to him really fell from the pen of that Lord Chancellor whom Pope described as "the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind." Brethren, it is not for us to meddle with the too acrimonious disputes of these great critics and discoverers! It is not for the Bard of Avon Lodge to plunge into that turbid sea. (Laughter). Be it rather our pleasing duty to collate some of the passages in Shakspeare which have a Masonic bearing, and to thus base our claim to hail him as a brother upon the imperishable testimony of his published works. (Cheers.) It is not to be expected that these passages will be plain and outspoken, beyond the possibility of doubt. Shakspeare, we may be sure, was not one to "wear his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at," or outsiders to make merry over, and when the Craft claims him as a Mason, as I have known some of its thoughtful members do, on the strength of the passage; "I will visit thee at the lodge" (laughter), I say at once that the evidence is insufficient. For this is said in *Twelfth Night* by a man addressing a woman, and it is clear from the context that if the visit were made, and the grip followed—(laughter)—it was not of a Masonic character. It is rather in hidden than in open allusions that we shall best trace the Masonic mind of Shakspeare. (Hear, hear.) Thus, when the Archbishop in *Henry the Fifth* alludes to the "Singing Masons," it seems clear that when the brethren of his day were called from labour to refreshment, their hours were lightened in the charming way in which Bro. Harding has lightened ours to-night. (Cheers.) When the

servant in the *Winter's Tale*, after speaking of Antolycus, alludes to "working on the square," the symbolism is obvious; when we have in *Twelfth Night* one addressing another as "Worshipful Master," one of our most familiar lodge titles is used; and when Mrs. Quickly, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, desires that the "Chairs of Order" shall be scoured, what "Chairs of Order" can she mean, but those of the Worshipful Master and Wardens of the Lodge, which doubtless met at the Garter Inn, at Windsor, or the Boar's Head Tavern, in East Chepe. These are so many illustrations of Shakspeare's familiarity with our Masonic language, symbols, and signs, and an even stronger illustration, and one to which I must allude, for obvious reasons, in the presence of a fellow craft, without comment, is to be found in *King John*, where Hubert with a fine remembrance of a solemn degree says, ". . . They whisper one another in the ear, and he that speaks doth grip the hearer's wrist." (Cheers.) Such my brethren, are the broad indications of the case, which, we are I think, justified in putting before the Craft, not as complete, but as one worthy of careful and reverent consideration. (Cheers.) If it should be said, that it is not conclusive, our reply must be—Help us to make it stronger!—aid us by your researches, give us the benefit of your Shakspearean and Masonic studies and meanwhile, extend to us, that amount of credence which Shakspeare himself demanded for his dramatic universe, and in his words, "Piece out our imperfections with your thoughts, and give imaginary puissance." (Cheers.) If after all, opinion should be divided, if there should be still some who are not absolutely convinced of this "Bard of Avon's" right to claim Shakspeare as a brother, the broadly Masonic character of his teachings, and our own good fortune in assembling under his honoured name—(cheers)—are points upon which no question can arise. (Cheers.) Brethren, the "Bard of Avon" has migrated from Warwickshire to Middlesex a second time. May it, in the usefulness of its teachings, in the permanence of its fame, and in its beneficial influence over the hearts of men, follow, at an humble distance, the great exemplar whose name it bears, and may it, like his immortal works, flourish in unfailling wisdom, strength, and beauty, long after the human agencies composing it have passed away, and are in dust. (Loud cheering.)

Bro. Edmund Yates responded for the visitors, and the Senior Warden made a most effective speech, Masonic in all its bearing and views, in responding for the Officers.

Bro. J. C. Warden, of Stratford-on-Avon, at the request of the Worshipful Master, proposed "The Health of Lord Leigh, the Prov. Grand Master of Warwickshire," and this was most heartily responded to, as was the toast of Col. Burdett, given by Bro. R. Wentworth Little.

The banquet was excellently served by our host of the Angel, and the rest of the evening was most pleasantly spent.

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

THE ORDER OF CHARLES XIII. OF SWEDEN.

I observe in the interesting and clever lecture of Brother Emra Holmes, published in your last issue, a statement which, perhaps inadvertently, would lead to an inference that this Order is a Masonic High Grade. Brother Holmes says:—"The Grand Lodge of England, in its corporate capacity, does not recognise the higher degrees, though many of its most distinguished members belong to them, notably the Prince of Wales, Knight of the Masonic Order of Charles XIII. of Sweden." I feel quite clear that Bro. Holmes would be anxious that no wrong inference should be drawn, even on a small point, and would wish to have his statement freed of any misapprehension. I therefore venture to supplement Bro. Holmes with the explanation that the Order of Charles XIII. of Sweden, is not a high degree of Freemasonry; but a public Royal Order of Sweden, differing only from any other public State Order in having been founded as a compliment to the Craft, which, in Sweden, is peculiarly esteemed. It is conferred only

upon distinguished Masons of high grade, but is not *per se* a Masonic degree, or a Masonic decoration. It is essentially a public Order in honour of Masons. We have an example in our own country of the restriction of an Order to particular classes. The Bath was instituted in its modern form on the 18th of May, 1725, as a military Order. The statutes of the 2nd January, 1815, declare that the third-class companions "shall be composed of officers holding commissions in his Majesty's service by sea or land." By a subsequent statute of the 14th April, 1847, the Order was extended to the Civil Service. It is a misfortune, that in this great country there is no public Order of merit for the reward of those who have deserved well of their kind by their exertions in science, arts, manufactures, or humanity.—LUPUS.

THE MARK GRAND LODGE, AND REPRESENTATION AT GRAND CHAPTERS.

As it is something quite new in the history of the Mark degree for the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters to agree to an interchange of representatives, we furnish our readers with the text of the first of its kind ever issued. The Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania has the honour of inaugurating so desirable a Masonic work, and we hope its example will soon be followed by others equally anxious to promote "Peace on earth, and goodwill towards men." Already the Grand Chapter of Iowa has recognised the Mark Grand Lodge, and the Rev. G. Raymond Portal, M.A., is its appointed Grand Representative.

Holiness to the Lord.

We,

Charles Eugene Meyer, Esquire,
Most Excellent Grand High Priest

of the

Most Excellent Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter
of Pennsylvania,

And Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging

To our trusty well-beloved brother and
companion

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN,
Past Grand Overseer,
Past Master Mark Lodges, No. 78, &c.,
Truro, Cornwall, England.

Whereas, the Most Excellent Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, desire to cultivate a more intimate and fraternal correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, &c.; and believing that the ties of brotherly affection may be strengthened, the prosperity of the Masonic fraternity promoted, its unity, integrity, and strength protected, its utility and honour confirmed by the appointment and reception of grand representatives. Therefore, be it known that, reposing the greatest confidence in your zeal, fervour, and skill in the Masonic art, we do, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested, hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint you, our said beloved brother and companion William James Hughan, Grand Representative of our Most Excellent Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging, near the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, and the colonies and dependencies of the British crown, for the purposes herein mentioned and set forth.

Given under our hand and the seal of our Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter at the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Second day of February A.D., 1872, A.J. 2402.

[Seal.]

CHARLES EUGENE MEYER,
Grand High Priest.

[Seal.]

JOHN THOMSON,
Grand Secretary.

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The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGE

McKENZIE—AYDEN.—On the 17th June inst., at Syon Park Cottage, Isleworth, by special licence, Bro Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie Esq., (Cryptonymus), M.D., LL.D., F.S.A., P. Cos. S., &c., to Miss Alexandrina May Alice Maud Ayden.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

P. M.—A Past Master is entitled to the prefix of "Worshipful," and is always so described in lists of P. G. Officers to distinguish him from those who have not passed the chair, and who are consequently styled "Brothers" only.

It however seems unexpedient not to say, pedantic to use the word "Worshipful" on every occasion when addressing, or alluding to, a Past Master.

The following articles and communications have been received, and will appear next week:—"Lesson and his Masonic Conversations"; Presentation to Bro. Woolf, F.S.A.; Presentation to Bro. E. J. Crow, Mus. Bac.; Obituary:—Bro. Jesse Taylor. Report of Mark Lodge, Gibraltar. Letters from J.A.C., 1013; and Sp^{ns}*r.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

MASON'S MARKS.

I am induced to call the attention of your readers to the interesting subject of Masons' Marks, which, though it has hitherto so far, to some extent, been overlooked, both by Archaeologists and Freemasons, deserves in truth the most careful study, and the most attentive consideration. Not indeed that the matter is entirely new, or has altogether escaped the notice of architectural students. Such is not the case.

Didron and Viollet le Duc, Mr. Ramee and Geo. Godwin, the Chevalier de Silva, and our lamented brother, E. W. Shaw, have all, at different times, attempted to elucidate this confessedly obscure and difficult question.

But yet there has been so far, no regular or systematic treatment of the subject by any writer whatever, only, if I may so say, casual efforts and

partial attempts to illustrate what is so patent to all Archæologists, and which yet hitherto has received no complete or satisfactory explanation.

For Masons' Marks, be it remembered, are found at this very hour, on the most ancient ecclesiastical and other buildings, in all countries of the known world, and no one, who is conversant with ecclesiastic architecture, or has patiently studied the buildings of antiquity, is, or can be ignorant of their existence.

In truth, whether it be in Egypt or the Holy Land, in Asia Minor or in India, in Mexico or Peru, in Germany or France, in Spain or Portugal, in England or Scotland, on Grecian temples, or on Roman walls, there are these Marks still to be found, as clear and deep as when first engraved on the smooth ashlar by the cunning hand of the Craftsmen of other ages, having outlived alike the effects of weather and the lapse of time.

What then do these marks represent?

They have surely been cut into that "speaking stone" for some specific purpose! Yet what is that purpose?

Is it for trade organization, or secret symbolism?

To answer these questions rightly, constitutes the chief difficulty of the case, but as I believe that they in truth represent the continuation and preservation of the building solidarities of earlier and later ages, and demonstrate unmistakably the existence of the Masonic Guilds, I have thought it well to call attention to our present state of information on the subject, which, though it be, to some extent, limited and imperfect, may yet be naturally increased and advanced by fresh collection of the marks themselves, and additional contributions of facts and data.

I would just add here, that I trust the day is not far distant, when the collections and drawings of our lamented brother, E. W. Shaw, who for years, carefully and scientifically studied the whole question of Masons' Marks from a Masonic point of view, and has made the largest collection of them in this or any other country, may be properly edited and submitted to the cognizance of the Craft.

It has frequently been asked of late years, how Masons' Marks arose, and what was their real meaning, what in truth they are intended to represent? whether they are only arbitrary signs, simply chosen for the convenience of the workmen, or whether they are to be traced in any way to some special form of alphabetical or symbolical arrangement, which was intended to represent both the outward tokens and the inner teaching of the Masonic Guilds.

Mr. Magois said, some years ago, that he believed the earliest form of Masons' Marks was alphabetical, and that some of the earliest marks he had seen, represented the "earliest forms of the Greek alphabet."

It has since been pointed out that the letters of the Etruscan and the Coptic alphabets, and what are called "Runes," or Runic letters, give us marks which are still even used by operative Masons, and which were very largely used in other days. I believe it moreover to be perfectly true, that other ancient alphabets have furnished their contingent of Masons' Marks. It

has however been said by a Portuguese writer, the Chevalier de Silva, that these marks are not Masonic, had no Masonic meaning, and were made simply on account of the special customs and convenience of the Operative Masons.

He puts it in this way, "To enable the payments to be made to so large a number of workmen without mistake, to know exactly those who had the various duties assigned to them, the workmen shaped their blocks one after another, and to avoid confusion in their work, were in the habit of marking each block with a given sign, as representing their signature, so as to show how much was due to them. The use of these signs passed from father to son, and as it was usual for sons to follow the same profession as their fathers, hence the similarity of marks seen on buildings in the Provinces of Portugal. We may learn that the stone cutters of a certain locality took part in the construction of other buildings in the same style in different places, and by the date of the construction we may even find out where the workman was first employed.

Our supposition of this point carries us still further, for it shows us how many workmen of the same family have worked together on the same building at the same time.

To find out this, it is sufficient to observe the second mark added to the special sign used by them, which will always be the same for the whole family. These marks were usually a zero (Fig. 1), a triangle (Fig. 3), a disc (Fig. 2), or a small cross (Fig. 4).

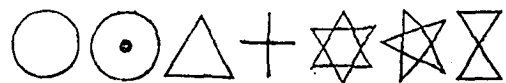


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Fig. 6. Fig. 7.

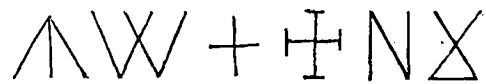


Fig. 8. Fig. 9. Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12. Fig. 13.

Whether the Chevalier's theory be correct or not, these statement of his are very interesting and important in themselves. Mr. Geo. Godwin, in his able paper, seems to doubt the reality of the Chevalier's conclusions, as he says, "my own opinion, expressed long ago, is, that the second mark probably belonged to the Overseer, and I see no reason to change it, although this, like other points in connection with the marks, is by no means certain.

I have met with four stones in one wall, nearly close together, each bearing two marks, and the whole eight marks different. In the south transept of York Cathedral there is a stone with three marks on it, and so there is in Strasburg Cathedral."

Without then attempting to decide where two such learned "doctors differ," I think, that the right deduction from what has been stated is simply this, that these marks have been employed from the earliest ages by members of the Operative Masons' Craft, and for whatever purpose they really were used and perpetuated, they serve at any rate to evidence the existence of a world-wide fraternity of Masons.

Whether there was in addition, any symbolical meaning or teaching attached to the marks:

which some writers have called "Masonic Hieroglyphics," I do not yet feel prepared, decisively to say.

Mr. Dove maintained that there was, and has put forth, in some able papers in the *Builder*, what he believes the marks were intended to convey of hidden lore, but as it always appears to me unsafe to dogmatize, especially on uncertain data, I prefer to leave this part of the subject in abeyance altogether for the present, and to wait patiently for further light and clearer evidence.

Now it is very remarkable, that, what we are accustomed as Masons to term our special Masonic Symbols, are to be found as Mason's Marks on many buildings, especially ecclesiastical, and in widely distant countries.

For instance, the "Hecapla" (Fig 5), or double triangle, or Solomon's Seal, is still to be found in Egypt, India, and Asia Minor, and on many cathedrals and churches in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal.

The Pentalpha (Fig. 6), has been found in the Holy Land, at Jerusalem, and elsewhere, in Spain and Portugal, at Stragsburg Cathedral, in Switzerland, and very largely both in Scotland and England.

The Hour Glass Mark, as it is called, (Fig. 7), is to be seen at Carthage and in Asia Minor, in Spain, in Portugal, in France and Switzerland, in England and Scotland, and specially on three of our ruined Abbies in Yorkshire, namely, Kirkstall, Roche and Fountain.

The mark (Fig. 8), like the broad arrow of our Government, is still to be traced at Jerusalem, and in Egypt, in many of our English Cathedrals, and in many ecclesiastical buildings both at home and abroad.

The mark (Fig. 9) is often seen in the Holy Land, in Germany and Portugal, in Spain and France, and in many of the Cathedrals in England and Scotland.

The simple (Fig. 10) is found almost universally, and may be discerned on the stones of Egyptian Pyramids, as on Roman walls, and may be noticed in India and Asia Minor, and in the Holy Land, at this very hour.

The (Fig. 11) foliated so to say, is often found in Spain and Portugal, Germany, France, and England.

This well-known mark (Fig. 12), is one of the most commonly used of all the Mason's Marks, while the half hour glass as it is named (Fig. 13) is constantly to be seen by students, both at home and abroad.

Mr. George Godwin mentions that the Marks attached to the names of the "Bricklayers and Tyler's Company," of date 1580, are to be found in England, France, the Tyrol, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Spain and Portugal, on buildings of long anterior date.

Now I need not go through the long list of Marks, as would be indeed impossible in this short and hasty communication, for their number is very great.

Perhaps we may realize somewhat, how great is really the number of Masons' Marks, if we call to mind Mr. Street's statement, in his "account of Gothic Architecture in Spain," that he had himself counted sixty marks on the stones of of the famous Church of St. Jago de Compostella, and we shall do well, I think, also to

note what he further says on this subject.

The Masons seem to have worked together in large bodies, and the walls are marked in all directions with the signs which, then as now, distinguish the work of each Mason from that of his neighbour; but I have been unable (save in one or two cases) to detect the mark of the same mason on more than one work, and from this it would seem to be probable that the masons were stationary, rather than moveable in their habits."

I may observe, that this account of the Spanish Masons is entirely opposed to what are so far known of the habits of the French, German, and English Masons.

And then as I said just now, the number of Masons' Marks is very large, it does not seem to be at all difficult, to ascertain the great number of them. When attention has been called to the subject, and we are enabled carefully to study the previous collection of Masons' Marks, we shall soon be enabled to divide them into alphabetical or national, or family groups, as the case may be, and we shall be convinced, I feel persuaded, when we have all the facts of the case before us, that they after all do but serve to demonstrate the universality of the Masonic Guilds, and that there was one principle of uniformity and unity running through all the marks used by the handicraft Masons, and which served to bind them together, however widely severed, as members of a great world-wide order.

And though there may have been, as doubtless there were, local and national marks by which the various members of the different guilds were able to know and designate their own work, and that of other masons, who came at special times from other countries, to do some specific work, and who were members of other sodalities, yet, I venture to repeat, that, as a general rule, the Mason's Marks we see in the great ecclesiastical buildings in this and other countries at the present hour, whatever may have been their use as tests of work done and wages to be received, were nevertheless the outward signs and symbols of that inner bond of secrecy and organization, which seems from the earliest times to have specially distinguished all the building confraternities of the world.

And thus it was, as I believe, that, the Guilds of Freemasons in all countries, using the same marks, and recognising the same tokens, were kept together in their separate yet cosmopolitan organisation, though the changes of time and the convulsions of society, and were enabled to raise in all their beauty of ornamentation and skilfulness of execution, these mighty and noble buildings, which still exist in this and other countries, attracting both the admiration and the wonder of all, who gaze on their perfect proportions and realize both their excellence of workmanship and their unity of design.

I trust, that this, my very imperfect contribution on so interesting a subject, may draw from some abler hand a still clearer communication, which will serve to throw light on a subject, full of increasing interest to every archæological student, and to every intelligent Freemason.

A MASONIC STUDENT.

London, June 12th, 1872.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

MACDONALD LODGE (No. 1216).—This lodge met at the Lodge Rooms, at Head Quarters of First Surrey Rifles, Camberwell, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., when there were present:—Bros. G. Waterall, W.M.; S. Wagstaff, I.P.M.; James Stevens, P.M.; Newingham Bridges, S.W.; W. J. Messenger, J.W.; J. J. Curtis, Sec.; J. H. Hastie, S.D.; M. S. Larlham, J.D.; F. H. Cozens, Org.; T. W. Carnell, I.G.; A. S. Fletcher, Steward; also Bros. Haggart, Douulton, Hale, Allen, Gray, Harper, Ross, Fountain, Grant, &c.; and visitors, Bros. T. White, P.M. 22; G. J. Brittain, 183; John Read, P.M. 720; and W. C. Crick, P.M. 657. The lodge having been opened in the three degrees, Bros. Cozens and Douulton were raised to the M.M., Bro. E. Eldridge was passed to the second degree. The initiates proposed at former meeting were not in attendance. Several matters of Masonic business having been disposed of, amongst which was an important provision for a sustentation fund to secure repairs and additions to the elegant lodge furniture, the brethren adjourned to supper, and passed an agreeable hour in honouring the usual loyal toasts, and in promoting harmony.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge* (No. 1331).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Royal Hotel, on the 4th inst. Bro. J. Fenn, W.M. presided, and was supported by the following brethren:—C. Carnegie, I.P.M., and Treas.; Captain Richardson, R.E., S.W.; A. Mc Kenzie, J.W.; R. White, Sec.; J. Hanley, S.D.; Denison, J.D.; Anderson, I.G.; Swann, Org. There was a good muster of the brethren, and several visitors. The lodge was opened in form, in the first degree, and the minutes of the last regular lodge, read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bros. Silk, and Moore, candidates for the sublime degree, were questioned respecting their knowledge of the previous degree, which, proving satisfactory, they were entrusted, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bros. Silk, and Moore, were raised to that degree; Bro. Capt. Richardson presenting the working tools. The lodge was then closed down to the second and first degrees. A vote of condolence was passed, sympathising with Bro. Osmond, P.M., in the great loss he had sustained by the death of his wife. Some further business having been transacted, the lodge was closed in peace, harmony, and brotherly love.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WALTHAM CROSS.—*Gresham Lodge* (No. 869).—The installation meeting of the above lodge was held at the Four Swans, Waltham-cross, on Saturday, the 8th inst., the W.M., Bro. James Forsyth, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, in the chair of King Solomon, who in his usual impressive manner, initiated Messrs. H. Lister, Geo. Cullum Marchant, Alfred Nicholls, and Geo. John Baker, into the Light of Freemasonry, the charge being given in an excellent manner by Bro. Hy. Muggeridge, P.M., 192. The S.W., Bro. Capt. Barnes, was then presented for installation, the unanimous votes of the brethren having designated him as the Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. The ceremony was performed by Bro. W. E. Gompertz, P.M. 862, P. Prov. G.P., Herts, in a very impressive manner, indeed it has seldom fallen to our lot to witness the ceremony of installation so ably conducted. The W.M. having been saluted in due form, the following officers were invested:—Bros. F. D. R. Copestick, as S.W.; Joseph Copestick, J.W.; John Grocott, Treas.; W. E. Gompertz, Sec.; W. C. Barnes, jun., S.D.; A. C. Wylie, J.D.; W. H. Etherington, I.G.; J. Lewis, O.; T. Chapman, Steward. A jewel was voted to the immediate P.M., for the earnest attention paid to

the welfare of the lodge during his year of office. The lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to a capital banquet, served by Bro. Hunt, and although the inclement nature of the weather prevented the brethren from enjoying the beautiful gardens attached to the hotel, a good display of flowers and fruits gathered therein, in some measure compensated. The cloth being removed, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed by the W.M., and heartily responded to by the brethren, intermixed with some capital songs. Among the visiting brethren were:—Bros. Thos. Rac, Lodge 35, America; W. Kibble, P.M. 715; G. Bilby, P.M. 517; Cardwell, P.M. 3; R. Wright, P.M. 504; P. Prov. G.S.D., Herts; Cummings, 534; Hill, 45; C. C. Taylor, W.M. 141; G. Maby, 820; Wallinton, J.D. 860, H. Birdseye, J.W. 715; Knevill, 49; Wagstaff, P.M. 1216; H. W. Gompertz, 1364; Henry Muggeridge, P.M. 192 and 715; Sherville, 25; Dunthorne, 141. Altogether, the meeting was a most enjoyable one.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 279).—The regular monthly communication of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., Bro. E. J. Crow, Mus. Bac., W.M., presiding, assisted by the following officers and brethren:—Bros. C. Stretton, P. Prov. G.R., P.M.; S. S. Partridge P. Prov. G.R., S.W.; R. W. Widdowson, J.W.; Wm. Weare, P.M., Treasurer; J. Halford, J.D.; C. E. Stretton, J.G.; and Bro. Toller, P.G.S., P.M.; Wm. Sculthorpe, W.M.; F. J. Baines, J.W.; W. B. Smith, P.G., Treasurer, members of the John O'Gaunt Lodge; and J. B. Hall, W.M.; C. J. Wilkinson, S.W.; A. Cooper, Secretary; J. H. Johnstone, P.M.; S. P. Ekin, P.M.; Rev. W. T. Fry, and W. Wilkinson, S.D., visitors from the Commercial Lodge, No. 1391. The chief feature in the business of the meeting was the passing of Bros. S. Tebbutt, and J. Edmonds, to the degree of Fellow Craft. The candidates received the explanation of the principles of the degree from the Worshipful Master, who earnestly endeavoured to impress their minds with the serious truths which are illustrated by the tools and instruments of architecture, and other symbolic emblems transmitted to us through succeeding ages, and strongly recommended to their attention the study of the liberal arts—that valuable branch of education which tends so effectively to polish and adorn the mind. On the motion of Bro. Stretton, I.P.M., the sum of fifty pounds was unanimously voted to the Masonic Hall building fund. Other unimportant business having been disposed of, the lodge was closed in regular form for the summer recess.

LEICESTER.—*Commercial Lodge* (No. 1391).—The fifth meeting of this new lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Halford Street, on June 8th. The following officers were present:—Bros. James B. Hall, W.M.; Samuel Proby Ekins, S.W. and P.M.; John Halford, J.W.; J. H. Johnston, P.M.; W. T. Fry, M.A., Chap.; George Clifton, Sec.; Arthur Cooper, Asst. Sec.; Walter Wilkinson, S.D.; A. J. Chamberlain, J.D.; L. L. Atwood, Dir. of Cers.; C. Johnson, (P.M. 461), Org.; G. T. Cable, I.G.; Jas. H. Ward, Steward, and other members of the Lodge. The Lodge was opened in due form, when Bros. Mason, and Alfred Chamberlain, were raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons, also Bros. James George Crofts, Benjamin Moore and J. M. Brown, were passed to the degree of Fellow-Craft. A good number of visitors were present; not only the W. Masters, and the several brethren of the two sister lodges of the town, but also many brethren from Birmingham, amongst whom were Bros. W. Pringle, W.M. 925; W. Hale, P.M. 1031; W. Lapcote, S.W. 925; James Lakin, J.W. 925; T. Walker, Sec. 925; Wm. White, I.G. 925; C. D. Taylor, 925; W. G. Moore, 1031; E. T. Brewton, 1180; E. A. Webster, Sec. 1150; Benjamin Fulwood, Thomas Leavey, 925; and Thomas Corbett, 1016.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST.)

At a special Provincial Grand Lodge of the N. and E. Ridings of Yorkshire, held in the York Lodge 236, at York, on Wednesday, 23rd May, 1872.

The Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master then proposed that the following address be presented to Her Majesty:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
May it please your Majesty,

We, the Freemasons of the North and East Ridings of the County of York, in Provincial Grand Lodge assembled, beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty with every feeling of duty and devotion to your Majesty's Royal Throne and Person, and to offer our most heartfelt congratulations upon the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his late dangerous illness.

Whilst entertaining the deepest sense of gratitude to The Almighty Disposer of all events, that, in answer to a Nation's Prayers, He has been graciously pleased to restore His Royal Highness to health and strength, we earnestly pray that He will shower down His choicest blessing, upon your Majesty and the Royal Family, and that your Majesty may be spared to reign over a loyal prosperous, and contented people.

Which was seconded by Bro. J. Malam, P.M. 1248, and carried unanimously.

The Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master then proposed that the following address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of Freemasons of England.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the Freemasons of the North and East Ridings of the County of York, in Provincial Grand Lodge assembled, desire to offer to your Royal Highness our sincere and cordial congratulations upon your happy recovery from your late severe and protracted illness.

Whilst rendering our heartfelt thanks to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe that He has graciously listened to a Nation's Prayer, and has mercifully restored your Royal Highness to health and strength, we fervently supplicate Him that your valuable life may long be spared to be an honour and ornament to our order, and a blessing to this great Nation.

Which was seconded by W. Bro. Holland, Provincial Grand Treasurer, and carried unanimously.

The Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master then proposed that these Addresses be engrossed on vellum, signed, and presented to her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Grand Master, which was seconded by W. Bro. Rev. H. V. Palmer, M.A., Provincial Grand Chaplain, and carried unanimously.

YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

BRADFORD.—*Shakespeare Lodge*, (No. 1018).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Salem Street, on Wednesday, June 12th, at 7 o'clock. The lodge was opened in the first degree, by Bro. A. Nicholson, W.M., when the minutes of the last lodge meeting were read and confirmed. The balance sheet for the year was also passed, and other business done. Bro. B. Broughton, S.W. 302, who had kindly acceded to the request of the brethren of the Shakespeare Lodge to do so, delivered a lecture on the "principles and advantages of Freemasonry," and it was gratifying to see the interest felt by the numerous attendance of the brethren, as well as by the many visiting brethren from other lodges. The lodge-room was quite full, and we noticed amongst those present:—Bros. Bannister, P.M. 1018, P.G.S.B.; S. O. Bailey, P.M. 600, P. Prov. S. of W.; C. H. Taylor, P.M. 302, P. Prov. G.S.D.; W. Mawson, P.M. 302, P. Prov. S. of W.; Rev. Loosemore, 974; William W. Barlow, W.M. 302; R. Richardson, W.M. 974; Rev. Chute, 974; Taylor, P.M. 600; H. O. Mawson, P.M. 302; Booth, W.M. 387; and Rev. Webb, 974. Bro. B. Broughton commenced his lecture at 8.15, and was most attentively listened to by the

brethren, who were seemingly spell-bound for the fifty minutes occupied by him in its delivery. The lecture (which must have taken much time and care in preparation) was most interesting and instructive, and was greatly appreciated, and applauded, by all present. At its conclusion, a vote of thanks was proposed by Bro. Jno. Ward, P.M. 600, P. Prov. G.D., in eulogistic terms, he stating that as an old Mason he had felt greatly edified and delighted by it, and was sure that every brother present shared the same sentiments. Bro. Ed. Clifton, P.M. 1018, seconded the proposition, also bearing testimony to the great advantages to be derived from such able brethren devoting the time requisite for the preparation and delivery of such lectures. Bro. Broughton, in thanking the brethren for their kindly feeling displayed towards him, took occasion to state that he had been actuated by a desire to stimulate others to imitate him in doing what they could for their respective lodges; and that should his address have that effect, he should feel amply repaid for the time he had devoted to the subject. The brethren afterwards adjourned to their refreshment room, on the invitation of Bro. A. Nicholson, the W.M., and there partook of a very *récherché* supper provided for them. The W.M. presided, and went through the duties devolving upon him at the festive board, as he had done those of the Lodge, in a very efficient and laudable manner. He was supported on his right by the Rev. Bros. Loosemore, and Chute, 974; and Bros. H. O. Mawson, P.M. 302; Henry Ward, P.M. 1018; B. Broughton, S.W. 302; W. Wroe, P.M. 1018; and on his left by Bros. Edward Clifton, P.M. 1018; William W. Barlow, W.M. 302; R. Richardson, W.M.; Pentalpha, 974; W. Mawson, P.M. 302, P. Prov. S. of W.; and C. H. Taylor, P.M. 302, P. Prov. G.S.D. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk, including that of the Visiting Brethren, coupled with the names of Bros. William W. Barlow, W.M. 302; R. Richardson, W.M. 974; and B. Broughton, S.W. 302; each of whom respectively, felicitously responded. At eleven o'clock the proceedings of this most enjoyable evening were brought to a close, by the W.M. giving the Tyler's toast, and we can congratulate this young, but flourishing and united lodge on its great prosperity.

Royal Arch.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—*Césarée Chapter* (No. 590).—The anniversary convocation of this chapter was held at the Masonic Temple, on Thursday, the 13th inst. Comp. Jn. Oatley, M.E.Z. opened the chapter, assisted by Comps. A. Viel, H.; Ph. Binet, P.Z. as J.; A. Schmitt, P.Z., P.G.S.E., E. &c. Amongst the visitors, we noticed Comps. P. N. Benzam, P.Z. 244; W. Adams, P.Z. 244. After the confirmation of the minutes, a conclave of Installed First Principals was formed under the the direction of Comp. A. Schmitt, assisted by Comps. Jn. Oatley, Adams, Benham, W. H. Manuel, and Ph. Binet, when Comp. A. Viel was installed in due form as M.E.Z., and Comp. J. Oatley, P.Z., was inducted into the chair of J. On the re-admission of the Companions, the S.E. invested the following Companions as officers for the year ensuing, viz., G. J. Renouf, N.; W. T. Carrington, P.S.; Ph. Binet, 1st A.S.; Jn. Wakeham, 2nd A.S.; Jn. J. Durell, P.Z., Treas.; D. Le Geyt, Ast. S.E.; H. Du Jardin, Jan.; Comp. Jos. Gregg's, installation as H. was deferred to Thursday, next, owing to his unavoidable absence. The annual report of Audit Committee was presented by the S.E., which was approved. Moved by the S.E., seconded by Comp. J. Oatley, and resolved unanimously; that another donation of £5 5s. be granted to Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. On the motion of Comp. A. Schmitt, seconded by Comp. J. Oatley, the following resolution was adopted unanimously and by acclamation, viz:—Considering that our talented Bro. and Comp. Wm. J. Hughan, is one of the most indefatigable and efficient expounders of the intrinsic value of our institution by gathering and dissecting the still remaining scattered Masonic

records with that profundity of sound critical analysis which has rendered him universally known in the literary Masonic world, both in Europe and America. Considering that his leisure time is devoted to Masonic researches and historical essays which have great and just claims to our consideration. Considering also, that the eminent services of that laborious brother in disseminating light, truth and knowledge of our order—his unwearied exertions at all times to uphold by example and by word the dignity, prestige, and importance of our ancient fraternity as well as to promote the welfare of the Craft at large, justly and deservedly entitle him to some acknowledgement of our grateful and affectionate regard and esteem. We therefore, cordially propose, that the dignity of an Honorary member of this chapter be conferred upon our distinguished and worthy Brother and Companion, W. J. Hughan, of Truro, Cornwall. All business being concluded, the chapter was closed in due form, and the Companions adjourned to refreshments, and a most agreeable evening was spent, the toast of the two Hon. Members, Dr. H. Hopkins, and W. J. Hughan, was not forgotten.

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS.—*Athole Chapter*, (No. 1004).—The annual installation ceremony in connection with the Royal Arch Chapter of the Athole Lodge, 1004, took place on Tuesday, 2nd inst., at four o'clock. The Principals installed were Comps. R. Tuton, Z.; Webb, H.; and J. J. Harwood, J., the retiring Principal being Comp. H. P. Mayle, P.Z. G. M. Lofthouse, P.Z., acted as the Installing Master of the three Principals, and did his work in the admirable letter perfect style for which he is distinguished amongst local Masons. He was ably assisted by Comps. E. W. Stocker, P.Z. of Southport Chapter, 613; and H. P. Mayle, P.Z. of the Athole Chapter. At the conclusion of the ceremony of installation, the newly-installed first principal exalted Bro. J. Lambert into Royal Arch Masonry, Comp. W. Harris ably fulfilling the office of P.S., and G. M. Lofthouse, P.Z., giving the concluding lecture in a most impressive manner. The newly-invested officers of the chapter were Comps. G. C. Heron, P.S.; T. Handley, S.E. and Treas.; J. Berrill, S.N.; and J. Lanaghan, Janitor. The banquet took place the same evening at the Victoria Hotel, where a most elegant repast was prepared for the companions by the proprietor, Mr. T. Martin. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, Comp. E. W. Stocker, P.Z., replying for the "Visitors," took occasion to remark upon the praiseworthy efficiency displayed by all who had taken prominent part in the ceremony of the evening, making particular mention of the exaltation ceremony, performed by the newly-installed Z., Comp. R. Tuton, as being something unusual and noteworthy, and as speaking well for his zeal and alacrity in mastering the duties of his office. Altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent by the companions of the Chapter; the proceedings were conducted in such a manner as to warrant a belief in the steady and sure advance of the principles of the Masonic order in Douglas.

Mark Masonry.

KENT.

DOVER.—*Dover and Cinque Ports Lodge* (No. 152.)—For some years past Freemasonry has been advancing with great rapidity in Dover, and on Thursday afternoon a Mark Masters' Lodge (Dover and Cinque Ports, No. 152), was inaugurated with much success at Northumberland House, the residence of Bro. W. Forster. There were present V.W. Bro. Binckes, G.M.S., P.G.J.W.; and Bros. Burgess, 7; Finch, 129; Stanley, 84; Fuhr, 129; G. Page, 129; Le Forest, 75; Captain Athorpe, R.E. 86; Osment, Fairthough, W.M., 147; G. J. Smith, 129; Stretch, 84; Forster, 199; T. A. Terson, 199; Wilson, 199; Baker, 199; Prebble, 1,208; Elms, 199; Igglesden, 199; T. W. Fry, 199; Tucker, Evans, 1,096; Grunwald, 199; and

King, 199. The consecration was most admirably performed by Bro. Binckes, who also advanced twelve brethren to the degree of M.M.M. Bro. Fairthough was installed as W.M. of the Cinque Ports Lodge, and he appointed the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. Stanley, S.W.; Osment, J.W.; Magrath, M.O.; Fuhr, S.O.; Forster, Registrar of Marks and Treasurer; T. A. Terson, Hon. Secretary and S.D.; Wilson, J.D.; Baker, D.S.; and King, Tyler. The brethren then adjourned to the Harp Hotel, where a magnificent banquet was prepared by Bro. Fry. The whole affair was a most brilliant success, mainly through the exertions of Bros. T. A. Terson, and Forster, who, we are pleased to observe, are elected to the respective offices of Secretary and Treasurer. Thanks are due to Bro. Forster for the use of his drawing-room, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Meetings will be held monthly. From twenty to thirty members have already been enrolled, and we feel confident that the lodge will shortly become one of the most flourishing and influential in the country.

Red Cross of Constantine.

PREMIER CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND.—The anniversary assembly of this conclave was held at Freemasons Tavern, on the 3rd inst., and was well attended. Sir Knt. Angelo J. Lewis, M.A., the M.P.S. presided, and was supported by Sir Knts. W. E. Gumbleton, J.P. G.H.C.; Revd. C. W. Spencer Stanhope, W. H. Hubbard, J. G. Marsh, and other distinguished members of the order. After the usual ballot, Bro. Percival Reginald Hobson was installed as a Knight of this ancient branch of chivalry, and proclaimed accordingly, the historical oration being given by the High Prelate, Rev. C. W. Spencer Stanhope. The M.P.S. then called upon Sir Knt. Cubitt, P.M.P.S. to present Sir Knt. G. Kenning, M.P.S. Elect, for enthronement, and the usual questions having been asked and satisfactorily responded, to the M.P.S. Elect was enthroned by his predecessor, Sir Knt. Lewis in a very able manner. Sir Knt. Moss was then inducted into the chair of Viceroy, to which he had been elected—and the officers were invested as follows: Sir Knts. E. Sillifant, S.G.; G. A. Taylor, J.G.; J. W. Barrett, H.G.; T. Cubitt, P.M.P.S., Treas.; R. W. Little, P.M.P.S., Rec.; T. B. Yeoman, H.P.; Rev. C. W. Spencer Stanhope, Orator; H. Parker, Org.; G. S. Haines, S.B.; J. S. Banning, H.; J. Gilbert, S. The Aides being Sir Knt. R. S. Lines, and W.H. Scott. The resignation of Ex-Sheriff Jones, who has been a member of the conclave since 1865, was then announced, and received with great regret—but as the worthy knight has recently purchased an estate in Wales he felt unable to continue his engagements in Metropolitan Masonry. The conclave was then closed, and the knights sat down to a banquet, which did the utmost credit to Bro. Francatelli, as the manager of the Freemasons' Tavern. The viands were extremely good, and also well served—the wines with the exception of the hock, were very fair indeed, and in some instances really excellent—altogether the banquet was a great success. After the removal of the cloth, Sir Knt. John Dyer, whose fine voice is much appreciated by the conclave, sang the "National Anthem" accompanied by Sir Knt. Parker, on the piano-forte, all the knights of course upstanding. Lord Bective's health was warmly received, as was also the toast of the Grand Council, for which Sir Knt. Hubbard responded. The health of the popular M.P.S. was next given, and in acknowledging the toast Sir Knt. Kenning gracefully alluded to the services of his predecessor in the chair, adding that he had great pleasure in placing upon the breast of Sir Knt. Lewis that testimony of goodwill which he so amply merited (cheers), and he further said, that the Past Sovereign's Jewel which now became the appanage of Sir Knt. Lewis, would be supplemented by the gift of a signet ring, or locket, as might be most agreeable, to that worthy knight. Sir Knight Lewis rose amidst great applause, and, although disclaiming any special merit for having learned

his work, and endeavoured to do his duty, felt, nevertheless, that the kind feeling shown towards him by the conclave, would be a stimulus to greater exertions for the benefit of their beloved order, in the welfare of which he took a deep and lasting interest. He exhorted the officers to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the ritual, and to go forward, hand-in-hand, in perfecting the aims of christian chivalry, and he hoped that out of the two thousand members now upon their rapidly increasing roll, none would be found to prove recreant to their vows, or backsliders from those great principles which were at once the foundation and glory of the whole Masonic structure. (Immense applause.) The health of Sir Knt. Hobson was then given from the chair, in a neat and effective speech, and the newly-installed companion expressed his thanks in cordial terms, for the fraternal greeting he had received. Sir Knt. Hobson afterwards sang a capital hunting song, with a spirit-stirring chorus. Sir Knt. Marsh responded for the Past Sovereigns, of whom five were present, and Sir Knt. J. Read, Viceroy of the Roman Eagle Conclave, No. 6, replied for the visitors. The health of the officers was then drunk with enthusiasm, and Sir Knts. Moss, Sillifant, Barrett, Yeoman, and Haines, returned thanks. The musical arrangements of the meeting were entrusted to Sir Knt. Henry Parker, who conducted them in his usual efficient manner, and it is only just to add, that the harmony of the evening was greatly indebted to the vocal exertions of Sir Knts. Moss, Marsh, Dyer, Hobson, and other obliging companions. The Sentinel's toast having been given, the knights separated, fully satisfied with the proceedings attendant upon their very happy re-union.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Victoria Chapter Rose & H.R.D.M.*—A special meeting of this chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Friday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of installing Bro. the Rev. C. Gordon Browne, B.A., of Godmanchester, as also to present Ill. Bro. the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, 30°, M.A., P.M.W.S., with a jewel for his services to the chapter, and to receive a deputation from the Supreme Council, 33°. The meeting was called for seven, but it was nearly eight o'clock before sufficient brethren had mustered to open chapter. The want of punctuality on the part of the E. and P.P. was freely commented upon. Amongst those present were:— Ill. Bros. Captain N. G. Philips, 33°, L.G.C., S.G.C.; Rev. R. N. Sanderson, 33°, P.M.W.S.; Emra Holmes, 31°; and Ex. Bros. W. T. Westgate, M.W.S.; C. T. Townsend, P.M.W.S.; P. Cornell, R.; G. Cresswell, &c. The chapter being opened, and Bro. the Rev. Gordon Browne having previously signed the Golden Book, received the preliminary degree in an adjoining chamber; he was received, obligated I.T.N.O. T.H.A.U.T., installed and perfected Knight of the Pelican and Eagle, and Sovereign Prince Rose Croix. The beautiful ceremony, which only wanted the addition of music, and the presence of members to make it truly imposing, was performed by Ill. Bro. Sanderson, with his usual skill and ability, the Most Ill. L.G.C. sealing the neophyte with the seal of Perfection. Bro. Westgate then proceeded to present Ill. Bro. Sanderson with the handsome gold jewel of a P.M.W.S., (supplied by Bro. George Kenning,) in the name of the chapter, speaking in very complimentary terms of his services in the higher degrees. Bro. Sanderson in acknowledging the gift said, he should be proud to wear it whenever he might do so, not as a token of his own merits, but as an evidence of the goodwill of the E. and P. Princes who formed the chapter. Ill. Bro. Emra Holmes gave notice that at the next meeting of the chapter he should move that the fee for installation and perfection should be raised to £6 6s., which should include clothing to be provided by the Chapter. He proposed this because he had observed a great want of uniformity in the clothing of the brethren, which could only be secured by adopting the course he suggested. The third point having been given, and the

newly perfected brother received into the mystic circle, the excellent brethren retired to the adjourned dining-hall, where an elegant supper was served. In responding to the toast of the newly-installed Prince, Bro. Browne spoke in glowing terms of the beautiful ceremony he had just witnessed, expressing his belief, that Masonry could never have been the creation of man, but, to his mind, an inspiration direct from above. A most harmonious evening was spent.

Original Correspondence.

[The following arrived too late for insertion in our last issue.

IPSWICH, June 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR AND VERY EXCELLENT BROTHER,—

Though I think I might have been consulted prior to the publication of a correspondence, I certainly intended to be private, however much you may justly have implied the contrary. I must defer to your superior experience, as you deem such a course desirable for the benefit of Freemasonry in general, yet I should myself have been tempted to fear it would tend rather to increase "unpleasantness," if such exists between the two orders. There are, however, one or two points in your letter I feel bound to take up in justification of myself, and of an order to which several brethren of the highest Craft and other rank belong.

You assert that you "cannot understand how brethren, who have sworn allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, can take a part in the propagation of a rite outside her pale, consistently with their obligation." Surely the following considerations can lead to but one conclusion. If the Grand Mark Lodge enter into a treaty with the Grand Lodge of the Royal Ark Mariners, if the Supreme Grand Commander of the latter order is made a Deacon in Grand Lodge of the former, then I argue the Grand Mark Lodge most assuredly recognises the existence of the R. A. Mariners, as an order possessing a jurisdiction, legitimate, yet separate from her own. As a consequence, consistency with sworn allegiance, cannot be imputed to myself or others, who have taken the Ark Mariner's Degree; still further, if I add the assertion that never, either in receiving or conferring the degree, have I heard or suffered the powers and privileges of the Mark to be questioned or infringed.

As to the sufficiency of Bro. Moreton Edwards' authority to confer the degree, that of course is a question it would be presumptuous in me to discuss, I leave the vindication of his sovereignty to the Supreme Grand Commander, and the Grand Lodge of R.A.M., and I feel confident that this clause of your reply will be answered by an abler pen than mine own. I will merely refer you, for information on this point, to Bro. E. H. Finney, the Dep. G. C., and J. O. Oxland, the Grand Senior Warden.

Your sentiments as to the multiplication of Grand Lodges, I fully endorse, and I only hope the motion of Bro. Edwards, with the amendment of Bro. Stevens in Grand Mark Lodge, at which I was present, and a report of which appears in the *Freemason* of June 8th, will lead to the amalgamation of the two degrees, an issue which I most earnestly desire, and as far as can lie in my power, most strenuously strive to further.

Lastly, I would add, that my first letter was addressed to you more than a month ago, before I became aware that the Treaty which I enclose was, if not a dead letter, at all events not entirely adhered to. Had subsequent events not come to my knowledge, I might have hesitated longer in venturing to address you, but let me again assure you, it was written in no spirit of animosity, (such I gratefully see you do not impute to me,) but merely from an over anxious zeal perhaps to do the duties of an office entrusted to me, and by the request of my higher officers.

I can only hope that the publicity you have given to this correspondence, a publicity I should have been the last to court, far from increasing the unnecessary bickering and unpleasantness of which you speak may tend to further the in-

terests of the two Orders, and to hasten the time when they shall both be worked under one jurisdiction, that of the M.W. Grand Mark Master Mason. For I cannot agree with some of my own chiefs, (to whom you refer I know not,) that the Ark ceremonial is unworthy of a name, but rather believe it would be a pity that a degree, doubtless of antiquity, and certainly widely prevailing abroad, should be entirely lost.

Assuring you of my grateful appreciation of the kind sentiments you express towards me, and of the courtesy you have displayed in your reply to what may have appeared a presumptuous letter of one so much your junior.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir and Very Excellent Brother, yours fraternally,

CHRIS. V. CHILDE,

I.G. of R.A.M., Suffolk.

To Bro. Emra Holmes.

PICNIC OF THE HARMONIC LODGE, (No. 216.)

The annual "out" of this highly prosperous and excellent lodge took place on Thursday, the 13th inst., and, in every respect, eclipses all former excursions in connection with it. Good weather and a merry company foreshadowed a pleasant trip, and the result was fully equal to the most sanguine expectant.

By the kindness of Mr. J. O. Binger, three saloon carriages were placed at the disposal of the party on crossing to Birkenhead, and on their arrival at Chester the pic-nickers were conveyed by stage carriages, to the grounds of the Marquis of Westminster, Eaton Park, across the celebrated Iron Bridge, and subsequently to the quiet little village of Aldford. Here, an excellent dinner was provided by Mr. and Mrs. White, of the Grosvenor Arms, Bro. J. Jones, W.M., occupying the chair, and the vice-chair was occupied by Bro. Beesley, S.W.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Bro. Pickering, P.J.G.D., proposed, in happy terms, "Success to the Harmonic Lodge," which was acknowledged in eloquent terms by the W.M.

The toast of the "Past Masters" was given by Bro. Fowler, and responded to by Bros. McKune and Skeaf.

Bro. G. Rigby Smith, with his usual suavity, proposed the health of "the Marquis of Westminster," referring to the kindness which he had displayed that day, in allowing the party to visit his house and grounds.

The toast was drunk in bumpers; and in reply, Mr. Parsonage said the Marquis was always glad to see parties such as that, enjoy themselves thoroughly, and he kindly allowed them the privilege of seeing over the house and gardens.

"The Ladies" was given in appropriate terms by Bro. Councillor D. Campbell, which was acknowledged by Bro. Ardran.

Dancing afterwards commenced to the strains of the Chester quadrille band, and after an ample tea and cold collation, the party returned by the same route to Liverpool, were they arrived shortly before 10 o'clock, every one being delighted with the excursion, which had passed off without a single hitch.

Special credit is due to Bro. Moore, of No. 516, who acted as Secretary to the pic-nic committee.

GRAND FANCY FAIR IN LIVERPOOL.

Charity is the very essence of all true Masonry, and therefore the intelligence that the splendid sum of £20,000 has been realised by the recent fancy fair in Sefton Park, on behalf of the Southern Hospital, must rejoice the hearts of the whole body fraternal throughout the world. A noble institution—because it helps the helpless, and gives succour to the needy—has thus been greatly enriched, and the people of Liverpool deserve immense credit for thus excelling all former efforts in a similar way. The fair in

Prince's Park, in 1849, on behalf of the three principal institutions, realised upwards of £9,000; that on behalf of the Stanley Hospital, in Stanley Park, two years ago, nearly £6,000; which might have been greatly increased if the committee had not been burdened with the expenditure resulting from one or two mismanaged departments; but now, through the presence of royalty, the untiring zeal of the ladies, an energetic and enterprising executive and the cordial support of every class of the community, the full proceeds of the third great Liverpool fancy fair, have reached an amount which it will be difficult to exceed in any future undertaking of a similar kind. It may in passing be interesting to note that the very first monetary contribution towards this grand total were made by Dr. Costine, and Bro. Dr. Sheldon, both of the Stanley Hospital, who each sent £10 10s., with their warmest wishes for the success of the scheme. The actual receipts amounted to £25,053, and so well were things managed, and so liberal the assistance given by the public, that the expenses reached only £5,000, of which about half was for tents, booths, stands, &c. The admission to the park brought £5,967; the bazaar, £12,134; the flower show, £1,083; the sports, amusements, &c., £1,321; and the refreshments, £3,243. Bro. Pearson (the Mayor), Mr. E. Lawrence, and Bro. Councillor Campbell, with the others workers, of both sexes, have all done nobly, and they deserve the hearty thanks of the whole community for their exertions on behalf of the sacred cause of charity.

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The last evening meeting of the session was held at the University College on Monday, 17th inst., Mr. J. W. Butterworth, F.S.A., in the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

The following interesting objects were sent for exhibition.

By the Clockmakers' Company, through Mr. Deputy Atkins, their valuable collection of watches and watch movements, several silver cups and tankards, also the original charter of incorporation granted by King Charles I., 22nd August, 1631, beautifully emblazoned, having a portrait of the king in full coronation robes in the right-hand corner; the seal is almost perfect. The original grant of arms, conceded to them 31st January, 1672, and their bye-laws; ordinances bearing the signatures and seals of Thomas, Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; Sir Thomas Richardson, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Robert Heath, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

By Bro. G. Lambert, F.S.A.: Several examples of early watches, in an excellent state of preservation.

By Sheriff Bro. Sir John Bennett: The perfection of clockwork, two piping bullfinches.

By Mr. J. G. Waller: A plan of Bruges, taken by Marcus Gerardus in 1562, the architectural details of which being so minute and clear, that the principal buildings are seen as in a photograph.

By Mr. Frank A. Burt: A black cinerary urn, which, when found, contained ashes; the other, a gutlurum, or water-jug of a light-coloured ware.

Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A., the honorary director, in the course of some remarks upon the interest attached to this discovery, stated that they were found, at a depth of twenty feet, in King Edward-street, formerly called Butcher Hall-lane, and were enclosed by red tiles, indicating a Roman tile entombment, and, although now within the City limits, must, when deposited, have been extra-mural. In 1842, a large quantity of Samian pottery fragments of urns, &c., were found at this precise spot, near to a chalk wall at least five feet thick, doubtless a portion of one of London's mediæval walls.

Mr. W. H. Overall, F.S.A., read a paper upon

the history of the Clockmakers' Company, and the early art of clock and watchmaking, and described the charter, grant of arms, &c., belonging to the company.

Bro. G. Lambert, F.S.A., read a paper upon the several methods used by the ancients for measuring time.

Mr. Deputy Atkins pointed out some of the most curious specimens exhibited by the Clockmakers' Company.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Clockmakers' Company, to Bro. Sir John Bennett, and the several gentlemen who had contributed to the interest of the meeting.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the honorary director (Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A.), for the continued interest taken by him to make these meetings not only successful, but instructive, and, at the same time, entertaining.

ANDERSON'S BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.

BY BRO. LEON HYNEMAN.

We deem it a most unfortunate omission in Bro. James Anderson, not giving to the world, in his 1723 Book of Constitutions, some information in regard to the formation of the London Grand Lodge, in 1717. His omission to do so, may cause many persons to doubt the brief, incomplete and insufficient statement, published in 1738.

It has, to say at least, a suspicious look, as if the whole story was fabricated, and that no such organization took place in 1717. There is not a word said in relation to it in the 1723 publication, no reference to it whatever, no allusion to any such body having been formed in any sense, and yet six years had passed from that time, according to his statement in 1738, when the 1723 Book of Constitutions was published. It is reasonable to believe that if such an event had taken place, and in which he must have been a prominent actor, that Anderson would not have mentioned it in his 1723 Book of Constitutions. In our opinion, the story told in 1738 is a made-up tale, and an imperfectly told one, considering it took twenty-one years to manufacture it. The 1717 organization is and has been universally received by the Masonic Fraternity, and we do not remember ever having seen it questioned, although Anderson is the only authority, no other writer of that period, so far as we know, has noticed such an event as having taken place, and Anderson, only, as we have stated, twenty-one years afterwards.

An event so important as the inauguration of a new Grand Lodge on the revival of the fraternity, as it is asserted, and all the lodges except four had died out, ought certainly to have been mentioned by Anderson in this first book he published six years afterwards, especially as he was one of the originators, was a member of the Grand Lodge, reports himself as Master of a Lodge, and author of the Book of Constitutions.

The story of the formation of the new Grand Lodge is briefly told, and remarkable for its brevity: In the Convention, if it may be so called, "the oldest Master Mason" was put in the chair. He was Master of a Lodge. Anderson does not give his name, and hence, the world of Masons must ever remain in darkness in regard to the name of that mythical person, the oldest Master Mason. At the head of the list of the twenty Lodges whose Masters and Wardens signed their names to the "Approbation" to the Book of Constitutions, 1723 edition, is the name of Thomas Morris, senior Master. If he was that oldest Master Mason (now the Master of a Lodge) why did he not give his name, particularly as in his brief report in 1738 he reports the above quotations twice in the same way, parentheses included. Anderson could not have forgotten the name in the interval between the two publications. But it is only an inference that he may have been that oldest Master Mason. That oldest Master Mason may have died in the interim between 1717 and 1723.

In that pretended organization of a Grand

Lodge, Anderson not only puts him in the chair in the Convention, but at the constituting of the Grand Lodge, which took place "before dinner," and, after he had "proposed a list of proper candidates," "Mr. Anthony Sayer, Gentleman," was elected "Grand Master of Masons, who being forthwith invested with the Badges of office and power by the said Oldest Master, and installed, was duly congratulated by the assembly, who payed him the Homage." It would seem that a person occupying such an important position, on such a momentous occasion, and being the chief actor throughout, that his name ought to have been given to the world as a matter of public and Masonic history. To leave posterity in doubt as to who that prominent individual was, and to publish the name of the person elected Grand Master, who was only a gentleman, does not speak well for Bro. Anderson's Masonic taste nor for his literary reputation. If that dinner was eaten at the "Goose and Gridiron Alehouse," where the Assembly held its meeting, and the aforesaid transactions took place, it might be inferred that the Rev. Brother had imbibed to freely, or the exhalations from the malt, or more potent liquid, had rendered his senses oblivious as to the transactions before dinner, and Rip Van Winkle like, his memory faintly came back to him twenty-one years afterwards, and he could only recollect partly the events of that important and august occasion; but the name of that oldest Master Mason, the life and soul of that whole assembly, had gone out of his memory altogether, never to be recalled. Were there no records to refer to. No minutes kept in which the name of that important personage, the most prominent actor throughout those interesting events, appeared? We make these inquiries to ascertain if there are any records existing of that doubtful movement; because, in all our readings we have not seen any mention of the name of the distinguished Brother who occupied the chair, and invested the Gentleman, elected Grand Master of Masons, with the badges of office and installed him into the chair of King Solomon.

We have carefully examined the two Books of Constitutions, the 1723 and 1738 editions, of which the Rev. James Anderson claimed to be the author, and we unhesitatingly assert, notwithstanding the universal credence of the Masonic fraternity and faith in Anderson's Books of Constitutions as of the highest Masonic authority, that no more contradictory and unreliable books of authority were ever published by any institution. We include in our statement, not only the history, which few Masons, read but the ancient charges, which are the accepted gospels of the Masonic Fraternity in all lands where Freemasons are found. It has been frequently said that Freemasons generally are credulous, and accept as true all the myths, traditional stories, symbols and their illustrations, as veritable truths, and this not only applies to the great masses who seldom read and less seldom think of the import of Masonic teachings, and whose Masonry is only and best displayed at the festive board, but applies equally to a great number who do read and claim to be intelligent, as well as teachers, and many authors of books on Freemasonry. We have yet to see a Masonic book written in the United States, that is not in the main, a mere compilation of the thoughts of previous writers with their fabulous myths and traditions incorporated, as if these were beyond question or criticism. Anderson, Webb, Cross and Oliver, have furnished generally the matter out of which recent writers make books on Masonry, but all are written in the same train of thought, without manifesting any independence of mind or original conceptions. A searching investigation as to the truth of any past statement is very seldom entered upon. Investigation, comparison, analysis, seem to be out of the province of Masonic study, and yet "false facts," as Anderson, the great falsifier has it, anachronisms and errors of every kind, intentional to mislead, abound in all of the past and recent works on Masonry. Freemasonry needs earnest, close and critical investigators, such as Bro. Hughan, of England, Findel of Leipzig, and a few others, to establish a Masonic Literature to comport with our pretensions as an institution of science, and to conform and correspond to the truly excellent and humanizing principles upon which Freemasonry is founded.—*Voice of Masonry.*

THE GRACES OF THE CRAFT.

My muse shall sing no sanguin'd warrior's name;—
Shall praise no red field's melancholy fame;—
Bloodless the victories shall be—I sing,
Tales of good deeds shall wake my tuneful string.
No gloomy dirge;—but my bright theme shall be
The glory of the Ancient Craft!—Freemasonry!
O Brotherhood of Love—of faithful trust—
Lock that will hold fast hearts, and never rust;
Hands that shall never fail the weak to guard,
And hearts unto the woe-worn never hard;—
Ever the drooping one to raise and cheer,
Or weeping stand beside his solemn bier;—
With ear awake to sorrow's feeblest cry,
And feet that never pass the fallen by.
Of old, Three Graces had the highest praise,
Among the scions of the old world's race;—
To-day the Craft herself with triple crown
Of Charities is graced—to her renown.
One day, where bosky dells gem Surrey's glades,
Where trees ancestral fling their cooling shades—
I passed along—and, as I passed beheld
The Home which Masonry hath built for old;
When tottering age may gently dwell in peace,
Till death from all Earth's sorrows gives release.
Never may Want unto his threshold come;
But easeful rest for ever glads his home:
He softly glides adown life's later way,
And feels no ill, save nature's calm decay.
A second time I journey'd, anear the city's
towers,
And saw a band of maidens fair, at play among
the flowers,
Each gaily clad in garments bright, of heaven's
own spotless hue,
And in the little darlings' eyes—the height of
joy shone through.
These were the tender orphans of our brothers
who have gone,
From the Earth unto the presence of the Great
and Mighty one;
And each of these sweet children—in the Order
of her Sire
Finds home, and friends, and every joy, that
mortal can desire;
In comfort dwells—neath anxious care—with
those who train the mind,
Amid the paths of learning, the best delights to
find.
The third Grace of the ancient Craft, the Boys'
School then I found,
Northward by green and pleasant lanes, where
flowery meads abound.
With joy and with an honest pride, may swell the
Mason's heart;
As he looks upon the lofty pile—that gem of
builder's art!
And higher yet his pride may grow, when by
love it was, he knows,
That for orphan sons of Brothers gone, the noble
fabric rose.
These children of the Brotherhood, throughout
each happy day—
In meet proportion give the hours, to work or
healthful play;
On Virgil's stately steps they pore, or Schiller's
sounding song,
With earnest zeal they triumph o'er old Euclid
hated long:
Or where the sports are held, they strive, in
many a sturdy game,
The muscle and the limb to train, and nerve the
supple frame;
That when to age mature they come, their
healthy minds may be,
In healthy bodies fitly framed, from puny weak-
ness free.
I could prolong my song for aye—my heart is
bound to speak,
E'en though my tongue be feeble, and although
my words be weak;
For Brother's love—the Mason's Crown—is
heav'n's best gift to man,
The gift that more than all can cheer this life's
fast fleeting span.
So let the Good Craft flourish, with its love and
truth sublime,
As long as our own land endures—unto the end
of time.

J. B.

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AIDS TO STUDY.

BY BRO. WM. CARPENTER P.M. & P.Z. 717.

VII.

The division of history into ancient and modern is purely arbitrary; and, hence different writers have taken a different epoch at which to make the division. The more general division is placed at the Nativity of Christ, but some writers include in ancient history all the events to the overthrow of the Western Empire by the "barbarians." Others do not begin what they term modern history, until the time of Clovis's victory over the Romans, and the foundation of the French Monarchy. There are others, again, who bring down ancient history so far as the reign of Charlemagne, while they designate the period between that epoch, and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, under Mahomet II., the Middle Ages, whence, to the present time, they reckon their modern history.

History, as a whole, is divided into three great periods, (1), from the Creation to the Deluge, which age is reckoned uncertain, because we have only the abridged account given of it in the writings of Moses. (2), From the Deluge to the first Olympiad, (A.M. 3228; B.C. 776), which, from the multitude of feigned stories related of it in profane history, is called the Fabulous Age. (3), From the first Olympiad to our own times is denominated Historical; because the actions performed in it are recorded by writers of strict veracity.

Our knowledge of very early history, excepting what we find in the writings of Moses, which relate to the Hebrews only, and notice other people only as far as they are brought into relation with them, is very scant and imperfect. The prevalence of national vanity, more or less, induced the suppression of every thing important to other peoples; and the Greeks, perhaps, had more of it than any other people. They despised all foreign history, as is evident, from the fact of their never adverting to it, further than was unavoidable for the elucidation of the subject in hand; and even then it seems rather introduced to adorn and operate as a foil to their own character, than to transmit useful information to posterity. Their treatment of the Persian re-

cords, when they became masters of that empire, is a demonstration that they chose rather to consign the remembrance of that once powerful monarchy to oblivion, than to have it stand as a competitor with themselves in the annals of fame. No Grecian historian, that we know of, ever consulted those records with a view to their continuation and completion. After being for a time neglected, they were finally destroyed. It is but just, however, to exempt from this general censure of the Greeks, Eratosthenes, Hecataeus, Abderus, and Menander the Ephesian, whose good sense got the better of their national prejudices. Certain foreigners, also, as Berosus of Babylon, Manetho the Egyptian, and one or two others, were, at different periods, encouraged to write the histories of their respective countries, for the use of the Greeks; but it is certain that they were but little esteemed, for not one of them has been handed down to modern times. All that remains of them consists of a few extracts preserved by Josephus, Julius Africanus, Eusebius, and Syncellus.

The history which Moses has left us, is not only the oldest, but is the most rational, consistent, and orderly that exists, pertaining to the ancient world. Whatever of history the Egyptians had is lost, or is veiled under their hieroglyphics, more of which, we may one day, perhaps, read with some degree of certainty; but, at present the early history of Egypt is unknown. Herodotus went hither, to gather up any fragments of it that could be found; but all the information that he gives at second-hand, needs to be tested by other lights. "Such as think the tales told by the Egyptians credible," he says, "are free to accept them for history. For my own part, I propose for myself, throughout my whole work, faithfully to record the traditions of the several nations." (Herod II., 123.)

As in India, and China, so in Egypt, a fabulous antiquity was claimed for the beginning of the nation. The reign of the gods, for ages before that of human kings, is supposed to indicate a primæval hierarchy. Manetho prefixes to his list of purely human dynasties, reckoned from Menes, a period of about 25,000 years, for the reigns of gods, demigods, heroes, and manes. (the souls of the departed). The lists of Manetho, the statements of the priests to Herodotus and Diodorus, and the inscriptions, all agree in making Men or Menes the first man who reigned in Egypt; and the very name suggests a mythical impersonation of the human race, like the Indian Menu, the Greek Merinyas or Minos, the Etruscan Menerfa, and the German Mannus. His claim to historical existence fails before the only proper test; for the hieroglyphics of his name are not contemporary. The priestly tradition connected him with the widest range of Egypt's dominion, placing his birth and early kingdom at This, in Upper Egypt, his great works at Memphis, and his conquest and death in Ethiopia. (See Smith's "Ancient Asia," B. I., Ch. 2.) That the dynasties of Manetho are in part contemporaneous, and not successive and continuous, is a thing now pretty well settled. Times, places, and inscriptions are found to be quite inconsistent with the latter assumption. Bunsen and Renan still stand by the long chronology; but its difficulties are insuperable.

The whole history of Egypt is now grouped under the following broad divisions:—(1), the old Monarchy, which had its capital at Memphis, in Lower Egypt, but probably ruled over the whole land. (2), the Middle Monarchy, and the foreign domination of the Shepherd kings. (3), The New Monarchy of Thebes, under which Egypt was re-united and raised to the acmé of its power. (4) A period during which power was held by various princes of Lower Egypt, till the establishment of a second foreign domination—the Ethiopian. (5), The later Saïte Monarchy, which re-united Egypt till it was conquered by Cambyses. (6), The Persian domination, with one episode of recovered independence, down to the conquest by Alexander. (7), The Hellenist kingdom of the Ptolemies, till Egypt became a Roman Province. (8), The Roman Province of Egypt, till the conquest of the country by the Arabs.

[ERRATA.—In last No., page 365, col. 1, four lines from the bottom, for "presenting," read "prosecuting"; col. 2, line 9, for "Annals," read "Annals," and for "memories," read "memoirs"; line 10, for "revelations," read "revolutions"; line 15, before fabulous or true, insert "sacred or profane"; col. 3, line 24, for "is the," read "in the."]

BRO. LESSING AND HIS MASONIC CONVERSATIONS.

BY WAY OF COMMENTARY.—PART THE FOURTH.

By BRO. CRYPTONYMUS.

"I come no more to make you laugh: things now,
That bear a weighty and a serious brow,
Sad, high, and working, full of State and woe,
Such noble scenes as draw the eye to flow,
We now present." SHAKSPERE.

In my last paper, I observed that it was probable some of my brethren might become controversially interested in the present portion of my theme. I have to tread over ground of the most delicate nature, and am environed with intricacies on every hand.

Fortunately for my purpose, I can appeal to documents of the utmost authenticity, and straightforwardly meet all such questions as those of the Collegia Fabrorum, the Institution of Numa Pompilius, and the Association of the German Steinmetzen. Dust! veritable undeniable dust, are the annals of the Masons anterior to Sir Christopher Wren, in the sense accepted by modern Speculative Masons. It will be my duty to establish this theory, by a series of cumulative facts, in the most rigid manner, and if there appear any reiteration in the argument, I must claim the reader's best indulgence and consideration.

Anterior to the promulgation of Speculative Freemasonry, there had never existed any doubt that associations of builders, of a more or less intimate nature, had been formed; that these builders were connected by certain protective trade regulations, and finally, that in common with other trading fraternities they had their "mystery;" but what a number of working and wandering men could have to do with the esoteric truths of Freemasonry, is truly an enigma! That fact of the erection of the vast edifice of St. Paul's, gives us a clue, although not a final clue, to a solution of this question.

It may be safely admitted, that Elias Ashmole was in some way affiliated to the Masonic body, at a time antecedent to the commencement of the eighteenth century, but I can positively assert, from proof in my hands, that the forms and ceremonies at present in use, were only in a rude and unformed state in his day, and long afterwards.

All institutions of any complexity have been

the results of simple beginnings, and thus it has faded with the Masonic body, as with so many others. Traditions, more or less trustworthy, have been perpetuated, symbolic legends have been manipulated into shape, and received popular (Masonic) acceptance, but substantially, these legends are about as truthful as are the fables of Persian Divs, or the fancied Jinns of Arabia; the tales of Horam, the Son of Asmar, are as credibly true.

The spirit of mysticism, however much it may be trampled down, ever re-asserts itself, and tales of magic and wonder, in some form, arise again from age to age. Thus fancied historical legends have received credence, and stories of H. A. B. and other worthies, have been allowed to pass into veritable acceptance. Symbolically accepted, there is no finer legend than that of H. A. B.; practically, it is worthless. We must rid ourselves of these adumbrative legends; we must not let fiction become fact, and in saying so, I feel that none of my brethren will challenge me.

"And I likewise see that you have been labouring by the tombs of our ancestors," observes Falk; so did our illustrious brother Lord Leigh, when he recently laid a foundation-stone with the actual trowel used by King Charles the Second for St. Paul's Cathedral. The tombs of our ancestors! Why, every good deed is foreshadowed by our ancestors, and yet they may never have existed *in esse*, but only *in posse*. Who can trace, *with certainty*, the lineage of his family for more than perchance two generations? Yet the principle obtains; and hence what cannot, and will never be, true, in fact, is deliberately to be confirmed as a sign.

The predecessors of the Freemasons, it can scarcely be doubted, belonged to the various bodies of mystics, whose obscure origin is buried in the mediæval age. But documentary evidence of ceremonial observance is wholly deficient. It is like the belief in the One God, a matter rather patent to the mind, than historically demonstrable. Were we to take some of the dicta of the Talmud, some of the axioms of the Rosenkreutzers, some of the traditions of the Knights of Rhodes, Malta, or St. John of Jerusalem, we should arrive at more positive history than in bolstering up a story of King Solomon's Temple with all its magnificent adornments. Talmud, Jacob Boehme, Knights of Rhodes, Malta, &c., all exist, but the famous Three committing the terrible murder commemorated in our myth, are truly figments of a too lively imagination.

How many Temples were there? How are we even to find at El Khods any traces of Temples? How could, accepting the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, King Solomon, notorious for his amours and other things, have been the individual selected to build a Temple, silent, not made with hands, especially when in alliance with a pagan sovereign, Hiram of Tyre, and an architect doubtfully sprung from the tribe of Naphtali?

Does it not stamp itself as a seventeenth or eighteenth century adaption of a legend, in itself both praiseworthy and profitable? And yet the legend is, or may be taken to be, figuratively true. In that sense we surely are all agreed, and I would add my honest testimony to the effect it has wrought on our noble instinct of Charity. Almost unrivalled in the Universe stands the Masonic Order, but do not let us run away with the idea that it is either of remote antiquity, or of specially Divine sanction. I shall show in the course of the following papers whence it came, and whither it proposes to go. I am strong with the authority of such writers as Kloss upon this point, and to him I will next appeal.

Bro. George Kloss says in his "History of Freemasonry in France," that "If it be desired to re-conduct the origin of Freemasonry into the highest possible antiquity, it would be necessary to designate the first man who built with designative self-consciousness the first shed to protect himself from the sun's rays, or the effects of adverse weather, by the title of Freemason. Thus the origin of Freemasonry would be coincident with the the first efforts of human inventive activity, leading into nihilism, so far as the power of archæological research is concerned, for under these circumstances, any builder for

his own mere selfish behoof, might be regarded as a Freemason. That this was not the case, that it could not be the case, is beyond the realm of argument."

We may, I think, safely deduce from this, that the Talmudical tradition, preserved amidst the legends of the middle ages, when magic had its sway, as to the Book delivered by the Angel Raziel to Adam, containing all wisdom, or the story about the two pillars of Seth or Enoch, are merely symbolical ideas, accommodated by the mystics to suit the views they intended to disseminate; forming in fact a portion of universal mythology.

"Men," continues Bro. Kloss, whom I here summarize, but do not misinterpret, "could not for ever merely look earthwards, their attention would be fascinated by the phenomena of the skies, and a natural feeling, not only to think of, but to learn to know the majesty of the Creator, would succeed, at any rate with some few of the more enlightened."

In this few of the more enlightened, may we not, perhaps, find the ancestors to whom Falk alluded? By whose tombs Ernest had been labouring at the problem of humanity?

Many writers have sought, indeed have maintained, that modern Freemasonry has been the outbirth of the ancient mysteries of the Egyptians, the Samothracians, the Greeks, and the degraded rehabilitators of the Isiac Rite in the Roman territory. Some humourist has declared that toenails were a base invention of the monks to deceive the people, so also is it with this high-born origin of Masonry, alike mythical and absurd. Although all secret societies have had their forms and ceremonies, more or less august, they never sought them in pagandom, or even in Hebraic localities.

The best thing, and the truest, that can be said is, that they had their origin in England, that the peculiar rites have grown up, under the hands of sincere and honest men, into their present form from a motive to preserve secret the means of mutual succour and rescue from danger. Freemasonry was unknown on the Continent, as such, until the Prussian Knights (Teutschen Orden), on the one hand, and Lord Derwentwater on the other, introduced the rude skeleton of Johannite Masonry, severally, into Prussia Proper and France. Surely if it had any more ancient origin, it would not have crossed the English Channel, or Pas de Calais, at so late a period as 1725? Surely, if it had been more ancient, we should not find four lodges alone meeting under Desaguliers and Anderson, in 1717, or thereabouts? And in the face of modern archæology who can dare to put more than a symbolical construction on the legend of H.A.B.? This is not said as a slur, or an insult, either to the First Great Light, or the fraternity at large: I undertake to prove it, point by point, and with a patient and fraternal hearing, I shall gain the suffrages of my readers. Philology will be called in to bear out what I shall advance, and what Bro. Lessing, in 1778, did not scruple to assert.

There is also a deep interest attached to this inquiry, As we proceed, the past life of man will start into vivid colours, and, divested of much mystery, without disclosing any esoteric secrets, it will be seen that man, as man in his truest sense, has been linked throughout the ages by the subtlest agencies, intended for his social and mental welfare. For the present then, farewell.

CRYPTONYMUS.

8th June, A.D. 1872, A.L. 5876.

HOLLOWAYS' PILLS AND OINTMENT.—From high temperatures many evils result more formidable than mere loss of appetite, apathy, and restlessness. By headache, giddiness, and parched skin, Nature gives warning that a feverish attack has begun, which neglect will intensify if the sufferer fail to resort early to these cleansing and regulating pills, or some such corrective medicine. Holloways' Pills meet all disarrangements of the circulation and nervous centres with efficiency and safety, and through these potent auxiliaries they are competent to check the advancing malady and to conquer the threatened peril. In disordered digestion, torpidity of the liver, alvine pains, irritable bowels, diarrhoea, or dysenteric symptoms, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day upon the abdomen.—ADVT.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW MASONIC HALL AT HAVERFORDWEST.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Western Division of South Wales was held at the Masonic Hall, recently erected by the members of the Cambrian Lodge, 464, at Haverfordwest, under the presidency of the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart., of Gogerddan, assisted by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Major J. A. Lloyd-Phillips, of Mabws, Cardiganshire.

There was a large muster of the brethren of the province, and a few distinguished visitors, among whom were:—Bro. E. J. Morris, of Swansea, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the Eastern Division of South Wales; and Bro. Capt. S. G. Henfray, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Monmouthshire.

The first part of the day's proceedings was the dedication and consecration of the new Masonic hall, which is a very handsome structure, with a noble Corinthian portico, situate in Picton Place, Haverfordwest, built by the brethren of the Cambrian Lodge, in that town, at a cost of nearly £2000. From the steps of the portico, a roomy vestibule, with staircase leading to commodious robing rooms, is gained, and attached is a large airy ante-room, and the entrance to the hall, which is a splendid apartment of about 70 feet long, by 30 feet wide, and very lofty, well lighted by three large windows at the eastern end, and by several gas sunlights. The fittings and furniture are in good taste, and if a raised dais was added in the east, the hall would be very complete and handsome, and a temple well worthy the noble purpose for which it has been designed.

Lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. T. Rule Owen, and a procession formed of the Provincial Grand Officers, who, with the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, and his deputy and guests, entered the hall at about 3 o'clock. The prayers and portions of scripture proper to the occasion, were most impressively delivered by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Latimer M. Jones, the vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, and W.M. of Lodge 476, in that town.

The ceremony of dedication and consecration was splendidly performed by the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master, and the musical arrangements, under the Provincial Grand Organist, Bro. W. D. Harding, P.M. 464, left nothing to be desired.

A procession, most admirably marshalled by Bro. J. Pell, 1072, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., was then formed, and the whole of the brethren, numbering upwards of 150, proceeded to St. Mary's church, where they were received with a *Te Deum*, beautifully executed by the Provincial Grand Organist, and the choir of the church. After the prayers had been read a most impressive sermon was preached by the Prov. Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Latimer M. Jones. Procession was then reformed and the brethren returned to the Hall, when the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master immediately proceeded to hold the Provincial Grand Lodge. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read by the Prov. G. Secretary, Bro. G. T. Smith, P.M. 1072, the accounts of the Prov. G. Treasurer were received and approved, as was also the report of the Audit Committee.

Sir Pryse Pryse, the R. W. Provincial Grand Master, then proposed the re-election of Bro. Capt. Henry Williams, P.M. 366, as Prov. G. Treasurer, which was seconded by the Prov. S.G. Warden, and carried unanimously.

The Prov. G. Master then proceeded to invest the Prov. G. Officers for the year as follows:—

- Major J. A. Lloyd-Phillips Dep. Prov. G.M.
- T. Philipps, P.M. 366, 378, } P. S. G. Warden.
- 990 }
- James Weeks Szlumper, } P. J. G. W.
- C. E., W.M. 1072 }
- Rev. Latimer M. Jones, } P. G. Chaplain.
- W.M., 476 }
- Henry Williams, P.M. 366. } P.G. Treasurer.
- T. Rule Owen, W.M. 464, } P.G. Registrar.
- G. Tempany Smith, P.M. } P.G. Sec.
- 1072..... }

Aaron Stone, P.M. 671... P.G.S. Deacon.
 William Bowen, S.W. 671 P.G.J. Deacon.
 J. Scratchley, P.M. 990... P.G. Supt. Works.
 Jonathan Pell, 1072..... P.G. Dir. Cers.
 Robert Warlow, 378..... P.G. Sword Bearer.
 W. L. Harding, P.M. 464 P.G. Organist.
 N. Boyle, 378..... P.G. Pursuivant.
 and Bros. G. D. Roe, 378; Webb, 378; Key-
 nolds, 378; Gaddam, 990; J. H. Thomas, 1177,
 Provincial Grand Stewards.

The Prov. G. Master then said that as the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge were now in a tolerably flourishing condition he thought they could well afford to grant a further donation to the excellent Masonic charities, and as a pleasant memento of their meeting at Haverfordwest a small sum to a charitable institution there. He therefore proposed, and Bro. Major Lloyd-Philipps, Dep. P.G.M., seconded, that a sum of ten guineas each be presented to the Royal Masonic School for Girls, the Royal Masonic School for Boys, and the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, and a sum of five guineas to the Pembrokeshire and Haverfordwest Infirmary, making a total of £36 15s. The several grants were then affirmed with acclamation.

The Prov. G. Master then proceeded to address the brethren by congratulating them on the fair progress in Masonry made in the Province during the past year, the eight lodges comprised therein having met regularly, and admitted several new brethren. He expressed a hope that the various lodges would be particularly careful to admit only persons of good character and respectable standing in society, so as to keep up the dignity of the craft, and cautioned them, on no account, to admit any person residing in a district, either in or out of the province, where there is a lodge, without first communicating with the authorities of that lodge as to the fitness of their candidate. He also thought that those lodges in the province, whose admission fees were less at present than five guineas, would do well to raise them to that sum, as tending to keep many objectionable persons from applying to be admitted. The Rt. Worshipful Brother concluded by urging the lodges and brethren to give a cordial and liberal support to those admirable institutions the various Masonic charities, and closed the Provincial Grand Lodge in due form, after solemn prayer had been offered by the Provincial Grand Chaplain.

A banquet was served at six o'clock, at the Mariners Hotel, to which 105 of the brethren sat down and which was presided over by the Rt. Worshipful the Past Grand Master, who, according to his invariable and handsome custom, at his own cost, supplied the whole company with champagne till the removal of the cloth, after which the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and duly honoured, and that of the worthy and respected chief received a perfect *furor* of applause. It was proposed by Bro. Major Lloyd-Philipps, Dept. P.G.M., who said that Sir Pryse Pryse's ancestors and his own had often stood "shoulder to shoulder" in the battle field, and he and their worthy chief had more recently been companions in arms, but he felt particularly gratified then to stand "shoulder to shoulder" to him in Masonry, and he trusted that, with their united efforts, the Province of the Western Division of South Wales would prosper.

The toasts of the visitors was responded to by Bro. E. J. Morris, Dep. P.G.M. for the Eastern Division, and Bro. Capt. Homfray, Dept. P.G.M. Monmouthshire; and many others, were given, including the Prov. Grand Wardens, the Prov. Grand Chaplain, the Lodges of the Province, Bro. J. Rule Owen, P.G. Reg. W.M. 464, and Bro. Harding, Prov. G. Organist, with thanks for his admirable musical arrangements. The meeting broke up at about ten o'clock.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

Correspondence.

THE ROYAL ARK MARINER DEGREE.

Ipswich, 23rd June, 1872.

DEAR SIR AND EXCELLENT BROTHER,—

When you wrote to me to correct my statement that the Royal Ark Mariner Degree was given under the authority of the Mark Grand Lodge, and requested me to take steps to inform the brethren of your authority as Inspector General of Suffolk, to confer the degree under the Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners (a body, by the way, of whose previous existence as a recognised Masonic jurisdiction I was previously unaware) I took the only course which seemed open to me, viz: to acknowledge and reply to your communication through the columns of the *Freemason*.

I cannot conceive how otherwise I could have given publicity—which of course I supposed you desired—to your claims, and those of the G. L. of R.A.M., as you would scarcely expect me to write to the thousands of readers of the *Freemason*, (in which paper the paragraph of my lecture appeared), to inform them that you de- murred to my statements.

Matters, as you know, have however, trans- pired, to which I will not further allude, but which are calculated to support my views. As to the R. A. M. Degree, and its head, and I am glad to find that you are amongst those who are desirous to put it under the only legitimate authority—the Mark Grand Lodge.

As to the degree itself, I can only say, that I have before me now a letter, received since my last communication to you, from a learned brother, a member of the high degrees, and an author, who says:—"I took the opportunity of being in—— to take the Ark Mariner's Degree, (of course under the proper jurisdiction;) the cere- mony as now worked is poor and worthless.

When the Ark is restored to its proper position as a side degree, and an appendant of the Mark, and its usurped titles given up; and when the rainbows coloured collars are thought less of, and the working of an improved ritual more; then the Royal Ark Mariner's degree may take its place as one worthy of support and encourage- ment—and not till then. I feel sure you will agree with me, that this correspondence had better now be closed. With every assurance of esteem and respect for yourself,

Believe me, fraternally yours,

EMRA HOLMES, 31°.

W.M. Albert Victor Lodge of Mark Master.
 Bro. C. V. Childe, 18°.

APEX.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

SIR,—

The description which appeared, some time last year, of the jewels of this unique Order, were those of the "Sponsors," and not of "Apex, the Supreme."

It may be sufficient to say, that I have seen the true jewel of "Apex," which is totally un- like any other Masonic jewel, or indeed any decoration whatever, save one of Chivalry, of a very early date.

The jewel in question is, and I say so advised- ly, of *marvellous antiquity*, and bears *intrinsic* evidence of the fact; and I hope shortly to be in a position to communicate an English version of the difficult inscription on it.

The jewel can be *heard* as well as seen.

Yours,
 SP-NS-R, II.

ISRAELITISM AND FREEMASONRY.

Birch House, Heaton Mersey,
 Near Manchester, June 18th, 1872.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

You will doubtless be glad to learn that the articles by Bros. Carpenter, and W. E. N., which have appeared in your journal, on "Freemasonry and Israelitism," have been read with no ordinary interest by friends of mine (non-Masons.)

One of those friends has for some time ex- pressed a wish to see those articles published in a separate form, and desires me to procure for him the volume, recently published, by Bro. Car- penter. I may further state that in the event

of the articles by W. E. N. being also published in a separate volume, he requests me to obtain it for him, immediately upon its appearance. My friend is strongly of opinion that these produc- tions ought not only to be in the library of every Mason, but also in the library of every intelligent person. If you see no objection, you are at liberty to give publicity to this communication in the *Freemason* at your convenience,

Yours fraternally,
 J. A. COLLINGE,
 Egerton, 1030,
 East Lancashire.

A PLEASANT DAY WITH THE FREE- MASON.

(To the Editor of the *Freemason*.)

Sir,—Whatever foreigners may say as to the distant nature of the English people, nothing can equal the cordiality and frankness of our friends, the Freemasons. Whatever secret they may possess amongst the brotherhood, they have certainly found out one of the best secrets—that of brotherly kindness towards all persons who may have the good fortune to come amongst them. I am indebted to a friend, who procured me a ticket, to join the summer excursion of the Constitutional Lodge, No. 55, on board the "Maria Wood," on the 20th inst.

About 12 o'clock, after a salute of guns, the barge moved slowly up the river, which is sur- rounded on both sides with the most charming scenery.

A splendid military band was provided, which soon commenced playing, and an elegant ball was opened on the deck of the barge. As to the ladies, who play so conspicuous a part in that kind of pleasure, they were as refined, beautiful, and natural as only English ladies can be.

At three o'clock a sumptuous dinner was pro- vided, with all the delicacies of the season.

It was very interesting to me to hear the Wor- shipful Master touch upon the secrets of Ma- sonry, but I attribute it to my imperfect know- ledge of the Craft, that I went away no wiser in that respect.

After dinner, the dancing was continued, and was kept up with great spirit until we returned to Kew Bridge, in the evening. This pleasant day will always be remembered with delight and gratitude by

Yours very truly,
 AN ICELANDER.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. BRO. C. H. DRINKWATER.

On Friday, the 4th inst., the parishioners of the two parishes of St Stephen, and St. Martin, Exeter, presented a testimonial to our Rev. brother, on the occasion of his resigning the curacy of the above, consequent on his appoint- ment to the Vicarage of St. George, Frankwell, Shrewsbury. The testimonial consisted of two purses of gold; one value £53, from St. Stephen's, the other value £18, from St. Martin's, after which the brethren of the "Semper Fidelis" Lodge 1254, presented him with a handsome gold Chaplain's jewel as a token of regard for the manner in which he had performed his duties as Chaplain of the lodge. The Revd. gentleman said, there were times when language, powerful as it was to convey ideas, was found utterly insufficient to make known to others the feelings which existed within their hearts; and the present was one of those times. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart, the members of the lodge, as well as those friends who had subscribed towards the handsome testimonial that had been presented to him, and concluded by expressing his earnest wishes for their future prosperity.

W. ELLIS WALL, Esq., of Salcombe Hill House, writes, March 31. 1871 :—"I have used your Pain Killer for rheu- matic gout inwardly, and on nearly every joint in my body. In about half-an-hour after I had used it I was per- fectly free from pain. Taken internally, I have found it cure headache, griping pains in the stomach, and many other similar disorders. My only object in writing this is to express my gratitude, and with the hope that it may be for the good of the public.—To Perry Davis & Son, Londn. W.C., Proprietors."

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

Vol. I., bound in cloth	4s. 6d.
Vol. II., ditto	7s. 6d.
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Reading Cases to hold 52 numbers	2s. 6d.

United States of America.

THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s. per annum, payable in advance.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATH.

PICKUP.—On the 20th inst., suddenly at his residence, 276, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool, aged forty-seven, Bro. Alfred Pickup, I.G. Temple Lodge, 1094, Treasurer of St. John's Chapter, 673.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

A SUBSCRIBER will find the History and Origin of the Masonic Degrees of "Royal Ark Mariners" and "Red Cross of Rome and Constantine" in the Books of the Statutes thereof, price 2/6 and 1/6 respectively.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains. The price of the Freemason is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance.) All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C. The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

MASONIC PROGRESS.

The half-year which has just closed cannot be said to have been an eventful period in the annals of Freemasonry.

No mighty wave of persecution has assailed the Craft in the regions of darkness and superstition. We have not to lament either heresy or schism in our Order. The march of its progress, however, although noiseless, has been none the less triumphant. In England our prosperity has increased, is increasing, and, we hope, will never be diminished, albeit we are no advocate of mere numbers as an element of strength. On the contrary, having the real welfare of the Fraternity at heart, we are glad to find that the multiplication of lodges is no longer regarded, *per se*, as an evidence of success. We have, on former occasions, avowed our honest conviction that there are some men in our midst who ought never to have been introduced into the Order, and in this class we include not merely the criminal and vicious, but the ignorant and uncultivated man. It is true, that Freemasonry is a school, but it is not to be degraded into a

preparatory one for illiterate adults, whose minds are not sufficiently enlightened to perceive the beauty of its symbolism, or the grandeur of its fellowship.

Men of such mental calibre cannot appreciate the divine harmony of things, or comprehend the force of an idea. They cannot evolve light out of the darkness which surrounds them, and hence it is that we have to deplore the existence of many nominal Masons who court the privileges of Freemasonry, without knowing, or seeming to know, that they are living in flagrant apostasy from its principles.

In this respect, nevertheless, we are gratified to welcome signs of improvement;—the more general diffusion of knowledge, and the multiplied facilities for education have already borne goodly fruit, and we may fairly anticipate the time when few or none will seek admission to our mysteries, but men of intelligence, refinement, and even erudition.

A singular corroboration of our opinion upon the desirability of excluding weak-minded and ill-conditioned men from the Masonic body has been recently afforded by the excessive stupidity evinced by an Irish brother, who, however, we understand is but a neophyte in the Craft, when he was called upon to give evidence in a Coroner's Court, concerning a fatal accident at a railway station. This sapient individual averred that he knew one of the men who had caused the fatality, but "as he was a brother Freemason, he could not reveal his name." Upon which a Member of Parliament, well-known as an eminent disciple of Ultramontanism and an ex-Brigadier of the Pope, scented a mare's nest, and never rested until he hatched a phantom pony, and trotted it out for the edification of the House of Commons. "Privileges of Freemasonry," "awful bond, which compels men to condone villainies, and conceal guilt." These and other platitudes, ludicrously disproportioned to the occasion, were solemnly uttered by the Papal champion, and as solemnly demolished by the matter-of-fact reply of the Irish Attorney-General, who as might have been anticipated of course denied that any such Masonic privileges to defeat justice legally existed. It is, of course, superfluous to remind the members of the Craft, that there is not the faintest shadow of truth in the implication that Freemasonry interposes between crime and its punishment, or veils in its mantle of secrecy the misdeeds of unworthy brethren, but it is important that the outer world should thoroughly comprehend that the Order will never shelter "knaves, or fools, or cowards, even if they boast the blood of all the Howards." As for the simpleton who has thus caused the fair fame of the Brotherhood to be tarnished by suspicion, we would advise him to seek that congenial retirement for which his mental incapacity to learn the very A B C of Freemasonry so clearly proves him to be a fitting subject, for, to quote the quaint language of Feltham, "Mercury himself may move his tongue in vain, if he has none to hear him but a non-intelligent."

Dismissing this painful, although absurd affair from our minds, we gladly turn to the more inspiring theme of Masonic progress.

Beyond question the advancement of the cause

in England has been both substantial and sure. The interest taken by the brethren in the development of charitable works, the liberal support accorded to our benevolent institutions, and the rapidly increasing desire to obtain sound data and historical evidence of the origin and claims of Freemasonry, are in themselves healthy indications, and encouraging signs of Masonic progress. In fact, with a Findel—iconoclastic as he may be in some of his proclivities—sweeping away many baseless theories on the one side, and a Hughan bringing to light incontestable proofs on the other, we are beginning to discern where and what we are, and what is more to the purpose, what we ought to be.

It is a common mistake to suppose that the literature of Freemasonry is not progressive in its tendencies—because the order itself is based upon fixed and immutable principles. Any one who takes the trouble to compare the Masonic literature of the present age with the literature of the Craft about a century ago, will readily concede that in these latter days we are far ahead of the past. Nor do we allude merely to standard works upon Freemasonry—but to that sterling periodical literature which has grown up entirely within the period we have named, and which has now attained unequivocal and acknowledged importance. It would however be presumptuous to affirm that even now we have sounded the profoundest depths of Masonic philosophy, or exhausted the multitudinous springs of Masonic knowledge. Let us rather say, in the humble spirit of the great sage, that as yet we are but children picking up pebbles on the boundless shores of wisdom—weak discerners of the light,—faint-hearted supporters of the truth in all things. It is, nevertheless, most gratifying to observe that progress—unmistakeable progress has been made, that thinkers in the ranks of the Craft are no longer few in number or insignificant in influence, and that the mastery of certain formulæ which embrace the letter of our principles, is no longer tacitly accepted as evidence of a brother's acquaintance with the heart and spirit of Freemasonry. It is indeed difficult to define, with precision, the limits of Masonic research. That it presents attractions to the antiquarian and archæologist, none who have read the thoughtful and well-reasoned articles of a "Masonic Student," or the copious and interesting, if sometimes inconclusive, annotations of Dr. Bedolfe, will care to deny. That it equally offers charms to the moralist and philosopher, we need scarcely attempt to demonstrate, while to the humanitarian, and ideal perfectionist, Masonic studies may be said to afford glimpses of that good time coming, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and when the whole human race shall be one vast brotherhood. Without, however, adopting the millennial idea, there can be no doubt that the influence of Masonic teaching is very great over truly Masonic minds, and in the increase of that influence, as well as in the fruit of good works which it produces and perfects, there lies, perhaps, the germ of a greater guarantee for the peace and welfare of humanity than will ever be found in the flimsy treaties of diplomatists, or the hypocritical professions of war-denouncing states.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

BURGOYNE LODGE (No. 902.)—The increasing popularity due to the growing reputation of this enterprising lodge necessitated an emergency meeting, which was held at Anderton's Hotel, the usual place of assemblage, on Monday, evening last, for the purpose of admitting to the light Messrs. Buthir and Norman. The ceremony of initiation was ably performed, (in the unavoidable absence of Bro. Wm. Simmons, the much esteemed W.M.) by Bro. Henry Smith, I.P.M., assisted by Bro. Rogers, S.W.; and Bros. Poynter, Iron, Vevers, and Wright, Past Masters. Bro. Smith then proceeded to pass to the second degree Bros. Silvani, Clerke, Merchant, and Burt, a ceremony this skilled brother performed with his usual ability. Bro. Smith was then relieved in the chair by Bro. Poynter, P.M. and Treasurer, who in an impressive manner raised to the sublime degree Bro. Jeffreys. This concluded the ceremonial business of the meeting, and after receiving the names of a candidate for initiation and a joining member, for the next meeting, the brethren separated in perfect harmony, after an arduous but useful, and well-spent Masonic evening. In addition to the brethren mentioned above there were also present Bros. Jas. Allen, Henry Smith, junr., Ludlow, Bundy, G. P. Smith, and Windybank, and as a visitor, Bro. Merdock, Royal Arch Lodge of Scotland, No. 165, who contemplates becoming a member of the Burgoyne Lodge.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

MARYPORT.—Lodge Perseverance (No. 371.)—The annual festival and installation meeting of the above lodge, was held in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The chair was taken by the Worshipful Master, Bro. Armstrong, supported by the officers and about thirty members of the lodge. After the minutes had been confirmed, Bro. Lawson was presented, and in a very able manner installed Worshipful Master, by Worshipful Bro. Kenworthy, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.W. After the officers had been invested, and the lodge closed, the brethren, on the invitation of the W.M., adjourned to a substantial repast, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given, and suitably acknowledged. Amongst the visitors were, Bros. W. Kenworthy, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.W.; Gibson, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.W.; Henry, W.M., A. Prov. G.D.C.; Porter, P.M., A. Prov. G. Sec.; Fearon, P.M., Prov. G.J.D.; Brooker, W.M., Prov. G.S.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—Lodge Charity (No. 223.)—This lodge held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, the 18th inst., when three brethren were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and two gentlemen were initiated into the mysteries of antient Freemasonry. The ceremonies were conducted by the W. Master, Bro. J. T. Smith, in a very efficient manner, assisted by Bros. J. P. Phillips, S.W.; Pool, J.W., and other brethren. Business over, the brethren adjourned to Chubb's hotel to partake of the half-yearly banquet provided in Mrs. Chubb's bountiful style. The W. Master presided, supported on his right by Bro. Browning, P.M., P. Prov. G.D.C., Sec. of the lodge; Bro. J. M. Hifley, P. M., Prov. G. Steward; and Bro. A. Woolf, P.M.; on his left by Bro. T. Pollard, P.M., P. Prov. G. Treas., and Treasurer of the lodge; Bro. Cornish, I.P.M.; and Bro. Blackwood; the vice-chair by Bro. J. P. Phillips, S.W. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and ably responded to by several brethren, but especially by Bro. T. Pollard, the senior member of the lodge, in a most feeling and appropriate address. About forty-two brethren were present, and a most pleasant and fraternal evening was spent.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

RYDE.—Ryde Lodge (No. 698.)—The installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. Richard Loveland Loveland, took place at the Masonic Hall, John-street, Ryde, on Thursday, the 20th inst. The ceremony was most impressively performed by the retiring W.M., Bro. Francis Newman. After the business was over, a grand banquet was given at the York Hotel. The company present numbered about thirty, with the W.M. in the chair. The duties of the vice-chair were ably carried out by Bro. G. F. Harrington, and amongst the company present were Bros. Pocock, W.M. of the Gloucester Lodge, Southampton; J. Isaacs, W.M. of the East Medina Lodge, Ryde; James Dashwood, Mayor of Ryde, and other distinguished brethren. It was generally stated that this was the finest Masonic gathering that had ever taken place in Ryde. The banquet, which was supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Childe in their best style, was of a magnificent description, every delicacy of the season being present.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

PRESCOT.—Lodge of Loyalty (No. 86.)—The monthly meeting of this ancient and prosperous lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., at the Royal Hotel, Prescott, and was attended by a capital muster of the brethren. The Lodge was opened by Bro. Morris, W.M. After the minutes were read and confirmed, Bro. Fowler, P.M., took the chair for the rest of the evening. Amongst the other members of the lodge present were:—Bros. T. Prescott, P.M.; J. W. R. Fowler, S.W.; J. W. A. Fowler, P.M. Treas.; R. D. Simpson, J.D.; R. Corke, I.G.; R. Reynolds, W. Mercer, B. Slack, W. New-some, W. Cron, J. Ellis, J. Vaughan, T. Rymer, J. Webering, E. Bust, Wm. Jameson, W. Snape, E. Johnson Brown, W. Holme, C. Payne, W. E. Beaumont, S. Marsh, G. Head, and F. Mason. The visitors included Bros. J. Wood, 246, Treas. 1094; W. Harrison, W.M. 897; A. Hanson, J.W. 897; J. Jackson, 897; J. Young, 897; G. King, 1384; J. G. Hogg, 1384, &c. An unusually heavy business list, made up of four initiations, one passing, and one raising, was got through by Bro. J. W. J. Fowler, in a remarkably satisfactory manner, the whole of the interesting ceremonies being performed by him in a manner at once of effective and impressive. Labour kept the lodge open until an advanced hour, but not so late as to prevent the brethren from doing justice to an excellent repast, provided by mine host of the Royal Hotel.

SOMERSETSHIRE

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Somersetshire held its annual meeting at Frome, on Thursday, 20th inst., and it proved an exceedingly agreeable re-union. Brethren from all parts of the fair county rallied in considerable numbers at the Mechanics' Institution, when the Royal Somerset Lodge, No. 973, was opened in due form by the Worshipful Master, Bro. Inskip.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was announced to be in waiting, when they were received with the customary honours.

The Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. Bridges, presided, in the absence of the Prov. G.M., the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, who was detained at Cowes by indisposition. A telegram from his lordship was read, expressing his regret at not being present, and signifying his intention to hold a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, to receive the address which was in waiting to be presented to him on his re-appearance in the Masonic world, congratulating him on his recovery from his recent severe illness.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer presented his balance-sheet, which showed that though they had been liberal supporters of the Masonic charities, he could, owing to the prosperity of the various lodges of the province, carry over a good balance to the next account.

The appointments of officers took place, when the following brethren duly received their patents of office:—

Herniman	Prov. G.S.W.
Inskip	Prov. G.J.W.
Sprackett	} Prov. G. Chaplains.
Tibbs	
Payne .....		Prov. G. Treasurer,
Davis	Prov. G. Registrar.
Else	Prov. G. Secretary.
Loder	Prov. G. S.D.
Chaffin	Prov. G. J.D.
Willcox	Prov. G. S. of W.
Hodge	Prov. G. Dir of Cers.
Saunders	Prov. G. A. D.C.
Fair	Prov. G. S.B.
Macfarlan	Prov. G. Organist.
Reed	Prov. G. Purst.
Mountstephen	Prov. G. A. Purst.
Woodford	Prov. G. Tyler.
Carter	Prov. G. A. Tyler.

We must not omit to mention the decorations of the lodge-room; banners being tastefully arranged along the walls, wreaths of evergreens connecting them, whilst in the niches by the side of statuary and round the pedestals were beautiful ferns and lycopodiums, many being prize plants, lent by Bro. Baylis.

A banquet was held in the evening, at the George Hotel, where a very large muster of the brethren sat down, under the presidency of Bro. Bridges, supported by many brethren, members not only of Somerset, but of Bristol and other provinces.

YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

BRADFORD.—Harmony Lodge (No. 600.)—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, June 20th inst. The attendance of brethren and visiting brethren was very numerous, including the Right Worshipful Bro. Bentley Shaw, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire; Rev. Bro. Oddy, 302, Provincial Grand Chaplain; Bros. J. A. Unna, P.M. 600, P. Prov. G. Reg., T. P. Wood, P.M. Scarsdale Lodge, P. Prov. S.G.D. of Derbyshire; S. O. Bailey, P.M. 600, P. Prov. S. of W.; W. Wright, P.M. 600; H. O. Mawson, P.M. 302; S. Barsdorf, P.M. 600; Taylor, P.M. 302; J. Beanland, P.M. 600; J. Ahrens, P.M. 600, P. Prov. S.G.D.; William W. Barlow, W.M. 302; R. Richardson, W.M. 974; A. Nicholson, W.M. 1018; Ed. Smith, W.M.; T. Johnson, P.M. 600; W. Dewhirst, P.M. 600. Bro. C. F. Unna, the W.M. elect., was installed by his father, Bro. J. A. Unna, P.M., P. Prov. G.R. who went through the ceremony he has so often done before for this lodge, in his usual excellent manner: and it was quite a unique and exceedingly pleasing sight to witness a father instal his son. Fourteen years ago Bro. Unna initiated his son, and, as our Right Worshipful Bro. Bentley Shaw, Deputy Prov. G.M., took occasion to remark in open lodge—in congratulating the W.M. on his installation—he was then a witness of that interesting ceremony, and although he had found it difficult to do so, owing to pressing engagements, he had determined, at any sacrifice, to be present to see the cape stone of the edifice placed (as it were) by his friend and Bro. Unna installing his son, W.M. of his mother lodge. After the installation the brethren, on the invitation of Bro. C. F. Unna, the W.M., adjourned to the refreshment-room and there partook of an excellent and dainty repast provided for them. The tables groaned under the abundant supply of creature comforts, at the same wearing such an elegant appearance, from the profusion of flowers &c., as to indicate that some Fair Friend had favoured the W.M. by taking interest in the amusements. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given, Rev. Bro. Oddy, Prov. G. Chaplain, responding for "The R.W. Bro. Bentley Shaw, D.P.G.M. of West Yorkshire, and the rest of the Prov. Grand Officers," and in doing so took occasion to speak of the high qualification and great courtesy of the W.M. in the discharge of his duties. He also regretted that the R.W. Bro. Bentley Shaw's pressing engagements had prevented his remaining to hear the way in which his health had been proposed and received, that he might have replied to the toast. Bro. Beanland, P.M., in a pithy and appropriate speech, proposed "the retiring Master" who had during the past year discharged the duties of the office with such aptitude,

urbanity, and judgment. Bro. W. Wright, P.M. in responding to the toast begged to thank Bro. Beanland, P.M. for the kind way in which he had introduced his name to the brethren, and them for their cordial reception; whilst in office he confessed at times, he had felt somewhat like a captain of a vessel, and fearing a storm ahead, was nervous, but tried as it were to steer away from them, and flung oil on the water as far as practicable. But his duties had been rendered comparatively light from the great assistance he had received from the P.Ms. and officers of the lodge. Before sitting down he would propose "The health of the Worshipful Master," who was an older Mason than himself, and he had been proud to have him as his S.W. He had been exceedingly gratified to see the way in which he had discharged the duties of that office, and was certain he would equally well perform those of W.M. It had afforded him the highest delight to witness the ceremony that evening of his honoured father installing his son, a sight we might not expect to see again. The W.M. in responding, said, fourteen years ago, when initiated into Freemasonry, I remember saying that I hoped you would find me a chip of the old block, and I trust you have found me chippish. I have been thrice made by my father, first, in the ordinary course of nature—second, a Mason—and third, a W.M., and I venture to express a wish. There is hanging in our lodge room lists of members, my father's name heading the first—mine the second, and I hope he may live to place my son's at the head of the third. The difficulties of the position in which you have placed me are great, but I rely upon the assistance of the brethren, who are always ready to do anything for the advantage of the lodge, and I hope to surmount them, as it has been remarked, "quos vult perdere exaltant," and I trust at the close of the year you may feel that your favours have not been unworthily bestowed. Bro. J. Ahrens, P.M. proposed "The officers of last year," who had done their duty so well in every way. Bro. S. O. Bailey, P.M., responded, in very appropriate terms, making particular allusion to what had fallen from our Bro. Chaplain in lodge as to being charitable to all, and bearing no ill-will, and thus carry out the true and glorious principles taught in the craft. Bro. Peel, P.M. proposed, "The present Officers," laconically saying the remarks just made by Bro. J. Ahrens, P.M. equally apply to this toast, and as similes have been used to night he might perhaps appropriately use a parliamentary one of the State coach, and he was sure they had an excellent team of present officers—all brethren who had served the lodge well and were entitled to the honours conferred, and woe betide him who, with such an excellent whip as W.M., ventures to stop the team. Bro. Skelly, S.W., responded and being called upon unexpectedly had to crave the indulgence of the brethren, and expressed the deep gratitude of the officers for the way in which they had been spoken of, and especially thanked Bro. Beanland, P.M., for the pains he had taken with them in the Ritual and otherwise.

"For he whose wakeful tenderness removes,
The obstructing thorn, which wounds the friend
he loves
Cheers not another's rugged path alone,
But scatters roses to adorn his own."

The W.M. proposed "The Past Masters" who retired with the greatest éclat: and he would tell the visiting brethren why that was so, namely, because their are no P.Ms., who attend so well and give so much time. Some of them complain that in a measure, on their retiring they are shelved—but he would venture to suggest to them how this might be remedied. Frequently, when abroad, he had been an edified auditor of lectures by P.Ms. on general subjects and our P.Ms. might well follow this example. There are P.Ms. amongst us who have hobbies, who have given much time and study to scientific and other subjects. Bro. J. Ahrens, P.M., for instance upon electricity, &c. Talking of hobbies reminded him of a gentleman who was once speaking to a lawyer about his pet hobby butterflies, when he courteously remarked "bother your butterflies, the only hobbies worth attending to are six-and-eight-pences!" Bro. J.

A. Unna, P.M., P.Prov. G.R. proposed "The Worshipful Masters of the Hope, Pentalpha, Shakespeare, and Eccleshill Lodges," and in doing so, alluded to the time (six-and-thirty years ago) when he had the pleasure in being a member of the Hope Lodge. They all looked to her as their mother lodge, and thought very highly of her for having done so much for the Masonic Charities. The Pentalpha too, was flourishing and going on well, and so also was the Shakespeare, and their brethren, at Eccleshill, who were noted for their hospitality and good fellowship. Bro. William W. Barlow, W.M. of the Hope, thanked them for the honour done that lodge, in giving the toast of their W.M. He also personally thanked Bro. J. A. Unna, P.M., for the flattering terms in which he had proposed it, and referred to the time (more than twenty years ago) when he had the pleasure of associating with him in the Hope meetings, then held in the old Dispensary Building, in Darley Street, when all was harmony amongst them, and although a cloud afterwards appeared in the horizon of Masonry in Bradford, in those days, it has now happily dispelled; and like the storm we had witnessed in the material world, during the past week, had had the effect of rendering the atmosphere more enjoyable. Bro. Barlow, W.M., congratulated the W.M. on his being raised, by the unanimous vote of his brethren, to the highest honour in their power to confer, as also upon the very gratifying ceremony they had been privileged to witness that evening; and he expressed a hope that the W.M. also might live not only to initiate, but in like manner, to install his son, in his mother lodge, and that on that occasion he might again be honoured by the august presence of the P.G.M., or the D.P.G.M., who, in the course of conversation on the subject had expressed to him the great interest he had taken in seeing the father instal (also by his father) his son, at whose initiation, fourteen years ago, he was present. Bro. Barlow, in thanking the W.M. and brethren for their hospitality, trusted they would favour the Hope with a visit in return. Bro. R. Richardson, W.M. of the Pentalpha, thanked them for the way in which his name had been proposed and received by the brethren present. He congratulated the W.M. on his election, and hoped, as he had no doubt would be the case, that he would have a prosperous year, and he was glad to see he had taken the initiative to bring that about. He also desired to thank him for the very splendid entertainment of that evening, and trusted the W.M. and the brethren of the Harmony would return his visit. Bro. A. Nicholson, W.M. of the Shakespeare, in a few apt and complimentary terms, thanked all the brethren for their kindly and hospitable reception; and in congratulating the W.M. on his attaining his proud position, wished him and the lodge every happiness and prosperity, and hoped soon to have the pleasure of a visit from them to his lodge. Bro. Ed. Smith, W.M. of the Eccleshill, in thanking the brethren for their reception, said at this hour, as the W.M. had intimated, it was late to make a speech; but were it not so, he did not know that he could make one. However, he thanked them very heartily, and trusted they would return his visit, when everything would be done that the Eccleshill could do to give them a hospitable reception. Bro. Johnson, P.M., proposed "The visiting Brethren," and, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was glad to do so; and if they would only come again, would see that their wants were attended to. In congratulating the W.M., he said what pleasure it had afforded him to see him initiated, and now installed, he felt that it was the proudest moment he had experienced in Freemasonry. Bro. Wood, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D. of Derbyshire, in responding for the visitors, said how much gratification it had given him to be present at the installation of his cousin, Bro. C. F. Unna, and he wished him every happiness and satisfaction in his exalted position. The W.M. proposed "The Health of the Musical Brethren," thanking them very much for their kind efforts during the evening. Bro. Mallins responded, and gave "The Wives, Daughters, and Sweethearts of Free and Accepted Masons," in a most happy and complimentary manner. Bro. Webb responded on behalf of the ladies in his inimitably humorous style, every one present feeling that

no one could have done it better, save the dear ones themselves. The W.M. brought this exceedingly instructive and pleasant evening's proceedings to a close by giving the Tyler's toast. We should not omit to mention that the proceedings were most agreeably interspersed by most excellent harmony from Bros. Unna, W.M.; R. Richardson, W.M.; Sutcliffe, Skelly, Wilcock, Watson, Mullins, and Webb.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PORT ELIZABETH.—*Lodge of Good Hope* (No. 863).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, April 18th, for the purpose of installing the Worshipful Master for the current year, and investing his duly appointed officers with their insignia of office. There was a good attendance, including a large number of visiting brethren. On the dais were Bro. Tonks, W.M. of the Lodge of Good Will, and Past Masters Fairbridge, Pearson, Kemsley, and Bain. Bro. Bain conducted the ceremony of installation, and performed those duties as usual with marked ability. The Lodge of Good Hope is now constituted as follows:—Bros. Chas. Wheelright, W.M.; A. Brittain, S.W.; J. Lonney, J.W.; J. Payne, Treasurer; E. R. Smyth, Secretary; J. Bredell, Organist; J. Phillips, Master of Ceremonies; T. Worrell, and W. Scruton, Deacons; C. Adecock, and R. W. Kemsley, Stewards; G. Holmes, I.G.; Jas. Morley, O.G. At the conclusion of the business of the evening, the brethren, to the number of about fifty, adjourned to the banqueting-room and sat down to an excellent repast, prepared under the direction of Bro. Phillips, who had caused everything to be laid out in the very best style. After justice had been done to the solids, the cheering wine cup was introduced, and the usual Masonic and complimentary toasts were drunk. Amongst these was the health of the newly installed Master, which was proposed by Bro. Tonks, W.M. It was well received, and drunk with enthusiasm. The "Installing Master" was next given, which was also suitably honoured. "The newly appointed Officers" was then proposed, followed by an interchange of compliments between the two local lodges. Then "The Other Visitors" were toasted. The toasts were interspersed with music, which much enlivened the proceedings, and added greatly to the pleasure of the meeting.

Royal Arch.

BERKS AND BUCKS.

WINDSOR.—*Windsor Castle Chapter* (No. 771).—A convocation of this chapter, was held at the Masonic Hall, St. Alban's-street, Windsor, on Tuesday the 18th inst., when a considerable number of Companions attended, amongst whom were E. Comps. J. Stevens, P.Z. 720, and M.E.Z. elect; Robert Harvey, M.E.Z. 720, as H.; H. Smith, J. 720, as J.; John Read, P.Z. 720; also Comps. J. S. Tolley, Scribe. E.; Herbert Berry, Scribe N.; E. Grisbrook, P.S.; Hodges, 1st A.S.; Kent, Janitor; Caleb Holden, R. Martin, E. Fuller, and others. Visitors, Comps. Herbert Burny, W. Worrell, Irons, &c. The minutes of the previous convocation having been confirmed and ballot taken for nine candidates, Comp. Stevens, as M.E.Z., exalted Bros. Fred. Fleck, Geo. H. Powell, and T. Welham Clarke, into Royal Arch Masonry, with full ceremony and musical services. Apologies for non-attendance and promises to attend next convocation were received from the other candidates. The installation of Comp. Stevens as M.E.Z., then took place, and the chapter was in regular form placed under his charge for the ensuing twelve months. The installation of Comps. Martin and Fuller, as H. and J. respectively were deferred until the ensuing meeting. Sundry propositions for brethren and other Masonic business having been taken, the Companions adjourned to the Castle Hotel, where an elegant cold collation was prepared. A very agreeable evening was spent by all present, and the proceedings, both at and subsequent to the chapter gave considerable promise of future success. The Companions from London left by an early train, well satisfied with the entertainment which had been afforded to them.

Mark Masonry.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Albert Victor Lodge* (No. 70).—The ordinary quarterly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, the 17th inst., when there were present:—Bros. Emra Holmes, W.M.; Rev. R. N. Sanderson, P.G.C., I.P.M.; C. T. Townsend, P.G.D., P.M., Sec.; E. Robertson, S.W.; G. Cresswell, J.W.; A. D. George, J.D.; C. Davy, Acting S.O.; &c. Visitors:—Bros. C. V. Childe and J. Burton. The lodge having been opened, the minutes of lasting meeting were read and confirmed, and the ballot was taken for Bro. Aiken, surgeon, of the Virtue and Silence Lodge, Hadleigh, who was unanimously elected. Bro. Arthur John Grimwade, of the same lodge, who had been previously elected, being the only candidate present, he was admitted. The W.M. resigned the gavel to Bro. Sanderson, and assumed the position of M.O., and the candidate was advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master, the ceremony being performed with Bro. Sanderson's well-known ability. A candidate for advancement was proposed who was about to leave the country, and the W.M. decided to hold a Lodge of Emergency for that purpose on Friday, the 28th inst. The lodge was afterwards closed and the brethren retired for refreshment. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. briefly proposed the "Queen," which was given with the customary loyalty. In proposing the "Grand Mark Master," the W.M. said it was not quite clear to him who was the G.M., as although Earl Percy was elected he had not been installed. Whether, however, Bro. the Rev. Raymond Portal the late Grand Master, or Lord Percy was to be accepted, the name of both was a guarantee, and it was only necessary to allude to such excellent Masons to ensure a very cordial reception to the toast, with which they were associated. The W.M. next proposed "The D.G.M., the Earl of Limerick, and the rest of the Grand Officers present and past, and coupled with it the names of Bros. Sanderson, P.G.C., and C. T. Townsend, P.G.D." He said that office in Grand Mark Lodge was always conferred upon brethren for merit and ability alone, he wished as much could be said of Grand Lodge of England, and they had evidence of this in the persons of their excellent Secretary Bro. Townsend, and their highly esteemed I.P.M., Bro. Sanderson. Bros. Sanderson and Townsend responded, and the latter hoped he might see the day when all brethren present might be Past Grand Officers. The W.M. next proposed, "The newly advanced Mark Mason, Bro. A. J. Grimwade," who, he felt sure, would become an expert Mason at no distant day. Bro. Grimwade, in acknowledging the toast said, that he did not intend to stop at Mark Masonry, but to go on into the higher degrees, and he hoped he might become in time a credit to the Craft. Bro. Emra Holmes next proposed "The Visiting Brethren," expressing the great pleasure it gave him personally to welcome Bro. Childe amongst them. He knew that brother to be a very enthusiastic Mason, and he felt sure he would prove an ornament to the Craft. Bro. Burton was not a stranger to many of them, he being an officer of the British Union Lodge. The Albert Victor Mark Lodge was always delighted to welcome visitors, indeed, all the Masonic bodies in Ipswich were, and he could only call upon the brethren to drink to the health of the Visitors. Bro. Childe in reply said, that he had feared there might be some little difference between their W.M. and himself, owing to a matter to which he would not further allude,* but he was rejoiced to find that such was not the case; he believed he had, thanks to Masonry, only made a friend. Bro. Spalding supplied the supper as usual, and the brethren separated at the customary hour.

* *Vide*, Letters on Royal Ark Mariners, and Bro. Holmes Lecture on Freemasonry, in the *Freemason* of the 8th inst.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—At the regular assembly of the Union de Molay Encampment and Priory No. 104, E. R. at St. John's, New Brunswick, Past Eminent Commander Robert Marshall, 33°, was presented by the Frateres with a valuable testimonial.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. RICHARD WOOF, P.M., P. PROV. S.G.W. WORCESTERSHIRE, &c.

(From *Berrow's Worcester Journal*.)

The presentation of the valuable articles of antique plate forming the testimonial to Bro. Richard Woof, Esq., F.S.A., took place at the Guildhall, Worcester, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. The zeal, ability, and courtesy with which during a period of fourteen years, Bro. Woof discharged the duties of Town Clerk of that city, and the claims to the regard of the inhabitants of this city and the neighbourhood which that gentleman possesses in so eminent a degree, have on previous occasions been referred to in the columns of *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, and with the very prompt and liberal response to the appeal for subscriptions towards the testimonial, our readers are also familiar. It will, therefore, be sufficient now to record the proceedings in connection with the presentation, which, as will be seen, was of an unostentatious character, the Committee believing that such an arrangement would be the most congenial to Bro. Woof's feelings.

At twelve o'clock a large number of the subscribers assembled in the Council Chamber.

The articles forming the testimonial were arranged on a table in front of the Mayor, who presided.

The following is a description of the articles:—

1. First, perhaps, is the Silver Parcel-gilt Cup, of the form called the Hanap. This is a very fine Cup, with cover, twenty-five inches in height; the body, cover, and base are of the bulb (somewhat akin to the pine-apple) form, and gilt. Upon the base, or foot, rests a silver barrel, upon which a beautifully modelled Bacchanalian figure, also of silver, and having grapes and a cup in either hand, is seated; the barrel and lower portion of the body of the cup are also ornamented with vines. Portions of the cup are delicately engraved, and other parts are ornamented with the quaint Grachie work. The cover is surmounted with a small, erect Bacchanalian figure. This unusually fine specimen may have been a grace-cup of some *moyen-age* municipality, and is supposed to have been the handiwork of that great artist of the 15th century, David Prinz. Somewhat similar examples are extant, dating from 1450 to 1580.

2-3. A pair of Flagons, silver gilt, of rare beauty, and cunning art. These are twelve inches in height, and of the narrow upright form, 3½ inches in diameter at the top, widening to 5 inches at the base. They are both of very skilful repoussé work, and present a mass of figures and allegorical objects. Upon the upper compartment of one are illustrations of town and country, and on the lower, emblematical figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, surmounted by festoons of fruit and flowers. Upon the other are allegorical figures of the arts and sciences, with a background exhibiting a mountainous country and castellated buildings. The cover of each is surmounted by a small, seated, Bacchanalian figure. Flagons of this form, dating in the 16th century, are known.

4. A Silver Parcel-gilt Guild Cup and Cover, of very fine repoussé floral work. This cup is 14 inches in height, of very elegant form, and supported by a draped female statuette; the cover being surmounted by a small figure, holding a banner scroll. This cup is understood to have belonged, locally, to Luneberg, Hanover, and was recently purchased at Altona. Within the cover a shield of arms and inscription are engraved; the shield, which is placed upon a double eagle displayed, bears a vase containing a tulip between two roses, and is surmounted by a coronet. The inscription (round the shield) is—"Diesen Pocal haben die eltesten Und Sauebtlichen Meister der to PPFergestiFFF. Ao. 1869." The oldest and most skilful masters of the Potter's Guild have this cup). On the rim of the cover and foot of the cup the following names faintly appear in old punctured lettering:

Hans Rebendt,	Heinrich Gruber,
Remholdt Puschadel,	Peter Eichis,
Andrew Fahik,	Johan Panna,
Lundernich Pilker,	J. J. Lidenberg,
Mojjes Kook,	G. W. Haense,
Johann Gruff,	G. G. Russan,
Statius Ludiking	H. G. A. Gruttner.

5. A silver chässe, or reliquary. This is a remarkable example of ancient metal work, and of which very few specimens are known. It stands on ball feet, is about five by eight inches in size, and of considerable weight. The lid, or cover, is of the roof shape, and is secured by a quaint lock, and bolted in a curious manner by the ornamental gilt bosses of the lid. The upper edges of the front, back, and ends are ornamented with gilt crocketing, having spirets on the points; and the lid, or roof, has a gilt open work cresting, with a spiret in the centre. The front, ends, and back are ornamented with seven gilt statuettes of saints. Known examples of the same form bear date about 1500.

6. A Case of Apostle Spoons. These are of recent workmanship, the bowls and stems being modelled from an original in the possession of Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart. Each is surmounted by the figure of an apostle, whose identity is denoted by the emblem he bears, as follows:—

Andrew, a cross saltire; Matthew, a purse; a dolphin at his feet, and an axe; Bartholomew, a knife and book; Philip, a basket of loaves, and a lance with double cross; James, a staff, scallop-shell, and bottle; Peter, Keys; James, (the less), a saw; Simon (Zelotes), a fish or sword; John, a cup, with a serpent issuing; Thomas, a lance, or a carpenter's square; Judas Iscariot, a purse; Judas, brother of James, a club. These figures have not been copied from any existing specimens of apostle spoons, but from the best printed authorities. The figures and bowls are gilt, and the stems of silver. Perfect sets of original spoons are rare, extremely difficult to obtain, and of high value. Examples of the dates 1515-16-19-30, 1634-7-9 and 59 are mentioned in Chaffers' Tables of Hall Marks and Date Letters. (J. Davy and Sons, London, 1872).

7. A Fine Rose Water Dish, 27 inches in diameter, parcel-gilt, of the design known as the Battle of the Amazons (Vechté), from the manufactory of Messrs. Elkington and Co.

8. A Carriage Clock, of finest workmanship, in gilt, plain Gothic case; striking the hours and chiming the half hours and quarters. The dial bears the following inscription:—

"Presented as a public tribute to Richard Woof, Esq., F.S.A., with several examples of ancient silver work, upon retirement from the office of Town Clerk of Worcester, by his friends in the City and County. 1872."

This clock was selected as being of every-day practical use, portable, and forming an excellent medium for the inscription, which could not be suitably placed upon the other articles of the presentation; it is enclosed in a morocco travelling case, and admirably answered the main purpose of its selection.

The above articles accompanied the resolution adopted by the Town Council, on Bro. Woof's retirement from the office of Town Clerk, which was inscribed on vellum, beautifully illuminated, and in an elegant frame. It was worded as follow:—"At an adjourned meeting of the Council and Local Board of Health of the City of Worcester, holden in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, in the said city, on Tuesday, the 14th day of November, 1871, Henry Willis, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Richard Woof, F.S.A., Town Clerk and Clerk to the Local Board of Health of the City of Worcester, having announced to the Corporation his intention to retire from this office at the expiration of the present year, it was moved by the Mayor, seconded by Alderman Thos. Rowley Hill, and carried unanimously—That the following resolution be inscribed on vellum, and forwarded to Mr. Woof, and that it be also entered on the minutes of the Council:—That this Council expresses its deep regret at the resignation of Mr. Woof, as Town Clerk and Clerk to the Local Board of Health of this city, and desires to record its high sense of the value of his services as their legal adviser, and of the admirable and courteous manner in which he has performed all the duties of the office for a period of fourteen years, during which time he has gained the good opinion and best wishes of all, by his readiness to assist in every movement having for its object the welfare of the citizens

of Worcester, by whom his resignation will be regarded as a great public loss. Given under the common seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of the city of Worcester. H. Willis, Mayor."

The inscription was surmounted by the city arms. The seal appended to the inscription was much admired. It was executed, in gutta percha gilded, by the Town Clerk, (Mr. Southall), who expended considerable time and labour in its preparation.

THE GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND.

(COMMUNICATED).

In consequence of the members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland giving an adverse vote to the excellent suggestions of the Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, that distinguished and worthy nobleman has intimated his intention not to accept re-election as Grand Master.

The following circulars have been issued in the Lodge, that the M.W. the Grand Master Mason of Scotland will alter his decision, but it is unlikely that he will, and were it not for the good of the cause, the opposers of the suggested new laws, deserve that some heavy penalty should be visited upon them for their short-sighted and unmasonic behaviour, and, perhaps the retirement of the Grand Master will have that effect:—

Freemasons' Hall, 98, George Street,
Edinburgh, 12th June, 1872.

R.W. Dear Sir and Brother,—

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, having made known his intention of vacating the Throne of Grand Lodge, at the annual election in November, it has been considered most desirable to make an effort to induce his lordship to retain office another year, a movement with which, it is believed, your lodge will cordially sympathize. The accompanying report has accordingly been prepared for signature by the members of Grand Lodge, and of the daughter lodges throughout the country, and it is hoped that it will be largely signed by the members of your lodge.

As it is intended to present the requisition early in July, I shall feel greatly obliged by your bringing the same immediately before your lodge, and having it signed and returned to me as early as possible.

Should you require additional sheets, they may be had on application at this office.

I remain, R.W. Sir and Brother, yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN LAURIE, Grand Clerk.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosslyn, &c., Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

Most Worshipful Grand Master,

We, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.B., Right Worshipful Past Grand Master, Henry Inglis, Esq., of Torsonce, Right Worshipful Substitute Grand Master, and other Office-bearers and members of Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, having learned that your Lordship has expressed your intention to vacate the Throne of Grand Lodge at the ensuing annual election, venture to request your reconsideration of that resolution. There is but one opinion in the Craft as to the manner in which your Lordship has discharged the duties of your exalted position, and the active interest your Lordship has taken in the management of the affairs of Grand Lodge, and the promotion and extension of its benevolent institutions.

Duly impressed as we are with these considerations, and by the necessity which exists, under present circumstances, of the government of the Craft being again confided to the able, dignified, and impartial guidance which we now possess, we most respectfully and earnestly request your Lordship to allow yourself to be put in nomination for the Throne of Grand Lodge for the next ensuing year.

We have the honour to remain, Most Worshipful Grand Master, your Lordship's most obedient servants,

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, July 5, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

- Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex, Greyhound Hotel, Hampton Court, at 3.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dille, Preceptor
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, JULY 1.

- Lodge 16, Royal Alpha, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
- " 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.
- Chapter 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
- Mark Lodge 159, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

- Colonial Board at 3 o'clock.
 - Lodge 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead.
 - " 1257, Grosvenor, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi.
 - " 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road.
 - " 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue.
 - " 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury.
 - Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
 - Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 - Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 - Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
 - Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 - Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 - Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 - Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 - Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 - St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.**
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 - United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 - Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 - New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 - Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 - Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 - Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 - Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 - Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

- Lodge 10, Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
- " 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
- " 1351, St. Clement Danes, 265, Strand.
- Mark Lodge 3, Keystone, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188. Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
- Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

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AIDS TO STUDY.

By Bro. Wm. Carpenter P.M. & P.Z. 717.

VIII.

It has often been said that Masonry is not religion. This, however, is only partially true. Masonry assumes that the true and only God has revealed His will as to human conduct, and to lay an adequate foundation for this, has revealed so much of His own being and character, and of His relation to us, as our Creator, Governor, and Redeemer, as to enable us to form a true conception of our obligation to worship Him; i.e. to love and serve Him, and to regard Him as the only object of our adoration, thanksgiving, and devotion. All this is comprised in the sacred writings, which, by way of eminence, are collectively called THE BIBLE, or THE BOOK. Masonry recognises this, and expressly declares, at every candidate's initiation, that "The sacred writings are to rule and govern our faith;" and, in addition, all its meetings are opened and closed by prayer, and all its ceremonies are interspersed with prayer, recognising these religious truths, and drawing their force, obligation, and appropriateness from them.

To the orthodox Mason—by which I mean a member of the Craft who really enters into, and appreciates its mysteries, usages, and ritual—it must be a matter of gratification to find that the studies and researches of recent times, especially in archaeology, ethnology, and philology, are continually multiplying the evidences and proofs of the verity of the history and events we find recorded in the Bible, and that what—some three-quarters of a century since—were urged as arguments subversive of the historical veracity of the Biblical history, by such writers as Volney and Palmer, are now revealing facts which furnish undoubted proofs of its authenticity and historical accuracy. While the scholars of Germany were building in the dimness of their closets, a theory to persuade themselves and others of the fictitious character of the Old Testament history, the well applied zeal and industry of travellers, historians, and linguists, opened up the chambers of Nineveh and Babylon, uncovered the rocks of Sinai, discovered the key for unlocking the hieroglyphic secrets of old Egypt, laid bare the foundations of the Temple at Jerusalem, brought into the light of day the veritable records of Moabitish kings, and extorted, by patience of research, and mar-

vellous inductive skill, a thousand other corroborations of Hebrew history and prophecy. It cannot be gainsaid that the veracity of Scripture history is confirmed by almost every additional discovery of modern science and research, and that records of the past are almost daily exhumed, that attest the historical character of events and personages which transcendental criticism had boldly impugned, as simply mythical.

In a former paper, I glanced at the very scanty and altogether imperfect knowledge we have of Egypt's ancient history, in consequence of the paucity of its existing records, and the difficulties which long existed in deciphering such as are found in the hieroglyphics of her still preserved monuments of stone and papyri. Many of these inscriptions have now been deciphered, and if they do not afford the means of constructing an Egyptian history, they afford the most decided, as well as most unlooked for confirmation of biblical history and incidents, and thus justify the claims of the sacred volume to the character of authentic history.

Some writers have seriously given to Egypt a history of tens of thousands of years, and tried to show that some of the ancient monuments were erected long before the period fixed for the Deluge; but nothing has yet been discovered amongst its vast mass of ancient inscriptions which points to so remote a chronology, while there are many presumptive evidences that these monuments are all subsequent to the time of Noah. Herodotus, indeed, speaks of 341 kings, whose united reigns reached over 11,340 years, and in connection with this, he states that during his time the sun rose twice in the West and twice set in the East, and that these strange phenomena produced no particular effect on the inhabitants, the country, or the Nile! (B. ii. c. 42.) These statements are, probably, two fables which Herodotus picked up amongst the gossiping priests, and which he felt bound to give, because they were extraordinary. Often, when relating the strange tales of the sacerdotal order, he gives plain indications of his own want of faith, though, in his relation of the account of these 341 kings, he expresses no doubt of its accuracy.

But the alleged antiquity of Egypt has been satisfactorily accounted for by men who have carefully investigated the subject. At one period of Egyptian history, as suggested in a former paper, a considerable number of princes ruled at the same time, in different parts of the country. Each of these princes has been given a distinct period, and the whole years of each prince have been added together, and the sum total has shewn a chronology of tens of thousands of years. Besides this, Mr. Bryant has shewn that still falser reckonings have helped to make up this antiquity. All the Egyptian kings had a numerous list of names and titles. Each of these names and titles has been made into a separate person, and each person into a separate and independent sovereign, to which an appropriate number of years has been attached; thus the rule of a single dynasty has been multiplied many times over, and the chronology of Egypt has become utterly confused and uncertain.

The first rulers of Egypt being, according to their traditions, gods, and the accounts of their

reigns purely mythological, periods of twenty or thirty thousand years are matters of small consideration. During biblical times, beginning with Abram, the history, and the chronology too, have become more reliable; and had the Scripture accounts given the specific names of the kings who reigned, instead of the general name of Pharaoh, which simply means "monarch," the history and chronology of Egypt would have been considerably improved. But, taking the authority of Bunsen, it may be stated generally, that for about 1000 years B.C., there begins a series of contemporaneous events, of which evidence is found in the Bible and the Egyptian authorities (Egypteus Stelle.) All the statements of the Bible, in relation to Egypt, so far, are admitted, even by Bunsen, to be historically accurate, because they agree with the teachings of the monuments. Surely, then, it is presumable, that all the Scripture statements, as far down as Abraham, are equally reliable. Other, and equally careful students of history, indeed, have found points of contact between the Bible accounts and Egyptian monuments at a much more ancient date than that at which Bunsen finds them.

The key which has opened the literary treasures of the ancient Egyptians to the scientific world, is the famous Rosetta Stone, now to be seen in the British Museum. It is the fragment of an oblong slab of black basalt, from the "far Syene," and was found at Rosetta, in Lower Egypt, in 1799. It bears a trilingual inscription; the upper one in hieroglyphics, the lower one in Greek, while the centre one is in a character commonly known as the enchorial, or demotic; i.e., the writing of the people, as distinct from that of the priests. The Greek text showed that the tablet contained a recognition of the highest honours of the Pharaohs in the person of Ptolemy Epiphans, who reigned in Egypt at the close of the second century, B.C. As engraved copies of the stone became common in Europe, its decipherment appeared to scholars a problem capable of being solved. Seevne and Porson, by restoring and interpreting the Greek inscription, greatly facilitated this most difficult task. To an Englishman belongs the honour of having taken the first step towards reading the hieroglyphic portion of the tablet. Dr. Thomas Young, a learned physician, offered "A Conjectural Translation of the Egyptian Inscription of the Rosetta stone;" and the system which he originated has been more or less confirmed by the genius of such men as Champollion, De Rougé, and Mariette, amongst the French; Bunsen, Lepsius, and Brugsch, amongst the Germans; and of our own countrymen, the not less distinguished names of Birch, Osburn, Poole, Goodwyn, Sharpe, and others, who have all contributed their quota to the greatest philological triumph of the present century. Champollion's Egyptian grammar and vocabulary, enlarged by the labours of subsequent Egyptologists, have, as Brugsch observes, made the rules of hieroglyphic grammar the common property of science; and De Rougé, one of the most successful decipherers, affirms that we can now translate three-quarters of the longest documents, sometimes more, and sometimes less, according to the

difficulty of the subject. It is evident, for instance, that a text on mythological mysteries, or the metaphors of poetry, will be far more obscure than a simple narrative, or a genealogy; and yet many of the former kinds have been satisfactorily translated.

The system of hieroglyphic interpretation has now stood the test of half-a-century, and not only has it received the adhesion, as well as exercised the utmost skill, of some of the acutest intellects of the day, but it has also confirmed, in no slight degree, the truth of Israel's history in Egypt, which must, therefore, commend itself to every believer in the authenticity of the earlier books of Scripture. Unhappily, some of the present Egyptologists have either denied or perverted this evidence, in disregard of the expressed opinion of the most famous of them all. Alluding to the adversaries of revelation in his own time, Champollion wrote: "They will here find an absolute reply to their calumnies, since I have demonstrated that no Egyptian monument is really older than the year 2200 before our era. This, certainly, is a very high antiquity, but it presents nothing contradictory to the sacred histories; and I venture to affirm that it establishes them on all points: for it is, in fact, by adopting the chronology and succession of kings given by the Egyptian monuments, that the Egyptian history wonderfully accords with the sacred writings."

SURREY MASONIC HALL.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we are enabled to announce the renewal of endeavours on the part of several influential members of the Craft in the South of London, to secure for the South Metropolitan District Lodges a suitable building for the purposes of Freemasonry. From various causes, former laudable efforts in this direction have not met with the success they deserved, but there now appears to be a strong expectation that a very different result will attend the present undertaking. Wisely deferring any public announcement until sufficient support to establish a company had been privately secured, the promoters of the new Masonic Hall are now about to commence operations in good earnest, and under the above title have registered the Company, and held their first meeting of *pro tem.* directors. In the course of a few days, we are informed, the project will be publicly announced, and the general support of the fraternity solicited. We cordially sympathise with the promoters in this matter, believing that it is most important to the progress of Freemasonry generally, that a building devoted to its purposes should be erected, and from present appearances, we are disposed to express our opinion that it will be not only most useful to the Craft, but will ultimately become successful in a commercial sense.

"Some months since, my wife was suffering with a bad cough and severe pains in the chest, and totally unable to attend to her ordinary duties. She was advised to try your Pain Killer, and after a few doses of it was restored to perfect health, which she still enjoys. I also use it for Piles, from which I have long suffered, and one dose taken internally invariably gives me entire relief.—Jas. BRADSHAW."

FREEMASONRY IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

BELFAST.

Monday last being the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, divine service was celebrated in St. George's Church, Belfast, when, as on a similar occasion last year, a large number of the Masonic body, and of the general public, formed the congregation. In anticipation of the day, the following was issued on June 17, by Charles T. Walmisley, D.G.S., Grand Secretary's Office, Freemason's Hall, Dublin:—"It having been intimated to the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master that some of the Masonic Lodges in the North of Ireland intend walking in procession on St. John's Day, I am directed to call attention to Rule 126 of the Book of Constitutions, viz.:—'A Masonic procession shall not take place, unless by permission of the Grand Lodge, or by dispensation from the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, or the Deputy Grand Master.' Any Lodge taking part in any such procession, or permitting any of the collars of office, or other insignia, to be used upon such occasion, will be liable to have its warrant cancelled, or called in; and any brother joining in any such procession will be liable to suspension. I have, therefore, to caution all Brethren throughout the country against any violation of the above rule."

Accordingly, on Monday, there were no processions, but the brethren invested themselves with the insignia of the Order on their arrival at Church. There was a very large attendance of the clergy, including the following:—Revs. W. MacIlvane, D.D. (Rector of St. George's), W. Cottar, H. H. Burrowes, Edmund McClure, H. B. St. George, S. S. Frackleton, Benjamin N. White, John Wrixon, J. E. Costello, F. C. Young, G. R. Wynue, George Smith, J. Meighan, John Crossley, Augustus Byrne, A. Vesey, S. Brennan, Charles Ovenden, T. Rea, J. Gardner, William Kinahan, and J. Leonard. The choir appeared in surplices; and, with the clergy and the brethren of the Ancient Order, in full Masonic costume, gave great *éclat* to the occasion. An excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Thomas F. Welland, Rector of St. Thomas's, Belfast, who selected for his text, Galatians vi. 2, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." The reverend gentleman made a forcible appeal on behalf of the two leading Masonic charities—the Boys' and Girls' Orphan Schools, Dublin. The offertory collection, which exceeded £25, was supplemented by several of the Brethren who were unable to attend; and, with the collection made on a similar occasion last year, will be employed in constituting four life governors of the Masonic Orphan Schools. The following will be the first life governors from this fund:—The Rev. Edmund McClure, Chaplain Lodge X. (who inaugurated these services); the Rev. Thomas F. Welland, Chaplain Lodge VII.; the Rev. S. S. Frackleton, Provincial Grand Chaplain; and the Rev. W. C. McCullagh, Chaplain Lodge XI.

In the evening a number of the lodges in Belfast celebrated the festival by meeting at the customary St. John's dinner. The Brethren of "106" went on an excursion to Shane's Castle, the grounds of which were thrown open to them.

CARRICKFERGUS.

It is many years since this town was honoured by such a large attendance of brethren as assembled here on Monday, 24th ult., in memory of the Patron Saint of the Order, on the invitation of Lodge No. 253. There were brethren present from the following lodges: 22, 54, and 106, Belfast; 41, Larne; 375, Aghnadhagh; 254, Holywood; 316, Ballycarry; 133, Comber; 276, Straid; 148, Cogrey; 160, Craigarogan; 43 and 253, Carrickfergus. The following lodges had flags: 253, 160, 148, 276, 316.

The brethren assembled in the Second Presbyterian Church, when Bro. the Rev. James Warwick delivered a lecture on Freemasonry. In addition to other flags, one was suspended in front of the pulpit, and it was examined with much curiosity, when the preacher gave a short sketch of its history. When General Shurot, a Frenchman, landed at Kilroot, more than one hundred years ago, and besieged the town and castle of Carrickfergus with success, amongst the trophies carried off was the flag belonging to the masons of the town. When Admiral Elliott defeated the French squadron off the Isle of Man, most of the articles were recaptured, and amongst them this flag, which he gallantly restored to its proper position in the Masonic Lodge of this old fortress town. Bro. Warwick, in concluding his discourse, made the following reference to Judge Keogh: "There is nothing more lamentable than the conduct of our countrymen in some parts of Ireland, burning the effigy of a distinguished and upright judge, who belongs to the ancient Craft of Freemasonry, because of the faithful discharge of his duty. No matter what political party is in authority, the executive should put all the power of law into force to prevent such insults to law and justice, and to teach the people respect to authority and submission to law; and every true Free and Accepted Mason will fearlessly assist them, as Judge Keogh is an honour to the brotherhood."

At the conclusion of the lecture, on the motion of Bro. J. W. McAlister, Mollusk, Cottonmount, a vote of thanks to Bro. Warwick was passed by acclamation. During the evening the brethren marched in procession through the principal streets, and there were upwards of 2,000 persons present.

FREEMASONRY IN NEW ZEALAND.

An emergency meeting of the brethren connected with Lodge Ara, No. 348, held under the Irish Constitution of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was opened on the 9th April, at the Masonic Hotel, Princes-street, by direction of Bro. A. Russell, W.M., for the purpose of presenting testimonials to Brother the Rev. R. Kidd, L.L.D., and I.P.M. of the lodge, and to Bro. G. H. Lavers, the late Secretary. It was attended by most of the members, and by several Masters and officers of other Auckland Lodges, as well as other distinguished Masons as visitors.

The testimonial consisted of books, to be selected by himself. This resolution was carried into effect, and the books ("Chamber's Encyclopedia" in ten vols, and Webster's Dictionary" one vol), bore the following inscription:—

"Presented to Bro. the Rev. Robert Kidd, L.L.D., P.M. and V.W.P.G., Chaplain, by the W.M., Wardens, and brethren of Lodge Ara of Free and Accepted Masons, for his efficient and valuable services while performing the duties of W.M. from December, 1870, to December, 1871; and in token of the esteem in which he is held.

LODGE OF FORTITUDE, NO. 281, LANCASTER.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AND PRESENTATION TO BRO. DR. MOORE.

Wednesday, the 23rd inst., having been appointed for the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, the Brethren of the Lodge of Fortitude met at the North Western Hotel, Morecambe, in full Masonic clothing.

The Presidential Chair was occupied by Bro. William Hall, W.M., who was supported by his Wardens, Bros. William Fleming and Edward Airey; Past Masters—J. Daniel Moore, P. G. S. B. England, James Hatch, Edmund Simpson, Joseph Fenton, John Hatch, George Kelland, Edward Storey, W. King, and about thirty other Brethren. The Banquet provided was well worthy of the occasion, and ample justice was done to it by the brethren assembled. After the cloth had been drawn, the usual loyal toasts were given, that of the Army, Navy, &c., being responded to by Bro. Moore on behalf of the Yeomanry Cavalry; Captain-Commandant J. Storey for the Rifle Volunteers, and Lieut. Sly for the Artillery Volunteers.

The health of the M.W.G.M., the Marquis of Ripon, and the Officers of the Grand Lodge and of the Provincial Grand Lodge were duly honoured, and the I.P.M. proposed the health of the Presiding Officer of the Lodge, who had by his diligence and Masonic skill fully justified the choice of the Brethren in elevating him to the highest honour that the Lodge could confer upon its members, and trusted that during the remainder of his year of office as W.M. he would have plenty of work, and would accomplish what he took in hand in as exemplary a manner as he had done up to the present time. The W.M. in a suitable manner replied to the toast, and expressed his thanks to the Past Masters and Officers of the Lodge for the assistance that they had rendered to him in course of his Masonic duties.

He then, in somewhat eulogistic terms, proposed the health of the Immediate Past Master, Bro. Dr. Mr. Moore, who had three times been honoured by election to the chair of K.S., and who had risen to the high rank of a Grand Officer of England. After commenting upon the untiring zeal and energy of that well-known Brother, the W.M., in the name of the Brethren of the Lodge of Fortitude, presented him with a Past Grand Sword Bearer's Jewel, of eighteen-carat gold, which had been supplied by Bro. G. Kenning. The inscription was as follows:—"Presented to Bro. Dr. Moore, P.M. and P.G.S.B., by the Brethren of the Lodge of Fortitude, 281, as a testimony of their appreciation of his services as W.M., and the high position which he has attained in the Craft. 26 June, 1872."

Bro. Moore, on rising to respond, was received with great applause, and in thanking the W.M. and brethren for their handsome gift, remarked that its value, both intrinsically and as a testimonial, was greatly enhanced by the sum of money given by the lodge being supplemented by the voluntary subscriptions of individual members of the Craft. In course of his progress through the various degrees and offices in Masonry, he had always endeavoured to make him-

self as proficient as might be in the duties of those degrees or offices, and had ever been fortunate in receiving assistance from those who were more conversant with Masonic subjects than himself. He was much gratified to find that his humble endeavours had so far met with the approbation of the Lodge of Fortitude, as to dictate the presentation to him of so handsome a testimonial of their esteem, one which he should ever prize as amongst the most valuable of his Masonic decorations. Bro. Moore repeating his thanks, resumed his seat, carrying with him the good wishes of the brethren, that he might long be spared to wear the jewel of which he had just been the recipient.

The toasts of the Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary, and Officers of the Lodge of Fortitude were duly proposed by Past Masters G. Kelland, W. King, John Hatch, &c., and responded to. The toast of the Visitors was coupled with the name of Bro. James M. Moore, Prov. G. Steward of Derbyshire, and the proceedings of the evening were brought to a close with the Tyler's toast, proposed by Bro. Edmund Simpson, P.M.

OXFORDSHIRE. — CONSECRATION OF THE MARLBOROUGH LODGE, No. 1399.

This Lodge, held at the Bear Hotel, Woodstock, was inaugurated by consecration on Wednesday, the 19th inst. About fifty brethren, including visitors from other provinces, were present. Among the number were:—

R.W. Bro. R. J. Spiers, P.G.S.B. England, D.P.G. Master, Oxon; V.W. Bros. T. W. J. Goldsbro', P. Prov. G.S.W. North Wales and Salop (consecrating officer); Reginald Bird, M.A., W.M. of the Apollo Lodge, No. 357, Oxford, P.G.S.W. Oxon; W. G. Emberlin, P.M. 340, P. Prov. G.J.W. Oxon; William Park, P.M. 340, Prov. G. Steward Oxon; W. Bros. Christopher Park, W.M. 340, Prov. G. Reg. Oxon; Thomas Blakeman Brown, P.M. 998, Chap. 185, P. Prov. G. S. of W., W.M. designate; Albert Samman, P.M. 599, P. Prov. G. S. of W. Oxon; J. Scroggs, P.M. 559, P. Prov. G.S.D.; Charles Edwards, J.W. 357, Prov. G.S. of Wks. Oxon; Hugh Eldred, Prov. G. Purusviant; Bros. F. Stockwell, M.D., Senior Warden designate; Mark Prior, 340, Junior Warden designate; A. Holliday, 340; J. G. Prior, 340; E. Elms, 340; Joseph Reade, 1036; Joseph Round, 340; J. G. Seeley, 340; William Scroggs, 340; W. H. Horn, 340; S. Harris, 340; F. L. Prior, 862; James Smith, 268; R. R. Pratt, 340; William Biggs, 478; J. Wheeler, 1036; C. Galpin, 340; T. Dyson, 771; J. Juggins, P.P.G.S.W. 340; John Meiers, 340; John Norwood, 322; R. Stephens, 340; Bayliss, and other brethren.

The brethren having entered the lodge-room in procession, Bro. Goldsbro' (the presiding officer), took the chair, and appointed the V.W. Bro. Reginald Bird, M.A., of the Apollo Lodge, Oxford, as Senior Warden, *pro tem*, and V.W. Bro. Christopher Park as the Junior Warden, *pro tem*.

Lodge was opened in the three degrees, and the petition and warrant of constitution were read. The brethren having signified their approval of the officers named in the warrant, Bro. Goldsbro' proceeded to perform the ceremony of consecration. Bro. T. Dyson, of the Windsor Castle Lodge, ably conducted the musical portion of the ceremonial, assisted by Bro. Brough, who presided at the harmonium.

On the conclusion of the ceremony of consecration, the brethren below the rank of I.M., retired, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. Thomas B. Brown was duly installed first Master of the lodge, and proclaimed and saluted with the customary honours in the several degrees.

The W.M. then invested the Wardens designate, and the other officers, to whom he delivered the usual addresses on the nature and duties of their respective appointments, after which, Bro. Goldsbro' addressed the Wardens and brethren of the lodge.

The W.M. resumed the lodge in the second degree, for the purpose of testing Bro. Meiers, a candidate for the degree of M.M., which proving satisfactory, the candidate was intrusted, and then retired. Lodge was resumed in the third degree, Bro. Meiers was re-admitted, and raised to that sublime degree, the W.M. performing the ceremony in a most effective and solemn manner, in which he was admirably supported by the Wardens, Deacons, and other officers of the new lodge. Lodge was again resumed in the first degree, and the W.M. directed the Junior Warden to perform his duty and call the brethren to refreshment.

Between thirty and forty brethren sat down to an excellent and well served banquet, provided by Bro. Pratt, of the Bear Hotel.

After the banquet, the W.M. gave the usual toasts, all of which were right loyally and masonically honoured.

Bro. Spiers, D.P.G.M., in proposing the health of the R.W. Bro. Æneas J. McIntyre, said, "we cannot speak too highly of him, he is always ready to keep his engagements if possible, but his professional engagements, in full term, are very imperious, and he has written to me to express his great regret in not being here to day. I am sure you will, nevertheless, drink his health with the greatest enthusiasm."

Bro. Goldsbro' — "Most, if not all the brethren here, well know how much the success of Masonry in Oxfordshire has been due to the exertions of the R.W. the Deputy Provincial Grand Master; we all know how deep an interest he always takes in all that relates to the welfare of the Craft in general, more especially in those, its brightest ornaments, the Masonic Charities. I have had the pleasure of knowing Bro. Spiers for many years, and can safely say I have never attended the Grand Lodge of England without seeing him in his place there. With regard to the Masonic charities, Bro. Spiers is ever to be found in the front rank of their chief supporters. Long may he be spared among you. I call upon you to drink health and long life to your worthy and Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master."

Bro. Spiers: — Although I have had great experience in Masonry, I hardly remember any time which has affected me so much as this has done. The compliment you paid me, and your rejoicing when I entered the room, were so hearty, so cordial, that I want words to express all I feel at the present moment. I have been a Mason for twenty-eight years, and have always received kindness from my brethren; but you have consummated this by the reception you have given me this evening, shewing, as you have done, that I stand before you high in your estimation. Brother Goldsbro' has said he hoped I should be long among you as Deputy Provincial Grand Master. Brethren, you may feel assured how deeply I regret not being present to day in time to witness the ceremonies performed in that admirable manner, for which he is celebrated throughout England; unexpected circumstances prevented me, matters which required my personal attendance in Oxford, and when at last I went to the railway station, I found I had mistaken the time of the train; however here I am. When I first came into Masonry in this province, the attendance in the lodges was very small, perhaps some eight or ten members only attended. I felt how much good would arise if the merits of the Craft were better known, and I applied myself with diligence, and with some success. I was one of the first country Masons who had office in the Grand Lodge, and I was appointed in my sixth year in Masonry. I have never missed a single attendance at the Grand Lodge, having enjoyed good health and opportunities, and it has given me the power to serve my brethren in the Grand Lodge. Brethren, you owe a great deal to your Worshipful Master for what he has done—we know his great kindness and his great talents. There are few who possess the high qualifications he does, he is a most experienced Mason,

and it was felt when he took this lodge in hand, it would be a great success, Though this may be a summer lodge, I know from those who belong to it, that it will do credit to the province and to the Craft at large. After long experience (and I believe I am the senior Mason present), I must say that nothing has given me such pleasure as Freemasonry has. I thank you for your kind reception, which really deserves my best thanks, I thank my friend and Bro. Goldsbrough for the exceeding kind way he has spoken of me and I wish you all every prosperity."

Bro. Goldsbrough — It is with very sincere pleasure that I propose to you the next toast, which may be called the toast of the day, for it is the "Health of your Worshipful Master and the first Master of this lodge." I feel assured you must all feel deeply grateful to that distinguished brother for consenting to be your guiding star. It has been my pleasure to know Bro. Brown for many years past, and this is the second time I have had the privilege of installing him in the chair as the Worshipful Master of a lodge. I can fully endorse all that the Deputy Provincial Grand Master has said of his high qualifications as a Mason and as a friend and I call upon you to drink with full honours to the Health and prosperity of your Worshipful Master Brother Brown.

Bro. Brown—I am sure that my warmest thanks are due to my friend and brother Dr. Goldsbrough for the kind way he has proposed my health, and to you also, brethren, for accepting it in so hearty a manner. I have first to thank you all for your attendance here this evening; this town though not a very large place, is quite large enough for a Masonic lodge. It possesses many men of honourable and generous spirit, and I am happy to say the brethren in this town had the will to establish Masonry here, when money was mentioned, it was answered by "we have the whole of the money ready to put down and should; have, were double the amount required, the difficulty with us is to find a brother to attend as a Worshipful Master." When I was asked to become the first Master, I accepted the duty with pleasure. Every circumstance connected with the formation of this lodge encourages us to hope that this will be a most successful lodge.

Bro. Spiers:—I have a very important toast to propose. It is one of the greatest possible importance, for it is the health of the brother who has brought you into existence as a lodge. I have had the pleasure of knowing Bro. Goldsbrough for many years, and I value him very highly as a friend and a brother, and not only for his own sake but also on account of the high efficiency with which he discharges every duty he has to perform. I thank him especially for what he has done to-day for the lodge. I propose to you "The Health of Bro. Dr. Goldsbrough, and our best thanks to him for the great service he has rendered this lodge."

Bro. Goldsbrough having returned thanks, the W.M. proposed the "Health of the Visitors, and coupled with the toast, Bro. James Smith of the Margate Lodge."

Bro. Smith replied expressing the gratification he felt in being present at the opening of the Marlborough Lodge.

Bros. Parks, Reade, and Scroggs returned thanks on behalf of the "Sister Lodges" in the province.

In proposing the health of the officers, the W.M. paid a well merited compliment to Bros. Dr. Stockwell, and M. Prior, and the other officers, for the very efficient manner in which they had discharged the duties of their respective offices.

Bros. Mark Prior, and Stockwell acknowledged the compliment paid them by the W.M.

The remaining toast, "the Masonic Charities" &c., were duly honoured, after which the W.M. directed the Junior Warden to summon the brethren from refreshment to the duties of the lodge, when it was proposed by the W.M., seconded by Bro. M. Prior, and unanimously agreed that Bro. Goldsbrough be elected as Honorary Member of the lodge.

Bro. Spiers, intimated his intention to offer for the acceptance of the lodge a handsome alms box.

A large number of propositions were made

for brethren desirous of becoming joining members and on behalf of candidates for initiation.

The lodge was then closed in ancient form, and with solemn prayer and adjourned.

CAPITULAR FREEMASONRY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY COMPANION WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

The following interesting letter appeared in the appendix to the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania for 1871:—

In response to the invitation of my esteemed friend, M. E. Companion C. E. Meyer, I will endeavour, as the time permits, to afford the Companions in Pennsylvania a glimpse of British Capitular Freemasonry.

To commence the series, according to custom, the Mark degree should of course first receive notice.

In Ireland Mark Masonry is comparatively quiet at present.

Chapters are not compelled to give the degree as preparatory to the Royal Arch, and although it is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter, but little attention is paid to its peculiar and impressive ceremonies. A distinctive mark may (not must) be adopted, and separate certificates are issued, if required. Six Mark Masters are required to be present at opening, who must be duly qualified to fill the offices of Master, Wardens, and Overseers. Members are accepted as Mark Masters under that Constitution without any intention of being exalted, just as with brethren who join the Mark Lodges in Philadelphia and in England, &c., being, of course, Master Masons.

Some of the foregoing remarks having been made by me, and questioned, I submitted the points in dispute to the Assistant Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and that most obliging Companion confirmed my statement in full. In a letter dated 1st July, 1871, he observes: "It is quite optional with brethren taking the Royal Arch to take the Mark degree; *i. e.*, as far as Grand Chapter is concerned; but very many chapters, by their By-laws, make it a prerequisite." Hence it is clear that in Ireland.

(a) That Mark degree is not a prerequisite for the Royal Arch Masonry, according to the laws of the Grand Chapter.

(b) That some chapters do not work the degree.

(c) That lodges work under the Chapter warrants.

(d) That Mark Masonry has not the prominence as in other countries.

In Scotland the Mark degree is in a unique position. The Grand Lodge recognises it, and so does the Grand Chapter. Any Craft Lodge under its Constitution, has a right to work the degree in Scotland, as a Craft Lodge, and many exercise that privilege; and, in fact, all can. It is considered by some authorities to belong to the Second Degree, but no evidence in support of this position has been adduced. The earliest minute known which alludes to the degree is dated A. D. 1778, of which we have a copy, and unequivocally connects the Mark Master's degree with the Master Mason.

The "Mark" is a prerequisite for Royal Arch Masonry under the Grand Chapter, and candidates for exaltation who have been "advanced" in a Craft Lodge are accepted as members of the Fourth Degree.

The Grand Chapter has granted warrants to form Mark Lodges in England from A. D. 1856, but never many at any time have been working. Some of these, however, have been most successful, particularly one now working at Manchester. Some brethren, like the writer, belong to both jurisdictions, and hope soon to see all undue rivalry at an end. The warrants contain a proviso that in the event of any governing body being recognized for the degree in England, they should *ipso facto* be cancelled. It is believ-

ed by many that the time has come for these warrants to be recalled, as a properly constituted governing body exists in England for the present time, with more than one hundred Mark Lodges on its roll, and some thousands of members.

We anticipate ere long that the good understanding and fellowship always subsisting between the members of both organisations will be indissolubly cemented by the withdrawal of the warrants for Scottish Mark Lodges in England.

Companions in the United States can feelingly sympathise with those who are suffering from "invasion of jurisdiction," and although we in England, as Mark Masters, are content to wait patiently for free and full recognition of our claims by the Grand Chapter of Scotland, we nevertheless shall be glad of a prompt response.

In Scotland, then, the Mark degree

(a) Is recognised by the Grand Lodge and Chapter.

(b) It is a pre-requisite for Royal Arch Masonry.

(c) It can be given in a Craft Lodge, Mark Lodge, or as preparatory for the Chapter,

(d) The Grand Chapter has Lodges in England.

(e) Joining Companions not "marked," must be before the affiliation is complete.

In England the only degrees recognised by the Grand Lodge are the three first, the Past Master (*viz.*, an installed Master of a Lodge only, who has been duly elected, and formerly served as Warden) and the Royal Arch.

The "articles of union" of 1813, which bound the two rival Grand Lodges to certain degrees, and no more, omitted any mention of Mark Masonry; and, although the Grand Chapter of Scotland and Mark Masters in England have endeavoured to secure the recognition of the degree by the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter of England, they have signally failed.

We say unhesitatingly, unless the Grand Lodge breaks its pledge, Mark Masonry cannot be recognized in England.

The solemn promise made in 1813 effectually shuts out the Mark degree, and it is of no service to inquire whether members were wise in so promising, as the pledge was given, and therefore must be honoured by all who value treaties among Masons.

This being so, the members of Mark Lodges were averse to remain as a body without a head, and, naturally objecting to any foreign rule, formed a Grand Lodge, A. D. 1856, with many Lodges under its jurisdiction. The degree has rapidly spread, and the Grand Lodge has prospered exceedingly—so much so that now the Lodges muster more than one hundred! Lord Leigh, the first Grand Master, is an esteemed Provincial Grand Master in the Craft. The next Grand Master was the Earl of Carnarvon, who is a Provincial Grand Master, and the present Deputy Grand Master of England, (*i. e.* the next in authority to the Marquis of Ripon). The third Grand Master was Viscount Holmesdale, also a Provincial Grand Master; and the Grand Master at the present time is a deservedly esteemed and respected well-known Craft Mason and estimable clergyman. Many well-known noblemen and brethren under the banner of English Freemasonry are proud to acknowledge their membership of this Grand Lodge, many of whom are Past Grand Wardens of the Craft Grand Lodge. Some of the Lodges are of "time immemorial" age, and have worked the degree no one knows how long, but certainly during the last century. Without such a Grand Lodge having been formed, the degree would have been little known in England, and although it is certainly a novel feature to have a Grand Lodge for the Mark degree, it is justifiable under the circumstances. The same novelty as a governing body was instituted for Royal Arch Masons about the middle of the last century. Before then there was not a Grand Chapter anywhere over the globe, and never had been. The Royal Arch Chapters had no governing body before A. D. 1750, and, in response to the wants of the Companions, the "Ancients" formed a Grand Chapter, and the "Moderns" followed about A. D. 1766—new bodies entirely, as much as the Mark Grand Lodge in 1856, but, like it, much wanted.

The Grand Lodge of Mark Masters has the pleasure of knowing all its certificates are recognized by the Grand Chapters of Ireland and Canada, and we feel sure that, whenever the ardent and enthusiastic Companions in the United States are asked to greet English Mark Masters with a friendly grasp, they will do so. Indeed, already we rejoice to know the Grand Chapters of Pennsylvania and Iowa have decided to do so.

LANCASHIRE.—BARROW-IN-FURNESS MASONIC CLUB.

For some time past the Masonic brethren of this rising locality, have felt the want of a meeting-place, apart from their regular lodges. A Masonic Hall, including Club arrangements, is contemplated; but some time will elapse before the details can be perfected. In the meantime, and as a preliminary effort, a large number of the body have instituted a Masonic Club, at the Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, and a very suitable room, completely furnished and neatly decorated, has been adapted for the purpose, by the proprietor, Mr. Taylor.

The rules of the Club are quite of a general character, and after much care and long consideration, been framed in conformity with the principles of order and thrift, and will, no doubt, secure the advantages which a temperate desire for sociability requires—on the basis of propriety and decorum, as observed amongst any respectable body of men.

The Club is in no respects an appendage to, or combined with any particular lodge; nor was it ever thought of as creating additional Masonic qualifications, or intended to aim at conferring privileges, which are inherent to lodges alone, and does not, in any effect, assimilate to the working or procedure of the same; and exclusive of the name of the Club, and the unexceptional requirements of individual registration—that of a Master Mason—it is as much distinguished from a regular lodge as any one associated coterie from another.

The inauguration of the Club took place on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., by a supper, of which about fifty members partook. The assembly was complimented by numerous visitors, amongst whom may be enumerated: Bros. M'Cass, Dodgson, and W.M. Pearson, of Ulverstone; Whiteside and Postlethwaite, of Dalton, and W.M. elect, Barrow of Lancaster.

The repast was well provided, and highly creditable to the hotel management. It was held in the large room of the building, which will hereafter be the lodge-room of Hinchwood, No. 1225.

After the cloth was drawn, the company retired to the club-room, and under the presidency of the chairman of the Club, Bro. Cornfield, P.M., and the vice-chairman, Bro. Silver, P.M., the following business was proceeded with.

The president gave "The Queen," which was drunk in the usual loyal and fervent manner, accompanied by the National Anthem.

The next toast was "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was heartily responded to.

The vice-president proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," remarking that fortunately the volunteers were practically an untried body, but he did not fear they would give a good account of themselves, even under the untoward circumstances of a "Battle of Dorking," spite of the lugubrious and gloomy manner it seems to have been fancied.

Bro. W. R. Ormandy responded—observing that Bro. Sergeant Case, who was present, had been thirteen years a volunteer, and ought to have had the honour of his name coupled with the toast. All had tried to do their duty, and, referring to the Vice-President's remark about untried, he said they had been on active service not far from the field of Waterloo, viz., at the Battle of Champagne. Alluding to the rifle contest in Belgium, where he could not tell how many were slain, but if the enemy did not run,

they knocked their necks off; and if the whole host were not *hors de combat*, at least they were sadly disorganised, as the following morning's muster unmistakably showed.

The next toast was given by the President, and may be considered the toast of the evening. He said:—"We have assembled to celebrate the opening of the Barrow-in-Furness Masonic Club—an institution long desired by our honourable fraternity in this prosperous district, and which will do much towards creating and fostering good feeling and personal regard, characteristic of the Craft. Owing to pressure of business in our lodges, and the consequent length of our beautiful ceremonies, the opportunity for sociable communion, as could be wished, is not attainable. This Club will remove that obstacle, or is so intended, as may be gathered from Rule 2, which sets forth the object, that "It is for the convenience of members being Freemasons for associating during leisure time from business, and for amusement, recreation, and any other purpose of a lawful, proper, and decorous character. There are too, a number of Masons daily visiting Barrow, in the pursuit of business or pleasure, and it has often been much regretted that we have not had an assembly-room to meet them. It has been said, perhaps no uncharitably, but precautionary, that encouragement to conviviality will be the ruling principle, or at least have a tendency that way; I venture to assert that the course of the club will be the very opposite to what the word is intended to convey; it is quite optional to partake or not of the articles, supplied by the house; the room is quite apart from the business, and, consequently, there will not be that expectancy to partake of refreshment, which is the case in respect of ordinary members; in fact, members will be at liberty to suit themselves in the clubroom as at their own houses, and as the rules are made very stringent, the same propriety of conduct will be exacted as if the place was as private as home. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Bro. Dr. Bradley proposed "The Officers of the Club," coupling the toast with the name of the President; and said it was gratifying to see the meeting so well attended, thus testifying to the fidelity and zeal of the preliminary committee in forming the rules and perfecting the club; good feeling and unanimity, and the welfare and comfort of all the members being their guide.

The President returned thanks for the honour at present done him, and for his election as first President, being quite unexpected, and trusted that a pleasant year of office was before them all; nothing should be wanted to that end.

The Vice-President and other officers briefly replied by endorsing the remarks of the President, returning thanks, &c.

"The Town and Trade of Barrow," by the Vice-President, coupled with Bro. Morris, observing on the rapid progress and prosperity of the town, the principal reason of which was the almost inexhaustible deposits of the rich ore, which is the speciality in the manufacture of the now celebrated Barrow steel.

Bro. Morris, in reply, said a few years since the future of Barrow was looked to with hope, tempered with diffidence. It had now approached a period of prosperity, which, to his mind, stamped its future with the certainty of success and duty—a great and important place in the community of large manufacturing and maritime centres. He trusted it would not be long before Barrow would reach to, and absorb, the neighbouring towns of Dalton and Ulverstone. "The Visitors" were toasted by Bro. Worrall, P.M., who hoped they would often visit the Club, and if their business in the borough became more frequent, that they would become members. He also congratulated Bro. Barrow on being elected to the chair of the new Lancaster Lodge, No. 1353.

Bro. Pearson, P.M., responded. He was much indebted for the kind invitation, and he trusted to see the Barrow brethren visit their Club at Ulverstone, and they would have the same hearty welcome. After apologising for having to depart for the train, the company arose, and making the chain complete in a most fervid manner, sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Bro. Barrow returned thanks for the compli-

ment paid him, and was pleased to see Barrow and Masonry flourish so well.

Bro. M'Knight proposed "The Health of the Proprietor, Bro. Taylor," and glad his enterprising efforts were rewarded, as appeared.

Mr. Taylor returned thanks, and would always endeavour to deserve the kind feeling expressed towards him.

The manager and good lady was toasted by Bro. Hooker, and suitably replied to.

The toast, "Absent Brethren," concluded the very pleasant evening's proceedings.

The Club now numbers sixty members.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

TRINIDAD.

At a meeting of the Lodge Eastern Star, 368, held on the evening of Saturday, the 4th May, for the purpose of receiving the Depute and Substitute P.G. Masters, and other P.G. Officers, on a visit of inspection, a most imposing ceremony took place.

The Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. V. A. Davis, having retired, the W. Dep. P.G. Master, Bro. James M. Reid, rose and addressed the Lodge to the effect, "that it was a circumstance well known among the brethren that Bro. V. A. Davis, who had given such ample proof of his zeal for Freemasonry, and had rendered such good services to the Lodge in Port-of-Spain, was about to leave the Island for British Guiana, and that it had been resolved to present him with some suitable token of the esteem and appreciation which he was held, especially among Scottish Masons."

Bro. Davis here re-entered the Temple, and was addressed by the Dep. P.G. Master, who, in a short, but effective speech, informed him that "the brethren of the Scottish Craft, desiring to testify their esteem for him, and their appreciation of his valuable services in the various offices he had filled, as well as his zeal in carrying out objects connected with Freemasonry generally, had determined to present him with some substantial token of their feeling towards him, and he (the D.P.G.M.) now presented him with a Regalia and Jewel of the Royal Arch Degree, and a purse, the contents of which he might apply to the purchase of some suitable article to commemorate this event.

Bro. Davis, in returning thanks to the brethren, said, that he thanked the Dep. P. G. M. and the brethren of the Scottish Craft, for the munificent present they had made him; it was indeed a substantial token of their affection and kindly feeling towards him, and as such, would serve to remind him, when at a distance, of the many loving friends he had left behind, and the agreeable hours he had spent, while participating in the pleasing labours of the fraternity in this Island. The pain he felt at parting with the brethren with whom he had lived on such happy terms, was mitigated by the thought that he carried away with him such testimony of their love as had that evening been bestowed upon him, and the assurance that he would continue with them in brotherly affection and remembrance. He now bid them a hearty adieu, in the hope that, should he be permitted some day to re-visit the Island, he would find them still progressing in prosperity as lodges, and as individual brethren in the practice of the blessed principles of the Order.

The lodge was then closed, and the brethren were invited by the W.M. to the banqueting-room, where they found awaiting them a sumptuous supper, which was enjoyed amidst that harmonious feeling which always characterise them. The usual toasts were proposed and responded to, after which the brethren retired having expressed themselves fully satisfied with the evening's proceedings.

THE ORDER OF MALTA.

The death of Prince Borgia having left the office of Grand Master in the Order of Malta vacant, the Chapter has selected the Chevalier Cherchi de Santa Torre to fill the vacant post.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATH.

TAYLOR.—On the 10th ult., at his residence at Church-street, Hyde, Cheshire, Bro. Jesse Taylor, P.M. 361, aged 81.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence. P.M. is thanked; his offer will be gratefully accepted.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

The price of the Freemason is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance.)

All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 108, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK, U. S. A.

By Bro. W. J. HUGHAN.

The annual assembly of the Grand Lodge of New York was held on Tuesday, 4th June, and following days, the Grand Master, Bro. John H. Anthon, presiding.

By the kindness of Bro. F. J. Tisdall, the able Masonic Editor of "Pomeroy's Democrat" I have been favoured with a copy of the report in that well-known Democratic organ of the United States, and will summarize the interesting proceedings, for the information of the numerous readers of the *Freemason*. The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, and with prayer by Bro. the Rev. R. L. Schoemaker, Grand Chaplain. The musical arrangements were under the superintendence of the St. Cecile Lodge, and the words were composed by Bro. W. F. Sherwin, Mus. Dir. of Grand Lodge, as follows:

"Hail! Brother Masons, hail!
Let Friendship long prevail
And bind us fast.
May harmony and peace,
Our happiness increase,
And Friendship never cease,
While life shall last.

"Sincerity and love,
Descending from above,
Our minds employ.
Morality our pride,
And Trust our constant guide,
With us are close allied,
And crown our joy.

"We on the level meet,
And every brother greet,
Skilled in our art;
And when our labour's past,
Each brother's hands we'll grasp,
Then on the square at last,
Friendly we'll part.

"May wisdom be our care,
And virtue form the Square
By which we live;
That we at last may join,
Our God's Grand Lodge sublime,
Where we shall perfect shine,
With Him above."

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered the following address:

Brethren, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge: I am sincerely glad, on this opening of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, to be able to congratulate you upon a year of Masonic prosperity. Peace has generally prevailed among the Craft, and the disciplinary powers of the Grand Master have seldom been called into action. Where difficulties have occurred, they have generally been composed by my personal intervention, or by the action of one or the other of the District Deputy Grand Masters. To all of these officers I have to return my sincere thanks for the fraternal aid which they have rendered me in the arduous duties of my office, and to compliment them upon the truly Masonic manner in which they have administered justice, tempered by mercy.

The ceremonies performed during the year have been numerous, and are as follows: The corner-stone of the new Court-house at Owego was laid by M. W. Bro. Clinton F. Paige. The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Troy was laid by W. Bro. George Babcock. The corner-stone of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church at Buffalo was laid by R. W. Bro. Christopher G. Fox, Deputy Grand Master—a gratifying instance of the increasing toleration of many religious denominations of our fraternity, and even the interest that some are beginning to take in it. The corner-stone of a monument to the soldiers of Morris, Otsego county, N. Y., who died in the service of their country in the late war was laid by W. Bro. Cook, of that place.

On the day of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, the corner-stone of the new Capitol at Albany was laid in ample form, the Governor of the State delivering the address. The corner-stone of the Union Presbyterian Church, at Newburg, was laid by R. W. G. Frederick Wiltzie. Other services—the institution of Lodges, the installation of officers, were performed by the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Masters, and other brethren delegated by the Grand Master. Noticeable services of the latter class were the dedication in ample form of the beautiful Temple at Troy (the corner-stone of which was laid nine months before) and the Masonic portion of the Hall at Staten Island, the work, largely, of Beacon Light Lodge, No. 761.

Passing from these ceremonies to a sadder topic, the Grand Master alluded to the deaths of M. W. Brothers Anderson and Taylor, of Texas, and R. W. Bro. Petersson, Representative of the Grand Lodge near the G. Lodge of the Three Globes, Prussia, and continued:

Immediately upon learning of the Chicago calamity, I issued a proclamation in the form annexed hereto, and contributions were sent in to me, which afterward extended to Michigan and Wisconsin, to the following amounts: Chicago, \$15,779,70; Michigan, \$3,313; Wisconsin, \$735; total \$19,827,70. In the case of Chicago, I sent \$1,000 in the form of women's and children's clothing, which, as I anticipated,

was found exceedingly welcome, and the rest, as in the case of Michigan and Wisconsin, in money and certificates of deposit. My account, which will be deposited with the Grand Secretary, will show date and amount of each contribution, and of each remittance to a Grand Master. There will also be placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary, receipts from the Grand Masters for each contribution, which will be delivered on request. In the statement of the Grand Master of Illinois, New York is credited with \$17,5369,70, so that it appears that \$1,555 has been sent to the Grand Master without passing through my hands. I congratulate you my brethren, upon the fact that this is the largest sum received by the Masons of Illinois from the Masons of any of the States.

To one subject further I must call your attention. The Committee appointed for the purpose have sent to all the Lodges a proposed Revised Constitution. Since it has been sent, it has been, partly by revision of the Committee of their own motion, and partly on suggestion approved by them, amended. These amendments will be submitted, printed, to the Grand Lodge. I earnestly desire that this proposed Constitution be adopted as a whole, with as little change, and as little discussion as need be. It is my opinion, and that, I believe, of a majority of the Fraternity, that the proposed Constitution is substantially better than the existing one. If this be so, the most expedient plan for the Grand Lodge to pursue is to first, adopt it without material change for at least two years until you can find out how it works.

I feel it my duty, my brethren, to announce to you, that for many reasons, I must resign into your disposal the gavel, which you have twice confided to my care. In doing so, I feel it my duty also to leave a few parting words of advice on the record, as I hope, for your guidance in a few short propositions.

1. The prosperity and honor of the Fraternity cannot be maintained solely by Grand Masters or Grand Lodges; it must be sustained by the temperate, upright, pure lives and conduct, in and out of the Lodge, of all the brethren. The conduct of brethren in leaving the Lodge, or elsewhere, may do more injury to the Fraternity than any outward assault.

2. In lodges, perhaps the two most potent evils are, the misuse of the black ball. In either case, by ballot for an improper candidate, or blackballing a proper candidate, and in all cases where a ballot is cast with an unworthy motive, the lodge is defrauded by the act, and the obligation of a mason violated. The second great evil in the lodge is electioneering for office. Masonic office, to be honourable to the holder or useful to the Craft, must come unsought—certainly never intrigued for.

3. In the election of officers, and especially of Masters, there is a definite compact made. If the Master is bound by the charges of his office, the members are bound to love and respect him, and, above all things, to go to him with all their grievances as the first and best counsellor.

4. In the Grand Lodge. 1. Keep quiet and obey the gavel. 2. When business is going on, don't expect to be allowed to go in and out. 3. Don't debate on any question unless you understand both sides of it. 4. Refer to the second rule for lodges as to election of officers.

And now, my brethren, with this last scold to the Craft, whom in their lodges, and perhaps elsewhere, I have often scolded before, I add that in resigning my office, I shall not lose aught of my love for my brethren, aught of my interest in our noble Craft, or aught of willingness to labour in the cause of Masonry.

The Grand Master also, in his address, briefly alluded to the death of the Grand Master of Saxony, intelligence of which was received too late for more extended remark.

On motion the address was referred to a special committee of three.

Bro. James A. Austin then presented his report, showing that the number of Lodges which made returns, and paid dues for 1871, was 631. During the year, Bro. Austin tells us, there

were 6,142 imitated, and 812 affiliated from other Grand Lodges, making a total of 6,954, and the whole strength of the Grand Lodge was declared to be about 78,000 members. This, we believe, is by far the largest Grand Lodge in the States, if not in the world. The Grand Treasurer reported the receipt of over \$17,000, and the disbursements had amounted to nearly that amount. The Trustee of the "Hall and Asylum Fund" made the gratifying report of a most substantial balance of about £166,000. The expenditure on the new Masonic Temple, however, having cost to the present time some £150,000, there was only a *disposable* balance of about £16,000. For the information of our readers we should remark that the "Hall and Asylum Fund" originated in 1843, and from its first year of £1,000 has increased to an institution of colossal growth. The "Grand-street Property," bought in 1865 with these funds, was sold in 1868, and realized a handsome profit, and now the "Sixth Avenue Property" is to be the seat of the Grand Lodge.*

After the report had been read, a resolution, offered by M. W. Isaac Phillips was adopted, tendering thanks for donations to the fund, and particularly to R. W. Isaac H. Brown, who has been instrumental in raising nearly \$3,000 towards the erection of the new hall, designating him as the noblest Roman of them all.

R. W. E. P. Breed, from Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented their report; briefly reviewed the proceedings of 40 American, 5 Dominion of Canada, 5 European Grand Lodges, and the German Grand Masters' Conference, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota and West Virginia, were not received, which was regretted, though "Pomeroy's Democrat" could have supplied the three former from its files. The following resolutions were appended to the report:

1. *Resolved.* That the Grand Lodge of New York hereby extends to the Grand Lodge of Utah a fraternal recognition, and welcomes it to a place in the list of corresponding Grand Lodges.

2. *Resolved.* That the Grand Lodge of New York paternally greets the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and with pleasure accords it recognition as a regular Grand Lodge.

3. *Resolved.* That the Grand Lodge of New York again asserts its adherence to the doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of every regular Grand Lodge within the territorial limits of the State, Territory or Province wherein it is located; and therefore it will, under any and all circumstances, assert and aid in asserting, the rights of every such Grand Lodge, whenever its jurisdiction shall be infringed.

4. *Resolved.* That it be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to inquire and report as to what action, if any, this Grand Lodge ought to take in reference to the countenance and support given by any Grand Lodge to such Grand Lodge, Grand Orient or Grand Council, as infringes upon the jurisdiction of any legally constituted, fully recognized, and Sovereign Grand Lodge.

The various Committees on Credentials, Jurisprudence, Warrants, Grievances, Finances, Constitution, Charity, Unfinished Business, Ap-

*[For this information we are indebted to the Phoenix number of the burnt "Keystone" of Philadelphia, U.S.—We are glad to see this most racy and interesting Masonic Magazine has so soon reappeared from the ruins, and we hope that success is before the proprietors, and that soon they will be far removed from any difficulties.]

peals, Work and Lectures, Exemplification of Work, were appointed. We mention these just to afford a view of the work done by the committees, and to show how thoroughly well everything Masonic is attended to by our American brethren.

Of course several days were occupied in the duties of Masonry, and a vast amount of real Masonic labour was achieved. On looking over the report we could not help thinking of a Grand Lodge, with twice the number of Lodges, that meets only for a couple of hours four times a year! and which affords the Craft little or no information about the progress of Freemasonry abroad, and the changes that are always occurring in our institution. In the United States each Grand Lodge, though its Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presents to the members a well written and almost exhaustive report of the spread and influence of the Craft universal, and we know of few works we would rather read on Masonry than these so-called "Proceedings."

The Grand Lecturer, W. George H. Raymond, presented his report. He stated that nearly every Lodge in the State had adopted the standard work. A few still adhered to what they called the old work, and it was extremely difficult to get them to adopt the standard work. He had visited nearly every county in the State during the year, and was received with true Masonic courtesy. Nearly all the Lodges evinced a desire to use the standard work. He recommended Warrants to be granted to the Lodges under dispensation.

The appointment of Grand Lecturers is one of our pet schemes for the improvement of our "working" in England, and we hope yet to see some such Brethren appointed, or at least that the Provinces would delegate to one or more of their officers, the duties so ably filled by Grand Lecturers in the United States.

The period set apart for the election of officers for the ensuing year having arrived, the G. East was taken by M. W. Bro. John J. Crane, P. G. M., and the special order was preceeded with.

R. W. Bro. Christopher G. Fox was nominated for Grand Master, and elected by acclamation.

M. W. Bros. Isaac Phillips, Stephen H. Johnson, and James Gibson were appointed a committee to notify the Grand Master elect of his election to office. The committee retired, and on their return M. W. Isaac Phillips presented him to the Grand Lodge in a eulogistic speech, which was responded to by the Grand Master elect in a few well chosen and feeling remarks.

Four brethren were then nominated for the office of D. G. Master, including Wm. T. Woodruff, and Jerome Buck.

The G. Master appointed Wor. Bros. H. D. Walker, John H. Reed, and M. C. Addoms, tellers. On the first ballot there was no election; 2,378 votes were cast.

On the second ballot there was no choice, when the two lowest candidates, Woodruff and Buck, were withdrawn, the last-named having dwindled from 36 on 1st to 5 on 2nd ballot. Our prophecies in regard to these two office-seekers were fully verified. Pennsylvania ought to be proud of the popularity of its Representative.

On the third ballot R. W. Bro. Elwood E. Thorne was elected D. G. Master.

The R. W. Bros. Edmund L. Judson, S. G. Warden; James W. Husted, J. G. Warden; John W. Simons, G. Treasurer; James M. Austin, G. Secretary; Revs. R. L. Schoonmaker, Fred. L. Ewer, John G. Webster, G. Chaplains; Wors. J. Fountain, G. Pursuivant; John Hoole, G. Tyler; and George H. Raymond, G. Lecturer, were elected by acclamation.

A Petition, numerously signed, by Brethren of the Jewish faith was presented, asking for certain changes in the Ritual. It was ordered to be reported on next year.

The committee on Finances having delivered their report, and other matters of interest transacted, including 50 dollars each to the reporters, the Grand Lodge was closed with prayer by the Grand Chaplain, in ample form.

The following resolutions, we think, are worthy also of reproduction in the columns of the *Freemason*.

On motion, the action had on Thursday in relation to referring the proposed Constitution to a Committee to be appointed by the in-coming G. Master, was repealed.

M. W. John L. Lewis then offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a convention consisting of one delegate from each Masonic district to meet for the purpose of revising the Constitution, at such time and place after Jan. 1, 1873, as the Grand Master should direct. Delegates to be elected by a plurality of votes of Lodges in each district at elections held before Oct. 1. The sessions of the Convention to continue not longer than four days and the actual expenses to be borne by the Grand lodge.

The Grand Officers elect were then installed, in accordance with previously adopted ceremonial, and proclaimed South, West and East.

The M. W. C. G. Fox, G. Master, was pleased to appoint R. W. Stephen, S. Marshall, W. Josiah Shove, and R. W. Wm. A. Brodie, a Committee on Printing.

On motion, the necessity of Subordinate Lodges making financial statements annually, was abolished. An unwise inquisitorship, not within the proper scope of Grand Lodge legislation, was thus done away with.

M. W. James Gibson, from Committee on Jurisprudence, presented a report, and as recommended, the following subjects were adopted:

1. That no Lodge can divest itself of jurisdiction when charges are made in open Lodge by a member against a fellow-member, nor can it delegate its authority to a commission to be appointed by the Grand Lodge without the consent of the accused.

2. That a vote for the expulsion of a member of a Lodge on charges preferred, requires a majority vote of all brothers present in Lodge, and the requirement is enforced that all present must vote on the question at issue.

3. That while each Lodge has the right to select its own material, it is asserted to be un-masonic, unlawful, and a breach of Masonic courtesy, for a Lodge to initiate, pass or raise a candidate, after having been advised by a sister Lodge, or by brethren in good standing, that such candidate is unworthy or unfit to be made a Mason.

The Committee also reported in favor of taking strong and decisive action in the case of any Grand Lodge invading the territorial jurisdiction

or another Grand Lodge, especially of those with which the G. Lodge of New York is in alliance, which was unanimously adopted.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

DORIC LODGE (No. 933).—A special emergency meeting of this Lodge was held at Anderson's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, 25th ult., to testify the respect of the brethren to the memory of the late esteemed Treasurer, Bro. Daniel Scurr, P.M., whose sudden demise was lately recorded in these columns. The W.M., Bro. Jas Griffin, having taken the chair, was supported by his Wardens, Bros. Austin and Marsh; Past Masters Hawkins, Barns, Gilchrist, Yetton, Wainwright; Bros. J. G. Stevens, P.M., Sec.; Ayton, S.D.; and Seedon, Organist; with a goodly assemblage of the members of the Lodge, and as visitors Bros. Newton, P.M. 174; Mortlock, P.M. 186; Chadwick, P.M. 554; Poynter, P.M. 902, and several other visitors. The business of the evening commenced with the ceremony of raising, admirably performed by the W.M., the candidates being Bros. Edney, Payne, and Pollock. The ceremony of passing followed, when Bro. Martin was advanced to the degree of a Fellow Craft, and the ritualistic labours of the meeting terminated by the initiation of Mr. Tadman, a ceremony which the W.M. performed with his accustomed and now well-known ability. The said duty, for the performance of which the brethren had been specially convened, now claimed the attention of the lodge, and was appropriately heralded by the mournful strains of Handel's sublime "Dead March," admirably rendered on the harmonium by the organist, Bro. Seddon. Bro. Hawkins, P.M., then rose, pursuant to notice, to move an address of condolence to the widow and family of their late respected Treasurer, and in doing so, paid a touching tribute to the excellent qualities of their departed brother. He concluded by moving "That this lodge fully and justly appreciating the manly, honest, and truly Masonic qualities of our late Bro. Daniel Scurr (who was one of the founders, a P.M., and the Treasurer of the lodge), desires to express its deep and heartfelt sorrow at the loss it has suffered by his death, and, in all sympathy with the widow and children, to condole with her and them in their great and irreparable bereavement; and this lodge prays the Great Architect of the Universe to enable the widow to bear her great trial with fortitude,—and that time, the great soother of all human sorrows, may soften the poignancy of the grief which now lays so heavy on her and her family." Bro. Barnes, P.M., in seconding the above resolution, alluded in feeling terms to the kindly nature and sterling goodness of heart of the subject of the motion. Although he, Bro. Barnes, had not joined the Doric Lodge immediately on its formation, he had become a member within three months of its consecration, and remained connected with it ever since. During that long period of ten years he had had many opportunities of observing the character of him whose loss they all deplored; and if, in addition to that Masonic proficiency for which he was conspicuous, both in its theory and exalted practice, there was another quality in which Bro. Scurr excelled, it was in that virtue which they were taught should be the predominant characteristic of every Freemason's heart, he meant charity—and by charity he would be understood as not limiting the virtue as possessed by our late brother to its mere minor manifestation of alms-giving; but that broad and comprehensive spirit, which never imagined unkindly, or judged harshly of another—

"Thought no evil, for it knew no ill!"

Although not initiated in the Doric Lodge, Bro. Scurr's hopes and affections were all centred in it; while during all his Masonic career, he

sought the good of the Craft in general, the happiness, the success, the renown, the prosperity of the Doric Lodge in particular, together with the comfort of every one of its members, was the object always dearest to his heart. Bro. Barnes, who had shown unmistakable signs of deep emotion while uttering this well-conceived panegyric, resumed his seat amidst the deepfelt, but silently expressed, appreciation of the brethren. Bro. Poynter, P.M. 902, could not allow the sad occasion to pass without offering his poor tribute as a visitor to the many excellences of their departed brother. This was his (Bro. Poynter's) first visit to the Doric Lodge, and melancholy as was the occasion, he was emboldened by the kind reception he had met with to assure them that other lodges participated with the Doric in the grief they felt at the loss Masonry in general, and that lodge in particular, had sustained. On the formation of his (Bro. Poynter's) mother lodge—the Burgoyne—now more than ten years ago many members of that lodge were resident in the neighbourhood of Bro. Scurr's place of business, and they found it a very great convenience to have a friend and a brother on the spot that they could run into at any time, and as most convenient to themselves, acquire, at odd moments, some addition to their store of Masonic knowledge. In this respect, Bro. Scurr was a well that never ran dry. Every draught was honoured, for Bro. Scurr, although as Bro. Barnes had said, the Doric Lodge stood first, and deservedly and properly first, in his affections, never failed in doing all he possibly could to promote the welfare of every other lodge, for he had from the first, of his becoming a Mason, realised the beautiful truth that in their beloved Craft, the most ardent emulation could exist without the slightest rivalry. This, indeed, as had been well pointed out, was the great feature of Bro. Scurr's character. That broad, that comprehensive, that catholic charity, compared to which the most ample benevolence was but a minor virtue. Yet, even in the exercise of that minor virtue, Bro. Scurr was not deficient, as many could testify. For the rest, said Bro. Poynter in conclusion, our Masonic profession bids us not to sorrow as those without hope; and even turning only to this sublunary sphere for consolation, we can find it in reflecting that the example, the virtues of our departed brother have afforded, must excite and inspire those yet remaining, to follow in his steps in promoting the happiness of their fellows, and the prosperity of our noble Order. We are the better that such men have lived. We are the better as men; we are the better as Masons, if, in the words of the poet,

"--- we but remember only
Such as these have lived and died."

Bro. Poynter resumed his seat amidst the thanks and suppressed applause of the brethren, and was followed by Bro. Stevens, P.M. and Secretary, whose emotion was so poignant that it was several moments before he could proceed. He begged the lodge to excuse this display, which he was really unable to prevent. His feelings at this moment were beyond his control, which he was sure the brethren would believe, when he assured them that Daniel Scurr was his dearest friend. His emotion would allow him to add nothing to what had fallen from the lips of the previous speakers as to the character of the good friend the lodge had lost, but he was reluctantly compelled to make an appeal to the brethren on behalf of those their departed brother had left behind. That generosity of disposition, which numerous speakers had to-night eulogised, had had the not infrequent effect of preventing Bro. Scurr from making that provision for his family which would have precluded the necessity of bringing the pecuniary position in which they had been left before the eyes of the Craft at large. He (Bro. Stevens) would not dwell at length on this painful subject. Suffice it to say, that the widow earnestly desired to obtain for two of her children the benefits of that liberal education, provision for which was so liberally made by our Order. The kindness of an old friend of Bro. Scurr (Bro. Snow, a well-known member of the Craft, who was not present, but had sent a letter explaining his absence, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the

meeting, and enclosing a cheque), had guaranteed the reception of one of the two daughters into the Girls' School, but the boy still required the aid of his departed father's Masonic friends. The Doric Lodge could not aid him at the election in October, as all their votes had been promised for the child of another deceased member, before the death of Bro. Scurr, and at the ensuing election the lad would be too old for admission. It had, therefore, been resolved to raise a fund of one hundred and fifty guineas to buy an admission to the school, and Bro. Stevens concluded a pathetic address, with a powerful appeal to the members present, on behalf of this benevolent project. The W.M. (Bro. Jas. Griffin) also bore testimony to the esteem in which Bro. Scurr had been held, and expressed his full approval and best wishes for the success of the enterprise proposed to be taken by Bro. Stevens. Three of the visitors, Bros. Mortlock, Chadwick, and Newton, addressed the lodge to the same effect, and while bearing testimony to the general esteem in which the brother who had now gone to his reward had been held, promised the co-operation of their respective lodges in the proposed scheme, and Bro. Poynter, rising again, also pledged the participation of the Burgoyne Lodge, of which he was Treasurer, in so good a work. Indeed, the design had (he said) been informally mooted, and not unfavourably received, at an emergency meeting of that lodge, held on the previous evening. After a few remarks on the memory of the late brother, delivered in an impressive manner by Bro. Marsh, the J.W., the resolution of condolence was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, the brethren upstanding, and testifying every mark of respect and reverence. A copy was ordered to be forwarded by the Secretary to the widow. Before the brethren separated, it was resolved to constitute a committee, composed of members of the lodge and those brethren in the Craft who had known Bro. Scurr, and appreciated the excellence of his character, to co-operate in carrying out the admission of his son to the School at Wood Green, by the method suggested by Bro. Stevens, who will be very happy to receive the names of any brethren desirous of rendering assistance to this pious work, at his residence, 7, Upper-place, Romford-road, E.

LODGE OF ASAPH (No. 1319).—The brethren of this lodge held their last regular monthly meeting of the season at the Freemasons' Hall, W.C., on Monday, the 1st inst., and was but thinly attended, owing to the brethren being so much engaged at this season of the year. There were present Bros. C. Coote, P.M., W.M.; E. Stanton Jones, P.M., I.P.M.; J. M. Chamberlin, P.M., S.W.; J. Weaver, P.M., P. Prov. G. Org., Middlesex, J.W.; Edward Frewin, S.D.; Charles S. Jekyll, J.D.; William A. Tinney, I.G.; John Boatwright, Thos. Edgar, Henry Baker, William Maby, George Horton, John M. Ball, Henry Snyders, William A. Easton, Edward Terry, Leopold Silberberg, Joseph Horton, J. R. Egerton, and O. Svensden. The business consisted in initiating Mr. J. H. Maycock, which ceremony was very ably performed by the W.M. This being the meeting to elect a W.M. for the ensuing year, the W.M. proceeded with the ballot, which proved unanimously in favour of Bro. Chamberlin, S.W. Bro. Coote, jun., was re-elected Treasurer; the Officers and Committee of the Benevolent Fund attached to this lodge were re-elected as follows:—Bros. E. S. Jones, President; J. M. Chamberlin, Vice-President; C. Coote, jun., Treasurer; J. Weaver, Secretary; C. Coote, F. Ledger, and W. F. Cremer, Trustees. The Committee consists of six members:—Bros. E. Frewin, T. Edgar, C. S. Jekyll, E. Terry, W. H. Stevens, and G. A. Compton. An Audit Committee was appointed, to consist of three lay brethren—Bros. C. B. Wright, G. R. Egerton, and J. M. Ball. Bro. E. S. Jones proposed, seconded by Bro. J. M. Chamberlin, and carried unanimously, that a Past Master's Jewel, value ten guineas, be presented to Bro. C. Coote, for his very efficient services as W.M. during his year of office. Bro. J. Weaver proposed, seconded by Bro. T. Edgar, and carried unanimously, that a testimonial, engrossed on vellum, be presented to Bro. Coote, W.M., for his kind and good

qualities, both as a man and Freemason; also for the zeal he has shown in the establishment of the lodge as one of its founders. Br. J. Weaver proposed, seconded by Bro. E. S. Jones, and carried unanimously, that ten guineas be voted to purchase a Life Governorship of the Girls' School, thereby making the lodge Governors of all the Charities within twenty months of its consecration. The lodge was then closed and adjourned.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

BOLTON.—*Anchor and Hope Lodge* (No. 37).—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held in Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton, on Monday, 1st July, when there were present Bros. Thos. H. Winder, P.M., P.Prov. G. Pursuivant, in the chair; Bros. Pilkington, S.W., Slater, J.W.; Walker, S.D.; Freeman, I.G., Robinson and Newton, P.M.'s; F. A. Winder, Rutter, E. Ainsworth, and Fielden. The Lodge being opened on the first degree, the minutes were confirmed, and the Lodge was then called from labour to refreshment, after which business was resumed. Bro. Fielden was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft by Brother Newton, P.M. The Lodge was then closed, after the reading of a portion of the ancient charges.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 523).—The Festival and installation meeting of this Lodge took place on Monday, the 24th June (St. John's Day), at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester. The Lodge was opened by Bro. Sculthorpe, W. M., who was supported by nearly all his officers, and a considerable number of brethren and visitors. The first business was to pass Bro. T. A. Wykes to the degree of Fellow Craft, and the W. M. concluded his year of office by performing the ceremony in a very correct and efficient manner. Bro. the Revd. N. Haycroft, D.D., P. Prov. G. Chaplain, the W. M. elect, was then presented for installation, and was duly installed into the chair, according to ancient form. The ceremony was performed in a most efficient manner by Bro. George Toller, jun., P.M. and Prov. G. Sec. The W.M. then appointed and invested the following brethren as officers for the present year; accompanying each investment with an appropriate address: Bros. Wm. Sculthorpe, I.P.M.; F. J. Baines, S.W.; S. S. Partridge, J.W.; the Revd. John Spittal, M.A., Chaplain; W. B. Smith, P.M., Treasurer (re-elected); John Y. Thorp, Secretary; Revd. W. T. Fry, S.D.; W. T. Rowlett, J.D.; Alfred Sargeant and J. F. Smith, Stewards; C. Bembridge and T. Dunn Tylers.—Votes of thanks were passed to Bro. Sculthorpe, I.P.M., for his efficient discharge of the duties of the chair during the past year, to the Stewards for their valuable services, and to Bro. Toller, for the admirable manner in which he had conducted the ceremony of the installation, the duties of which he had undertaken at an hour's notice. A resolution was carried, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, expressing the regret of the brethren, on hearing of the indisposition of the esteemed Provincial Grand Master, the R. W. Bro. W. Kelly. Other business, including the proposal of two candidates for initiation, having been transacted, the lodge was called from labour to refreshment, when the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, presided over by the newly-installed W.M. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. Bros. Palmer, Crow, Taylor, Rowlett, and Wykes contributed materially to the pleasure of the evening by their excellent singing, and Bro. Crow, *Mus. Bac. Cantab.*, and Bro. Rowlett, by their skilful performance on the pianoforte and oboe. At the close of the evening the brethren were recalled from refreshment to labour for a short period, when the lodge was closed, and the members separated in peace and harmony.

MIDDLESEX.

HARROW.—*Harrow Lodge* (No. 1310).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, 2nd ult., at the Railway Hotel, Harrow.—Bro. W. H. Green, P.G.D.C. Middlesex, W.M.,

presided. He was supported by Bros. E. Mallett, as S.W.; J. Harrison, J.W.; J. Coutts, P.G.P., P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; Captain G. A. Smith, S.D.; F. Harrison, J.D.; J. Cox, I.G.; G. Pymm, I.P.M.; W. Smeed, P.M., P.G.J.W.; W. Kipps, T. Brewer, &c. The visitors were Bros. E. Mallett, I.G. 141; T. F. Clarke, 1357; &c. The minutes read and confirmed—Ballots unanimous in favour of admission of Bros. G. Wilton, P. M. 171; and W. Kipps, Organist, 79 and 1275; as joining members, and Dr. T. T. Thompson, as a candidate for initiation, but professional duties prevented his attendance. The W.M., in his usual faultless style, passed Bro. Alfred Butler to the second degree. It was unanimously resolved that the lodge meetings, be altered in 1873 from 1st Tuesdays of May, June, July, and August, to April, May, July, and October. Some candidates were proposed for initiation, and the lodge was closed. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 6th, at four o'clock p.m. Banquet followed. The toasts were dispensed with. Some good songs were sung. It was announced that these members of the lodge were appointed as Provincial Grand Lodge Officers of Middlesex, viz., Bros. W. H. Green, W.M. as P.G.D.C.; Revd. C. J. Martyn, (Past Grand Chaplain) Prov. G. Chaplain, and W. Smeed, P.M., Prov. G.J.W.

LEBANON LODGE (No. 1326).—On Thursday, 20th ult., a meeting of this lodge was held at the Red Lion Hotel, Hampton. Bro. S. Wickens, W.M., raised Bro. Montgomery, passed Bros. Craven, Reynolds, Bremerkamp, Gloster, Marketis, and Harris (871), and initiated Mr. W. Cox, the work of the several ceremonies being well done. The election of W.M. for the ensuing year then took place, the choice of the brethren falling upon Bro. John T. Moss, Prov. G. Steward, Middlesex, Sec. Bro. F. Walters, P.M., Sec., was also elected Treasurer, and Bro. J. Bavin, P.M., Tyler. A Past Master's jewel, of the value of five guineas was unanimously voted from the lodge funds to the W.M. The lodge was then closed. A banquet followed. Several visitors were present.

SOUTH WALES.

CARDIFF.—*Glamorgan Lodge* (No. 36).—The annual installation of the Worshipful Master of this lodge took place at the lodge-room, Royal Arcade, Cardiff, on Monday, being the festival of St. John the Baptist. Bro. Cooper, who has efficiently filled the chair for the past year, performed the installation ceremony, and the newly installed Master, Bro. M. J. Almond, P.G.S., proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Senior Warden, Bro. F. C. Hill; Junior Warden, Bro. W. D. Blessley; Honorary Secretary, Bro. E. C. Hurley; Senior Deacon, Bro. J. Bingham; Junior Deacon, Bro. G. Strina; Inner Guard, Bro. Charles Cross; Stewards: J. Williams and Sanders.

At the close of the lodge a most cordial vote of thanks was given to the retiring W.M. for the assiduity and zeal with which he had applied himself to his duties. The installation banquet took place at the Royal Hotel, and was admirably provided by Bro. Tissot. The W.M., Bro. Almond, presided, supported by Bros. R. J. Langley, P. Prov. G.S.W.; S. Nash, P. Prov. G.D.; E. J. Thomas, P. Prov. G.D.C.; E. Robertson, P. Prov. G.D., J. Cooper, P. Prov. G.D.; T. Hodge, P. Prov. G.D.; and N. B. Calder, all P.M.'s. No. 36; Bros. F. Ware, P. Prov. G. Reg. and J. Hurman, P.G.D., P.M.'s; and S. Weichert, P. Prov. G.D.C., W.M. Bute Lodge, No. 960; Bro. F. P. Atkins, P.G. Organist, &c.

Dinner being over, the usual Masonic toasts were proposed and replied to, intermixed with vocal and instrumental music, and, altogether, a very pleasant evening was spent.

IRELAND.

LARNE.—*Royal Blue Lodge* (No. 515).—The members of Lodge 615 met in the Masonic Hall, Larne, on Monday, 24th ult., to commemorate the day set apart in memory of St. John, the Patron Saint of their ancient Order. After

devotional exercises, led by the Worshipful Master, P. M'Gregor, P.M., the members and their friends, to the number of about forty, sat down to dinner in the large room of the hall. When the cloth had been removed, the Secretary (Bro. Samuel Magill) read letters of apology for non-attendance from Bros. Robert M'Calmont, Thos. S. Dixon, and James M'Calmont, of Belfast. The Worshipful Master then gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were heartily received and responded to. Songs and recitations were given at intervals.

BELFAST.—*True Blue Lodge* (No. 272).—The members of True Blue Lodge, with their lady friends, celebrated St. John's Day by proceeding to Langford Lodge, the residence of the Hon. A. Pakenham, who granted special permission to visit the private grounds and gardens. After inspecting everything of interest around the place, the party assembled for dinner. A number of toasts having been proposed and responded to by the members, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the Hon. A. Pakenham, for his kindness in affording such opportunities for public enjoyment. The party reached home safely in the evening.

COOKSTOWN.—*Green Lodge* (No. 470).—According to annual custom, the members of this Lodge held their usual dinner in the Stewart Arms Hotel, in this town, on Monday evening. The Brethren appeared in the regalia of the order, several others being present as guests. About fifty sat down to dinner. Among the gentlemen present were—Bros. Henry Wilson, W.M.; W. J. Thompson, S.W.; T. M'Clelland, J.W.E.; J. Hanna, Charles James, S.D.; W. C. Holmes, J.D.; James Robinson, Treasurer; J. M'Dowell, Secretary; R. Develin, I.G. Among the general company and strangers were—Messrs. Noble, D. Smith, Parker, Bates, Gilmor, Ribbons, Rodgers, Smith, Stewart, Wilson, M'Intyre, Graham, M'Clelland, W. J. Develin, Dunseith, M'Elroy, Henderson, Milne, Graves, &c., &c. The chair was occupied by Bro. Wilson, the vice-chair by Bro. Thompson. Grace having been said by Bro. Wilson, the usual loyal toasts were proposed. Following these the "Three Grand Masters" was proposed, and drunk with much applause. The Chairman then gave the "Health of Sir John Marcus Stewart," Provincial Grand Master. The sentiment was acknowledged with respect by Bro. M'Dowell, Provincial Grand Officer. The "New Officers" was next given, and acknowledged by Bros. W. J. Thompson and Thomas M'Clelland; and J. M'Dowell, Secretary, returned thanks for the compliment, and in doing so said he considered that if Masonry progressed in the same ratio for the next ten years as it had done since his connection with it, it would in a short time be the most flourishing lodge in the country. Mr. M'Dowell explained the object of Freemasonry, showing that it neither recognises politics nor sectarianism. After some other remarks, Mr. M'Dowell concluded by formally acknowledging the compliment paid to him in connection with the officers of the Lodge 470. The Chairman next gave the "Past Masters of the Lodge," which was acknowledged by Bros. Graham, Robinson, and Devlin. The next toast given was "Our Visiting Brethren," acknowledged by Bros. Rodgers, Milne, Smith, &c. Dr. Graves then proposed the "Health of Bro. W. J. Thompson." Mr. Thompson acknowledged the compliment in a few well-chosen words. In the intervals between the toasts, several songs were given by Messrs. Millar, Devlin, James Henderson, and James Ribbons. The toast of "Our Visitors, not Masons," was next given, and responded to by Messrs. Smith, Henderson, Bates, and Ribbons. The "Healths of Messrs. Rodgers, Devlin, and the host, Mr. Mullan," were proposed and aptly responded to, after which the company separated.

KILREA (COUNTY DERRY).—*Star Lodge* (No. 16).—The brethren of this lodge celebrated their anniversary in the following manner:—The brethren met at their lodge rooms at five o'clock p.m., for the purpose of installing officers for the ensuing six months. The following were the officers installed:—Bros. James Tomb, W.M.; Joseph M'Cahon, S.W.; James Browne, J.W.; Joseph Bamford, Sec.; James M'Cahon,

Treas.; Robert Hunter, S.D.; Adam G. Marks, J.D.; Gardner Marks, I.G. Labour being over, the brethren adjourned to Mr. Irwin's Commercial Hotel, at seven o'clock p.m., where they sat down to an excellent dinner, served up in capital style. The cloth being removed, the chairman gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were duly honoured and ably responded to by several of the brethren. The toasts of the several officers, past and present, having been given and duly responded to, the brethren separated at an early hour in peace, love, and harmony, having spent a very agreeable evening.

Royal Arch.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Chapter of Fortitude* (No. 279).—This Chapter held its usual monthly meeting at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Thursday, June 27th. Present: M.E. Comp. W. Kelly, P. G. Supt. and P.Z.; E. Comp. Toller, M.E.Z.; E. Comp. Weare, P.Z.; E. Comp. Crow, J.; and Comps. Partridge, E.; Revd. Hayercroft, P.S.; Rowlett, A.S.; Atkins, and Banes. Visitors, Comps. J. M. Moore, Rowley Chapter, Lancaster; and S. P. Ekin, Pythagoras Chapter, Cambridge. The business consisted in exalting Bros. J. B. Hall, W.M. 1391; A. Palmer, 279; Walter Wilkinson, S.D., 1391; and A. Sargeant, 523; as companions of the H.R.A., the ceremony being ably performed by the M. E. Z. Bro. J. T. Thorp, Secretary of John of Gaunt Lodge; No. 523, was proposed for exaltation, and Comp. S. P. Ekin as a joining member, after which the Chapter was closed, and the companions adjourned to refreshment.

DORIC CHAPTER (No. 33).—The Doric Chapter of Instruction will meet on Thursday evening, July 11th, and every succeeding Thursday, at eight o'clock, at Comp. Yellons, the Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnal-green. Comps. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor; Rugg, Hon. Sec.

Mark Masonry.

DEVONSHIRE.

SOUTH MOLTON.—*Fortescue Lodge* (No. 9).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, Bro. Edwin Furse occupying his position of W.M. An addition to its members has been recently made by the advancement of Bros. Shapland, Symons, and Pitowsky. After the business of the evening was ended, the W.M. invited the whole of the brethren present to his private residence, to supper, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

KENT.

RAMSGATE.—*Holmesdale Lodge* (No. 129).—A meeting of this young, but rapidly progressing, Lodge was held on Thursday evening (June 2nd), at Hiscocks' Royal Hotel, Ramsgate. There were three candidates for advancement, all of whom were unanimously approved. Two were, however, unavoidably absent, but the third (Bro. Richard J. Emmerson, W.M. of the Cinque Ports Lodge, Sandwich (No. 1206), was present, and advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master by Bro. L. Finch, W. M. This is the first time that Bro. Finch has occupied the chair since his installation, and great credit is due to him for the very perfect manner in which he performed the ceremony; all the officers executed their work well, ably seconding the efforts of the W.M. Bro. James W. Smith, Grand Steward, delivered the lecture of the degree to the newly advanced Brother. Bro. Fairtlough, W.M. of the Dover and Cinque Ports Mark Lodge, with several of his officers, were present, and expressed their satisfaction with the work. Bro. Finch and some of his officers accepted the invitation of Bro. Fairtlough to pay a return-visit to the Dover Lodge, on Monday, the 18th instant.

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR.—*Mark Lodge* (No. 43).—The regular meeting of the above lodge, was held on

Friday evening, the 7th inst. The business notified in the summons was to appoint officers for the ensuing twelve months; to ballot for as joining member Bro. Oxley, Limited Service Lodge No. 69, and to advance Bros. Brownlee, Lackland, Little, and Haynes. The ceremony of installation of the W.M. was unnecessary, the W.M., Bro. Balfour Cockburn, having been unanimously re-elected to the chair. The lodge having been duly opened, the W.M. then appointed the following brethren to the respective offices opposite their names, making a few appropriate remarks to each, as the badge of office was placed on their breasts. Bros. Morgan, Senior Warden; W. Brown, Junior Warden; Wall, Master Overseer; Seath, Senior Overseer; Hepper, Junior Overseer; Marshall, Senior Deacon; Ashton, Junior Deacon; Trencery, Treasurer; Williamson, Secretary; Leys, Registrar of Marks; Arrowsmith, D of Cers; Michie, Inner Guard. Bros. Lackland, and Haynes, being in attendance, were then advanced to the honourable degree by the W.M. At the conclusion of the ceremony the W.M. rose and stated that he had hoped at the expiration of his year of office to have proposed that a jewel should be voted to an officer of the lodge who, during his tenure of office, had evinced an amount of zeal and industry worthy of the highest praise. Taking into consideration however, the peculiar position of the lodge just at present, he had felt that such a demand on the funds of the lodge would have been somewhat unjust, under these circumstances, and considering the great assistance he had personally received from the officer in question, he had taken the matter into his own hands and had ordered a jewel, at his own expense—and he now seized the opportunity of bestowing it, fully believing that presenting the same in his official capacity as W.M. and in open lodge assembled, it would clothe it with a value which its mere intrinsic worth could never convey. The W.M. then directed the Deacons to marshal the late Secretary, Bro. William Brown, to the foot of the dais, and after a few appropriate observations he suspended the jewel on his left breast. Bro. Brown expressed his thanks to the W.M., stating at the same time that he had been taken so greatly by surprise at this most unexpected proceeding, that he had felt utterly incapable of saying all that he could wish to do. The jewel, which was of a somewhat novel pattern, was from a design of the W.M. himself, and consisted of crossed plumes with a scroll above, bearing the inscription, and a keystone below. It had been executed in silver gilt by Bro. Geo. Kenning, of London. The elegant simplicity of the design and the extremely chaste workmanship of the ornament elicited the unqualified approbation of all the brethren present. After the transaction of some trifling business connected with the domestic economy of the lodge, the brethren retired to refreshment, and the evening was closed in harmony and much social enjoyment.

THE PROV. GRAND LODGE OF SUFFOLK met at Sudbury on Monday, the 1st July. About 100 were present, including the Provincial Grand Master, Col. Sir Shafto Adair, Bart. Seventy-five sat down to the banquet. A full report will appear in our next. Special service had been previously held at the magnificent old church at Long Milford, where an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rector, the Rev. C. J. Martyn, Past Grand Chaplain of England.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF GERMANY, in his quality of Grand Master on the Masons of Prussia, has just given his assent to a project for unifying the eight societies now existing in the Empire.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, attended by Lord Skelmersdale, was yesterday inaugurated Commander of the Encampment of Faith and Fidelity, at the Freemasons' Hall. His Royal Highness, attended by Mr. F. Knollys, having been re-elected Master of the Royal Alpha Lodge, was installed at Willis's Rooms on Monday afternoon.

THE FREEMASONS AND THE REREDOS AT GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

The beautiful reredos now approaching the completion of its restoration will be unveiled to the public on the 25th September next, the Right Worshipful the Grand Master of the Freemasons of this province, Lord Sherborne, having accepted the invitation of the Dean and Chapter to take part in the proceedings.

The arrangements are in very good hands, and, in addition to a large assemblage from this and neighbouring counties, the display by the Freemasons will, doubtless, be as chaste as it will be effective.

We are reminded of two previous and memorable occasions in which the Freemasons appeared in full insignia in this venerable cathedral. On August 19, 1823, when Bro. the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, the county historian, preached the "Masonic Jennerian Sermon," in aid of the subscriptions for erecting a monument in honour of Dr. Jenner, and again when the Rev. R. Roberts occupied the pulpit, when the foundation-stone of the monument to Bishop Hooper was laid. The third occasion, three months hence, is to outstrip its predecessors, and promises to be an unusually marked red letter day in the calendar of the Craft.

Although the suggestion of the restoration of the Reredos originated with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., P.G.W. of England, Past Senior Warden of the province, much praise is due to the Royal Gloucestershire Lodge of this city, who will find three hundred pounds of the money required, and who, by their ardour, have stimulated others. Its sister lodge, the Lebanon, will also subscribe, it is to be hoped, one hundred pounds. But how much more praise is not due to brethren at a distance from the capital of the province, and who may naturally be supposed not to feel so keen an interest in the project as those resident on the spot, who will find the remainder of the money to make up over £1000?

The whole matter reflects great credit on the Masonic body, as well as it a work in which all may feel proud they have assisted. The restoration of the Cathedral, if a local, is also a national undertaking, and is worthy of support from whatever quarter sought.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This cooling medicine has the happiest effect. When the blood is overheated and a tendency to inflammatory action is set up in the system one pill, taken shortly before dinner, does away with the indigestion, fullness, and flatulency, indications of a weak stomach or disordered liver. A few Pills taken at bed time, act as alteratives, and aperients, they not only relieve the bowels, but regulate every organ connected with them, overcome all acrid humours and encourage a free supply of all the secretions essential to our well-being. Holloway's Pills thoroughly cleanse, and perfectly regulate the circulation and beget a feeling of comfort in hot climates and high temperatures, which is most desirable for preservation of health.—ADVT

Obituary.

BRO. ALFRED PICKUP.

Death has suddenly removed from the Masonic circle in Liverpool a brother whose name deserves a passing comment, as it will long retain its freshness in the memory of those who knew him best. At once a worthy Mason, a generous benefactor, and a firm friend, Bro. Pickup's place in Masonic esteem was one of which any brother might be proud; and although his natural modesty prevented him from seeking place or power within the lodge, yet by his unobtrusive fidelity to the sacred cause, a willingness to do his duty, and a readiness to help in every good cause, Bro. Pickup did much to make Masonry honourable, both in the eyes of his brethren and the world. At the comparatively early age of forty-seven, and under circumstances of a peculiarly affecting character, Bro. Pickup has been suddenly removed, and with the glistening tear of sympathy for those he has left, must come the tender tribute of words to his memory. Our deceased brother, at the time of his death, was I.G. of the Temple Lodge, No. 1094; Treasurer of St. John's Chapter, No. 673; and active supporter, and member of the Liverpool Conclave of the Knights of Rome and of the Red Cross of Constantine, and in connection with each of these, he secured every one's affection and esteem by his invariable good-nature and courtesy. He was also for many years an active and honest member of the Toxteth Board of Guardians, fighting the battle of the weak, and seeking to do justice as between one class and another. The surroundings of the "last scene" in Bro. Pickup's life are exceedingly painful. His only son, only child, in whom he had centred his fondest hopes, had just returned from Cambridge University with honours which must have gladdened his father's heart; and in celebration of his son's success Bro. Pickup, at his residence in Upper Parliament street, gave a dinner to a select circle of friends, on Thursday 20th ult. Immediately after dinner, while talking cheerily to his friends, he was suddenly seized with sleepiness, and before medical aid could be obtained the vital spark had gone out in darkness. The news of his death excited general surprise and regret; and the affection felt for him by the members of his mother lodge No. 1094, was shown in the attendance of the principal officers at his funeral, which took place at Smithdown-lane Cemetery, on Monday 24th ult. About sixty relatives and friends were present, and amongst the brethren of the Temple Lodge were Bros. Richard Danson, W.M.; D. W. Winstanley, I.P.M.; R. H. D. Johnson, P.M.; Richard R. Martin, S.W.; Thomas Gibson, J.W.; J. Wood, Treas.; R. Warlington, S.D.; R. C. Yelland, J.D.; F. Jeffery, S.S.; Joseph Clegg, W. Healing, &c., besides Bros. Jesse Banning, Kidd, and Widdows, as representing other lodges. The little mortuary chapel was about three parts filled with mourners, and as Bro. John Dunkley, P.Prov. G. C. of W.L., read the burial service in the most impressive manner, many an eye was moist with the tear of genuine sorrow for a departed brother. After the body had been committed to earth, the grand or royal sign was given over the grave by the assembled brethren, who then left the scenes evidently impressed by all they had witnessed that day.

BRO. JESSE TAYLOR, P.M. 361.

On Monday afternoon, the 10th ult., the remains of Bro. Jesse Taylor were interred at St. George's Church, Hyde, Cheshire, with Masonic honours. Bro. Taylor died at his residence in Church-street on the previous Tuesday, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. He was a P.M. of the Industry Lodge No. 361, and was well-known and highly respected among the Masonic body throughout the neighbourhood. His funeral card thus speaks of him:—"Our departed brother has been a member of this lodge for more than fifty years." The deceased has served all offices in the lodge, and that of Master no less than three times; he had been Tyler for a number of years, and held the office at the time of his death. On the occasion of the fiftieth year of his membership a grand jubilee was held in his honour by the members of the lodge, and

a splendid photographic portrait of the deceased was executed by Mr. Fernley, photographer, and presented to the lodge. About sixty brethren assembled in the Industry Lodge-room at 3 o'clock. The lodge was opened in the first, second, and third degrees (a dispensation having been obtained from the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, Lord de Tabley,) the brethren then formed in procession in the following order:—Master Masons, Officers of Lodges, Masters of Lodges, Past Masters, the Rev. C. J. Bowen, Chaplain to the Duke of Athol Lodge, No. 210, supported on each side by the Provincial Officers, Bros. Beriah Cooper, P.G.P., and Thomas Stafford, P. Prov. G.D.C., the rear being brought up by Bros. John Beech, W.M., and F. Drinkwater, I.P.M. The brethren appeared in full Masonic costume. They marched from the lodge to opposite the residence of the deceased, (where they opened out right and left to make room for the friends of the deceased) to the church gates, whence the body was borne into the church by the brethren. The Chaplain read the service, and after reading that portion appointed to be read in the Church, the coffin was again carried to the grave, where the service was completed. The Chaplain also read in a most impressive manner, the Masonic service, after which the brethren marched back to the Norfolk Arms, and the lodge was closed. An excellent tea was then served, after which the brethren separated. The procession was marshalled, and the arrangements carried out by Bros. R. T. Bowden, P.M. Industry Lodge, No. 361, and T. Fox, P.M. of the Clarendon Lodge, No. 1166.

WHAT IS THE GOOD OF MASONRY?

It is only right that Masons should be able to answer this question, in view of the *cui bono* spirit which pervades the whole ideas of this utilitarian age. It would require more space than we can command to treat this question exhaustively, but we would simply call attention to the following answers:—

1. Masonry begets a confidence between individuals that neither party nor sect ever could accomplish; this is a benefit that extends into every ramification of social life.

2. It confers authority upon its members to speak confidently yet prudently to an erring brother. It will never be known in this world how many dear brethren have been saved from temporal and spiritual ruin by a whispered counsel, sympathetic warning and proffered aid. The written and unwritten annals of our Order are full of illustrations of this fact.

3. Masonry possesses an universal language, understood in all countries by all races, of all tongues, of all colours and of all monotheistic creeds. That language is understood as well in the night season, as by day. The deaf, dumb, and blind can use it, as Masons can communicate with one another, so long as they possess the sense of seeing, hearing, feeling or speaking; so that it is strictly true, that Masons can communicate without seeing one another or hearing one another, or feeling one another, or speaking a word; either in the day time or night season, though of course one of these faculties must necessarily be used. There is nothing like this wonderful language for universality, so that amid all the vicissitudes of human life, the Mason feels that only one word of Masonic language is sufficient to call to his aid the good offices of brethren near and dear to his heart.

4. It gives men, irrespective of paltry considerations, a code of life principles, intensifying the noblest aspirations. It makes them cosmopolitan, breaking down the petty barriers of country, state, county town, sect, set, profession, business, family, and wealth. The highest of titles is, brother—no other can take its place. The talent of a hod-carrier may place him in the chair. The present Grand Master of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster, justly boasts of having risen through every grade, from that of Junior Deacon to the throne of a Grand Master.

5. It unites men in a common work for a common good, as broad and catholic as mankind. It reaches men that sects, parties and side issues never could influence beyond the narrow bounds of petty associations. It sternly

refuses to proselytise, as it wants no material untried. If mankind be unworthy of such a beneficent institution,—it can wait. It has taken centuries for mankind to arrive at its present state of imperfect moral life, perhaps the time may come when the whole earth shall have become one great lodge, the ideal of Masonry. Then there will be one government, one faith, one brotherhood, one nation, all brethren, because all the children of the Holy, Blessed and Glorious Supreme Architect of the Universe.

WHAT MASONRY IS AND IS NOT.

Freemasonry has never yet, as I have heard, attempted to work miracles. It never yet infused brains into a cranium that had no cavity for their reception, nor did it ever send human blood coursing through a heart of granite, nor make a man out of a natural-born beast, and I don't suppose it ever will. Its mission is to improve, not to create, and the material for its use must be capable of being moulded, or it cannot work it up. Again, Masonry is not religion in the sectarian sense, nor a substitute for it, and he who pretends that, or declares it to be "a good enough religion" for him, foists it out of its legitimate place, inflicts upon it a grievous wrong, and lays himself open to the suspicion of ignorance of its teachings. While it inculcates a firm faith in the being and divine attributes of God, almighty and eternal, and while it includes within its acknowledged brotherhood, standing side by side upon the same level of manhood, my Hebrew brother, who worships God in unity, and myself, who worship Him triune; and while it presents to me, as it does to him, the story of the Messiah in many of its ceremonies; and while it inculcates to both of us a like reverence of the Divine Being, attention to His word, and invocation for His aid in all our laudable undertakings, it imposes upon neither religious dogmas. It leaves that for a different department; it never was thus intended, and never will be pretended to be, by the well-instructed Mason.

I say this, because it seems to me very important that these facts should be well-grounded in our minds at this time. Masonry is charged with inculcating a Pagan religion, and binding its members in the trammels of infidelity, and with conspiring against Christianity, by obliging them to ignore its Founder. What we have to do is: first, to answer all such allegations, if at all, with a simple denial; and, second, to neutralise all such falsehoods with what is called the "truth of life." "Man loves acts, not words," and by our deeds, not promises or professions, we shall be judged by our fellow man. —REV. JOHN C. WEBSTER.

THE MASTER MASON.

When we reflect that the wisest and best men for many centuries have contributed of their labour and skill to perfect the institution of Freemasonry, and so mould and fashion its various parts as to constitute a perfect whole;—and as this institution has come down to our time, with the impress of antiquity deeply stamped upon it; approved and patronised by the sages of every country through thousands of years; surely we have a right to expect the profoundest wisdom centred in an institution, formed and perpetuated for some object, corresponding in magnitude to the time it has existed, and the distinguished men who have devoted their lives to its interests, and by their example recommended it to our favour.

To the practical, common sense mind, there is just ground to expect a great deal when the mysteries of the Order are unfolded to the intelligent novice; and if he is disappointed and deceived, he has just grounds upon which to charge falsehood upon the whole fraternity, and to renounce it in disgust, and retire from its circles.

The common reader has no means by which to determine the question of the genuineness and substantiality of the Order, further than to judge of its reality by the conduct of those who join it. Such as possess a force of intellect, and

moral qualities, well qualifying them to judge of its merits, if they enter its sacred halls, continue as members, and cheerfully conform to all its stern requirements; when the conclusion must be, that they have not been deceived, but find something there worthy of their approbation, and of sufficient value to engage their energies, and compensate them for all the time and money expended upon it.

It is far otherwise with the candidate who has diligently qualified himself for taking on him the "honourable degree of a Master Mason," and thereby attain to the full knowledge of the mysteries of Ancient Craft Masonry. He is lawfully and honourably brought into contact with the sublime institution, and enters upon the study and duties of his profession with growing interest. Under able and efficient teachers, with close application, he may soon become a Master Mason, in the full and proper sense of the term, which confers rights, honours and dignity, when duly appreciated, and worthily maintained, which no other institution has power to confer.

But we may be told, that every Master Mason does not place so high an estimate upon the honours and merits of the Order as the above remarks seem to indicate. This is unfortunately true; and it is true for the reason that every man who is admitted to these rights and honours, has not the heart and capacity to properly appreciate and comprehend the profound lessons brought to his view. The man who seeks to pass through the portals of our Order, with the expectation of gratifying a sensitive mind with curiosity and sensational scenes, finds himself quite disappointed, and is made to feel that the demands of Masonry are such that he has no qualifications for meeting—that there is no proper material in him to make a Mason of. Such men should never apply for our mysteries, and if they should, they ought to be rejected.—*Texas Masonic Mirror.*

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

CHARTER OF THE BUILDERS OF STRASBURG.

Can any brother assist me with a confirmation of some statements made by Mr. Geo. Godwin, in a paper read before the Society of British Architects in 1868 or 1869? He then states apparently, on the authority of Ramee, 'Historie Generale d'Architecture,' that in "1275 the Emperor Rhodolph granted a special charter to the builders at Strasburg," and that in 1278 the Pope Nicholas III. delivered them a brief, or indulgence, renewed from time to time, by his successors." Sir R. Westmacott, in the third volume of the "Archaeological Journal," page 198, has said, which statement Mr. Geo. Godwin puts also forward in his able paper on Masons' Marks, that "a bull was issued prior to 1200, giving authority to heads of churches to build churches, and attaching to them a certain number of 'liberi muratores,' or Freemasons, to direct and execute the ornamental parts of the structure." What truth is there in these statements historically?

A MASONIC STUDENT.

LEARN FROM YOUR ELDERS.—*A love majori discit arare minor.* This adage (literally, the young ox learns to plow from his elder) applies with force to our young brethren whose attention is necessarily directed to the conduct of the older for that instruction in the art of Masonry so rare and so valued. In writing up the characteristics of the present age, one of the most disagreeable features is the neglect of precedent and experience. In the conduct of many Masons there seems absolutely no reference to what has gone before. And yet Freemasonry, in all its aims and works, is a perpetuation of *past things*. Throw out the idea of *antiquity*, and it degenerates at once into the *poorest of modern affiliations*, and the very fact that "its landmarks are unchangeable" is the worst feature about it. Then "let the young ox learn to plow from the elder one," and if "by reason of strength" the juvenile can excel the old one in the amount of work done, or the straightness of the furrows, or the ease with which his day's work is accomplished, all the better for the *result*.

SYMBOLISM OF THE CIRCLE.—The circle being a figure which returns into itself, and having therefore neither beginning nor end, it has been adopted in the symbology of all countries and times as a symbol, sometimes of the universe, and sometimes of eternity. With this idea, in the *Zoroastrian Mysteries of Druidism*; the temple of initiation was circular. In the obsolete lectures of the old English system it was said, that "the circle has ever been considered symbolical of the Deity; for as a circle appears to have neither beginning nor end, it may be justly viewed as a type of God, without either beginning of days or ending of years." It also reminds us of a future state, "where we hope to enjoy everlasting happiness and joy." Masonry consecrates the symbolism of the circle to itself in the teachings of its great emblem, the point within the circle; where the common explanation is, that the point is an individual brother, and the circle the boundary line of his duty; but whose true explanation is, that the symbol is derived from the ancient sun worship, where the point would represent the solar orb, and the circle the illimitable universe which he illumines and vivifies. But the sun is really a symbol of God, and the universe bears the same relation to space that eternity does to time; and hence we get back to the primitive symbolic idea, that the circle is a symbol of eternity,—*Mackey's Freemason.*

Poetry.

LINES OF GRATITUDE.

A Masonic brother acknowledging the generous conduct of some of the fraternity who had done him a great kindness, thus gives vent to his feelings in verse.

Long may your lodge-fires burn,
Workmen in mystic labours, "kind and good!"
And many a year return
To shed new lustre on your brotherhood!
You who the call of mercy heard and heeded,
And gave, in good supply, the bounty needed!
Foes may your work defame,
And call your acts "the offspring of the night;"
How often human blame
Has slandered those in generous doings bright!
The Lord of ALL bore to His home of bliss,
In hands and feet and side, the proofs of this.
But doubt ye not, dear friends,
There waits for you a certain full reward
The Lord will make amends
At the great pay-day, for *thus saith the Lord*;
"Because ye did it *to the least*, so free,
Come to my thorn! Ye did it unto me!"
A lasting blessing rest
Upon your work, increasing more and more!
God's largest gifts and best
Fill to the brim your basket and your store!
Till, from hard service, summoned by death's
voice,
You shall, in Ledge Celestial, all rejoice!

THE BUILDERS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

All the architects of fate,
Working on the walls of time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme,
Nothing useless is, or low:
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.
For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;

Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.
Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gap between;
Think not because no man sees
Such things will remain unseen.
In the elder days of art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part—
For the gods see everywhere.
Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire, and clean.
Eise our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.
Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure,
Shall to-morrow find a place.
Thus alone can we attain
To these turrets where the eye,
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, July 12, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Airstreet, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

Lodge 1366, Highgate, Gate House Hotel, Highgate.
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gum Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Lodge 548, Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
" 1269, Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, Surrey.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmeston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Committee of Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3, 820, Lily of Richmond, Greyhound Hotel, Richmond.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Quarterly General Court Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall at 12.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Rose Croix Chapter, Mount Calvary, Freemasons' Tavern Great Queen-st.



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AIDS TO STUDY.

BY BRO. WM. CARPENTER P.M. & P.Z. 717.

IX.

The religious side of Egyptian history is amongst the most melancholy and perplexing things upon record. We see in the Egyptians a people highly civilised and far advanced in science and art, and once holding the pure primitive faith, degenerated into a community of the grossest idolatry, and practising the most superstitious and degrading religious rites. They worshipped almost everything in nature, from the sun in the heavens to the meanest reptile on the earth; hills, rivers, birds and creeping things, stones and stocks all were worshipped. Every town and nome had its sacred animals, including the lowest forms of animal life, the frog and the beetle being objects of especial reverence. In fact, not a single deity of Egypt was unrepresented by some beast. Speaking of the time of the nineteenth dynasty, M. Renan remarks that the entrances of all the tombs and temples of that date seemed positively invaded by a whole pantheon, the most horrible and ridiculous that the human mind ever invented." And when the gross excesses of a degenerate superstition provoked the ridicule of the Greeks and Rom an the same Greek philosopher who makes Momus, express his surprise that so many persons were allowed to share divine honours—his indignation at the Egyptian crew of apes, ibises, bulls, and other ridiculous creatures, who intruded themselves into heaven—and his wonder how Jove could allow himself to be caricatured with the horns of a ram—makes Jove reply, that these were mysteries not to be derided by the uninitiated.

The truth seems to be, as Mr. Philip Smith says, Egypt had, in fact, two religions; one which Herodotus saw, captivating the eyes of the people with pompous ceremonies, and governing their lives by minute observances; the other, of which the priests barely allowed him to catch a glimpse. It is not easy to condense a writer who has condensed some half dozen of those who preceded him, but I must attempt this with the writer whom I have just named. Of the esoteric doctrine we can learn little or nothing through the Greeks, for it had become inextricably involved with their own speculations. Modern science, however, has, in the language of the Ancients, "lifted the veil of Isis," and in the Egyptian papyri we read the secrets of Egyptian

theology. Even Herodotus had learnt that, amidst their system of polytheism, the Egyptians of Thebes recognised one supreme God, who had no beginning, and would have no end; and Jamblichus quotes from the old Hermetic books, this statement, "Before all the things that actually exist, and before all beginnings, there is one God, prior even to the first god and King, remaining unmoved in the singleness of his own Unity." (Cory's "Anc. Frag," p. 283.) And if, like the prophet on his mission to Egypt, we ask by what name we shall announce this God, the sacred books of Egypt give the very same answer—an answer which the initiated took with them to the grave, inscribed on a scroll, as their confession of faith:—"NUN PU NUK"—*I am that I am.* (Brugsch Ans. dem. Orient). What a new light, as Mr. Smith observes, this discovery throws on the sublime passage in Exodus iii. 14, where Moses, who may be supposed to have been initiated into this formula, is sent to both his people and Pharaoh to proclaim the true God by this very title, and to declare that the God of the highest Egyptian theology was also the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob.

But if this was the original theology of Egypt, whence the outrageous polytheism—the gross superstition, which, with monstrous shapes and sorceries, abased their Maker? The answer is not difficult, and it shows one origin of polytheism and idolatry. The unity of God was lost in the plurality of His manifestations. Each of these, embodied in a personal form, became a god; while the allegorical representations of the Divine qualities gave birth to the monstrous combination of animal and human forms, and to the worship of animals themselves. All these were, so to speak, religious masks, grotesque allegorical embodiments of the original pure dogmas, communicated to the initiated at the mysteries. When once invested with a distinct personality, and with attributes which were regarded as their own, the gods became secondary agents, taking their part in the organization of the world, and the preservation of its creatures; and this polytheism was extended to embrace all nature.

Next to the Divine unity, in the original theology of the Egyptians, was the immortality of the soul, and a future state of existence. The spirit of symbolism ran through the whole religion of Egypt; and never was there a stronger case of the abuses to which that fascinating principle may sink, than in the animal worship of the Egyptians. Many fanciful theories have been devised to account for this strong religious aberration.

Diodorus quotes three reasons, which were commonly given by the Egyptians (Diod. i. 85—86). The first is a fable, which tells how the original gods, being few in number, and being no match for the iniquities and violence of men, took the shape of animals, in order to escape from them; and that afterwards, when they became masters of the whole world, they consecrated and appropriated these animals to themselves, as an act of gratitude,

The second story ascribes the custom to victories obtained by the army, under standards bearing the heads of animals—an obvious inversion of the natural order. The third rea-

son is plausible enough to have been generally accepted by the ancient writers, as well as by modern utilitarians, that the animals were consecrated on account of the benefits which mankind derived from them. But the theory, though it may contain a germ of truth, is manifestly inadequate, for, as Kenrick well asks ("Ancient Egypt," i. ch. 21). If the ichneumon and the hawk were worshipped, because they destroyed crocodiles and serpents, why the serpent and the crocodile? Or if the ibis was worshipped because it devoured snakes and vermin, why was it specially consecrated to Thoth, the God of letters? Nor were the wants of the Egyptians so opposite in various nomes as to account for their extirpating, as noxious, in one, the very animals that were consecrated as useful in the next.

There remains the one explanation—from the universal tendency of mankind to find in the peculiar qualities of animals figures of the characters of rational beings—a tendency which survives in poetry and heraldy, and which may be traced in the symbolism of other religions, though no people have carried it to the same length as the Egyptians.

The application of this principle is admirably stated by Mr. Kenrick:—"What those analogies were, which the Egyptians found or fancied between the attributes of the gods, and the specific qualities of the animals consecrated to them, we can, in general, only guess. The lordly bull, as a type at once of power and production, seems a natural symbol of the mighty god Osiris, who—whether he represented originally the Sun, the Earth, or the Nile, was certainly revered as the great source of life. The god of Mendes, for a similar reason, was fitly represented by a goat. The bright and piercing eye of the hawk made it an appropriate emblem of Horus, who was also the sun. The crocodile might naturally be adopted as a symbol of the Nile, which it inhabits (see Ezekiel xxix. 3, and Isaiah xxvii. 1); or from its voracious habits and hostility to man, it might, on the other hand, symbolise Typhon, the principle of evil."

Our limited acquaintance with the Egyptian theology, however, compels us to leave many such questions unanswered, as "Why was the ibis appropriated to Osiris? or the cat to Pasht, the universal mother? or the ram to Kneph? or the vulture to Isis? or what made the scarabæus one of the most sacred of all the animal types of Egypt?"

We may trace three stages of this symbolism. First, the placing of the head of the animal on the human form of the god—the almost universal type of the Egyptian idols. The converse symbolism represents a king, by a human head on the body of the animal, whose qualities are ascribed to him. Next, the consecration of living animals as types of the deities—a symbolism which degenerated into actual worship. Lastly, the animal was believed to be the positive incarnation of the god in three cases only—the bull *apis*, who was worshipped at Memphis, as the incarnation of *Phtha*; the bull *Mnevis* at Heliopolis, the incarnation of Osiris; and the goat at Mendes, the incarnation of *Khem*. The most revered was *Apis*, who was kept in great pomp in a splendid building, and it was esteemed the highest honour to be one of his ministering priests. When he

died, all Egypt went into mourning, and when a new *apis* was manifested, the land gave itself up to rejoicing. The body of the dead *osiris* was embalmed, and buried in a costly sepulchre or temple, which was called the *serapeum*.

The sacrifices and ceremonies of the Egyptians differed in no important respect from those of other nations. Their practice of embalment arose from their belief in a future life, and in the resurrection of the body; and the doctrine of rewards and punishments was inseparably linked with that of a future life. Resurrection was the portion of those, only, who had committed no mortal sin, either in action or in thought. The souls were weighed by Osiris and his forty-four assessors, in the hall of two-fold justice. The reprobate is condemned to annihilation, after having been subjected to a long course of torments. The just, on the contrary, purified by fire, shares the bliss of Osiris, the "good being," and feasts with him on delicious food; but not until he has expiated his venial sins by a long series of trials.

Thus it was, that, amongst the Egyptians, as amongst all other peoples of whom we know anything, the primitive and sublime truths of religion degenerated into a gross and debasing superstition, enslaving alike the body and the soul.

On the subject of this paper the student should read Bryant's Analysis of Mythology, vol. i.; Warburton's Divine Legation, b. iv., vol. iii.; Cudworth's Intellectual System, ch. iv., s. xviii.; Prichard's Analysis of Egyptian Mythology, b. iv., ch. i.; Sir Gardner Wilkinson, vol. iv.; Henrich's Ancient Egypt, vol. ii.; Cory's Ancient Fragments, and Rawlinson's Herodotus.

[Errata in No. VIII. Page 407, col. 2, line 36, for his time read this time; col. 3, line 41, Epiphans read Epiphanes, line 46, for Seevne read Heyne; and 7th line from bottom, for Egyptologists read Egyptologers; p. 408, col. 1, line 16, the same.]

DEDICATION OF THE NEW MASONIC HALL AT WESTON-SUPER-MARE, AND INSTALLATION OF WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

The annual meeting of the Masonic Brethren of the St. Kew Lodge, 1222, Weston-super-Mare, was held on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the Masonic Hall, High-street, presided over by Bro. Major-General Munbee, P.M., acting as W.M. *pro tem*. There was a large muster of the members of the lodge, and some distinguished visitors, among whom were Bros. Captain Henry Bridges, Deputy Prov. Grand Master of Somerset, R. Herniman, P.M. 261, and Prov. G. S.W.; E. T. Inskip, W.M. 973, Prov. G.J.W.; R. C. Else, P.M. 291, P. Prov. S.G.W., and Prov. G., Sec. Dr. Charles Pope, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W.; General H. E. Doherty, C.B., P.M. 53, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Edward White, P.M. 41, P. Prov. S.G.W.; W. S. Gillard, P.M. 329 and 1168, P. Prov. J.G. Deacon Dorset; Captain Randall, R. Elton Hunt, J. Payne, and others.

The first part of the day's proceedings was the confirmation of the minutes of the election of Bro. B. Cox as W.M. elect, which was unanimously confirmed.

The V.W. Deputy Provincial Grand Master

and his Provincial Grand Officers then entered the hall, and were received with Masonic honours.

The ceremony of dedication and consecration was splendidly performed by the Very Worshipful Deputy Grand Master of Somerset, Bro. Captain Bridges, assisted by his Grand Officers. Bro. White, P.M. (scattering corn), Bro. Genera, Doherty, P.M. (pouring wine), Bro. Vizard, P.M. (pouring oil), and Bro. Major-General Munbee P.M. (with incense), the Deputy Provincial Grand Master dedicating the hall for the worthy and noble purpose to which it has been designed.

The Deputy Prov. Grand Master then installed Bro. Benjamin Cox into the chair of K.S., and invested him with the emblems of office, and placed in his custody the warrant, &c., charging him carefully to preserve it during his year of office, and until the appointment of his successor. The W.M. having thanked the brethren for the honour done him, proceeded to invest the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year: Bros. Major Genl. G. B. Munbee, I.P.M.; Edward Emra Earle, Senr. Warden; F. Vigard, Jun. Warden (for Bro. Bigsby absent through illness); Edward Gregory, Treasurer; Sidney Jones, Senr. Deacon; A. W. Butter, Jun. Deacon; W. Smith, D. Ceremonies (for Bro. W. H. Davies); A. Mickenden, Assistant Dir. Ceremonies; W. Gaskell, Organist; W. H. Beadle, John Bath Stewards; John Mathews, I.G.; I. H. Parsons, Tyler.

The lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired to Bro. Bath's, Railway Hotel, where a most *recherche* banquet was provided, in Bro. Bath's well-known style, (*a la Russe*.)

The banquet was presided over by Bro. Cox. W.M., supported on his right by Bro. Captain Bridges, Dep. Prov. G. Master Somerset; Bro. Herniman, Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. Inskip, Prov. J.G.W.; Bro. Else, Prov. G. Sec.; and on their left by Bro. Major Genl. Munbee, P.M., and P. Prov. S. G. W.; Bro. E. White, P. Prov. S.G. W.; Bro. Dr. Pope, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. Gillard, P. Prov. G. Deacon, Dorset; Bro. General Doherty, P. Prov. S.G.W. Amongst the guests were observed Bros. E. E. Earle, C. H. Whereat, J. Mathews, S. Jones, A. W. Batten, W. Gaskell, R. H. Pearson, W. H. Beadle, F. Vigard, Captain Townshend, R. Gregory, J. Perry, F. Thomas, S. G. Baker, M. Bevans, G. Gibbons, E. Blundell, J. Gale, J. Mantell, W. Smith, Scott Jones, S. Lewis, R. Ellis Hunt, Captain Randall, Thomas Beadle, R. W. L. Fowler, J. Littlejohn, J. H. Marwood, and many others.

On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. briefly proposed the "Queen" which was given with Masonic loyalty. The W.M. in proposing the next toast, that of Bro. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, remarked that the Great Architect of the Universe has been pleased to visit our Royal Brother with a severe affliction, near unto death, yet the Grand Geometrician of the Universe had also been pleased to spare H. R. H. to the nation. From no society or body of men had our Royal Brother received more warm congratulations for his recovery, than from the Masonic Brotherhood. The next toast was that of the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, G.M. of England. Then followed that of the D.G.M.

of England, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, and officers of G. Lodge, to which Bro. Bridges, Past Grand Sword Bearer, replied. The next toast was that of the Provincial Grand Master of Somerset, Bro. Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, which was given with honours. The W.M. then gave the toast of the Very W. Deputy Prov. G. Master, Bro. Bridges, and the Provincial Grand Officers, past and present. Bro. Bridges replied in eloquent terms. The next toast (that of the evening) was given by the Deputy Prov. G. Master, who spoke highly of the W.M. (Bro. Cox.) as a Master. The W. Master in responding thanked the Deputy Grand Master for the kind compliment paid him, and the company for their mark of respect and confidence, adding that it would prove a stimulus to him during his year of office, to use his best endeavours for the success of the order, he recommended all brethren of the mystic tie who had not been raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason to make such progress in the science as would enable them to obtain that position, wherein they would be able to see the outlines of many Masonic facts which are not so clear in the earlier stages of the Craft, for therein can be gleaned much that is of value. The true principles of Masonry inculcate those virtues which should bind us together as one brotherhood. Bro. Cox strongly, yet in a courteous manner, recommended the brethren to avoid rending asunder the harmony of the lodge by exposing each other's little follies, but rather that they should be the advocates of progress, the lampbearers of thought, and upholders of Masonic principles. Then they would ever be welcomed into the bosom of a Fraternity whose watchword is "Masonic Light and Love."

The "Health of Bro. Major-General Munbee" was received with a perfect *furor* of applause, and he replied in eloquent terms.

"The Visitors," responded to by Bros. Hunt, Randall, and others. The "Health of Bro. Bath," coupling with it the name of Mrs. Bath, Bro. Bath replied in suitable terms on behalf of himself and Mrs. Bath.

The W.M. then gave the Tyler's toast, "To all poor and distressed Masons, wheresoever residing on the face of the earth, whether by land or by sea, wishing them a speedy relief and a happy return to their native country." The last toast of the evening was that of "The Town Commissioners and Staff of the Local Government Board." Bro. Commander Townshend, R.N., Chairman of the Board, replied for the Board, and Bros. Smith, Cox (W.M.) and Gaskell, for the staff. This brought the proceedings of the evening to a close, and the W.M. having vacated the chair, the brethren separated at an early hour.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—NOTABLE FACTS.—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin diseases and encourages the development of febrile disorders; wherefore, they should, as they can, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains, and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent, well rubbed over the affected part; immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks threatening diarrhoea, and averts incipient illness. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friends when any pestilence rages, or when, from unknown causes, eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations, point out the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and *efficacious* curative measures.—ADVT.

CENTENARY OF THE LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP (No. 206).

This prosperous and harmonious lodge celebrated its centenary at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, on Thursday, the 4th inst., under the presidency of its genial W.M., Bro. Dr. Alfred Harris, who was supported upon the auspicious occasion by the following members and visitors, amongst others.

Members.—Bros. Wm. Conbro, S.W.; Samuel Gamman, S.W.; John Waters, S.D.; Allen R. Ramsey, J.D.; Arthur J. Hard, I.G.; Geo. Collier, Immediate P.M.; Robert Boyd, P.M.; F. Harrison, P.M.; E. B. Barnard, P.M.; H. M. Collier, P.M.; John Stewart, P.M.; Wm. Rumsey, P.M., Treas.; John Rumsey, P.M., Sec.; Chas. T. Parsons, Thos. Taylor, Wm. Medcalf, Jas. Pettengill; J. G. Stephens, E. Squirrell, Thos. G. Seahorn.

Visitors:—Bros. John Hervey, G. Sec.; J. Brett, P.G.P.; John Boyd, G.P.; R. W. Little, P.M., Prov. G. Sec. Middlesex; Wm. Blackburn, P.M.; E. Sillifant P.M., Prov. G. Deacon, Middlesex; Revd. Brenchly Kingsford, 256; Henry Dearsly, P.M. 3; Joseph Davis, 3; Chas. Smithers, P.M. 101; Robt. Brown, St. Peters, Montrose; Arthur Gamman, 376; Francis Muntton, W.M. 60; Richard Seaborn, 217; Henry Smith, 907; George L. Mustoph, 134; S. Noon, 788; A. Mellish, 188; Hugh Cummings, 11; Robert Wood, 174; C. Croxford, 73.

The lodge having been duly opened, the W.M. called upon the respected Secretary, Bro. John Rumsey, P.M., to read the M.W. Grand Master's Warrant authorising the lodge to wear a centenary jewel, after which Bro. Rumsey delivered with great precision and effect, although he was only recovering from severe indisposition, the following address:—

Brethren, although the event which we have met to celebrate this evening is more especially interesting to the members of our lodge, it is also one which may fairly arrest the attention of every lover of the Craft. One hundred years have passed away since the foundations of the Lodge of Friendship were laid, and its present position and prosperity afford us another evidence, if any were required, of the vitality which distinguishes Freemasonry, when its supporters are true and upright men.

Beyond doubt our lodge has experienced periods of depression, like all other human institutions, but the broad fact remains, as an incentive and stimulus to us and our successors, that the flag of "Friendship," which was unfurled in 1772, has ever since been borne aloft by a faithful band of brothers, and is now as pure and unsullied as when first it waved. On such an occasion as this it is as well to take a retrospective glance, and to trace noteworthy occurrences in the history of the lodge, but the records of No. 206 present to us such an unbroken series of peaceful and harmonious meetings, that few comments are necessary or desirable.

It will be found that the lodge was established originally at the "Bull Inn," Wrotham, in the county of Kent, on the 9th June, 1772, by Bro. Thomas Fulljames, Sen., Thomas Fulljames, Jun., and Samuel Terry, the number then being 431. It would appear, however, that but a moderate share of success attended the labours of the brethren in that rural district, and accordingly, after a lapse of 10 or 12 years, the precise date not being known, it was resolved to remove the lodge nearer town, and it was therefore taken to the Oxford Arms, Church-street, Deptford, having previously, about the year 1781, obtained a higher place on the register of lodges by being re-numbered 340, a subsequent alteration in 1792 making it No. 280, a position which it re-

tained on the roll until the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813.

The lodge appears to have flourished in Deptford, particularly during the decade ending with 1795, in which period no less than 115 new members were admitted, including the Revd. Jethro Inwood, author of several Masonic sermons, which are preserved in the library at Freemasons' Hall, and who at the time of his initiation was curate of St. Paul's, Deptford. A large proportion of the members at this time were mariners, and several naval captains are found among the number.

The lodge pursued its tranquil and prosperous career down to the time of the union, when, as already intimated, the number was again altered from 280 to 354, the subsequent changes being from 354 to 248 in 1832, and from 248 to 206 in 1863, at which number it now stands on the register of the Grand Lodge of England. From 1813 the lodge has undergone few vicissitudes, and during that period its roll has been graced by many names well-known and greatly respected in the Masonic world. Bro. Henry Beaumont Leeson, M.D., one of the most learned masons of this or any other age, was a member of this lodge, which he joined in 1836.

The present father of the lodge, Bro. William Rumsey, was initiated on the 9th January, 1840, his membership thus extending over a period of more than 32 years, or nearly one third of the entire duration of the existence of the Lodge.

Following in his steps, I am glad to say, are many worthy brethren to whom the destinies of the Lodge in times to come may safely be entrusted, and with the example of those who have gone before to direct and sustain their exertions we may reasonably anticipate a future of increased success for the Lodge of Friendship. Let us then strive in our several capacities to promote the happiness of the brethren and to maintain not only the prestige of this Lodge, but the dignity of the whole craft, so that when revolving years shall bring to our successors a second centenary, the memory of this day shall still be fondly cherished, although the voices of those who now celebrate it with joy and gladness shall long have been hushed in silence.

With every good wish for the welfare of Freemasonry in general and the Lodge of Friendship in particular, brethren, let us continue by diligence and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of our respective avocations, by liberal benevolence and diffusive charity, by kind words and amiable deportment, to convince the world of the benefits of our invaluable institution, let it not be said that here we have worked in vain or spent our strength for nought. Finally, brethren, let us remain of one mind, live together in fraternal harmony and may the God of peace be pleased to dwell amongst us. And now, Worshipful Master and brethren, I have only to thank you for the kind attention which you have awarded to this hasty and imperfect sketch of the records of this lodge.

The lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a most *recherché* banquet provided in the good old "Ship and Turtle" style, by Bro. Painter.

After the removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave the following toasts:—

"The Queen and the Craft."

"The Marquis of Ripon, W.M. Grand Master."

"The Earl of Zetland, K.T., and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., Past Grand Masters."

"The Earl of Carnarvon, Deputy Grand Master, and rest of the Grand Officers, past and present."

This was coupled with the name of Bro. Hervey, the Grand Secretary, who, upon rising to return thanks, was greeted with loud cheers. Bro. Hervey, having acknowledged the compliment paid to himself and the Grand Officers, drew attention to the pleasing character of the meeting, which he described as an epoch in the history of the lodge, and counselled all its members to maintain the high prestige it had

acquired at the close of a hundred years existence.

The health of the W. Master was given by one of the P.M.'s (Bro. Collier we believe), who spoke in the highest terms of Bro. Harris's urbanity and attention to duty at all times, as well as of his Masonic attainments. The toast was received with an enthusiasm which proved that the worthy brother reigns in the hearts of his brethren, and after a very felicitous reply, the W.M. proposed the health of the numerous and distinguished "Visitors," with which he coupled the name of Bro. Wentworth Little, Prov. G. Sec. for Middlesex. (Cheers.) Bro. Little in responding to the toast alluded to the important character of the event which they had met to celebrate, proving as it did that Freemasonry was no ephemeral institution, which derived its strength from popular favour—but was one founded upon principles that would ever flourish wherever friendship animated the hearts of men. (Applause.) He concluded his speech by thanking the W.M. and members of "206" for the opportunity afforded the Visitors of witnessing the proceedings of the Centenary celebration, and of tendering their hearty congratulations to the lodge.

The toast of the evening was then proposed by Bro. Harris, W.M., as follows:—"The Centenary of the Lodge of Friendship, and may its future bear improved fruits of good fellowship and friendship." The toast was drunk with the greatest cordiality, and "Prosperity to the Lodge" was the additional pledge of all present.

The W.M. then proposed the health of the Past Masters, eight of whom, he was happy to say, were present. (Applause.) Of Bro. W. Rumsey, the Treasurer, and father of the Lodge he could speak nothing but praise, and the same remark applied to the next senior P.M., their indefatigable Secretary, Bro. John Rumsey, whose services to the lodge had been so great and so valuable—in fact all the P.M.'s were worthy of the high respect in which they were held by the brethren—and he, the W.M., was sure all honour would be done to the toast of their healths. A most hearty reception having been given to the P.M.'s, and suitable responses made by Bro. Rumsey and other brethren, the "Wardens and other Officers" followed, and the proceedings of a very delightful evening terminated with the Tyler's toast.

FREEMASONRY IN BERMUDA.

—A special meeting of the Loyalty Lodge (No. 385), Loyalty Lodge, was held in the Hall on the evening of the above day, for the purpose of presenting to Brother G. W. Green, a handsome Secretary's Jewel, and for the purpose of taking a farewell of the worthy G. W. Bro. Robert Barnaby, on his leaving for England.

There were present, Bro. J. C. Tucker, W.M., in the chair, supported by Bros. J. C. Thiele, J. P.M.; J. R. Longshaw, P.M.; H. J. P. Anderson, P.M.; Revd. R. Measham, P.M., and P.G.C. of Devon; and all his officers, viz:—Bros. R. Barnaby, S.W.; W. E. Warder, J.W.; G. Rothwell, Treas.; J. Bray, Sec.; S. Bostridge, S.D.; W. Amsden, J.D.; J. York, I.G.; T. Barnes, Tyler; T. Stanley, G. W. Green, E. Blackwell, J. Taylor, Tims, Hitch, &c. &c., and a number of visitors, chiefly from H.M.S. *Royal Alfred*, among whom were noticed Bros. C. Thomas, G. R. C. Eyres, W. T. Littlejohn, J. Edgecumbe, R. A. H. Simmons, Francis C. Bate, Hawkins, Hayward, &c.

The Lodge being opened in due form, the W.M. in a short address called the attention of the brethren to the objects of the meeting, and Bro. G. W. Green was presented by the W.M. with a handsome Secretary's Jewel, awarded to him by the brethren for his services as Secretary for the year 1871, and Bro. Green in a few words thanked the lodge for the honour they had conferred on him. Prayer having been offered by Bro. the Revd. R. Measham, the lodge was closed, and the brethren, numbering about 70, sat down to an excellent banquet, provided for occasion; reflecting great credit on the Stewards, Bros. Bray and Warder, for the manner in which they had performed their arduous duty. The room was tastefully decorated, by several of the brethren, and the effect delighted everyone.

Grace being said, the brethren sat down and did justice to the good things provided, at the same time the soul enlivening strains of music were sent forth by part of the band from H.M.S. *Royal Alfred*, Bro. Hecker having kindly provided an excellent programme for the occasion.

The cloth having been removed the W.M. proposed the first toast, "The Queen and the Craft." The usual honours were given quite loyally, and the members sang "God save the Queen."

The W.M. in proposing the next toast, drew the attention of the brethren to that distinguished nobleman, who is now at the head of craft in England and who was selected to be the chief bearer of the olive branch of peace to our kinsmen in the West, to bring about a friendly handshaking between two mighty nations. The W.M. therefore rose to propose the health of the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, M.W.G.M., the Grand Officers, and that esteemed nobleman who for 26 years ruled the destinies of the craft, the Earl of Zetland, P.G.M., which toast was greeted with full masonic honours, and ably responded to by Bro. P.M. Anderson.

The next toast being that of Bro. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the W.M. drew the attention of the brethren to that memorable day the 27th of February, when the Royal Family went with the people to thank the Great Architect for the preservation of the life of the Heir to the Throne; hoping that the events of that day would make a lasting impression on the hearts of all. The W.M. then proposed the health of the Prince of Wales, which was greeted with the honours, the band playing "God bless the Prince of Wales."

The W.M., on rising again, to propose the toast of the evening, said it was with a mixture of regret and pleasure that he rose to propose the health of the S.W., Brother Robert Barnaby; with regret at losing so good an officer and member, and with pleasure, in that he was enabled to congratulate him on the successful completion of his mission, Brother Barnaby had by his zeal and assiduity as an officer of Loyalty Lodge earned the esteem of all present. The W.M. therefore requested the brethren to fill a bumper and drink to the health of the S.W., trusting he may have a safe and speedy voyage home, and find everything all he could wish. The toast was drunk with the honours, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home sweet Home."

The next toast was the health of our esteemed brethren from H. M. S. *Royal Alfred*, who numbered about 32, which was duly honoured and responded to by Bro. Revd. A. Measham.

The "Stewards," was next given, at the same time remarking the labour and trouble taken to cater as they had done this evening, and which reflected such great credit to which Bro. Warder responded.

The "Ladies" was drunk to heartily, and responded to by Bro. Cobb.

The toast to the health of Bro. Hecker for his kind assistance in arranging for the musical treat he has given us, especially as most of the pieces played were his own composition—which was heartily drunk to by the brethren.

The W.M. then proposed the health of our "Guests" for the evening, Bros. Rowse and Newton, and especially Mr. Rowse who, at different times, rendered great service to Loyalty Lodge by his timely advice when needed, which was ably responded to by Bro. Rowse and Bro. Newton.

Bro. Charles Thiele, I.P.M., then proposed the health of the Worshipful Master, which they did in right good earnest, and the W.M. responded, remarking that he trusted, while in office, he had carried out the wishes of the brethren.

P.M., Rev. R. Measham, then proposed the concluding toast "All poor and distressed Brethren."

A few songs were then rendered by some of the brethren, and all dispersed to their homes highly gratified at the success of the evening.

IMMORTALITY.

AN IDEAL OF FREEMASONRY.

The comprehensive and grand idea of Goethe, in his inimitable "Faust," inspires the soul with a volume of thought, rich and practical. It must stamp upon every thinking mind the absolute fact that every man is a co-worker with God, for

"So God created man in his own image; in the image of God, created he him! male and female, created he them." Gen. 1., 27.

There is no such thing as "Time" apart from "Eternity"—both are one and the same thing; but because the human mind cannot grasp the infinity of years, as measurements of unending time, men call that which they cannot realize, eternity. We agree with Goethe that the "loom of time" is eternal in its operations, and when God created man in His own image, possessing the immortality of soul, He placed him at that loom as its sole worker, above all other created beings, and gave him, as his highest duty, to weave in daily life by good acts, earnest and honest thoughts, intellectual improvement and study of the beautiful, the pure, and the true, and the living drapery of the Godhead in exalted and perfect humanity.

Milton, appreciating this ideal, said:

"God, who oft descends to visit men
Unseen, and through their habitations walks
To mark their doings."

It is peculiarly a Masonic ideal that God is a worker in this grand universe of worlds, and that man is the co-worker according to the intelligence with which he is endowed.

Think of it, brethren, that each and every human being is weaving in his own person the symbolic drapery and representation of God Almighty! It is a thought worthy of the Infinite, to know that we are a part of the Godhead in our work of goodness and love, and that the Infinite Mind of the Creator works with us in our private homes, marking our doings, and becoming with us a sharer of our glory in the triumphs of mind and soul.

God is symbolised in all that He has created—He clothes Himself in the glorious perfections of all that exists—and the nearest like Himself is the perfection of Man, whom he has created in His own spiritual and soul-like image—

"Spirit! whose life sustaining presence fills
Air, ocean, central depths, by man untried.
Thou for thy worshippers hast sanctified
All place, all time! The silence of the hills
Breathes veneration; founts and choral rills
Of Thee are murmuring; to its inmost glade
The living forest with thy whisper thrills,
And there is holiness in every shade."

God is everywhere; God is everything that exists—perfect and supreme. Man, and only man, has to work at the "eternal loom of Time" to weave the garment which bespeaks his nativity in the Godhead; he, alone, bears the Divine impress of inventive power. Man alone is a worshipper. All other created beings, of whatever nature, are merely *creatures* and dependent upon laws they can neither shape, change, or understand. Infinite Wisdom has given to them instinct, but to man alone—reason. It is in reasoning power that man becomes God-like, and whatever system of Ethics or Philosophy which reduces man from the sphere of reason to the dependency of instinct, brutalises the ideal of God and puts us down to the level of irresponsible creation.

Nothing can be improved but man. All creation, animate and inanimate, except man, is per-

fect at its creation. Man has power to destroy the perfection of nature by abusing its laws, but can add nothing to original perfection, except to understand and preserve its laws.

Every man, therefore, becomes a co-worker of God, because he improves upon his original condition. The boy who is born in a hut, and making use of the reasoning powers which God has given him, and arrives at the pinnacle of science, or the chief magistracy of a nation, and evinces, in his administration, the noble and magnanimous characteristics of a gentleman and a statesman, proves before the world that he has not been an idle worker at the "eternal loom" where is woven the characteristic drapery of his Creator; he is a fellow-workman of the Infinite Mind.

God works through human agencies and natural laws only. Apart from man, it is difficult to decide which is the most intelligent part of the animal creation; but, taking them all, none have invented anything new, except God himself, and He being perfect, none but Man, by his thoughts, weaves the living drapery of the Father, of which the child is a part. How, glorious, then is the ideal that we are a part of God—free as the mountain air—as unrestrained and boundless in the legality of our conceptions of the Infinite and the God-like as God Himself! What a boundless field of perspective is here opened up to every intelligent mind. The humblest, and even the untutored soul, can lift itself up in the sunlight of the Grand Architect of the Universe, and exclaim, "I am a part of Thee!"—and what nobler prayer can any heart breathe than—"more light."

In the language of Congreve:

"His pure thoughts were borne
Like fumes of sacred incense o'er the clouds,
And wafted thence on angels' wings, thro' ways
Of Light to the bright source of all."

Every human being has an idea of the perfections of God, and in clothing their impersonation, no painter has ever dared to characterise even angels in any drapery except spotless white, as the emblem of purity, hence all writers have decided that when man appears before God, he must be clothed in perfect purity, therefore when St. John in his vision of the Revelation, says:—

"He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment; and I will not blot out his name out of the book of life." Here we have the drapery of God; and each human being is supposed to be working at the eternal loom, and weaving for himself the living habiliments fit for a heavenly home. No one of ordinary power of reason supposes for a moment that any of us shall appear in actual clothing, or that God is a tangible being, hence the only drapery here signified, is the clothing of good works, honest heart and pure soul, all symbolized by white; hence, he who shall claim the relationship of God must be clothed in good works—woven upon the "eternal loom of Time."—*St. Louis Freemason.*

AMERICAN MASONIC TEMPLES.

The Masonic Temple, at Troy, N. Y., was dedicated April 2, 1872. It cost \$100,000. The furnishing of the Lodge Rooms cost \$10,000, besides several elegant articles of furniture that were presented by the brethren.

The Masonic Temple of Philadelphia is under roof and rapidly approaching completion. It will cost when finished \$1,000,000. It is designed to dedicate the building in June, 1873.

The Masonic Temple of New York is not yet under roof. It is progressing slowly. It will cost when finished \$2,000,000.

The Masonic Temple of New Orleans is to cost \$250,000. The corner-stone was laid on the 15th of February last.

The contract for the Masonic Temple at Macon, Ga., at a cost of \$45,000, was given out in May, 1871, and was to be finished in April, 1872.

The Masonic Temple at Wilmington, Delaware, was dedicated April 18. It is a beautiful building, 92 feet front by 211 feet deep.

THE NEW MASONIC HALL IN LIVERPOOL.

The brethren in the province of West Lancashire, and especially those within the Liverpool centre, will be glad to know that all difficulties have been surmounted, active operations having been commenced in connection with the erection of the New Masonic Hall in Hope-street. The ground in front of the old building is being rapidly cleared, and there is every probability that in the course of a short time the new edifice, which will prove an honour to the craft in the "good old town" and give a great impetus to the progress of the Masonic cause, will put in an appearance as one of the architectural ornaments of the neighbourhood. The work will be carried out by Bro. Joshua Henshaw, Harmonic Lodge, No. 216 (whose name is already favourably known in connection with similar undertakings), upon plans prepared by Bro. R. Danson, W.M. 1094. Parliamentary duties will prevent Bro. Sir T. G. Fermor Hesketh, R.W.P.G.M. for West Lancashire, from being present to lay the foundation stone at the commencement of the operations, but it is probable the interesting ceremony will be performed with full Masonic honours some time during August.

SUMMER BANQUET OF THE CAPPER LODGE (No. 1076).

Thursday, the 27th ult., may be considered a red letter day in the history of this prosperous and flourishing lodge. It having been decided to hold the summer banquet at the Royal Hotel, North Woolwich, and also that ladies should participate in the festival an excursion down the river was arranged, and a special steambot chartered for the occasion. About 11 a.m., the brethren and ladies, numbering nearly 150, left the North Woolwich pier, proceeded down the river, and having rounded the "Chapman" light, returned to North Woolwich about 5 p.m. Dancing was engaged on deck with great spirit to the strains of an excellent band, and luncheon was also served, to which, it is needless to say, ample justice was done. On returning to the hotel, after a short interval, dinner was announced, and the company, preceded by the band, adjourned to the spacious concert-room in the gardens, where a most sumptuous banquet was served in Bro. Holland's best style. The bill of fare embraced all the choicest delicacies of the season, and it was at once apparent that Bro. Holland had spared neither pains or expense in his endeavour to do honour to the occasion. The W.M., Bro. C. W. Ashdown, occupied the chair, the vice-chairs being filled by Bros. Brayshaw, J.W., and Knox, S.D. A military band discoursed some excellent music during dinner, and the viands and wines were of the best quality, and gave great satisfaction. The cloth having been cleared, the W.M. briefly proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were heartily responded to, Bro. E. West, P.M. (6th Essex R.V.) replying on behalf of the volunteers. The health of the W.M., proposed by Bro. Gaskett, I.P.M., was also very cordially received. "The Health of the Host" having been proposed by Bro. Watkins, P.M., Bro. Holland, in replying, thanked them all for the manner in which the toast had been received, and assured them that should they again honour him with a visit, he would do his utmost to cater for them, as he had done that day, and trusted that the example set by the Capper Lodge would be followed by other lodges. A grand display of fireworks brought the proceedings to a close, and all returned to their homes after having spent a very pleasant day, many expressing a hope that this happy gathering would

not be the last of its kind. The thanks of the lodge are due to the committee who arranged and carried out the excursion, and especially to Bro. Sisley, P.M., who was most indefatigable in his endeavours to render the whole affair a success.

FREEMASONRY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The installation of the W. M. and the investment of the officers of the "Leinster" Lodge, No. 166 (Irish Constitution) took place on the 24th ult., the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at the Masonic Temple, Hasskeui, in the presence of a numerous attendance of members of the Lodge and visitors from other Constantinople Lodges. By request of the retiring W. M., Bro. G. R. Warren, W.M. of Lodge Caledonian, No. 489 (Scotch Constitution) and P. M. of the Oriental Lodge (English rite) acted as Installing Master on the occasion. Bro. Robert McGill, the W.M. elect, having been presented, was duly installed into the chair of K. S. in the presence of four P.M.'s according to the ancient rites and usages. The brethren of the lodge having been called upon to salute the newly installed Master, the W.M. then invested the officers elected with the insignia of their several offices as follows: Bro. J. Roper, S.W.; Bro. W. Dorrell, J.W.; Bro. A. Dealer, Treasurer; Bro. J. Rowe, Secretary; Bro. P. Flucker, S.D.; Bro. W. Webb, J.D.; Bro. J. Cowan, I.G.; P.M. Bro. J. Bevan, D.C.; Bro. J. Blair, Organist; Bro. W. Bersonic, Tyler. The newly installed W.M. in an able speech thanked the brethren of the Lodge, on behalf of himself and officers, for the confidence they placed in them by electing them to their respective offices. A vote of thanks was accorded to W. Bro. G. R. Warren for the able assistance he had rendered as Installing Master. W. Bro. Warren, in the course of his reply, referred to the able and energetic manner in which the I.P.M. (Bro. J. Wetherill) had carried out the duties of W.M. of the Lodge during the past twelve months, and proposed that a P.M.'s jewel be awarded to him. The W. Master seconded the proposition. Votes of thanks were also accorded to P.M. Bro. J. Bevan (Treasurer) and Bro. J. Rowe. (Secretary) for the efficient manner in which the Lodge accounts had been kept. Bros. Bevan and Rowe having returned thanks, the Lodge was closed and the brethren sat down to a collation, to which they had been invited by the W.M., when the principal Masonic toasts were given and responded to according to ancient custom, the proceedings being still further enlivened by some very well rendered songs and recitations.

The Rosicrucian Society of England will meet at the Freemason's Tavern on Thursday, 18th inst., at half-past five.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 12.

"I have much pleasure in stating that though using your Pain Killer I have had, and am still having, wonderful relief from a long and painful illness, arising from rheumatic gout and nervous convulsions, which have extended over a period of seven years; causing paralysis of the limbs. But I feel sure from what I have already experienced that your medicine will entirely restore me.—W. ALLEN, Hoxton, May 1871.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

THE GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH CASE.—Sheriff Davidson has rejected the appeal, against Sheriff Campbell's decision in the case of Wetherpoon against J. C. Anderson, Grocer, Edinburgh, by which the latter was fined £21 and expenses, for selling an imitation of the Glenfield Starch, and has granted the additional expenses.

Poetry.

LINES.

Addressed to Bro. J. Norriss, Warden, R.M.B.I. BY A MASON'S DAUGHTER.

Kind and generous, mildly ruling
Those committed to his care,
Ever patient and forgiving
Through the trials he has to bear
Sympathising in affliction,
Feeling for each neighbour's grief,
Often in his goodness striving
To afford their woe relief.

Such a friend the writer found him,
In a dark and trying hour,
He in pity sooth'd her suffering
To the utmost of his power.
And her grateful thoughts reverting
To the many friends who blest
Tribulations of her past life,
Breathe his name amid the rest

May our Father in His mercy
Still prolong his sojourn here,
That he may be spared to comfort
Those who hold him near and dear;
And when he, at last is summon'd
To his home of rest above,
In the hearts of those he succoured
May his memory dwell in love.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

The Rev. Samuel Martin, minister of Westminster Chapel, was presented by his friends on Wednesday night with two thousand guineas on the occasion of his completing the thirtieth year of his ministry there. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., made the presentation.

Her Majesty has been pleased to intimate her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood on Mr. J. Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect, on the occasion of the completion of the Prince Consort's National Memorial in Hyde-park.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., has in contemplation a reform which he calculates will effect a saving of £10,000 to the imperial taxpayer. He proposes to abolish the Edinburgh General Post Office, and to transfer the Scotch central authority to London.

Mr. Russell Gurney met his constituents on Monday, at Southampton, for the first time since his return from Washington. He spoke highly of the character of the American people, and said they had a strong desire to maintain friendly relations with England. It mattered not, he said, whether we had to pay two or three millions, more or less, so long as the great principles of the treaty were acted upon.

Alderman Sir W. A. Rose has recovered from his recent attack, and has been in London again during the week.

Mr. Under-Sheriff Bro. Beard, who has recently undergone a surgical operation, is much better, and is expected shortly to resume his professional duties.

Sheriff Bro. Sir John Bennett has been elected on the Court of the Liners' Company.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTH.

YARBOROUGH.—On the 5th July, at Titness Park, the Countess of Yarborough, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LAVINGTON—HODSON.—On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Lambeth, by the Rev. W. E. Faulkner, Bro. Henry Hugh Lavington, of the Whittington Lodge, No. 862, to Harriet, daughter of Mr. John Crisp Hodson, of Peterborough.

PAYNE—FIGG.—On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Bro. George Frederick Payne, of the Egyptian Lodge, No. 27, youngest son of Bro. Chas. Bryant Payne, P.M. 27, to Elizabeth Wilmin, eldest daughter of Bro. John Wilmin Figg.

DEATH.

DOBSON.—On the 29th ult., at 135, Gower-street, Bro. William Francis Dobson, M.A., of Bearsted, Maidstone, Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Kent. Deeply lamented.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

G.R.S.—We shall be glad to insert any communication you may please to forward.

J.C.L.—Sleaford. A Master Mason's lodge may be opened with five, but seven must be present during the ceremony of raising—W.M. Wardens, Deacons, I.G., and Tyler, who is technically present, although not actually within the lodge.

CURIOSES.—Our reply referred to Provincial Grand Officers only. All officers of the United Grand Lodge below the Grand Secretary are entitled to the prefix "Worshipful." The Wardens of Grand Lodge are "Right Worshipful," the Chaplains, Registrar, President of the Board of General Purposes, and Secretary, "Very Worshipful."

The following reports are unavoidably held over:—Lodges 954, 975, 1151, 421, 1309; Mark Lodge 151, 72, 742.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

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All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

The annual Summer Fête and distribution of prizes took place on Monday, the 8th inst, at Wood Green, under the presidency of William Wither B. Beach, Esq., M.P., R.W. Prov. G.M. Hants and Isle of Wight.

The programme comprised a concert by the boys, the distribution of prizes, the usual colla-

tion and a ball, with athletic sports, croquet, bowling, &c. The company assembled in goodly numbers, and apparently enjoyed themselves. Perhaps a little more sun might have had the effect of inducing a greater number of our lady friends to venture forth on this very interesting occasion.

Subjoined is a list of the prizes, with the names of the winners, and we cannot but congratulate Masters C. J. Jones, and Henry C. Bush, on the amount of proficiency they must have obtained to enable them to become the grateful recipients of so many trophies of mental warfare.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Upper Form (value 21s. each).—Classics, C. J. Jones; Mathematics, C. J. Jones; Modern Languages, C. J. Jones; English, C. J. Jones;

First Class (value 15s. each).—Classics, Henry C. Bush; Mathematics, Henry C. Bush; Modern Languages, Henry C. Bush; English, Henry C. Bush.

Second Class (value 10s. 6d. each).—Classics, W. R. Holland; Mathematics, W. R. Holland; Modern Languages, Henry V. Belcher; English, Henry V. Belcher.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

First Class (value 10s. 6d. each).—Arithmetic, Charles L. Bryant; History and Geography, Charles L. Bryant; Writing, James Addison; English, Charles L. Bryant.

Second Class (value 7s. 6d. each).—Arithmetic, William Boothman; History and Geography, E. G. L. Sweet; Writing, C. R. Heeley; English, William Boothman.

Preparatory Class (value 5s.).—General Proficiency, F. C. Godsmark.

Good Conduct Silver Medal, presented at the Festival, March, 1872, John Spicer.

Efficiency as monitor (value 21s.), John Spicer.

SPECIAL PRIZES: PRESENTED BY PRIVATE DONORS.

By Bro. Edward Cox, V.P., Canonbury Gold Medal, £4 4s. Presented at the Festival, 1872, Charles Ennis.

By Bro. William Winn, V.P., Oxford Local Examination, June, 1871, £5 5s., W. B. Redgrave.

By Bro. Rev. Dr. J. E. Cox, proficiency in German, W. L. Crampton.

By Bro. Rev. Dr. Goodwin—For Self Discipline, John Spicer; for Good Conduct, W. L. Crampton.

By Bro. H. C. Silvester—Painting, 21s., C. J. Jones; shading, 21s., F. Cottman; Architecture, 10s. 6d., A. W. Bowcock; 2nd Shading, 10s. 6d., W. R. Holland.

By the Franklin Lodge, No. 838, Boston, value £2. [A silver watch is given to the writer of the best letter, selected from those leaving the institution at Midsummer and Christmas]. E. C. Isborn.

By the Secretary, value 10s. 6d. each. Personal Cleanliness: Christmas, 1872, J. T. Merryweather; Midsummer, J. A. McIntosh.

PRESENTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

First Prize, Value 21s. each: Writing, J. Addison; dictation, H. C. Bush; history, W. L. Crampton; geography and mapping, C. J. Jones; general attention to studies, F. Cottman; genera-

proficiency, C. J. Jones; mental arithmetic, C. J. Jones; proficiency in drill, A. Mould.

Second Prize, value 10s. 6d. each: Writing, J. T. Merryweather; dictation, E. G. L. Sweet; history, C. J. Jones; geography and mapping, W. L. Crampton; general attention to studies, J. A. McIntosh; mental arithmetic, F. Cottman; proficiency in drill, Charles L. Bryant.

Amongst those present we noticed the following:—Bros. B. Head, H.C.; R. W. Stewart, H.C.; W. Robuck, H.C.; S. Rosenthal, H.C.; R. W. Motihn; Hancock, of Derby; D. Dewer; W. Winn, Vice Patron; Needham; Dr. Edmund Cox; A. R. Green; McQueen; Webber; S. W. Dosele; W. H. Fisher; C. Horsley.

We cannot conclude our hasty notice without a word of praise to the Boys for the excellent manner in which they performed the various pieces of music set down for them on the programme, both for time and precision, &c.; it was really excellent and that treat alone would have repaid a visit. We must not either forget to mention the indefatigable Secretary, Bro. Binckes, who as usual entered into and carried out every detail thoroughly.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

UPTON LODGE.—(No. 1227).—The annual summer banquet of this prosperous lodge, was held on Thursday, the 4th inst, at the Royal Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, Kent, under the presidency of the much esteemed W.M., Bro. R. Bolton. The brethren and ladies assembled at the Cannon-street station, and were conveyed in special first class carriages attached to the 10.40 a.m. train to Sevenoaks, where the party arrived after a pleasant ride of little more than an hour, and at once proceeded to the hotel, where luncheon was provided; after partaking of this the company divided themselves into two parties, one of which proceeded to Knowle Park, the seat of Lord Buckhurst (where they were permitted to view various apartments, &c., of that ancient family seat) whilst another party proceeded in a drag to enjoy a drive through some of the loveliest scenery which the county of Kent affords. By three o'clock all had returned to the Hotel, where an excellent banquet awaited them, and for which every one appeared to be thoroughly ready, the appetite being considerably sharpened by the exercise previously undergone. The chair was occupied by the W.M., Bro. R. Bolton, and the vice chairs by Bro. English, S.W., and Bro. Bratton, J.W. Upon the removal of the cloth the W.M. proposed the usual loyal toasts, which received a hearty response. The toast of the "Stewards" was responded to by Bro. Slec, W.S., and that of the "Ladies" (proposed by Bro. Owen) by Bro. Gundelfinger, who in the course of a humorous speech, expressed the great pleasure it gave him as a single man, to return thanks for the fair sex, who had that day graced the festive board with their presence. The company then adjourned to the grounds adjoining, where dancing was kept up for some time, to the music of a band provided for the occasion. At 7 p.m., tea and coffee were served, after which another adjournment was made to the grounds, and a few more dances having taken place, the whole party left for the railway station, and returned to town, where they safely arrived about 10 p.m., having spent a thoroughly enjoyable day.

CORNWALL.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Lodge and General Communication of Masons of the Province was held on Tuesday, 9th July, at the Town Hall, St. Austell. There was a large attendance of brethren from all parts of the provinces, there being over 200 members present. The town was gaily decorated with bunting and bands of music paraded the streets at intervals. The bells of the parish church also rang merry peals during the day.

The proceedings were somewhat marred by the indisposition, we hope temporary only, of the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Augustus Smith, who had come down from town the previous day to be present at the Grand Lodge, and was the guest of Bro. Edmond Carlyon, but was unable to attend in consequence of an affection of the throat, which had given him much annoyance during the night, and from which he had not yet recovered sufficiently to be able to perform the duties which would have devolved upon him.

The following officers took their several positions in the Grand Lodge:—Br. R. Rogers, P.Prov.G.M., acting Prov.G.M.; John Rescoria, D.Prov.G.M.; Charles Read, Prov.S.G.W.; Dr. Mudge, Assist. Prov.J.G.W.; Rev. G.L. Church, Prov.G. Chaplain; William Tweedy, Treas.; E. T. Carlyon, Prov.G. Sec.; John Coombe, Prov.J.G.D.; W. Treguary, Prov. G. Supt. of Wks.; W. Mitchell and W. Guy, D. of Cer.; Samuel Harvey, Prov.G. Purst.; W. Rooks, Assist. do.; W. C. Borlase, J. F. Penrose, Martin, Dunn, J. B. Kerswell, and Jacob Grigg, Prov.G. Stewards; T. Chirgwin, P.Prov.J.G.W. The following brethren were also present:—Col. Peard, P.Prov.G.S.W.; T. Solomon, P.Prov.S.G.W.; Rev. F. P. Paul, Prov. C. Chaplain; G. A. Jenkins, P. Prov. G. Reg.; E. Carlyon, P. Prov. S.G.W.; W. H. Jenkins, P. Prov. S.G.W.; F. W. Dabb, P. Prov. J.G.W.; W. J. Johns, P. Prov. G. Reg.; W. J. Hughan, P. Prov. G. Sec.; T. Q. Couch, P. Prov. J.G.W.; John Hele, Mus. Bac., P. Prov. G.O.; T. Harvey, P. Prov. Supt. of Works; J. H. Burrall, P. Prov. G.D.C.; J. Ninness, P. Prov. G. Reg.; J. Paull, P. Prov. Supt. of Works; L. P. Metham, D. Prov. G.M. of Devon; I. Latimer, P. Prov. G. Sec. of Devon; and the Masters, officers, and many of the brethren of the lodges of the province.

Bro. E. T. Carlyon, the Prov. Grand Secretary, said in opening the business, he was quite sure that they would all be pained to hear of the illness of their Grand Master—(hear, hear). He had been very unwell during the night, and remained unwell to-day; so that he would not be able to be present. On this occasion, therefore, it would be necessary that Bro. Reginald Rogers should act in his stead. Before retiring, he had the pleasure of stating that he had had the gratification of placing on the pedestal three mallets, the gift of the Grand Master.

Bro. Reginald Rogers, on taking the chair, expressed his regret at the circumstances which prevented the attendance of their Grand Master, whom they would all have been glad to see in his place, performing his duties. He was sure that they would all feel the greatest regret that he could not be present with them to-day—(hear, hear).

The lodge was then opened in due form, and the business, which was considerable, was proceeded with, with much promptitude.

Bro. John, clerk to the Prov. G. Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, which were duly confirmed.

The Prov. G. Master then read the replies which had been received in answer to the addresses of congratulation sent to her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and moved that they be recorded in the minutes of the Grand Lodge, which was agreed to.

Bro. W. Tweedy, Prov. G. Treasurer, next read his statement of the accounts.

The Prov. G. Secretary's report was then read. Number of lodges 24; No. of initiations, 103; joining members, 18; members, 786—total 907. In 1870 there were 107 initiations; 27 joining members; 735 members—or a total of 869. This shows a net increase on the year of 1871-2 of 38. There had not been any Directory pub-

lished for the present year as yet, in consequence of the annual returns not having been sent in in time to complete it.

The G. Master adverted to the inconvenience that was felt owing to the Masters of Lodges not sending in their returns earlier, and expressed a hope that attention would be given to this subject of complaint.

The reports were then passed.

Br. Chirgwin then read the report of the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund:—The grand total was £153 12s. 6d., being an increase of £27 11s. 6d., over the previous year—a statement which was received with much applause. The report, which was signed by Br. R. Rogers, treasurer, and T. Chirgwin, Secretary, concluded by saying:—“We have much pleasure in reporting that the income from annual subscriptions and donations still continues to increase, and has enabled us to purchase since the last annual festival meeting £200, £4 per cent., perpetual preference stock of the Bristol and Exeter Railway; and £200, £5 per cent. Russian Bonds. The income from our present investments now amounts to £70 19s. Applications have been received from two candidates for annuities, and it will be for the Prov.G. Lodge to decide, whether more than one additional annuitant shall be elected at this meeting. The usual voting papers have been sent to each subscriber.”

The report was then received and passed.

Bros. Reginald Rogers and Thomas Chirgwin were unanimously re-elected Treasurer and Secretary of the Annuity Fund, and Bro. Guy, of St. Austell, and Bro. Ninness, of Chacewater, Auditors.

Bro. Hughan, P. Prov. G. Sec., then read a series of resolutions of which he had given due notice, and the object of which was to elect two annuitants, there being two candidates, the first on the poll to have £20 a year, the second to have the balance in hand, which was £10 19s. a year, and which it was also proposed (by Bro. Chirgwin) to make up by a special vote of £10 to £20. The resolutions were ably moved by Bro. Hughan, and as ably supported by Bro. Col. Peard, and unanimously adopted.

The brethren were then formed into order of procession by Bro. Samuel Harvey, the P.G. Pursuivant.

The procession passed through the town, the bands playing the quaint well-known Masonic March music. The streets were crowded with people, and as the weather was exceedingly fine there was nothing to mar the interest of the scene. The services were conducted by the Rev. Bros. Paull, Ferris, and Bloxsome. The Rev. Bro. G.L. Church preached an excellent and appropriate sermon, founded on Malachi iii, 17—“And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels.” In the sermon the preacher entered fully into the merits of Freemasonry, and showed how thoroughly these principles harmonised with the great doctrines of Christianity and the precepts which our Saviour inculcated. Without trenching on the mysteries of the Order, the Rev. gentleman showed how much the doctrines of Masonry promoted all the moral, domestic, and social virtues.

On the return from church, the acting Grand Master reported that there were 319 votes for Bro. Collins, and 257 votes for Bro. W. Harvey. He thereupon declared that Bro. Collins was first, and Bro. W. Harvey second annuitant.

Bro. E. T. Carlton then proposed a vote of £10 to Br. W. Harvey, £5 to the widow at Fowey, and £5 to the widow at Helston.—Bro. Jenkins, Mayor of Truro, seconded, the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Bro. Roscobla, D.Prov.G.M., then proposed a vote of £25 to the Annuity Fund, and £25 to the Education Fund. Bro. Colonel Peard seconded the motion, which was also carried unanimously. The latter Fund is only now established.

The Grand Master then proposed a vote of thanks to the Grand Chaplain for his excellent sermon. This was duly seconded, and the Rev. Bro. Church acknowledged the compliment.

The Lodge was then adjourned for half an hour to allow the Deputy Provincial Grand Master consulting the Grand Master as to the appointment of his officers.

The amount collected at the church was

£9 6s. 5d. One-fifth was voted to the clergyman of the parish, two-fifths were voted towards the fund for the church restoration at St. Austell, and two-fifths for the Cornwall Annuity Fund.

Bro. Mason suggested that next year they should visit Callington and hold the Grand Lodge there.—Bro. Carlyon said it was the wish of the Grand Master that they should hold their next Grand Lodge at Callington, where eighteen years since he was appointed Senior Grand Warden—(cheers).

Bro. Hughan proposed that they should vote ten guineas to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and a similar sum to the Institution for Girls. He said that these sums could be got out of the “fees of honour.” But the Treasurer showed that all the funds had been for the present appropriated.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master said that they had educational institutions in the province, and it was thought that for the present it should stand over.

Bro. Hughan altered his motion for five guineas to each of the two institutions. They had three boys in the school, who were benefitted to the extent of £120 a year, while the whole of the contributions amounted to only £100.—The S.G. Warden seconded the motion, adding as a rider, “if the funds of the province would allow of it.”

The motion, as amended, was carried by acclamation.

Bro. Anderton suggested that all their votes should be sent to Bro. Hughan, who would effect beneficial exchanges in favour of their candidates.—Bro. Hughan said that they had only 250 votes in the province, while it required 1,000 votes to get a child elected. That fact showed how much indebted they were and had been to other provinces.

Bro. Boscorla called attention to the very beautiful large ivory gavels which their Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Aug. Smith, had that day presented to the Grand Lodge, and while sympathising with him in his illness, they should also convey to him their thanks for his handsome present. This was agreed to with much applause.

Bro. Hosken, Prov. G.O., of the Lodge of the Three Grand Principals, Penryn ably presided at the organ, both in the church and the Town Hall.

The company then went in procession to the Assembly Rooms, where they partook of a banquet provided by Mr. Matthews, of Plymouth.

The D.G.P.M. Bro. R. Rogers presided, and a number of loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed, and speeches made, thus bringing a pleasant day to a most happy conclusion.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge* (No 1331).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Royal Hotel, on the 4th inst. The chair of K.S. was occupied by the W.M., Bro. J. Fenn, who was supported by the following officers: Bros. C. Carne, I.P.M., G. Purst. Hants; Capt. Richards, R.E., S.W.; J. Osmond, P.M., J.W.; R. White, Sec.; B. Fitter, S.D.; T. Lawrey, J.; U. Lucas, O.G. The lodge was opened in form, in the first degree, and the minutes of the last regular meeting read and confirmed. Sergt. Thomas, 7th Hussars, was proposed as a candidate for initiation. Some other business having been transacted, the lodge was closed in peace, harmony, and brotherly love.

HAVANT.—*Caruarvon Lodge* (No 804).—The annual installation meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 2nd instant. The lodge was opened by Bro. E. Good, W.M.; assisted by his officers. Bro. R. Giles was raised in an able manner by the W.M. Bro. J. N. Hillman, P.M., then took the chair, and a Board of nineteen Installed Masters having been opened, Bro. H. Martin Green, S.W., was installed as Master for the ensuing year. He appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Clay, S. W.; Francis, J. W.; Weeks, P.M., Treasurer; Roach, Sec.; Hillman, P.M., M. C.; Harrison, S.D.; Lintott, J. D.; Fabian Cox, I.G.; Parnell, Org.; and Stallard

and Porter, Stewards. An excellent banquet, to which no fewer than sixty two brethren sat down, was afterwards provided by Bro. Parnell at the Dolphin Hotel, Havant, and after spending a most enjoyable evening the company separated.

LANCASHIRE WEST.

LIVERPOOL.—*St. John's Lodge* (No 673).—**INSTALLATION AND PICNIC.**—The brethren of this highly prosperous lodge met in strong force at the Royal Mersey Yacht Hotel, Duke-street, Liverpool, on the morning of Wednesday, the 3rd inst., the most interesting business being the installation of the W.M. elect (Bro. James T. Callow), which was immediately followed by a pleasant pic-nic excursion to the charming village of Kirby. The St. John's "festival day" had everything to make it completely successful and enjoyable, as there was an unusually large muster of influential leaders in masonry at the early day work, and splendid weather for the afternoon "out." It may be interesting to note, *en passant*, that the past year of the lodge has been the most successful in every respect which it has enjoyed during its lengthened existence, and this fact, no doubt, gave additional *clat* to the day's proceedings. The indefatigable W.M., Bro. Henry Nelson, opened the lodge about half-past nine, when he was supported by the following officers: Bros. T. Clark, I.P.M.; S. Johnson, P.M.; J. Thornton, P.M.; G. Ludmore, P.M.; J. Hocken, P.M.; J. T. Callow, S.W.; E. Kyle, J.W.; R. Pearson, Treas.; J. B. Widdows, Sec.; J. V. Digger, S.D.; T. Roberts, J.D.; W. T. May, P. M., D.C.; H. Burrows, I.G.; J. Meador, S.; W. Crawford, Tyler. The members present were Bros. W. Alderson, W. D. Bygott, J. Heggie, W. Myers, R. Maxley, C. E. Cooper, T. Edwards, R. Hulme, C. Blood, S. Hague, H. Hill, J. Harper, M. Meerate, J. Carty, J. Loleny, S. Christenson, T. Lawrence, H. Morris, J. Atkinson, S. Lyle, W. Crane, M. Corless, S. Porter, T. Granan, J. Tranter, H. F. Cooke, R. Holt, J. Dawson, J. J. Tietz, J. Seddon, T. Meares, W. Bradshaw, E. Lloyd, J. Ball, W. Bennett, H. Jackson, W. Donovan.

The lodge was favoured with the presence of the following visitors:—Bros. T. Armstrong, P. G.T. 155; T. Achmore, P.M. 823; W. Doyle, P.M. 667; J. Hamer, P. Prov. G. Treasurer, 220; W. G. Veale, P. Prov. G.O. Devon; W. Woods, P.M. 1182; C. Auchinleck, 1182; O. S. Venson, J. Bowden, W.M. 336; F. H. Evans, J.D. 1393, 823; R. Ing, W.M. 394; W. Crane, P.M. 243; Larien, P.M. 394; G. Scott, and others. After the lodge had been duly opened and the minutes confirmed, the W.M., as the last act of a busy and prosperous year of office, proceeded to initiate Messrs. T. Hague, A. Trimble, and Wm. Morris into the mysteries of the Craft, the work being performed with rare fluency and efficiency. Bro. Nelson then vacated the chair and proceeded to instal Bro. J. T. Callow as W.M. for the ensuing year. The installation ceremony was performed throughout with a completeness and impressive effect worthy of the occasion, the charges to the following officers for the year, invested by the newly installed W.M., being delivered by the much respected Bro. J. Hamer. Bros. E. Kyle, S.W.; C. Blood, J. W.; R. Pearson, Treasurer (re-invested); Joseph Ball, Secretary; J. K. Digges, S.D.; T. Roberts, J.D.; H. Burrows, I.G.; R. Hulme, Org.; T. Clark, D.C.; and Meador, Alveary, and Garrett, Stewards; Bro. W. Crawford was unanimously re-elected Tyler of the lodge. After the interesting ceremonial, the W.M., in the name of the brethren of the lodge, presented Bro. H. Nelson, I.P.M., with a handsome Past Master's jewel, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. H. Nelson, P. M., by the brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 673, of Free and Accepted Masons, as a token of respect and esteem, and in recognition of past services, 3rd July, 1872." In making the presentation, the W.M. said he felt sure that he was only echoing the feelings of every member of that lodge, when he said that the chair had never been so well and efficiently filled as during the year Bro. Nelson had occupied it, and he was quite certain that he (the I.P.M.) carried with him the earnest wish of every brother for his

long life and happiness. Bro. Nelson expressed his deep gratitude for that recognition of his services—something of which he would always be proud, and he assured the brethren that in the future, as in the past, he would always find pleasure in doing his duty. The lodge was subsequently closed in solemn form. The musical portion of the morning's work was admirably conducted by Bro. W. G. Veale, P. P.G.O., who presided at the harmonium. The serious business of the forenoon made the pleasure of the afternoon all the more acceptable, and the party of about 150 which started from Tithebarn-street station, the brethren being there joined by their wives, daughters, and sweethearts, were evidently bent upon making the pic-nic to Kirby as enjoyable as the most exacting could wish. Shortly after the arrival of the company at the Railway Hotel, a splendid banquet, embracing many of the delicacies of the season, was served by Bro. Pepper in a marquee erected on the croquet lawn. The *menu* and toast card, containing at the top well-executed photographic likenesses of the W.M. and I.P.M., was a model of good taste, and universally admired. After full justice had been done to the "creature comforts," the W.M. wisely curtailed the toast list so as to allow the amusements to proceed. He simply gave "The Queen and Royal Family," and "Bro. Nelson, Our W.M.," both of which were received with cordiality and greeted with Masonic cheers. While some found their chief amusement in dancing to the strains of Mr. Martin's quadrille band, others found congenial pleasure in a friendly game of bowls, or strolling in search of the "lions" of scenery and village. The time passed pleasantly until the time for departure, when everyone returned to town, voting the "out" most enjoyable.

LIVERPOOL.—*Mariner's Lodge* (No. 249).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, the principal business being the installation of Bro. Edwin Hughes as W.M. for the ensuing year. There was a large gathering of the brethren of the lodge, and a good attendance of visitors. Bro. H. Pearson, W.M., opened the lodge, supported by the following officers and brethren:—Bros. E. Hughes, S.W.; J. K. Smith, P.M.; R. R. Martin, Treas.; G. de la Perelle, Secretary; P. Pinnington, P.M.; J. Hamer, P. Prov. G. Treas. and P.M.; W. Crane, P.M.; J. J. Rose, S.D.; J. Lloyd, J.D.; W. Yates I.G.; R. Carter, S.S.; J. Hayes, J.S.; C. Leighton, Org.; W. H. Ball, Tyler; T. Ramskill, R. Carter, A. Humphreys, A. Walker, A. Barnard, J. Chisnall, S. Kirkpatrick, C. Hains, C. R. Jones, G. Molley, R. Collings, J. Riley, T. Forster, R. Morriss, J. Wood, H. Harding, T. Joseph, T. E. Edwards, E. Rason, J. Pemberton, C. Warner, H. Curwen, P. Ball, P. G. Tyler, J. Honeyford, H. A. Bell, M. Swash, Bolitho, H. P. Price, and J. Nicholas. Amongst the visitors were Bros. C. H. Banister, P.G.S.B. of England, P. Prov. G.D.C. W. L.; P. Prov. G.S.D. Durham, and P. Prov. G. P. Northumberland; J. R. Gospel, P.M., S.W. 155; C. Leedham, P.M. 220; E. Clay, W.M. 204; C. H. Hill, P.M. 724; R. H. D. Johnson, P.M. 1094; T. Ashmore, P.M., 823; M. Mawson, 1013; J. Speirs, 1094; J. W. Kelly, I.G. 1299; W. G. Veale, P. Prov. G.O., 394 and 356; H. Ruskin, 606; G. Weaver, 292, &c. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for five candidates, and declared to be unanimous. The chair was then vacated by Bro. H. Pearson, W.M., who has filled the duties of his office during the year with invariable courtesy and efficiency, and his place was taken by Bro. J. Hamer, to whom Bro. Edwin Hughes, as W.M. elect, was presented by Bros. J. K. Smith and W. Crane, P.M.'s, for installation. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Hamer with great completeness, and after the W.M. had been saluted by the brethren in the three degrees, he invested the following brethren as his officers, addressing a few well-chosen words to each:—Bros. J. J. Rose, S.W.; J. Lloyd, J.W.; J. K. Smith, Treasurer; R. Collings, Secretary; A. Humphreys, S.D.; J. Hayes, J.D.; Rev. P. Hains, Chaplain; C. Leighton, I.G., and Org.; W. Crane, M.C.; and J. Chisnall and H. P. Price, Stewards. Bro. W. H. Ball was unanimously re-elected Tyler for the

year. After the installation ceremonial, five candidates were initiated by the newly elected W.M. in a most effective and competent manner, which promises well for the satisfactory performance of the duties of the chair; and the "working tools" were also presented by Bro. Lloyd, J.W., in a highly impressive style. A.P.M.'s jewel was subsequently presented by the W.M. to Bro. H. Pearson in recognition of his valuable masonic services and the admirable manner in which he had performed the duties of the chair. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Adelphi Hotel, where a splendid banquet was provided and admirably served. The W.M. presided, and was supported right and left by several distinguished Masons. After dessert had been tabled, the W.M. gave the first toast, "The Queen," remarking that whatever peculiar feelings they might privately hold, he was certain there was but one feeling of loyalty and veneration for what he might call that sainted name—the Queen. (Hear, hear.) That was a toast, above all others, which was invariably received in assemblies like that with the greatest heartiness, and he would ask the brethren to drink it in bumpers. The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, Bro. Veale playing and singing the national anthem, the brethren joining heartily. The W.M. next proposed "Bro. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, P.G.M., the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family," and in doing so said the name of their Royal brother was always honoured before he became a mason, but now that he had joined their ancient and honourable fraternity, the toast was even more worthy of their hearty acceptance. No Liverpool lodge had yet been honoured with the presence of their Royal brother, but the fact that he had undertaken the duties of W.M. of a lodge showed that he had the good of the craft at heart. The toast was drunk in bumpers with great cordiality. In giving "The Marquis of Ripon, M.W.G.M., and the Earl of Carnarvon, R.W.D.G.M.," the W.M. remarked that with reference to the G.M. he need say nothing, as his merits were too well known. While they must all admire his Masonic zeal, the country was greatly indebted to him as a statesman, because in that capacity he had brought about arbitration instead of the bayonet, bombshell, and cannon, as a means of settling international disputes. (Hear, hear.) He had ably fulfilled his masonic duties, and the brethren ought to be proud of having such a nobleman at their head. The toast was honoured with true Masonic enthusiasm. The next toast was "Sir T. G. Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P., R.W.P.G.M., Lord Skelmersdale, W.D. P.G.M., and the P.G. Officers," and in proposing it Bro. Hughes said their G.M. performed his duties conscientiously, and whenever necessity required was always ready to give his time and services for the good of his province. The toast was acknowledged by Bro. Brabner, P.P.G.S.W., and Bro. G. de la Perelle, P.G.S. Bro. Pearson, I.P.M., said it gave him great pleasure to propose the toast of "The Worshipful Master." From the manner in which he had carried out the work that day, they must all feel that he was "the right man in the right place." He (the W.M.) had fully realised their expectations, and there was no doubt that a year of great prosperity lay before them. The W.M. assured the brethren that to reply to the toast was one of the most difficult tasks he ever had, and they would understand something of his feelings when he told them that if there was anything he ever craved in the whole course of his life—promotion in the army, success in his own profession, happiness in social intercourse—he never craved so much as to get into the chair of the W.M. of that lodge. He believed himself to be the representative of the entire lodge, and that without soliciting a single vote, and therefore he felt all the more proud of being their Master. He would endeavour to prove worthy of the charge and follow in the footsteps of the many excellent and worthy P.M.'s who had preceded him in that capacity. The remaining toasts were "The Installing Master," proposed and acknowledged by the W.M. (in the absence of Bro. Hamer); "The W.P.M.'s of Lodge 249," responded to by Bros. J. K. Smith, P. Pinnington, W. Crane, R. H. D. Johnson, and G. de la Perelle; "The Officers of the Lodge," acknowledged by Bro. P. Hains, Chaplain, who made a very happy speech;

"The West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution," responded to by Bro. R. H. D. Johnson in eloquent and sympathetic terms; "The Visiting Brethren," acknowledged by Bros. Hill and Brabner; and "Poor and Distressed Masons." Several capital songs were given by Bros. Veale, Bell, Rose, &c., and the brethren separated after spending a pleasant evening.

LANCASTER.—*Duke of Lancaster Lodge* (No. 1353).—The installation of this young, but flourishing lodge, took place on Tuesday, the 2nd instant. The attendance of members and visiting brethren was numerous, including Bros. Wyley, Provincial Grand Registrar; Case, P.M. 995; Dodgon, P.M. 995, Installing Master; Pearson, P.M. 995; R. Dodgon, S.W. 995; F. Bell, S.D., and several other distinguished brethren from neighbouring lodges. Bro. John Barrow, S.W., and W.M. elect, was installed by Bro. Dodgon, W.M. 995, in an impressive and most effective manner. After the usual proclamations, the W.M. proceeded to invest his officers for the year; the selections were:—C. Hartly, P.M.; J. Bell, S.W.; W. Heald, J.W.; W. Barrow, Secretary; J. Acton, S.D.; J. Coulton, J.D.; R. Wolfenden, I.G.; J. H. Williams, S.S.; W. Bulfield, J.S.; Bro. Taylor, Organist; the lodge having elected at a former meeting W. Holmes, Treasurer, and J. Watson, Tyler. The W.M. then presented a beautiful Past Master's jewel, subscribed by the brethren, and furnished by Bro. Kenning, of London, to Bro. C. Hartly, the retiring Master; after which the assembled brethren adjourned to Bro. W. Bulfields, Cross Keys Hotel, and there partook of a most excellent repast, provided for the occasion. The tables were loaded with abundant supplies of creature comforts, and were beautifully decorated with flowers. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given, Bro. Wyly, P.G.R., responding to "The Health of the Provincial Grand Officers," remarking that he was very proud to meet so large an attendance of members. As he was the Consecrating Officer of the lodge just twelve months ago, and rejoiced in being godfather to so good a lodge, and he urged all the brethren to rally round their newly-installed Master with that feeling of unity, friendship, and brotherly love, for the good, the welfare, and extension of Masonry, and prayed to the Great Architect that he might preserve all present to meet again next year, not only with their present number, but a greater extension of members. The W.M. then proposed "The Health of Bro. C. Hartly, the Retiring Master," who had during the past year discharged the duties incumbent upon him with the utmost urbanity and good judgment. Bro. C. Hartly, in responding, thanked the W.M. for the forcible manner he brought his name before the brethren, and stated that no Master could be treated more cordially in everything that was done in the lodge during the past twelve months than he was, and begged to tender his very warm thanks to the Wardens and the other officers of the lodge for the support he had received; but before he sat down, he had great pleasure to propose to the brethren "The Health of the Worshipful Master," as he was an old, staunch, and true Mason, and was very proud to have him his S.W. The W.M., in responding, thanked the brethren for the very cordial manner they received the toast, which indicated that it fared well for his year of office, for the difficulties of the position in which you have placed me are great; but I rely on your assistance, and I trust at the close of my year of office, I may retire in the same manner as Bro. Hartly, the present retiring Master. "The Health of the Visiting Brethren" was now given as their train hour had almost expired, which was responded to by the Installing Master, Bro. Dodgon, who briefly stated it gave him great pleasure to attend and perform the duties required of him, and would feel happy at all times to render whatever assistance he could to the Duke of Lancaster Lodge. He intended making a long speech, as many of the brethren were very young in Masonry, but must defer until some other time, Bro. Case also briefly responded. "The Healths of the other Officers" were duly given and responded to, when the brethren separated, all seeming satisfied with their day's business.

LIVERPOOL.—*Merchants' Lodge*, (No. 241).—The installation of W.M.G. elect of this lodge place on the 25th ult., at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool, where there was a large gathering of members and visiting brethren. The Installing Master was Bro. J. W. Baker, the retiring W.M., to whom Brother John I. Knight, was duly presented for installation. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the W.M. invested the following as his officers:—Bros. J. W. Baker, I.P.M.; John Halton, S.W.; W. M. Chudley, J.W.; Dr. S. J. McGeorge, Treas.; T. Mercer, Sec.; R. Brown, S.D.; George Hutchin, J.D.; J. Peat, I.G.; and H.C. Mott, P.M., D.C.; Bro. P. Ball was unanimously re-elected and invested as Tyler. In accordance with arrangements previously made, the brethren, after labour, took the train for Southport, where a magnificent banquet was prepared by the manager of the Palace Hotel, Birkdale. The repast was of the most sumptuous character, the tables laid with most perfect taste and models of beauty while the general arrangements were so satisfactory, as to elicit a cordial and unanimous vote of thanks to the caterer at the close of the proceedings. The W.M. presided, supported by all his officers, and amongst the visitors were Bros. Councillor D. Campbell, 216; Rev. H. Carpenter, 357; Stephenson P.G.S.B., Cheshire; C. H. Hill, P.M., 754, 1276; Dr. Spiers, 1294; W. Crane, P.M., 249, 1299; H. Newnan, 1094; &c. The loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to with the greatest cordiality. It may be stated that an important engagement alone prevented Bro. J. Pearson, the Worshipful Mayor of Liverpool, from being present. The usual monthly meeting of the lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., when the W.M. was supported by the whole of his officers. There was a good attendance of members, and several visitors. Two candidates were initiated by the W.M. in a remarkable efficient manner, but as this was his first night in the chair, he delegated the ceremony of passing two Entered Apprentices, and raising one Fellow-Craft, to Bro. Baker, I.P.M. After some other business the lodge was closed in due form.

LIVERPOOL.—*Merchants' Lodge of Instruction* (No. 241). On the 28th ult., a highly interesting gathering in connection with this lodge took place at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, where valuable services were acknowledged in a very substantial way. For a period extending over 13 years Bro. A. C. Mott, P.M., 241, has been connected with the Merchants' Lodge of Instruction, and during the last 10 years he has fulfilled the duties of Preceptor with a diligence and efficiency which have contributed in a large degree to the knowledge and fitness of youthful masons. Bro. Mott, notwithstanding the value of his disinterested services, has steadfastly set his face against accepting any testimonial as an acknowledgment of the good work he has done, but the brethren, determined to show their appreciation of the work he has carried out resolved, through him, to present Mrs. Mott with a handsome timepiece and gold ring as a mark of their esteem for her husband. Bros. J. W. Baker, P.M., C. H. Hill, P.M., J. Halton, S.W., and R. Brown, S.D., were appointed a committee. The presentation took place at a dinner given on the 28th ult., in the Masonic Hall, at which Bro. R. Wilson, P.M., presided, and in making the presentation he referred in eloquent terms to the long and valuable services which Bro. Mott had rendered to the Merchants' Lodge of Instruction. Bro. Mott replied in suitable terms. The following was the inscription on the clock:—"Presented to Mrs. Mott, with a gold ring, by the members of the Merchants' Lodge of Instruction, No. 241, as a token of the respect in which her husband, Bro. A. C. Mott, P.P.G.S.D., of West Lancashire, is held by the brethren, and in recognition of his unwearied attention to their interests while acting as Preceptor to the Lodge, for the period of 10 years."

MIDDLESEX.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of this province was held at the Greyhound Hotel, Hampton Court, on Saturday, the 29th ult., and was attended by a large

number of brethren. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at half-past three o'clock by the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Colonel Francis Burdett, assisted by the following officers of the year:—Bros. J. Glaisher, F.R.S., S.G.W.; J. Taylor, J.G.W.; H. G. Buss, G. Treas.; A. J. Codner, G. Reg.; R. Wentworth Little, G. Sec.; T. Cubitt, S.G.D.; W. Smeed, A.G.D.C.; J. G. Marsh, G.P.; J. T. Moss, E. Sillifant, J. Freeman, J. W. Barrett, and R. D. Odell, G. Stewards.

The minutes of the last annual meeting at Uxbridge were read and verified, after which the Auditors' report of the accounts for the past year was read, approved, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The R.W. Provincial Grand Master then appointed and invested his Officers for the ensuing year as follows; the Treasurer being, according to custom, elected by the brethren:—

- Bro. Raynham W. Stewart... D. Prov. G. M.
- „ Sigismund Rosenthal... Prov. S.G.W.
- „ William Smeed... Prov. J.G.W.
- „ Rev. David Shaboe ... } Prov. G. Chaps.
- „ Rev. W. Taylor Jones }
- „ Henry G. Buss ... Prov. G. Treas.
- „ Charles Horsley ... Prov. G. Reg.
- „ R. Wentworth Little... Prov. G. Sec.
- „ John T. Moss ... Prov. S.G.D.
- „ Edwin Sillifant ... Prov. J.G.D.
- „ Joseph Freeman ... Prov. G. S. of W.
- „ William H. Green ... Prov. G.D. of C.
- „ Octavius H. Pearson... Prov. A.G.D. of C.
- „ J. Woodward Barrett Prov. G. Swd. B.
- „ Henry Parker... Prov. G. Org.
- „ Charles Tye ... Prov. G. Purst.
- „ Richard Boncey ... Prov. A.G. Purst.
- „ John Gilbert ... Prov. G. Tyler.

The following were appointed Provincial Grand Stewards:—Bros. Joseph C. Parkinson, W.M. 778; Hickson Briggs, P.M. 865; Isaac D. McDougall, P.M. 788; W. F. Laxton, W.M. 1238; Robert Kenyon, W.M. 1293; John H. Butten, W.M., 1309.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren sat down to a most excellent banquet in the very commodious dining room of the hotel. The following toasts were given and enthusiastically received.

- "The Queen and the Craft."
- "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the Rest of the Royal Family."
- "The M.W. Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon, K.G."
- "The Past Grand Masters, the Deputy Grand Master (Earl of Carnarvon), and rest of the Grand Officers," responded to by V.W. Bro. Hervey, G. Secretary of England."
- "The Provincial Grand Master," proposed by Bro. Stewart, Dep. Prov. G.M."
- "The Visitors," coupled with Bro. G. Cox, P.G. Deacon."
- "The Deputy Provincial Grand Master and rest of the Provincial Grand Officers."
- "The Provincial Grand Stewards," coupled with "Bro. Parkinson, Chairman."
- "The Tyler's Toast."

The musical repertoire comprised the under-mentioned selection, and gave unqualified satisfaction:—

- Grace—"For these and all thy mercies" (A.D. 1545).
- National Anthem (Dr. John Bull)—Solo: Miss Kate Nott.
- National Air (B. Richards) "God Bless the Prince of Wales."
- Serenade (Stella) "I wait for Thee," Bro. Frank Elmore.
- Song (Bishop) "Love has eyes," Miss Kat Nott.
- Song (Prince Poniatowski)—"The Yeoman's Wedding," Bro. Frederic Penna.
- Solo Piano (H. Parker)—"L'assemblée des Fées," Bro. Henry Parker.
- Ballad (Linley)—"I waited till the twilight," Miss Kate Nott.
- Duet (Braham)—"Oh! Albion," Bros. Frank Elmore and Frederic Penna.
- Quartet (Sir Henry Bishop) "Sleep, gent'e Lady."

It was the universal feeling that the meeting was the best in point of comfort and completeness since the establishment of the province, and

great credit is due to Bros. Buss, P.G. Treas.; Little, P.G. Sec., and the Chairman of the Board of Stewards, Bro. Parkinson, for the attention and care they bestowed upon the general arrangements.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, R.W. Proy. G.M. of Somerset, summoned a Provincial Grand Lodge for the 20th inst., at the Mechanics' Hall, Frome, for the disposal of business connected with the province, and to appoint officers for the ensuing year. On the evening of the 19th, however, a telegram was received from his Lordship, expressing his great regret that indisposition would prevent his attendance.

The chair was in consequence taken by the V.W.D. Prov. G.M. Captain Bridges.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at one o'clock.

The whole of the lodges in the province were represented, and the accommodation provided for the comfort of the brethren gave great satisfaction.

The decoration of the hall was entrusted to Mr. C. Holloway, and the effective manner in which he performed his task fully entitled him to the praise which he deservedly received; the appearance of the interior of the hall in the daytime is not of the gayest description, but on Thursday last it was transformed.

On entering the hall, the first thing which attracted attention was the organ gallery, which presented all the appearance of a grove, the gilded pipes of the organ harmonising with the dark green colour of the laurel shrubs by which it was surrounded. The platform, which was carpeted, was arranged as a dais, and around the throne was placed some beautiful ferns, kindly lent for the purpose by Bro. A. R. Baily. The walls on either side were festooned with evergreens, looped up to a point between each of the niches, and surmounted by a group of flags of all nations, springing from a shield bearing a Masonic device. Altogether, the appearance of the hall was such as we have not seen at any previous Provincial Grand Lodge in the county.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened, the minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge held on the 18th of July, 1871, at Crewkerne, and also the minutes of the special Provincial Grand Lodge held on the 5th of March last were read and confirmed.

An address was signed congratulating the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, M.W.D.G.M. of England, and R.W. Prov. G.M. of Somerset, upon his recovery from serious illness, and the presentation of such address was moved by the V.W.D. Prov. G.M.

The Treasurer (Bro. E. T. Payne) next presented his accounts, by which it appeared that Masonry was making a steady and satisfactory progress in the Province, and the accounts having been previously audited, they were now presented and passed.

The various offices having been declared vacant, and the insignia of office delivered at the foot of the pedestal, the V.W.D.P.G.M. then proceeded to appoint and invest the officers for the ensuing year as follows:—

Bro. Herniman, P.M. 261	Prov. G.S.W.
„ Inskip, W.M. 973	Prov. G.J.W.
„ Rev. W. Spragett, C. 973	Prov. G. Chaplains.
„ Rev. W. Tebbs, C. 285	
„ E. T. Payne, P.M. 53	Prov. G. Treasurer.
„ W. H. Davis, W.M. 291	Prov. G. Registrar.
„ R. C. Else, P.M. 291	Prov. G. Secretary.
„ Loder, W.M. 379	Prov. G. S. D.
„ Jno. Chaffin, W.M. 329	Prov. G. J. D.
„ Wilcox, W.M. 41	Prov. G. S. W.
„ Hodge, S. W. 291	Prov. G. Dir. Cers.
„ Saunders, W.M. 285	Prov. G. A. D. C.
„ Capt. Phayre, P.M. 53	Prov. G. S. B.
„ Macfarlane, W.M. 1296	Prov. G. Organist.
„ Bragg, W.M. 1197	Prov. G. Purst.
„ Mountstevens, S. W. 1199	Prov. G. A. Purst.
„ Woodward, T. 291	Prov. G. Tyler.
„ Carter, T. 53	Prov. G. A. Tyler.
Bros. R. A. Baily, J. D. 973; S. J. Parsons, Sec. 973; R. Baker, 1917; Douglas, 41; Batten, 29; Gore, 379; were appointed Prov. Grand Stewards.	

The following resolution was then proposed by Bro. E. T. Payne, P.G.D. of England, P. P. G.S.W., P.G. Treas., and seconded by Bro. R. C. Else, P. P. G.S.W., P.G. Sec., and carried:—

“That a committee be appointed to regulate (so far as the Governors and Subscribers resident in the Province will permit) the support to be given to the various candidates for admission to the benefit of the Charities belonging to the Order with a view to prevent the waste of strength which has occurred of late—and that such committee be permanent—and to name the members of such committee if appointed.”

Bro. Payne then nominated the Committee, which was agreed to.

A sum of £15 was granted to the representatives of the widow of Bro. Hellier, P.G.T., deceased, to defray funeral expenses; a contribution of £10 towards a fund to purchase a small annuity for the widow of the late Bro. Farebrother of 285; and £2 to the widow of Bro. Miller, of Bath. A collection was then made in the lodge, which amounted to the sum of £3 14s. 5d.

At 3.30 the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Mr. Brunson, in the Assembly room, George Hotel. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers, lent for the occasion by Bros. J. Baily and A.R. Baily. The viands were both plentiful and good, and ample justice was done to the good cheer provided.

The toasts were: “The Queen and the Craft;” “The M.W. Bro. the Marquis of Ripon, G.M. of England;” “The M. W. Bros. the P.G.M.'s of England, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Earl of Zetland;” “The R.W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, D.G.M. of England, and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present;” “The R.W. Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, P.G.M. of Somerset;” “The V.W. Bro. Capt. Bridges, D.P.G.M., and the other P.G. officers, past and present;” “The Visiting Brethren;” “The W.M., Officers, and Brethren of the Royal Somerset Lodge, No. 973;” “the W.M.'s and Wardens of the other lodges in the province;” “The Masonic Charities;” and “The Tyler's Toast.”

The whole arrangements at the hall and at the banquet, were greatly praised, and reflect credit on those to whom was confided the pleasing duty of catering for the comfort of the numerous visitors.

SUFFOLK.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Monday afternoon the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk was opened at the Town Hall, Sudbury, by the R. W. Sir Robert A. Shafto Adair, Bart., P.G.M., assisted by the W. the Rev. E. J. Lockwood, M.A., D.P.G.M.

The Provincial Grand Lodge, which is over a century old, held its annual meeting for the first time at Sudbury. The rector of St. Peter's declined to allow the use of his church for the service, and although there is another church in the town, it was felt to be more complimentary to the W.M. of the Stour Valley Lodge, the Rev. C. J. Martyn, P. G. Chaplain of England, to hold the service at Melford church. The unusual procedure must have been very gratifying to the Rev. gentleman, but not more than he deserves, both as a good mason, and a most kind and courteous gentleman. Probably but for him the town would not have had the honour of a visit from the Provincial Grand Lodge.

Previous to the lodge being opened, the Finance Board had met at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, at the Audit Room of the Hospital, Long Melford, after which the brethren attended the fine old church at Melford for Divine service. The parish appeared to be quite *en fête*; the bells were rung merrily, hunting was profusely displayed, and the inhabitants, who turned out in full force to witness the procession of the Masons, had erected a triumphal arch over the gateway leading to the church, ornamented with evergreens and flowers, and bearing the following inscriptions. On the side facing the street, “Bear ye one another's burdens,” and on the reverse, “Glory to God, good will to men,” flanked by two masonic emblems—the square and compasses and the united triangles.

The church, which is a fine ancient architecture, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and

is a Gothic structure about one hundred and eighty feet long, with a small square tower of more modern construction, in which is a peal of eight bells. The sacred edifice, which possesses five very beautiful stained glass windows, contains several ancient brasses, and monuments of the Martyn, Parker, and Cordell families, especially one of Sir William Cordell, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Philip and Mary. The register commences in 1559.

The service, which was well attended both by the inhabitants and the brethren of the lodge, who were attired in their elegant Masonic costumes, was full choral, and commenced with the following Masonic hymn, sung to tune 125, “Hymns Ancient and Modern”:—

“When I laid the foundation of the earth, the morning stars sang together, and all the Sons of God shouted for joy.”

When the Almighty Architect
Had planned the heavens and earth,
The hosts on high in concert joined,
To sing aloud its birth.

The sons of God, the morning stars
In one glad hymn unite
To praise the work, while angel choirs
Welcome the new born light.

And so one song of harmony
Rang through the heaven above;
The note they sing in glad accord
Is God's unending love.

And we too, Lord, before Thee met,
Our feeble hymn would raise,
With hearts as one, we try to tell
The great Creator's praise.

O God, thou could'st the glorious light
From blackest chaos move;
Then sin dispel from human hearts,
And light them with thy love

Maker of all things, end they plan,
Bind hearts of men as one,
Till we, like brothers, hand in hand,
Shall seek our Father's throne.

And thus with thy inspiring love
A new creation frame,
And saints above shall join with us
To praise the Maker's name.

Great Master Builder, prais'd be thou,
The God whom we adore;
Be glory as it was, is now,
And shall be evermore. Amen.

The usual afternoon service up to the Psalms was then intoned by the Rev. Mr. Brigg. The Psalms, which were the 15th, the 19th, and the 133rd, were chanted to Barnbey in E; the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis were sung to King's Service in F, and the responses were those of Hopkins. The lessons, which were very appropriate to the occasion, were read, the first by Bro. the Rev. Dr. Bennett, and the second by Bro. the Rev. Mr. Beaumont, then commenced his sermon preaching from the 4th verse of 1 St. Peter, II. chap. to verse 17, inclusive. The second portion of the service was intoned by the Rev. Mr. Brigg, and the Anthem, which was the collect for Quinquagesima Sunday, was J. Marsh's. Bro. A. J. Barber, Provincial Grand Organist, and Bro. A. Orlando Steed, Organist of the church, presided at the organ. The sermon was preached by the former, being II. Chronicles, chapter ii., and the latter the Very Worshipful the Rev. Charles J. Martyn, M.A., rector of Melford, Past Grand Chaplain of England, and Worshipful Master of the Stour Valley Lodge, No. 1224, Sudbury. The prayer offered by the Rev. gentleman, before the sermon, was as follows:—

O Almighty God, Great and Grand Architect of the Universe, at whose word the pillars of the Sky were raised, and its beauteous arches formed. Endue with a competence of Thy Most Holy Spirit, thy servants who are assembled in Thy great name to acknowledge Thy power, Thy wisdom, and Thy goodness, and to implore Thy blessing, that we may be enabled to trace Thee out in all Thy wonderful works, that Thy praise may resound with the fervent love of Thy creatures from pole to pole, grant this O God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The preacher, before commencing his sermon,

informed the brethren and the congregation, that by the wish of the Provincial Grand Master, a collection would be made at the end of the service, the proceeds of which would be divided in two equal portions; one-half would be presented to St. Leonard's Hospital, Sudbury, and the remaining portion would be reserved, to be given away to the poor of Melford during the coming winter. The Rev. Bro. Martyn preached a most appropriate sermon, taking for his text the 2nd chap. of the 2nd Book of Chronicles: "Behold I build an house to the name of the Lord my God, to dedicate it to him."

[We regret that the great pressure upon our space prevents our giving the sermon this week. It will be given *in extenso* next week.]

The service was brought to a close by the singing of the 37th hymn (Ancient and Modern.)

"O Lord of Heaven, and earth and sea,
To Thee all praise and glory be."

and the pronouncing of the Benediction.

The brethren then walked in procession back to the hospital, and having disrobed, proceeded to the meeting of the Lodge at the Town Hall, Sudbury, in vehicles provided for the occasion by the Rev. J. Martyn.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at four o'clock at the Town Hall, Sudbury, by the R.W. Sir R. A. S. Adair, Bart., Prov.G.M., assisted by the W. Bro. the Rev. E. J. Lockwood, M.A., D.Prov.G.M. Among the brethren present were:—Bros. R. B. Barton, L.L.D., P.Prov.G.M. Grand Lodge West India; Bagshaw, Prov.G.M., Essex; The Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G., Chaplain; Benjamin Head, Prov.G.S.D.; W. H. Lucia, Prov. G., Secretary; W. Wilmshurst, P.Prov. G.S.B.; E. Dorling, P.Prov.G. Sec.; J. F. Hills, Prov.G.S.; W. T. Westgate, P.Prov.G.D. of C.; C. H. Wood, Prov.G.S.; W. Armstrong, Prov. G.S.; A.W.G. Atkins, Prov.G.S.; E. B. Powell, Prov. G. Sup. of W.; Barber, Prov.G.O.; S. H. Wright, Prov.P.G.S.D.; E. Holmes, Prov.G.A.D. C.; G. S. Golding, P.G.S.B.; Newson Garrett, P. Prov.G.R.; S. Freeman, P.G.T.; C. S. Pedgrift, P. Prov. G.R.; T. Newman, P.G.P.; W. Hayward, P. Prov. G.D.C.; W. E. Bailey, P.G.A. Sec.; G. W. Brownlow, W. Jones, W. G. Woods, G. Harper, J. T. Parker, J.W. 1224; R. W. Beaumont, S.W.; A. B. Woods, S.W.; F. Grimwade, W. Kersey, J. Martin, T. Grimwood, W.M.; C. Byford, W.M.; J. Whitehead, P.M.; S. Prentice, S.W.; S. E. Rope, W.M.; R. Davies, W. G. Walford, P.M.; Alex Barber, A. Last, J.D.; W. Clarke, J. C. Squirrel, G. H. Grimwood, J.D., 1224; R. Postle, I.G.; H. Goldsmith, Rev. Dr. Bennett, Rev. R. Evans, E. Warren, W.M.; T. G. Beaumont, J. Turner, P.M.; S. Ellis, I.G.; W. J. Nunn, A. O. Steed, W. O. Ward, P.M.; T. Holland, P.M.; E. H. Adams, P.M.; R. Betts, P.M.; C. F. Long, W.M.; G. Spalding, G. Thompson, P.M.; T. J. Huddleston, P.M.; J. H. Jardine, J. Davies, J. Warren, R. Howard, &c.

The minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, and a Lodge of Emergency held to adopt congratulatory addresses on the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, were read by the P.G. Secretary and confirmed.

The P.G. Secretary then called over the roll of lodges, and found that the following were represented. Doric, Woodbridge; British Union, Ipswich; St. Luke's, Ipswich; Virtue and Silence, Hadleigh; Perfect Friendship, Ipswich; Prudence, Halesworth; Phoenix, Stowmarket; Waveny, Bungay; Adair, Aldeburgh; Prince of Wales, Ipswich; Royal St. Edmund's, Bury; and Stour Valley, Sudbury.

The P.G.A. Secretary then read the minutes of the Board of Finance, which stated the accounts to be in a satisfactory condition.

The following brethren were then appointed P.G. officers, and were invested by the R.W.P. G.M., viz:—P.J.G.W., Bro. J. F. Hills, Sudbury; P.G. Registrar, Bro. Emra Holmes, Ipswich; P.G. Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. R. W. Beaumont; P.G. Steward, Bro. Prentice, St. Luke's. The other Stewardships were not filled up, nor was the office of Director of Ceremonies.

The Provincial Grand Master, in appointing Bro. Emra Holmes to the office of Provincial Grand Registrar said that he had always borne in mind the fitness of officers for the posts to which they were appointed. He had read Bro.

Holmes' Masonic writings with much interest, and he hoped that brother might be induced, in his capacity as Registrar, to write the history of some of the Masonic lodges of the province. He had great pleasure in appointing him to the office, and he trusted that he would continue for the present to act also as Director of Ceremonies—a post he had so ably filled that day—until a successor should be appointed.

On the proposition of Bro. Gissing, seconded by Bro. Westgate, Bro. Spence Freeman was unanimously re-elected P.G. Treasurer.

The sum of ten guineas was voted to the Boys' School, and a like sum to the Girls' School; and £5 to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Society, and £20 was given in relief of distressed brethren and widows.

The Prov. G. Master then addressed the lodge on Masonic topics, congratulating the brethren on the steady progress of Masonry in the province during the year, and announcing that next year the Prov. G. Lodge will be held on the first Tuesday in July instead of Monday.

The Prov. G. Lodge was then closed in due form, and about eighty brethren adjourned to the Rose and Crown Hotel, where Mrs. Hansell had provided a most *recherché* banquet.

After grace had been sung,

The first toast proposed by the Prov. G.M., was that of "The Queen and Craft," which was received with the enthusiasm that this toast always receives among the Craft.

The Prov. G.M. next gave the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." It was unnecessary for him, he remarked, to speak in encomium of the Royal Family of this empire, but there were special reasons why they should receive this toast with honour and with sympathy. On the last occasion, when they met, it was to acknowledge, with thankfulness, the restoration of the Prince of Wales from a perilous disease, and the relief of the Princess of Wales from the anxiety that a wife must have in daily waiting upon her husband in time of affliction. It had a peculiar significance to them, because, at the moment, when the Prince was stricken down with disease, they were hoping to meet him at a Masonic gathering. (Hear, hear.) For the second time he had to announce, within three years, that, but for the accident which he owed in the first place to the province, he should, at that moment, have been paying his respects to His Royal Highness, at one of the leading lodges in London. At that very moment, he apprehended his health was being drunk as Master reinstated of the Alpha Lodge in London. He begged to propose the toast with Masonic honours.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Prov.G.M. said the next toast he had to give was that of the Grand Master of England, the Marquis of Ripon, who had already justified the trust that had been reposed in him. It was a satisfaction to know that he had had the opportunity of comparing the practice in England with that of the United States. As he was quite sure that if there was anything to be learnt, their Grand Master would bring it home, if it was worth learning. (Applause.)

The Prov.G.M. then, having done honour to the distinguished Mason, who is at present administering the Craft of England, said he should next give the health of one who stood high in the regards of the Masons of England, the Earl of Zetland, and the past Grand Masters of England. (Applause.) He gave them also the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Officers of the Grand Lodge who were carrying on the management so well. He coupled with the toast the name of P. G. D. Head. (Applause.)

Bro. Head, P.G.D., expressed the pleasure which it gave him to come again among his old friends in Suffolk, and said he felt he must pay a tribute to that really good, righteous, benevolent, and charitable man, the Earl of Zetland, who he felt would be appreciated years hence even more than he had been during his lifetime. He also remarked that although he had been on certain subjects opposed to the Earl of Carnarvon, he now believed him to be a thoroughly good Mason. (Applause.)

Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G. Chaplain of

England, also responded, assuring the brethren that it was at all times his hearty wish and desire to do all he could for the good of Freemasonry. (Applause.)

The D.P.G.M. begged to submit for the consideration of the brethren what he thought was the toast of the evening—the health of the Prov. G.M. of Suffolk. (Loud applause.) He was afraid that they might feel so confident and secure of the P.G.M.'s services that they might really for a time be unconscious of the blessing he was to them. (Hear, hear.) But let him be absent for a time and then they looked anxiously for his return. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk most enthusiastically and with due Masonic honours.

The Prov. G.M., in his response, alluded to the good understanding that had always existed between himself and the brethren, and attributed it to the desire that was always evinced to discuss every subject fairly. The continued spread of the Craft here had left him no uneasiness as to the position that this province held, and as he believed from the first, he believed now. There was in this province an expansive power of progressive attachment to Masonry which could not fail to develop itself more and more every year. (Applause.) He assured them that the best reward he could have for such small exertions as he had made was to find they had met with their approbation and concurrence. To economise time he begged to propose "The Health of the D.P.G.M.," whose services were so valuable to the province from whom he, as P.G.M., derived such good advice, and who was present in the province when he (the Prov. G.M.) was absent. (Applause.)

The D. Prov. G.M. briefly returned thanks, remarking that what little he could do was done with a good will. (Applause.)

The W.M. then proposed "The Health of Bro. C. J. Martyn, P.G., Chaplain, and of the Wardens and Officers, past and present, of P.G. Lodge." With the toast he begged to associate the name, in the absence of the Wardens, of Bro. Emra Holmes, who had been acting that day in a double capacity,—namely as Director of Ceremonies and as P.G. Registrar. (Applause.)

Bro. the Rev. R. W. Beaumont responded as Chaplain, and Bro. Emra Holmes as P.G. Registrar.

The Prov. G.M. next proposed what he characterised as the toast of the evening, namely the Worshipful Master and Members of the Stour Valley Lodge, who had exerted themselves under very difficult circumstances indeed in a manner without parallel for the reception, and hospitable and craftsmanlike entertainment of this Provincial Grand Lodge. He thanked Bro. Martyn for his admirable sermon which gave to the outer world a knowledge of their principles, and illustrated the symbolism that, after all, concealed nothing that they were ashamed of. He expressed a hope that it might be published, so as to have a more extended usefulness. The P.G.M. then alluded to the respectful and gratifying way in which they had been received at Melford, by those who could have no idea of the meaning of the symbols they carried, a reception which he attributed to the love which the people had for their Rector. They believed that the companions and friends of a good man must be good men themselves, and the result was the most attention and respectful reception that he had met with in the course of his Masonic experience. (Applause.)

The Rev. C. J. Martyn, in responding, said he felt quite proud of his people when he found that without a word from him they had been up early in the morning, erecting the arch which the brethren had seen, because, as they said, the Rector's club was coming—(applause and laughter.) He had Masonry at heart, and he had done what he could to welcome them, but his exertions would not have been nearly so successful had it not been for the valuable help given by the members of the Stour Valley Lodge. (Applause.)

Bro. the Rev. D. Bennett here repeated the wish that the excellent sermon of the Rev. C. J. Martyn might be printed and circulated. (Applause.)

The Prov. G.M. next proposed the health of the Provincial Grand Masters, and the Visiting

Brethren of other provinces, coupling with the toast the name of Prov. G. M. Barton, the Past Provincial Grand Master of West India, one of the largest provinces in the world, who responded in very humorous terms.

The Prov. G.M. next gave the toast on "Masonic Charities" to which Bro. Head responded.

The next toast was that of "Worshipful Masters of the Province," also given by the chair, which Bro. Long acknowledged,

The Prov. G.M. then proposed the health of the P.G. Secretary, Bro. W. H. Lucia, P.G. Treasurer, Bro. Spencer Freeman; the Prov. G. A. Secretary; Bro. W. E. Bailey, who each acknowledged the compliment.

The last toast was that of the "Ladies," for whom Bro. Capt. Huddleston responded.

The Prov. G.M. then announced that the next P.G. Lodge will be held at Woodbridge; and the Rev. C. J. Martyn having given the "Tylers" toast, the proceedings were brought to a close.

The musical glee party, which assisted so agreeably at the banquet, was under the direction of Bro. Montem Smith, and was the same party which gave so much pleasure at the Provincial Grand Lodge at Ipswich last year.

The arrangements made by the Sudbury brethren were excellent, and all who attended the Grand Lodge and the proceedings connected with it, thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

SURREY.

SUTTON. — *Frederick Lodge of Unity* (No. 452.)—This body met at the Station Hotel, Sutton, on the 2nd inst., under the presidency of Bro. W. Sugg, W.M., who was supported by his Wardens and other officers, including the esteemed Secretary, Bro. Magnus Ohren, C.E., P.M., and the Treasurer, Bro. Robbins, P.M. Two gentlemen were initiated during the course of the proceedings, one being a brother of the W.M. After the lodge was closed the usual banquet followed, and a most agreeable evening was spent. Bro. W. S. Masterman responded for the Provincial Grand Officers, and the toast of the "Visitors" was associated with the names of Bros. R. Wentworth Little, P.M., Prov. G. Sec., Middlesex, and John E. Russell, S.W. 22, both of whom returned thanks in appropriate terms. Bro. Ohren's health was given as a special toast and received with great cordiality—a compliment which was gracefully acknowledged by the worthy brother. After the Tyler's toast was proposed by Bro. Speight, the brethren separated.

Red Cross of Constantine.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Grand Council of the Ancient Order of Red Cross of Constantinople and Order of the Holy Sepulchre was opened for the State of Pennsylvania, authority of the Earl by Bective, Grand Sovereign, on Friday morning, June 14, at nine o'clock. Brothers C. L. Stowell, M.I.G. Sov.; C. F. Knapp, G.V.E.; Jno. L. Young, G.S.G.; Theo. F. Schaeffer, G.J.G.; H. C. A. Hoffeditz, G. Treasurer; Alfred Creigh, R. Rec. were elected as officers. A Constitution was adopted, and much important business transacted.

The Thursday succeeding the 3rd Wednesday in February next, was selected as the time of meeting.

This is the first Grand Council of this Order in America.

Brother the Right. Hon. Lord Dunboyne, has arrived at Lisdoonvarna, from Knoppogne Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus,

Obituary.

BRO. W. F. DOBSON.

We regret to have to record the death of Bro. W. F. Dobson, M.A., which took place at his residence, Gower-street, Bedford-square, London, on Sunday evening, June 30th. The deceased brother, who resided for many years in Gravesend, took a very active part in local and other matters as Chairman of the Local Conservative Association, served the office of Mayor in the years 1853 and 1854, afterwards being placed in the commission of the peace for the borough. As a Freemason, Brother Dobson exerted himself for the well being and prosperity of the Masonic Charities. Brother Viscount Holmesdale, on his being installed Provincial Grand Master, appointed him as Deputy Provincial Grand Master. As far as we can judge, it was one of the most popular appointments ever made. At the meeting of the Gravesend Lodges, Freedom, No. 77, and Sympathy, No. 299, held on the 17th of last month, a letter was received from Brother Dobson, resigning the office of Treasurer, in consequence of failing health (he having held the office over twenty years), and a vote of thanks and sympathy was unanimously passed by both lodges. On leaving Gravesend, a few years since, he resided at Bearsted House, near Maidstone, and had only a short time since removed to London. He was universally respected throughout the Craft.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN LIVERPOOL.

During the First Lord of the Admiralty's recent visit to Liverpool, he called upon the "thriving, public-spirited" town to join with others in doing something for voluntary coast defence, and the hints then thrown out by Mr. Goschen have already been acted upon with an alacrity and spirit which promises to crown the naval volunteer movement with success. In the race for patriotism special praise is due to several distinguished Masonic brethren for the active part they have taken in at once endeavouring to organise the First Royal Naval Volunteers. Bro. H. Scott, J.W., of the Lodge of Loyalty, No. 86, has taken the lead as Honorary Secretary, with his characteristic energy, and he has been admirably seconded in his efforts by Bro. W. Crane, P.M. 249, 1094, and 1296, also Hon. Sec while Brothers J. K. Smith, and J. Lloyd have given their adhesion and active support to the cause. A great number of gentlemen have promised support and personal service in connection with the work, and there is therefore a strong probability that the prospect will be afloat before the end of the month. In reply to a letter from Brother Scott, detailing the steps already taken, Mr. Goschen expressed his satisfaction at the prompt and cordial manner in which his suggestions had been taken up, and saying he would be glad to learn further particulars, with the view of causing practical suggestions to be put into shape.

Besides waiting upon Captain Ward, President of the Mercantile Marine Association, who promises the most hearty support to the scheme. Brother

Scott has also written to Lord Sandon, Mr. S. R. Greaves, and Mr. W. Rathbone, members of Parliament for the borough, both of whom sent a courteous reply, expressing the most cordial sympathy with the movement. Mr. Greaves says, "the fact that 50 names were enrolled (at the first meeting) is very gratifying, and confirms my conviction that we possess in our seaports and on our coasts the most ample materials for defending, at a small cost, our shores from all possibility of invasion if we will but utilize them." In the course of his reply Lord Sandon says, "I shall have the greatest pleasure in co-operating with my colleagues in doing whatever is needful in Parliament to assist in carrying out the scheme of naval defence which the First Lord of the Admiralty shadowed forth at Liverpool, if, on learning the details, we think that the scheme is adequate to the occasion. A ship for training purposes has been promised by the Admiralty, at a meeting and to be held in Liverpool last (Friday) night the matter was to be further discussed, and these letters submitted for consideration.

On the 14th of last month Brother William Holland, W.M. 157, (North Woolwich Gardens,) entertained the members of his lodge, and a few friends at his private residence, Southwood Lodge, Eltham. With his usual liberality he provided a splendid banquet. There were present Brothers Smith, Mills, Cubitt, Branden, Leah Drew, Briggs, Silcock, Coste, Baylis, Foster, Massey, &c. The evening being fine made it a most enjoyable outing. All were well pleased with the handsome entertainment provided. The brethren returned to town having spent a most pleasant and happy re-union, which made a nice break during the long vacation which all winter lodges have at this time of the year.

Bro Seymour Smith, Organist 890, on resigning the post of Organist of Hampstead Parish Church, on Thursday, 20th June, the members of that Choir entertained him at a dinner, and afterwards presented him with a very elegant silver snuff box, and a purse containing ten guineas. He is a well-known and highly respected brother, and the above fact shows he is as popular in the outer world as he is in the Craft.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, July 19, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

Lodge 176, Cavenc.
" 1328, Granite, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon,
Mark Lodge, 104, Macdonald, Head Quarters First Surrey Rifles, Brunswick-road, Camberwell.

Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7 30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1872.

Quarterly General Court Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall at 12.
 Lodge 720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
 „ 1159, Marquis of Dalhousie, Freemasons' Hall.
 Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
 Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
 Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
 British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
 St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
 Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
 St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
 West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

Board of General Purposes at 3.
 Lodge 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-st., Soho.
 „ 704, Camden, York and Albany, Gloucester-gate, Regents-park.
 „ 857, St. Mark's, Duke of Edinburgh Tavern, Brixton. Chap. 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
 Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

General Committee Grand Chapter, at 3.
 Lodge 619, Beadon, Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich.
 „ 1320, Blackheath, Crown Hotel, Blackheath
 „ 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched-friars.
 „ 1365, Clapton, White Hart Hotel, Upper Clapton.
 Chapter 192, Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel Cannon-street.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange's Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

House Committee Girls' School, at 4.
 Lodge 1278, Burdett Courts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park.
 „ 1339, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tav., Stockwell.
 Mark Lodge 7, Carnarvon, Mitre Tavern, Hampton Court.
 Rosicrucian Society of England, Freemasons Tavern at 5.30.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188. Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
 Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnal Green, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

House Committee Boys' School.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

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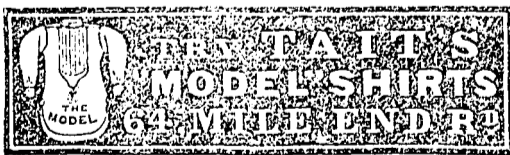
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MASONIC SERMON.

Preached before Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Long Melford,

BY THE REV. C. J. MARTYN, PAST. G. CHAPLAIN.

The Reverend Brother took for his text the 4th verse of the 2nd Book of Chronicles:—"Behold, I build an house to the name of the Lord my God, to dedicate it to Him."

Nearly three thousand years ago, the most wonderful, and most historical people who have ever taken rank amongst the nations of the earth were fast approaching the zenith of their magnificence and glory. Originally selected to be the favourites of heaven, and the chosen people of God, the Jews, as we now call them, the descendants of "Abraham the faithful," the Children of Jacob, or Israel, that mighty "Prince of God" who wrestled successfully with the Angel at Penuel, had been gradually subduing the fair land of promise, until nearly the whole of Canaan lay beneath their rule. "Saul," their first king, had "slain his thousands," and "David," their second king, his ten thousands," and now at length peace was established, and prosperity and plenty reigned throughout their dominions.

David indeed, full of years, glory, and honours, had been gathered to his fathers, and Solomon, his son, now sat upon the throne of Israel.

Mightily had the kingdom spread, and "from the river Euphrates unto the land of the Philistines, and unto the border of Egypt," all men bowed beneath his sovereign rule, and it is written in the sacred records, that "they brought presents, and served Solomon, all the days of his life." Still this was not all; vast armies were at Solomon's command, gold poured into his treasury in unparalleled abundance, and huge tracts of country yielded obedience to his sway, but above and beyond all else, the spirit of God was in his heart, "the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge, and of the fear of the Lord." God had asked him at Gibeon, what he should give him, and he had said, "Give me now, wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out, and come in, before this people, for who can judge this people, that is so great?" And his humble speech had "pleased the Lord," and

every wordly blessing, in addition to unequalled wisdom, had been given him.

And now "Solomon determined to build an house for the name of the Lord," and so 150,000 men, under the direction of 3,600 menaschins or prefects, or, as we should call them, overseers of the work, were "told out," to prepare for this enormous undertaking. And, then, he sent to Hiram, King of Tyre, his father's friend, to send him "cedar trees, and fir trees, and gum trees, from Lebanon," and asked him to cause his servants to cut the necessary wood, and "send it down in floats by sea to Joppa," whence it could easily be carried to Jerusalem. The reason of this request was given in the words I have just read to you as my text, for "behold," said Solomon, "I build a house to the name of the Lord my God, to dedicate it to him." Hiram, King of Tyre, was worthy of the trust reposed in him—not only did he send all the requisite material, but he also sent one, who was in himself a host; "Hiram Abbiff, the Prince of Architects"—a man, whose name will never perish, so long as Masonry, as at present practised, holds its place amongst us. The son of a skilful Syrian artificer, and of "a woman of the daughters of Dun," (the former widow of a man of Naphtali,) Hiram Abbiff, was indeed a worthy and a fitting man, for the great work to which he was appointed; and by his marvellous skill and "his unshaken fidelity" even unto death, he has left behind him a glorious name, and a most eloquent testimony to the great fact, that "to the just and upright man, death has no terrors, equal to those of falsehood and dishonour."

My brethren, I will not now proceed to speak to you of the great work, which "those three mighty men" performed. I will not ask you to follow out the details of that glorious temple, which gradually, and noiselessly, grew into magnificence on the summit of "the Holy Mount Moriah;" neither will I say more of those successors of "Moses, Aholiab, and Bezaleel," forerunners in their turn of "Jerubbabel, Haggai, and Joshua," by whom the work, begun and completed in former times, was afterwards restored, after the Babylonian captivity. For indeed, time and words would alike fail me were I to try to illustrate all the virtues

"Of him who most things understood,
 Of him who sent the stone and wood,
 Of him who nobly shed his blood.
 In doing of his duty."

Moreover, I have other points I wish to bring before you to day, for "we are not operative, but rather speculative, or free and accepted masons," who are gathered here this morning; still I cannot quite leave the mention of them, without continuing the old Masonic distich; concerning them, which probably is well known to many of you who now hear me, and saying,

"Blest be that age, and blest each morn,
 On which those three great men were born,
 Who Israel's Temple did adorn
 With Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty!"

Let me, then, at once proceed to say that, which perhaps you may think I ought to have said at first, how pleased I am to see so large an attendance of my masonic and other brethren here present, and how heartily and sincerely I bid them all welcome to our fine old house of

God in this parish. Truly, I often think when I look round upon this glorious monument of the piety and devotion of a long past age, which I have the happiness to call, as far as any clergyman can call his church, my own, that something of the spirit of King Solomon must have animated those who, so many years ago, reared this noble fabric in God's honour; surely they must have said, in the words of our text, "Behold, we build a house to the name of the Lord our God, to dedicate it to him," for indeed I may say, without being thought egotistical, that there are few finer specimens of old church work to be met with in any country parish than that in which we meet to-day. But, as I said just now, we, who are here assembled now, and who are bound together by that "mystic tie," which is so little understood, and which, therefore, is so often ridiculed by the outside world, are not operative, but rather speculative masons. And so, as this is the first time probably, even in the history of this church, in which the members of our time-honoured fraternity have assembled within its walls, though I believe it is not the first time that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk has met at Melford, it may be expected (and whether expected or not I am sure it will be right) that I should endeavour, while I seek to impress a few of the useful lessons which our great craft teaches, upon my masonic brethren, to give the general congregation also some little idea of what Freemasonry really is. Now, it is a question we all often must have heard asked, "What is this Freemasonry of which we hear so much, and of which we know so little?" My brethren, I cannot give you a better answer than that which our text to-day supplies, "Behold, we build a house to the name of the Lord our God, to dedicate it to him,"

There, brethren, is, after all, "the great secret," the wonderful "mystery" that binds us all together. It is the building up, not of a house of stone and wood, after the manner of our operative brethren of old, but the building up of that most noble temple of the living God, the human heart, the forming and the perfecting of a good and exemplary character in our fellow men. Freemasonry is, to use the words which even the most junior and unpractised member of our body could tell you, "a peculiar system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols." Its one end and object is to render its disciples better servants of their God, better members of society, better fathers, better sons, better husbands, better brothers, in a word better men. Freemasonry, teaches us to be, what Christianity would have us be, imitators and followers of all that is great, and noble, and good, and excellent, and true.

Freemasonry teaches us to "speak well of a brother, as well absent as present, and when that, unfortunately, cannot be done with honour and propriety, to adopt that excellent and truly masonic virtue—silence." Freemasonry teaches us to "measure our actions by the rule of rectitude, to square our conduct by the principles of morality, and to keep our conversation, and even our very thoughts, within the compass of propriety." Freemasonry teaches us to provide for, and to be mindful of, the wants of others, to provide for the aged, the indigent, the widow,

and the orphan, to try to lighten the load under which our fellow creatures may be groaning, and in a word, to fulfil the great and golden rule, of "doing unto all men, as we would they should do unto us." But then, it may be said, and it very often is said, "Why do you want any particular society, or bond, to teach you all these things?" I answer, it certainly does so, and if men would only pray to God to help them to live up to their obligations, and their duty as Christians, we should need no Freemasonry to help us on our way, and teach us better. For we should have arrived at that millennium state, of which we read and hear, when "the people shall be all righteous," and when everything shall be perfect and excellent, I will not say to an unnatural, though I may to an unknown, and hitherto an unexperienced, extent. And it is just because I think that human nature is so weak, and so frail, and so greatly in need of every help, and every assistance it can find, that I am such a devoted advocate of Freemasonry. Not because I wish, for one moment, to exalt it, as some do, into a religion, or to put it for an instant, even in thought, into comparison with religion, but because I hold it to be such an excellent helpmate and handmaid to religion and religious practice; this is why I love Freemasonry so much. In dealing with men and women, you must think of them, and legislate for them, not as they ought to be, but rather as they are. If all people did always exactly as they ought there would be no need of clergymen, or schools, or anything else, to teach them their duty, but as it is, such helps are needed. We all know that it is the duty of every conscientious and right thinking man, whether he be churchman or dissenter, to go either to church or to chapel, but we all know too, do we not, that there are thousands who will never, of their own accord, enter either the one or the other, and so if we would bring these persons under any religious influence whatever, we know that we must go to them and try to bring means and influences to bear upon them to which they will attend, and which will, by God's blessing, gradually bring them round to a better mind, and lead them on to a more perfect life.

Now this is just the ground Freemasonry occupies with respect to religion. It is a great system of pure morality. It does not profess, in any way, shape, or manner, to interfere with a man's religious or political belief, or prejudices. As far as Freemasonry is concerned, a man may be a Churchman, or a Dissenter, a Jew, or a Christian, a Mohammedan or a Roman Catholic, so long as he acknowledges his faith and belief in the one true God, since it is only infidels, atheists, or heathens, whom we exclude on the ground of religion. In politics, too, a man may be a Conservative or a Liberal, or hold whatever opinions he chooses, provided he pays strict attention and obedience to the laws of his craft, and the ordinances of the realm or state, under which he lives. Thus you see, brethren, that loyalty to the Sovereign of our native land, and to our Grand Master, as the sovereign of our order, are forcibly inculcated on all who serve under our banners, and more especially on those who occupy a prominent position amongst us. Indeed, each

brother, before he assumes the government of a lodge, is called upon to make a solemn promise, that he will be "a peaceable subject, conforming to the laws of his country, avoiding conspiracies of all kinds, and, paying proper respect to the civil magistrates, will work diligently, live creditably, and act honourably towards all men." A certain system of morality and subordination is held to be the mainspring of the order, and if any one by word or deed violates that strict code which is laid down, he is, by his own act and deed, excluded, and has only himself to blame for the position in which he is placed. And thus it comes to pass that a Masonic lodge is a sort of neutral ground, where men of all sorts of opinions can meet, and be on friendly terms, because all topics of religious or political discussion, those two topics on which people are, unhappily, too prone to disagree, are rigorously excluded.

But there is another objection often urged against Freemasonry. It is said we never meet except for social reasons. That "there is always a dinner or a banquet;" that we "talk a great deal about charity, but that it seems to begin at home, by taking care of ourselves." I quite allow there is some truth in this, and sometimes a case may occur where one or two of those who gather round the table are led into excess. But is this, I would ask, a reason for condemning the whole body for the excesses of a few? Here and there, of course, amongst such a large body as 100,000 men, as the Masonic Order numbers under its banners in England alone, such things may be found; but you might as well condemn Christianity because a few professing Christians commit murder, and adultery, and every imaginable wickedness. You might as well condemn every lawful thing because there are some few who always will abuse it. Surely this is no fair plea to urge against our Order. When men meet together for three or four hours' work or intercourse, or if it be no more than for mere conversation, instead of in a Masonic Lodge, where I can assure those who have not tried it, that the effort of memory and exercise of the mind is often really most severe, some kind of change and recreation is usually needed, and if that refreshment is conducted in the proper manner, and as I am bound to say, it generally is, or in a right and becoming way, I cannot but think that it tends to make men better, and more charitable, in their judgements one of another, and better and more intelligent members of society at large.

Then as to the charity side of the question.

People talk about our clothing, our dress, our jewels, just as if this were all we thought about! In answer, I would say, "Just go and visit our Masonic Boys' School, at Wood-green, or our Girls' School, at Battersea. Look at 110 boys and 100 girls—children of deceased, or indigent Freemasons, of those who when they entered Masonry, as little thought their children would want help as I do now for mine. Think of those children, educated, boarded, fed, clothed, and afterwards put out into the world by means of Masonry, and then say whether there is not some good in an order which never meets without making a collection, either for our "poor and distressed brethren," or for some other charitable object, and which three years ago,

subscribed in 13 months, upwards of £22,000 to the Boys' School, alone; and which, every year, contributes some £5,000 to each of our three noble institutions. Then look at our great "Asylum for Aged Freemasons, and Widows of Freemasons," at Croydon, look at our "Lodge or Fund of Benevolence," which every month gives relief, to the amount of some £400, to any case of distress, well vouched for, that is brought before it; and then say, for I leave you each to judge, whether there is not some good in the Masonic Body, as a charitable institution.

But then people say again—"Why, do you want a secret? Why not throw all these benefits open to the world?" Surely, brethren, this is a childish question. Why does a man belong to any club, or subscribe to any society, but because he hopes to gain some benefit, restricted to the members of that society, from which the outer world are necessarily debarred. Why should not, by the same reasoning, every person have an equal right to anything he fancies, which he sees in a shop window? why should the man that pays for it alone be deemed to have a prior claim?

Freemasonry, as I have said, and as I have tried to show, "is founded on the purest principles of piety and virtue, it possesses many great and invaluable privileges, and in order to secure those privileges to worthy men, and we trust to worthy men alone, vows of fidelity of secrecy are required," and since if all the world knew the distinguishing sign and word of a Freemason, the privileges would be universal, instead of under a restriction, and the society, as such, worthless, and at an end. That is why we have our secrets, because, by them, we can distinguish one another, and thus know who are fit and proper persons for relief, from our own private funds, and who are not. I might go on to tell you more of Freemasonry, and explain to you how "every character, figure, or emblem, depicted in our lodges has a moral tendency, and serves to inculcate the practice of virtue in all its genuine professors."

I could tell you what most of our signs and symbols mean, and could shew you how there is a deep significance underlying many emblems, upon which, perhaps, many of you, have thoughtlessly, and even perhaps scoffingly, often gazed. But time will not permit me longer to dwell upon this subject, yet, as I conclude, I will just give you three emblems, by way of example—all known, of course, to my masonic brethren, though not to others—just as a specimen of our system.

The square, the level, and the plumb rule, are well known emblems of Freemasonry, are they not? and their teaching, to us Masons, is as follows: The square teaches us to regulate our actions by the mosaic line and rule, and so to correct and harmonize our conduct in this life as to render us acceptable to that Divine Being from whom all goodness emanates, and to whom we must give an undisguised account of our lives and actions. The level teaches us that we all spring from the same stock, are partakers of the same nature, and sharers of the same hope, and that though distinctions amongst men are highly necessary to preserve due subordination, and to

reward merit and ability, yet that no eminence of rank or station should ever cause us to forget that we are brethren, and that he who is placed on the lowest spoke of fortune's wheel is entitled to our regard with him who has attained the highest, since a time will most assuredly come and the best and wisest of us knows not how soon, when all distinctions, save those of piety and virtue, must cease, and death, the great leveller of all human greatness, shall reduce us all to the same state. The plumb rule, which, like Jacob's ladder, forms a line of union between heaven and earth, and is the criterion of moral rectitude and truth, teaches us that to walk with humility and uprightness before God, neither turning from the right or to the left, from the strict path of virtue, is a duty incumbent on every Mason.

Not to be an enthusiast, persecutor, slanderer, or reviler of religion, not bending towards avarice, injustice, malice, or envy and contempt of our fellow creatures, but laying aside every selfish propensity which may tend to injure others, and steering the bark of this life over the rough seas of passion, without quitting the helm of rectitude, is the highest degree of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining.

As the builder raises his column by the level and perpendicular, so ought every mason to carry himself in this life, as to observe a due medium between avarice of profession, to hold the scales of justice with an equal poise, to make every passion and prejudice coincide with the strict time of his duty, and in every pursuit to keep eternity in view. Hence, the square teaches us morality, the level, equality, and the plumbline, justice and uprightness of life and actions, and thus by square conduct, level steps, and upright actions, we hope to ascend to those immortal mansions where the just will assuredly meet with their reward."

Such, my brethren, are the genuine tenets and principles which, as you will remember, I said was not religion itself, but a helpmate and a handmaid to it, since we hold that faith as well as works are necessary to make up religion; and when I add that the Holy Bible is always open in our Lodges during our meetings; that every ceremony is begun and ended with prayer; and that piety, loyalty, and brotherly love prevail amongst us, I think we may safely say in the words of our text, that when we make a man a Freemason, we "build a house in the name of the Lord our God, to dedicate it to him;" and that if the Mason tries to carry out the precepts which Masonry teaches him, he becomes that which he is told he ought to be. "So that when a man is said to be a mason, the world may know that he is one to whom the burdened heart may pour forth its sorrows, and find consolation; to whom the distressed may prefer his suit, and find relief; that he is one whose hand is guided by justice, and whose hand is expanded by benevolence.

My brethren, God, the Great Architect of the Mansion alone can help us to be all this, but if we pray to him for help we may be this, and more than this, for our Redeemer's sake.

Captain MARSHALL, of Cardiff, writes:—"I have used Perry Davis's Pain Killer in all climates, and have found it of great service, and can safely recommend it in any cases, however bad, of cholera, cramps, and pains in the stomach diarrhoea, colds, coughs, bronchitis, headache, neuralgia, and other similar diseases, having used it repeatedly in such cases, and always successfully."

Multum in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RIDDLE.

Dr. Arnold has said that although "the Briton and the Roman dwelt in our country, they are not our fathers." Professor Grimm, of Berlin, who also looks upon the Anglo-Saxon as the predominant element in our race, ventures to assert that there is no language so well suited for a world language as the English, it having the Teutonic foundation, with the marvellous capacity of adapting to itself the beauties of other languages.

And these forecasts of the future ubiquity of the English language, by Professor Grimm, have been neatly seconded in a comparative view, by a British poet, of the beauty, power, and future influence of the different languages of the ruling nations of the past, and the present, in the following words:—

Greek's a harp we love to hear;
Latin is a trumpet clear;
Spanish like an organ swells;
Italian rings its bridal bells.
France, with many a frolic mien,
Tunes her sprightly violin;
Loud the German rolls his drum,
When Russia's clashing cymbals come,
But Britain's sons may well rejoice,
For English is the human voice.

But, perhaps, the most striking testimony that was ever rendered towards the future ubiquity of the Anglo-Saxon race and language, is, that of a clever Frenchman, the late M. Prévost Paradol. He says—"Neither Russia nor United Germany, supposing they should attain the highest fortune, can pretend to impede that current of things, nor prevent that solution, relatively near at hand, of the long rivalry of European races for the ultimate colonisation and domination of the universe. The world will not be Russian, nor German, nor French, alas! nor Spanish. For it can be asserted that, since the great navigation has given the whole world to the enterprise of the European races, three nations were tried, one after another, by fate, to play the first part in the fortune of mankind, by everywhere propagating their tongue and blood, by means of durable colonies, and by transforming, so to say, the whole world to their own likeness." These were Spain, then France. "Lastly, England came forward; she definitely accomplished the great work; and England may disappear from the world without the Anglo-Saxon future of the world being sensibly changed."

Such are M. P. Paradol's anticipations regarding the future ubiquity of a race long antagonistic to his own. A race now occupying the strongest and most defensible positions on the surface of the globe, from which they issue forth conquering and to conquer—with their free institutions, their open Bible and the most beautiful Liturgy in existence. A race running far ahead of the Latin nations—increasing at a ratio far beyond them, numbering at present 72 millions in all parts of the globe, with every probability of their rising up to 200 millions in seventy years—in short, as far as this present world is concerned, "the Coming Race." And, as we have no example in history of any power of colonisation on such a grand scale, and of such a multitudinous increase of one race over others, it may be permissible to ask is there any prescient forecast in Scripture of the possibility of such a thing.

There is nothing so marked in this subject as the death-bed of the departing Jacob, as represented in Genesis and Deuteronomy. There the old patriarch, with his hands on the heads of the two sons of Joseph, points a destiny for them distinct from that of Judah and the other tribes, allotting to them in the distant future "blessings unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills," representing them as eventually becoming a "multitude of nations," as blossoming and budding, and "pushing the people together to the ends of the earth."

The learned Dr. Abbadie, the antagonist of Bossuet, in his work, "Le Triomphe de la Providence," published in Amsterdam, in 1723, was the first to apply those splendid predictions to the

Teutonic nations that overran the Roman empire, pointing out the distinction between the ten tribes and the Jews—the former were for a long period to be only politically lost, and become "Lo Ammi," as the prophet Hosea predicted; whereas the Jews were to be for ages a marked race, a well-known people, under a long penalty of political degradation, from which they were only finally to emerge, and be restored to the divine favour again.

Several modern writers have taken the subject up, and endeavour to allot to the Anglo-Saxon race those multitudinous blessings showered upon the head of Ephraim*; attempting to prove that there is much in our ancient customs, language, and ancient religious rites, to correspond with such an origin. Moreover, the fact that Sharon Turner traces the Anglo-Saxon to Media and Assyria, the very place the ten tribes were taken captive to, and lost long before the Jews were taken captive to Babylon, and not lost, but, after a seventy years' captivity, restored again for a time.

It seems strange to attempt to identify ourselves with such an origin; but if there should happen to be truth in it, it would only be an additional evidence that the decadence of our race is not yet set in, and an additional call to us to preach the Gospel to all nations, beginning at Jerusalem, as the vigilant sentinel of liberty—civilisation—and religion throughout the whole world.

*See J. Wilson on "Our Israelitish Origin," Macintosh & Co., 4th Edition; a standard work on this subject; also the "Watchman of Ephraim," by the same author.

We read in the "Boletim official do Grande Oriente Lusitano" that the Lodges of the Irish constitution that had existed till now in Portugal have made its alliance to the Grand Orient Lusitano, thus the union of Portuguese Masonry is effected, which is to be ruled by only one Great Masonic authority under the title of Grande Oriente Lusitano unido Supremo Conselho da Maçonaria Portuguesa" being the actual Grand Master Bro. Count de Paraty.

On the 18th, the Commercio Masonic Lodge of the Grand Orient of the Benedictinos celebrated the conferring of its dignities with a festival, at which many ladies were present.

The Venerable gave liberty to a slave boy, and the festal committee presented 11 benefits for widows and distressed Masons.—Anglo-Brazilian Times.

The General Assembly of the Masonic People has published its manifesto in defence of Masonry against Jesuitism and Ultramontanism, and its protest against the Bishop's act in silencing Father Martins as a Masonic member. The manifesto is temperate in its language, eloquent, and free from personalities.—Ibid.

The reconstruction of the Scotch Post-office Department has now been finally determined upon. The General Post-office at Edinburgh is to be reduced to the character of a mere district office, like that at Leeds or Manchester, and the saving to the Exchequer is estimated at £101,000 a year.

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The Freemason,

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AIDS TO STUDY.

By BRO. WM. CARPENTER P.M. & P.Z. 717.

X.

Closely connected with the history of Egypt and of the Hebrews is that of Babylonia, Assyria, Ethiopia, Phœnicia, Arabia, &c., and how much soever of their earliest history, like that of Egypt, is buried in oblivion, or but very imperfectly known, their later history opens up pages of great interest and of much instruction to the diligent student.

Some learned but eccentric scholars have peremptorily asserted that the ancient kingdom of Babylon, as it is called, never had any existence, except in the imagination of misguided writers. The almost universal belief amongst those who have investigated the subject, however, is, that the earliest of the Eastern monarchies was Babylon, which had a people, language, architecture, and position, quite distinct from what is usually called the Assyrian Empire. It appears to these investigators, that the earliest kingdom, occupying part of that tract of land which lies between the Tigris and the Euphrates, lay towards the south, and was called Babylon, from the principal town Babel, or Chaldea from the fact that the inhabitants of another great state, Ur, were Khaldi, or Moon-worshippers. From Genesis x. we learn that the original kingdom was Hamite, but philologists are agreed in stating that the Assyrian language is Semitic.

Here, then, is the first debt which orthodoxy owes to the Babylonian excavations, for they

have discovered traces of a kingdom more ancient than the Assyrian, whose language, as far as it can be made out, has the Hamite element most strongly prevailing in it. The grammar is but little known, the conjugations are said to be intricate and difficult, and there are traces of all the four great dialects of the world in the language—Hamite, Semitic, Aryan, and Turanian. Professor Rawlinson argues from this, that there may have been a mixed race, at first; but it has been suggested, that we may rather conclude, that we find in the old Babylonian, traces of the original language, as it was spoken previous to the distribution of men into the four great families.

According to the earliest record in existence (Gen. x.), to which I have just referred, the foundation of the old Babylonian empire was laid by Nimrod, for although the English translation gives us, "Out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah, and Resen, between Nineveh and Calah," all the Targums, and, after them, Drusius, Bochart, Le Clerc, De Wette, Baumgarten, Tuch, Gesenius, Knobel, Delitsch, Kalisch, and most modern interpreters, prefer the marginal rendering, "From this land he went out into Assyria," &c., and there appears to be good reason for the preference, which the syntax fully admits of, and the general sense of the passage requires. Nimrod is the subject treated of. Asshur, the son of Shem (ver. 22) was at least a generation older than Nimrod, and he may have first colonised the country called after him, Asshur (or Assyria), Nimrod, or one of his descendants, afterwards invading or governing it. But to get the proper sense of the passage we must take in the preceding verse (ver. 10) "And the beginning (or capital) of his (Nimrod's) kingdom was Babel, Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar (the region lying between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, south). Out of that land," &c. According to this view of the history, the one state was founded by a Cushite, the other by a Semite, the former, or his descendants, driving out the latter, and occupying the country, the dispossessed people retiring further north.

The assumption that, in a very early period of history, Nineveh, and its neighbouring cities were subject to a kingdom which had its seat in Babylon, accords, as Smith suggests, with the tradition which makes Belus king of Nineveh before Ninus. But there is no evidence, as he observes, that the population of Assyria was ever other than Semitic; and the prevalence of Semitic dialects throughout the whole of Mesopotamia shews what was its prevalent population. "If," he adds, "the Cushite race, the presence of which is attested not only by what is said of Nimrod, but also by the Turanian element in the language of the earliest inscriptions of Babylonia, was really intrusive in that country, its entrance may be not improbably connected with the establishment of another great branch of the Semitic family in Egypt; and civilisation may have had a divided origin, both in source and time, on the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates."

That the ruling race of Babylonia, in the earliest historic times, was Cushite, and connected with the Hamite populations of Egypt and Southern

Arabia is argued:—(1) From the Biblical genealogy. (2) From the resemblance between the cuneiform and hieroglyphic (or more exactly, the hieratic) systems of writing. (3) From the language of some of the Babylonian inscriptions, of which the grammar seems Turanian, but the vocabulary Hamite or sub-Semitic. (4) From the traditions of Babylonia and Assyria (and also some Greek traditions) which point to a connection of Babylonia with Ethiopia and Southern Arabia (See Sir H. Rawlinson's Essay vi. to Herodotus, B. i. p. 442).

The Babylonians and Chaldeans, not content with being the first founders of a monarchy upon earth, claimed a most extravagant antiquity, pretending to have registered the transactions of 150,000 years, according to some, or 473,000, according to others (Diod. Sic. Bibl. Hist. lib. ii. p. 81.), from the time when they first began to observe the heavenly bodies, to the days of Alexander. But the register sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle, when that prince was at Babylon, contained the observations of 1902 years, only, commencing 114 years after the flood. Berosus, a priest of Belus, at Babylon, in the reign of Antiochus II. (B. C. 261-246) compiled, from the archives in the temple of the god, a "history of Babylon, or Chaldea," but, as with Manetho's work on Egypt, we have only some fragments of it, in Josephus, Polyhistor, Eusebius, and other chroniclers, and in the Christian Fathers. Like Manetho, he begins with a mythical period, but one far surpassing the Egyptian, in the extravagance of its chronology. It is manifestly adapted to a conventional system of arithmetic.

The only tradition of this period thought to be worth mentioning, is, that which ascribes the origin of civilisation to Oannes, a being with the upper part of a man and the tail of a fish, who came up from the Indian Sea, and to six other similar fish-men—a tradition which, if worth anything, indicates the belief of the priests of Babylon that their civilization began on the shores of the Persian Gulf. It is no part of my purpose, in these hints and suggestions, to enter into a consideration of this chronological and historical problem. Those who desire to see how it has been treated, may turn to Smith's "Ancient History of the East" (p.p. 204-217), and to his references.

From what has been said, it will appear that the first Babylonians were derived from Ham, in the time of Cush and Nimrod; though they were quickly superseded by the posterity of Shem; if, indeed these ought not, (as I think they ought) to be rather deemed the aborigines of the country; for, upon the hypothesis premised, they only recovered, in the expulsion of the Cutheans, what had been first wrested from them.

Mr. Bryant insists that the Cutheans, called Chasdim before the Greeks mutilated the name, upon being defeated in their turn by the sons of Shem, spread themselves, under the various names of Cutheans, Hyc-sos, Arabians, and Ethiopians, westward as far as Egypt, and eastward as far as the Ganges; occupying all the Asiatic coasts, with the peninsula of Arabia; hence they crossed the Erythrean Gulf, and penetrated into Ethiopia; that in process of time they got possession of Egypt, and the whole

coast of Africa, upon the Mediterranean, even to the Atlantic Ocean, as far as Fez and Taffilet, and are now to be found within the tropics, almost as low as the Gold Coast ("Mythology," vol. iv., p.367. See also Bochart's "Phaleg," lib. ii., c. 2.)

It may be well to note, here, that the whole region of which I have now been writing is included, for convenience, under the general name of Mesopotamia. In Scripture it is called Aram, and Aramea. But as Aram also signifies Syria, it is denominated Aram-Naharaim, or the Syria of the rivers. A line drawn diagonally across the 34th parallel of latitude, from *Hit* on the Euphrates to *Samara* on the Tigris, separates it into Upper Mesopotamia, or Assyria, in the wider sense, and lower Mesopotamia, or Babylonia. The great alluvial plain of Babylonia was again subdivided into *Upper Babylonia*, the country above and around Babylon, and *Lower Babylonia*, or (as the Greek geographers call it) Chaldea—a name sometimes applied to the whole plain, which is also designated, in Scripture, as "The Land of Shinar," a term which includes "Bateel," in Upper Babylonia, as well as Erech, Calneh, and Accad, in Lower Babylonia. In the earliest accounts we have of this country, subsequent to the time of Abraham, it was subject to a king, called Cushan Rishathaim, then the most powerful potentate of the East, probably, and the first by whom the Israelites were made captive, which happened B. C. 1,400 (Judges iii. 8.) The name of this king bespeaks him a descendant of Nimrod, and it was probably of the Lower Mesopotamia, only, or Babylonia, of which he was sovereign; the northern parts being in possession of the Arameans. This is implied in the history of Abraham, who, when ordered to depart from his country, namely, Chaldea, in the southern part of Mesopotamia, removed to Charran, still in Mesopotamia, but beyond the boundary of the Chaldees, and in the territory of Aram. About 400 years after Cushan-Rishathaim, we find the northern parts of Mesopotamia in the hands of the Syrians of Zobah, as we are told in 2 Sam. x. that Haderezer, king of Zobah, after his defeat by Joab, "sent and brought out the Syrians that were beyond the river, Euphrates. The whole country was afterwards seized by the Assyrians, to whom it pertained till the dissolution of their empire, when it was divided between the Medes and Babylonians, and subsequently formed part of the Medo-Persian, second Syrian, or Macedonian, and Parthian empires, as it does at the present day of the modern Persians.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

ROSE OF DENMARK LODGE (No. 975).—This flourishing lodge met at the "White Hart," Barnes, Surrey, the well-known water-side hostelry, on Friday the 21st inst. The W.M., Bro. W. H. Barnard, although but partially recovered from severe illness, was in his place, supported by Bros. H. O. Hinton, as S.W.; J. H. Tyler, J.W.; G. T. Noyce, P.M. and Treas.; R. Wentworth Little, P.M. and Secretary; H. N. Hewitt, S.D.; J. Ayles, I.G.; T. Farrell, W.S.; and a considerable number of brethren,

both members and visitors. During the course of the evening, the W.M. passed Bros. Adams, Macey, Clarke, Garner, Hart, and Duck (of 879) to the second degree, and initiated Messrs. Williams and Samuels; Bro. Webb was raised. The resignation of Bro. Stephens, S.W., was announced and received with great regret, after which the lodge was closed, and the brethren dined together, a very pleasant evening being enjoyed by all present.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE (No. 742).—The installation banquet of this lodge was given at the Star and Garter, Richmond, on Wednesday the 10th instant. Bro. W. H. Cooper, W.M. presiding, supported by Bros. Cox, S.W.; Steigerwald, J.W.; Bros. Morley, W. Bertram, Deacons; Bradwell, I.G.; Land, W.S. The P.M.'s included Bros. Acton, John Bertram, Henry Finch, T. Foxall, G. Palmer, and Henry T. Thompson, amongst the visitors were Bros. Ough, P.G.P., E. W. Mackney, Johnson, Field, Buckland, O. H. Colvin, and others. After an excellent dinner, served under the personal direction of Bro. Nelson Coates, manager of the hotel, the usual Masonic toasts were heartily responded to, the intervals being most agreeably filled by some excellent singing by Bros Seymour Smith, E. W. Mackney, and others.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 72).—On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., the members of this old well-known lodge held their summer festival at the Castle Hotel, Richmond. There were about seventy ladies and gentlemen present. To chronicle that the banquet was a success would indeed be superfluous. A splendid entertainment, augmented by the lively strains of the band of a volunteer corps, of which Bro. W. Laskey, W.M., is a respected member, impressed upon those of the brethren present the fact that the Royal Jubilee carried out their entertainments, as they did the working of their lodge, perfectly. The Castle Hotel, the grounds of which stretch to the edge of the river, so picturesque in that district, was perhaps the most suitable hostelry that could have been chosen, and when we say it did credit to the choice of the brethren, we have almost said enough. The Stewards on this occasion, which, with one or two exceptions, were officers of the Lodge, acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, and deserve the thanks of all present on the occasion. Especially we may mention the names of Bros. H. Wright and Dodson, P.M.'s. After the banquet the company had a merry song and dance and departed highly delighted with the day's pleasure.

CORNWALL.

TYWARDREATH.—*St. Andrew's Lodge* (No. 1151).—On St. John's Day, the annual meeting of St. Andrew Lodge was held, when the W.M. elect, Bro. John Stephens, was installed by Bro. Rev. George, P.M., in his usually impressive manner, assisted by a numerous board of Installed Masters. Bro. Rev. J. B. Paul was invested as I.P.M. The brethren being readmitted, the W.M. invested his officers for the year:—Dr. Mason, S.W.; Capt. Stribley, J.W.; C. Truscott, Treas.; W. Whiston, Sec. The brethren then adjourned to an excellent repast, and a most social and fraternal evening was spent.

DEVONSHIRE.

SOUTH MOLTON.—*Loyal Lodge of Industry* (No. 421).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd instant. Bro. W. Cole, W.M., occupied the chair. Brother Hannaford was passed to the degree of F.C. Messrs. Frail and Reed were duly initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry, and one candidate for initiation was proposed. The W.M. was assisted in the performance of the ceremonies by four of the Past Masters of the Lodge, Messrs. Shapland, Kingdon, and Furze. There was a goodly number of brethren and visitors in attendance, the whole of whom subsequently adjourned to the Unicorn Hotel, where they supped together, the tables being spread in a very handsome manner with creature comforts, in Bro. Coles' usual good style. On the walls were masonic devices in evergreens, and on the tables were vases of the choicest flowers of the season.

The healths of the Queen, His R. H. Brother Prince of Wales; the Marquis of Ripon, G.M. of England; Bro. Rev. J. Huyshe, P.G.M. of Devon, and the Officers and Visitors. The W.M. presided in a very able manner; the chair of S.W. was filled by Bro. Widgery (in the professional absence of Bro. Sanders), and that of J.W. by Bro. Higgins, who had come expressly from London to perform his duties. The evening was most enjoyably spent by the brethren present.

STONEHOUSE.—*Sincerity Lodge* (No. 189).—The annual meeting of the Masonic Lodge, Sincerity, No. 189, for the installation of W.M. for the ensuing year, was held on Monday, 8th inst., at the St. George's Hall, Stonehouse. The W.M. elect, Bro. T. W. Coffin, was installed. V.W. Bro. R. R. Rodd, P. Prov. G. Regis., was the installing officer, assisted by V.W. Bro. R. H. Rae, and supported by V.W. Bros. Dr. Dowse, J. Saddler, T. S. Bayly. At the close of the installation, the W.M. appointed the following brethren his officers:—T. B. Forster, who was unable to be present through illness, I.P.M.; I. Latimer, S.W.; M. Coates, J.W.; T. S. Bayly, P.M., Treasurer; R. R. Rae, P.M., Secretary; S. Hutchings, S.D.; J. E. Curteis, J.D.; G. Mair, I.G.; J. E. Moon, O.; W. How, Steward; J. Rogers, Tyler. The annual banquet was adjourned to the opening of the new suite of lodge-rooms, which is expected to take place in September. The principal room in this suite is described as a fine room—36 feet by 24 feet, and 18 feet in height.

DEVONPORT.—*St. Aubyn Lodge* (No. 954).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, 8th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Morice Town. The W.M. elect, Bro. J. Baxter, was duly installed in ancient form. V.W. Bro. S. Chapple, P. Prov. G.A.D.C. was the installing officer, assisted by W. Bros. P. B. Clemens and H. F. Smith, and supported by V.W. Bros. C. D. Elphinstone, P. Prov. G.J.D.; E. Murch, P. Prov. G.O.; J. B. Gover, P. Prov. G.A.D.C.; J. Brown, P. Prov. G. Purs.; E. Aitken Davies, Prov. G.S.; W. Bros. P.M.'s V. Bird, 954; W. Littleton, 1091; W. Foxwell, 1071; J. Purse, 202; M. Paul, 954; J. Lynn, 230; H. Trethewey, 159; J. C. Norsworthy, 914, Jamaica; W. H. W. Sargent, 1099. At the close of the installation the W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers:—M. Paul, I.P.M.; C. Watson, S.W.; T. Goodhall, J.W.; H.F. Smith, P.M., Treasurer; J. Norman, Secretary; A. Stephens, S.D.; T. Edmunds, J.D.; R. Dugdale, I.G.; T. Hele, O.; W. Ford, Assist. O.; D. Waight, D. of C.; W. Egbert, A.D.C.; Jno. Weary, J. Hayes, Stewards; J. Rashbrook, Tyler. In the evening over seventy of the brethren dined together in the hall of the Devonport Mechanics' Institute. W. Bro. Baxter presided, and amongst those present, in addition to the above officers, were Bro. J. Hele, Mus. Bac., J.W. 330, and P. Prov. G.O. for Cornwall; Bro. Coath, S.W. 893. An excellent choral party, under the leadership of the three Brothers Hele and Bro. Rowe, of Truro, enlivened the entertainment.

LANCASHIRE WEST.

LIVERPOOL.—*Temple Lodge* (No. 1094).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, on the 10th inst. Bro. R. Dawson, W.M., in the chair of K.S., opened the lodge in due form, after which the minutes were read and confirmed. Bros. Dr. Barnard and Packman were raised by Bro. J. K. Smith, P.M., in an exceedingly effective manner. The most interesting part of the evening's business was the presentation of a very chaste and beautiful gold P.M.'s jewel to Bro. E. M. Sheldon, upon whose valuable, disinterested, and faithful services in connection with the lodge, when in the chair three years ago, the W.M. commented in very happy terms, in making the presentation, and referred to the good which the lodge had derived therefrom. In acknowledging the handsome gift, Bro. Saeldon, who was evidently deeply impressed with the kindness of his brethren, referred to his connection with the lodge, and expressed his readiness to further its interests in every way. The lodge was then closed down, and the brethren retired for refresh-

ment, at which the usual toasts were given and responded to. On the following morning a large number of the brethren, accompanied by their wives, daughters, and sweethearts, started shortly before ten o'clock for their summer pic-nic. After arriving at Chester, the picnickers took barge, and proceeded up the River Dee for the neighbourhood of Eaton Hall, where they intended "camping out" for the day. The voyage from Chester was as unpleasant as could have been imagined. Thunder, lightning, and rain, vied with each other in making the situation anything but lively, and nearly the whole party, at the end of the stormy journey, looked the very picture of misery. Still there were some who seemed determined to brave all untoward circumstances, and make things as cheerful as possible. Dinner was served in a pavilion, but the torrents of rain seemed, for the occasion, to have washed away all loyalty, as not a single toast was proposed. The brethren, afterwards, extemporised amusements as best they could, and special credit is due to Bro. Henry Newman, who sent up a number of small balloons during the afternoon, when the storm had somewhat abated, which caused no small amusement and excitement. As the weather improved towards evening, the spirits of the "outers" rose, and they returned to Liverpool at a rather late hour, more satisfied with the day's proceedings than they anticipated when experiencing the almost tropical storm on the troubled Dee.

LIVERPOOL.—*Hamer Lodge* (No. 1393).—The brethren of this lodge, which bears the much-esteemed name of Bro. James Hamer, P.Prov. G. Treas., West Lancashire, met for the performance of their Masonic duties on Tuesday, the 25th ult., in their fine lodge room, No. 2 A, Windermere-street, Breck-road Everton. Bro. W. T. May, W.M., was supported by the following officers:—Bros. J. Jones, S.W.; J. Cunard Morrow, J.W.; J. Harriman, Sec.; F. Dutch, Treas. *pro tem.*; R. H. Evans, J.D.; H. Jackson, I.G. and M. Williamson; and amongst the members present were, Bros. J. Hamer, T. Mc Carthey, R. Parry, E. Parry, H. Roberts, T. Roberts, J. McRobbie, G. Aspinall, R. D. Charles, C. Tyrer, Jonathan Roberts, H. Burrows, R. Cain, E. Wilson, W. S. Hart, E. McConnell. The visitors included Bros. J. Pemberton, 249, 1276, P.M., 1294; W. Crane, 673; J. Wood, 249, Treas. 1094; T. W. Riley, and several others. After the lodge had been opened in due form and the minutes confirmed, one candidate was initiated, one brother passed, and three raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. After a good evening's work, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, and a very pleasant time was spent by all who were present.

LIVERPOOL.—*De Grey and Ripon Lodge*, (No. 1356).—The success which has attended this lodge, since its consecration a year ago, is without precedent in the Province of West Lancashire, as will be at once seen when we state that it now numbers nearly ninety members of the best standing in the Masonic world. The first anniversary of the lodge's formation, and the installation of the W.M. elect, took place on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst., and attracted certainly the largest attendance of brethren seen in this province for many a day. Not only did the members muster in strong force, but the interest taken in the prosperity of the youthful "De Grey and Ripon" was clearly shown by the presence of an unusually large number of distinguished and energetic Masons. The meeting was held in the handsome lodge-room of No. 1356, attached to Bro. John Roberts's, Royal Park Hotel, North Hill-street, and the proceedings commenced shortly after two o'clock. The W.M., Bro. S. E. Ibbs, P.Prov. G.S.B., opened the lodge according to ancient form, supported by the following officers:—Bros. A. Winkup, P.M.; B.B. Marson, S.W.; T. Evans, J.W.; J. Ireland, Treas.; W. H. Washington, Sec.; E. Rothwell, J.D.; J. Bell, I.G.; T. Horne, S.; W. Audley, S.; W. G. Neale, Org.; and W. Crawford, Tyler. The following members of the lodge were also present:—Bros. J. Roberts, J. E. Windel, J. W. Williams, P. Brown, W. Jones, P. Askew, W. Fletcher, S. Nickson, Jos. Jones, T. Maddull, G. Green, W. Griffiths, M. Major, W. Corris, E. Jones, Thomas Lewis, T. W.

Cockram, T. Roberts, T. Bisson, T. Walter, T. Bisson, T. Walter, J. Cliffe, H. Worthington, C. Costigan, G. H. Ager, W. Williamson, T. Clayton, T. R. Coogan, R. Swainson, W. H. Thompson, A. Woolwich, W. M. Morris, R. B. Lloyd, and some others. Amongst the visitors present were:—Bros. H. S. Alpass, P.G. Sec.; J. Mawdsley, P. Prov. G. Reg., and P. Prov. G. Sec.; J. Hamer, P. Prov. G. Treas.; G. Broadbridge, P.G.D.C.; W. Doyle, P.M. 667, P.G.S.; C. H. Hill, P.M., 724, 1276, and 321; J. Porter, P.M. 667; B. L. Johannesin, 594; Peter Mc'Carson, P.M. 594; T. H. Hustwick, W.M. 292; J. Lawson, 667; W. Woods, P.M. 1182; H. Nelson, P.M. 673; W. T. May, W.M. 1393; J. E. Jackson, 667; J. T. Callow, W.M. 673; J. Ridley, P.M. 321, S.W. 1350; A. Samuels, S.D., 1350; J. Hocker, P.M. 673; H. Burrows, 673; T. Sergeant, P.M. 594; P. P. Thorn, W.M. 1182; R. Ing, W.M. 594; W. D. Rowse, S.W. 594; J. E. Skillicorn, S.W. 667; W. Bennett, 1350; G. Scott, 1182, and others. After two candidates had been initiated by Bro. Ibbs, the retiring W.M., in a manner which elicited the admiration of every brother; he, along with Bro. J. Mawdsley, presented Bro. Benbow B. Marson, W.M. elect, to Bro. J. Hamer, for installation. The ceremony was performed by the Installing Master in the efficient and complete manner for which he has so long been held in the highest repute in the province. A board of Installed Masters was then held, and upon the return of the other brethren to the lodge, the newly-chaired W.M. was, according to the usual custom, saluted in the three degrees. The following brethren were subsequently invested as officers for the ensuing year, the ancient charges being given by Bro. Hamer:—Bros. S. E. Ibbs, I.P.M.; T. Evans, S.W.; A. M. Abbey, J.W. (by proxy); A. Winkup, P.M., Treas.; W. H. Washington, Sec.; E. Rothwell, S.D.; Jos. Bell, J.D.; T. Horne, I.G.; W. G. Veale, Org.; W. Audley, S.S.; and Joshua Jones, J.S. On the motion of the I.P.M., seconded by the S.W., Bro. W. Crawford was unanimously re-elected Tyler, and duly invested by the W.M. After the year's accounts had been passed, and several communications and propositions submitted, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment. A splendid banquet was served in the fine billiard room of the hotel, to which nearly 100 brethren sat down, under the presidency of the W.M., who was supported on the right and left by an imposing array of "purpled" and Past Officers. The catering was entrusted to Bro. W. Vines, P.M. 1299, whose efforts met with complete satisfaction. After the toast of "The Queen" had been given by the W.M. and responded to with true Masonic enthusiasm, Bro. Alpass proposed "Bro. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, P.G.M., the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." After referring to the initiation of the Prince in Sweden and the distinguished honour conferred upon him by the G.L., Bro. Alpass said that if any doubt existed as to whether their royal brother would be content with the honours thus laid upon him, or take an active interest in the Craft, that had been quickly set at rest. After serving as S.W., H. R. H. had for the second time assumed the duties of the W.M.'s chair of a private lodge. In other degrees he had taken the same course, showing that if he could have gone through all the grades of masonry, he would have done so. The toast was received and honoured. Bro. Ibbs next proposed "The Marquis of Ripon, M.W.G.M., and the Earl of Carnarvon, R.W.D.G.M.," and in doing so, passed a high and eloquent eulogium upon them as statesmen, Masons and philanthropists. The next toast, "Sir T. G. F. Hesketh, Bart., M.P., R.W. Prov. G.M.; Lord Skelmersdale, W.D. Prov. G.M., and the Prov. Grand Officers for West Lancashire," was entrusted to Bro. Winkup, who referred to the interest taken by all the Provincial Grand Officers in the affairs of the Craft generally, and that province in particular. Bro. Alpass, in acknowledging the toast, referred to the onerous duties of the Prov. Grand Officers in that large and increasing province, but no duty gave their G.M. so much anxiety as the appointment of his officers. The time for the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was fast approaching, and he

(Bro. Alpass) could assure the brethren it was a time of great anxiety and grave consideration with their chief to give the offices only to those who were really deserving, and it was only those who had to advise him who could appreciate the difficulty. The "De Grey and Ripon" had only one P.M., but in other lodges they would find five or six Past Masters—all worthy Masons—who had never received office in the Provincial Grand Lodge, and who felt rather sore in consequence. When he (Bro. Alpass) told the brethren there were sixty-two or sixty-three lodges in the province, they would see the difficulty of selection, and therefore they would all give their Provincial Grand Master credit for resolving, as he had done, to change his officers annually. It was certain no eligible brother was omitted from disparagement to himself, or to his lodge, but simply because of the large number from which the selection had to be made. In concluding an excellent speech, Bro. Alpass congratulated the brethren of 1356 upon the remarkable success of their first year's existence, remarking that in no lodge did he know so many who were likely to do credit to the craft. As the result of their year's work, they had had both quantity and quality, and he trusted they would continue to show the same wisdom in their future initiations. Bro. Ibbs gave "The Worshipful Master," and referred to the qualities which eminently fitted him for that position, expressing a hope that the lodge would have as harmonious, happy, and prosperous a year under his care as that which had preceded it. The W.M. thanked the brethren for the honour they had conferred upon him; for the manner in which they had received the toast, and assured them that he would strive to follow in the steps of his predecessor, and asked for the assistance of his officers and the brethren, so that success might again crown their efforts. In the words of Sebastian to Antonio he would say, "For your kindness I have but one answer to make—thanks, thanks, for ever thanks." "The Installing Master" (in the absence of Bro. Hamer) was acknowledged by Bro. Mawdsley. The W.M. next proposed "The I.P.M.," and in doing so spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which Bro. Ibbs had fulfilled the duties of the chair. He also took occasion to present him with a very handsome timepiece, valued at thirty guineas, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. S. E. Ibbs, the first W.M. of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge, 1356, by the members, in token of their personal esteem and friendship." Bro. Ibbs, in eloquent terms, thanked the brethren for their generosity and the manner in which they had received the toast. He had considered it an honour indeed to be the first W.M. of the first lodge in a township numbering something like 80,000 inhabitants, and therefore he felt that the valuable testimonial was altogether unnecessary and undeserved. "The Officers of the Lodge," was acknowledged by Bro. Evans, S.W. "The West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution," proposed by Bro. Alpass (who gave highly interesting details as to the working of the noble charity) was responded to by Bro. Mawdsley. "Visiting Brethren" and "Poor and Distressed Masons" were the remaining toasts. Several excellent songs were given during a pleasant evening by Bros. H. Nelson, T. Williams, Scott, Major, Winkup, Porter, and Veale; the last-named brother not only deserving "honourable mention" for his valuable services at the harmonium during the ceremony of installation, but also for his capital accompaniments in the evening. Bro. Broadbridge, P.G.D.C., was an efficient "master gunner" at the banquet.

MIDDLESEX.

POTTER'S BAR.—*Acacia Lodge* (No. 1309).—The regular meeting of this well established and prosperous lodge was held at the Railway Hotel, Potter's Bar, on Wednesday the 10th inst. Bro. J. H. Batten, W.M., opened the lodge, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and unaimously confirmed. Bro. C. Horsley, P.G. Registrar, Middlesex, P.M., took the chair and in his usual efficient manner passed two brethren and raised two. The W.M. resuming his position, it was resolved unanimously to increase the lodge meetings from four to six, and meet alter-

nate months. All were pleased with the correct working of the W.M., Bro. J. H. Butten, who will no doubt prove himself well fitted for his important position as the W.M. It was announced by the Treasurer that in the short space of two years the lodge had paid for all the furniture, and had a respectable balance in hand. The W.M. informed the lodge that their members had been thought of at Provincial Grand Lodge, for no less than two had had honours conferred on them, viz.: Bros. E. Sillifant, P.M. and Treasurer, as Prov.G.J.D. Middlesex, and C. Horsley, P.M., as Prov.G. Registrar, Middlesex. These brethren were heartily congratulated on their appointments. Some candidates were proposed for initiation and the lodge was closed. Refreshment followed labour. There were present besides those named, Bros. F. Walters, P.M.; Richardson, S.W.; Schollar, J.W.; G. Cattel, P.M., Sec.; Limpus, S.D.; Hughes, J.D.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 481).—The festival and installation meeting of this large and flourishing lodge took place on Monday, 8th July, at the Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. J. Straker Wilson, who was supported by nearly all of the officers of the lodge, and a large number of the brethren. The first business was the balloting for of three brethren as subscribing members, and one candidate for initiation, who were all declared unanimously elected. Mr. Mathias Hair being in attendance and properly prepared, was admitted in due form, and initiated into the mysteries of the craft by the W.M. Bro. Geo. Thompson, P.M., P.P.G.S.W., the W.M. elect, was then presented for installation by Bro. Foulsham, P.M., P.G. Reg., and was duly installed into the chair, according to ancient form, by the W.M., Bro. J. Straker Wilson. The newly-installed W.M. then appointed and invested the following brethren as officers for the year:—Bros. J. Straker Wilson, I.P.M.; James Oliver, S.W.; J. Atkinson, J.W.; Rev. R. Broughton, Chaplain; J. A. Hair, P.M., P.G.J.W., Treas.; R. R. Hazard, Sec.; W. Foulsham, P.M., P.G. Reg., Director of Ceremonies; J. Donald Storey, S.D.; Shafto Robson, J.D.; W. Rigg, I.G.; R. Robson and J. Wright, Stewards; and Charles Martin, P.M., Tyler. The W.M. then addressed the officers on the nature and importance of the duties of their several offices, in an able and appropriate manner. Other business having been transacted, the lodge was closed in love and harmony. The brethren afterwards sat down to an excellent banquet served in the banquetting hall, and presided over by the newly installed W.M. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were ably proposed by the W.M., and Bros. Angus, Terry, and Atkinson contributed materially to the enjoyments of the evening by their excellent singing.

Royal Arch.

CORNWALL.

TYWARDREATH.—*Unity Chapter.*—On the 21st ult., a convocation of the chapter was held, when P.Z. Rev. George Ross, P.G.C., installed as Principals for the ensuing year Comps. Rev. Dr. Treffry, Z.; Colonel Beard, H.; W. Gray, J. On the admission of the companions, the other officers were invested:—Comps. T. C. Stephens, E.; N. Abbott, N.; Stephens and Mason, S.S.; W. Tomkins, Janitor. The cordial thanks of all were given to Bro. Rev. George Ross, for the interesting manner in which he had conducted the several ceremonies.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

ULVERSTON.—*Chapter of Furness* (No. 995). The annual gathering of the companions of this flourishing chapter, took place on Monday last, the 15th inst., at two p.m., when the installation of officers for the ensuing year was performed by Comp. T. Wylie, Prov. G. Registrar, assisted by Comp. J. Hamer, Prov. G. Treas., the ceremony being performed in their usually faultless

style. The chapter being duly opened, Comp. J. Case was installed as Z.; T. Dodgson, H.; and R. Pearson, J.; Roger Dodgson, S.E.; J. Postlethwaite, S.N.; J. H. Matthews, Treas.; G. Cornfield, Prin. Soj.; W. Whiteside, 1st Assist. Soj.; T. Taylor, 2nd Assist. Soj.; J. Morris, S.S.; and J. Mills, J.S. There were present, in addition to a number of other companions, W. Dodd, P.Z. 995.; J. M. Morgan, No. 1, Cork. At the conclusion of the ceremony of installation, the companions adjourned to the Sun Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was served up by Bro. Smith. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were enthusiastically given and responded to, and Comps. Wylie, Crook, Taylor, Matthews, and Harper, enhanced the enjoyment by several well-rendered and inspiring songs. The most pleasing part of the day's proceedings was the presentation of a handsome jewel (supplied by Bro. Kenning) to Comp. Roger Dodgson, for the arduous and untiring duties he has performed as Treasurer for two years, and as an acknowledgment of the trouble and care he had exercised in superintending and conducting the correspondence necessary to furnishing the chapter.

Mark Masonry.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

MARYPORT.—*Whitwell Lodge* (No. 151).—The regular meeting of the above flourishing lodge was held on Friday, June 28. The chair of Adoniram was occupied by Bro. Nicholson, W.M. After the lodge had been opened and minutes of last meeting read and confirmed, the following officers of Grand Lodge were announced and received with grand honours. V.W. Bro. C. F. Matier, P.M., G.J.W. of England; V.W. Bro. J. Porter, P.M., G.S.D. England; V.W. Bro. F. W. Haywood, P.M., P.G.J.D.; V.W. Bro. G. Hayward, P.M., P.G.I.G. Bro. Matier, at the request of the W.M., assumed the chair, and several brethren, having been duly balloted for, were admitted and duly advanced to the degree of Mark Master, in a very able manner. The names of several brethren having been proposed for advancement, a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was passed, and ordered to be recorded on the minutes, to the Visiting brethren for their presence and assistance. The lodge was then closed with solemn prayer according to ancient custom. Among many other brethren we noticed Bros. Collin, S.W.; Tickle, Registrar; Wallace, M.O.; Gardiner, S.O.; Bell, J.O.; Lawson, S.D.; Dr. Henry, and others.

CONSECRATION OF A ROSE CROIX CHAPTER.

On the 11th of July, 1872, at the Masonic Hall, 33, Golden Square, the interesting ceremony of constituting and consecrating a Rose Croix Chapter took place. The following members of the Order were present:—

- Ill. Bro. C. J. Vigne, 33°, G. Com.; Capt. N. G. Phillips, 33°, Lt. G. Com.; Col. A. W. Adair, 33°, G. Treas.; Gen. H. Clerk, 33°, G. Chancellor; I. M. P. Montagu, 33°, G. Sec.; Dr. R. Hamilton, 33°, S.G.I.G.; Rev. E. H. H. Vernon, 33°, G. Chap.; Hyde Pullen, 33°; Chas. Goolden, 32°; S. Rawson, 32°; Capt. G. Barlow, 32°; Major S. H. Clerke, 32°; Capt. W. F. Portlock Dadson, 31°; Dr. Verstraten, 30°, Belgium; A. Bott Cook, 30°; H. Dubsoc, 30°; R. Spencer, 30°; Capt. C. J. Burgess, 30°; J. F. Starkey, 30°; F. Binckes, 30°; S. Rosenthal, 30°, and 33°, of France; John Read, 30°; W. W. Beach, 18°; F. Davison, 18°; W. Percy Chapman, 18°; Walter Spencer, 18°.

A Rose Croix Chapter was opened, and the candidates, viz.:—Bros. John Hodges, C. S.

Jekyll, Robert de Lacy, and G. T. Carter, who were elected to receive the degree, having been properly instructed, were introduced and regularly admitted into the Order.

The Supreme Council then retired, and after a short absence re-entered in formal procession, and proceeded to constitute the new Chapter, which was done with all the solemnity attendant upon the beautiful ceremony.

The new Chapter was proclaimed, as registered, under the title of the "St. George's Chapter Rose Croix."

The Grand Commander then requested Bro. Hyde Pullen to instal the M.W.S. designate, Bro. C. J. Burgess, into the chair of his Chapter, who, after the ceremony, was pleased to appoint the following brethren to fill the various offices of the Chapter, viz.:—John Read, Capt. G. Barlow, Dr. Eugene Cronin, F. Davison, H. Dubosc, W. P. Chapman, &c.

Votes of thanks were proposed and carried with acclamation, to the members of the Supreme Council, for their kind attendance and assistance on this, as well as all other occasions, when their aid and instruction are needed, and to Bro. Hyde Pullen, for the able and effective manner in which he had performed the ceremonies. These acts of attention having been responded to, the concluding portion of the business was completed, and the chapter closed.

It appeared evident that all the proceedings gave general satisfaction, for the musical accompaniments and arrangements were admirably performed during the entire duties, and the exquisite quiet of this chastely decorated and handsomely furnished hall, tended greatly to promote the solemnity and success of the beautiful ceremony of the Rose Croix, as well as the consecration of the chapter and installation of the M.W.S.

May every success attend this new chapter, and its elegant home.

CONSECRATION OF THE BALDWIN LODGE, No. 1,398.

The ancient town of Dalton, situate in the very heart of Furness, and in the centre of the rich veins of hæmatite ore which permeate that fertile district, and about five miles from the town of Ulverston, has been rapidly increasing its number of Freemasons, who have mainly been engrafted on the parent tree of the Furness Lodge, No. 995. The distance, however, to the mother lodge is so great, and the requirements of the place such that it was determined to establish a lodge at Dalton. Bro. Baldwin, who is a zealous Freemason, and whose position as a magistrate of the district gives him a considerable influence, without mentioning the good feeling he has established amongst the brotherhood by his having twice represented his lodge at the London Charities as Steward, and on each occasion liberally contributed from his substance to the welfare of these institutions, having intimated his readiness to be the first W.M., the preliminaries were easily arranged, and it was determined out of compliment to designate the new Lodge after his name.

Friday, the 12th instant, was the day fixed for

the ceremony, and about mid-day the good old town presented quite an animated appearance, after the arrival of numerous guests from Liverpool, Kendal, Lancaster, Ulverston, and Barrow. The old castle of Dalton had by the kindness of Mr. Wadham, agent to the Duke of Buccleugh, been placed at the disposal of the Lodge, and it is certainly a most suitable structure for the performance of masonic rites. The upper room has been selected for the lodge room, and on this day presented a most impressive appearance, the walls being adorned with ancient armour artistically arranged. Very handsome regalia, supplied by Bro. Kenning, was disposed in proper situations, and when the brethren, to the number of one hundred, had assembled, decorated with jewels and badges representing nearly every position in the craft from the Grand Lodge downwards, nothing was wanting to please the eye of every enthusiastic mason.

The formation of the lodge, the selection of the furniture, and the work of carrying out the arrangements, were principally entrusted to the W.M. of the Lodge of Furness, Bro. R. Pearson, his Senior Warden, Bro. R. Dodgson, and the other P.M.'s of the lodge, whose experience and care in seeing that nothing was left unprovided, either for the working of the new lodge, or the comfort of the guests, contributed to make the proceedings pass off in a most satisfactory manner.

The R.W. Prov. G. Master, Sir Thos. Fermor Hesketh, *Bart.*, *M.P.*, entrusted the ceremony of consecration and installation of W.M. and officers to his ingenious and skilful workman, Bro. Thos. Wylie, P.G. Reg., who was assisted by Bro. J. Hamer, P. Prov. G. Treas., as Director of Ceremonies, who (without particularly dwelling upon any part of the ceremony) performed those duties in such a manner as to maintain their well-earned reputation for the efficiency and perfection with which each part is explained and illustrated. The Prov. G. Chaplain, Bro. Goggin, *M.A.*, who, since his appointment, has earned unqualified admiration for the zeal and assiduity as well for the ability with which he adorns the duties of his high office, was also present; and during the consecration ceremony, delivered an address that for beauty, pathos, and imagery, we have never heard equalled, and will have a lasting effect in the regulation of the principles of many Masons present. The ever-working and attentive P.G. Sec., Bro. Allpass, was also at his post, and seemed to derive the greatest pleasure in witnessing the consecration of a building so eminently calculated to promote the prosperity of the Craft, in a place so far distant from his personal control.

The P.G. Treasurer, Bro. Armstrong, as well as Bro. Skeaf, the Provincial G. Organist, were both present—the one with his voice, the other with his supple fingers, contributed to enhance the beauty and pleasure of the scene by sounds of sweetest and most delicious melody.

After the ceremony of installation the brethren adjourned to the house of Bro. F. Bell, the Wellington Hotel, where a most sumptuous banquet was served in a room that excited the attention of all. The decorations have been executed by the worthy host himself, and are done in good taste and display a very large amount of ability, whilst the viands were served up, so as to tempt the appetite of the most fastidious. The wines were also very good, and what surprised and astonished every brother present, was that this fairy scene from beginning to end, including the refreshment of the inner man, had all been provided by the W.M. and that nobody was allowed to pay for anything.

Space will not permit further enlargement on so pleasing a theme beyond stating that the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to with the greatest enthusiasm, notwithstanding the room was illuminated almost continuously with vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder, accompanied by such a fall of rain, as even the lake district rarely witnesses. The proceedings were brought to a close about 8 p.m., and the brethren departed by the next train to their respective homes. The officers invested were as under:—Bros. W. J. A. Baldwin, W.M.; Wm. Whiteside, S.W.; J. Postlethwaite, J.W.; Rev. J. M. Morgan, Chaplain; R. Pearson, D.C.; Francis Clark, Treasurer; John Tyson, Secretary;

Wm. Horn, S.D.; F. Bell, J.D.; J. Jenkins, I.G.; W. Johnson, Organist; Hy. Kendall, Steward; P. Derbyshire, O.G.

The principal visitors present on the occasion were Bro. the Rev. J. J. Goggin, P.G. Chaplain; Bro. Thomas Wylie, P.G. Reg.; Bro. Thomas Armstrong, P.G. Treasurer; Bro. J. Hamer, P.G. Treasurer; Bro. J. Skeaf, P.G. Organist; Bro. Edward Busher, Past G.S.B. England; Bro. C. Hartley, P.M. Lancaster; Bro. J. H. Williams, J.D. Duke of Lancaster Lodge; Bro. John Bell, S.W. Duke of Lancaster Lodge; Bro. R. Dodgson, S.W. Lodge of Furness; Bro. John Case, P.M. Lodge of Furness; Bro. H. S. Allpass, P.G. Secretary; Bro. W. Hall, W.M. Duke of Lancaster Lodge; Bro. Edward Airey, J.W. Lodge of Fortitude, Lancaster; Bro. J. M. Morgan, First Lodge, Cork, Ireland; Bro. H. Cook, P.M. Barrow; Bro. J. Dodgson, Ulverston; Bro. H. W. Mackereth, P.S. Ulverston; Bro. George Cornfield, P.M. Barrow; Bro. J. Rawlinson, Dalton; Bro. R. Pearson, W.M. Lodge of Furness; Bro. H. Barber, P.M. Lodge of Furness; Bro. T. Dodgson, P.M. 995.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, July 26, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Audit Committee Boys' School.
Lodge 1185, Lewis, Nightingale Tavern, Wood Green.
" 1329, Sphinx, Stirling Castle, Church-st, Cambewell.
" 1364, Earl of Zetland, St. Thomas's Hall, Hackney.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dille, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Lodge 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1348, Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

Lodge of Benevolence, at 6.
" 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington-park.
" 753, Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood.
" 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green, Tottenham.
" 871 Royal Oak, White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnal Green, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Lodge 780, Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.
Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

Advertisements.

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CAPITULAR FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.

In the "proceedings" of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania (U.S.), for 1871, which have lately been published, there is a lengthy notice of Capitular Freemasonry in this country, by our Bro. W. J. Hughan, representative from that Grand Chapter.

The subject is learnedly and ably introduced by M. E. Comp. Charles Eugene Meyer, the Grand High Priest, and although the progress of the Mark Degree has been so rapid of late that in some respects the account of that degree in particular is not now strictly accurate, we feel certain that Bro Hughan's answers to the questions propounded by the Grand High Priest of Pennsylvania will be read with much interest by all British Freemasons.

At Page 26 we read as follows:—

"The early history of Royal Arch Masonry in Pennsylvania, is no doubt intimately connected with a chapter or chapters, worked by officers of the British Army, stationed in Philadelphia, about the middle of the last century. It will be found by reference to the reprint of the proceedings of the Grand Chapter, that Lodge No. 3 claims the honour of having, as far as known, the oldest records of the Royal Arch Degree in this country, its records dating back as far as 1767. In 1795, the great innovator, Thomas Smith Webb, and a few others from the New England States, made strenuous efforts to form a Grand Chapter in Pennsylvania; owing, however, to the influence of many members of Grand Lodge, they were not successful, and the very object they tried to accomplish was carried out by the Royal Arch Masons of that State, in forming a Grand Chapter, subordinate, however, to the Grand Lodge. A few years after this, in 1797, a Grand Chapter for the Northern States of America was formed by Webb and his coadjutors. The General Grand Chapter of the United States was not formed until 1806.

On the 17th day of December, 1824, the Grand Chapter (of Pennsylvania) became independent

(i.e. of the Grand Lodge), and from that time, Royal Arch Masonry has flourished in this jurisdiction.

At the November Grand Communication the Grand Chapter unanimously recognised the Mark Grand Lodge of England and Wales as a legitimate grand body, and it gives me great pleasure at this time, to extend a hearty welcome and to express the wishes of this Grand Chapter for its future prosperity. The Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales was established in June, 1856, and now numbers over one hundred and thirty lodges. It is prosperous and harmonious, and when the question of jurisdiction is settled between it and the Grand Chapter of Scotland, will increase wonderfully.

During the past year, in order that I might be able to lay before the Grand Chapter as much information as possible on the subject of Capitular Masonry in Great Britain and Ireland, I entered into correspondence with that distinguished Masonic historian, Companion William James Hughan, of Truro, Cornwall, England, who has kindly furnished me with answers to the following questions, together with a short history of the Mark Degree in the countries above named, which will be found in the "Appendix" [reprinted in the "Freemason"].

MARK MASTER MASON.

QUESTION.—Is the Mark Degree, as worked in England, the Mark Man, or the Mark Master Mason?

ANSWER.—The *Mark Man* and the *Mark Master* are both worked in England; the first as preparatory to the latter; but, generally speaking, only the *Mark Master*. The "Ark, Mark, and Link or Wrestle" are now obsolete. The Mark Man (or Mason) was given to *Fellow Crafts* on January 7th, 1778, at Banff, Scotland; but the Mark Master, at the same time, and at the same meeting, was restricted to Master Masons. This is important, as the latter has been so given to Master Masons only in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Q.—Is it recognised by the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter of England?

A.—The Mark is not recognised by either of these two bodies. It is however recognised (i.e. the Mark Master's Degree) by the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Scotland, and by the Grand Chapter of Ireland. (The Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland declare that "all Lodges holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland are strictly prohibited and discharged from holding any other meeting than those of the three orders, viz., Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, denominated St. John's Masonry, the Mark forming part of the Second Degree, though only to be conferred on Master Masons." The Mark in England is under a separate jurisdiction, called the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, numbering over one hundred lodges, established in June, 1856. It is prosperous. A few lodges are granted for England by the Grand Chapter of Scotland, *pro tempore*. The Grand Lodge of Mark Masters is recognised by the Grand Chapter of Ireland, and the Grand Chapter of Canada.*

Q.—What are the requirements of an appli-

cant? Must he be a Fellow Craft or Master Mason, and must he "pass the chair," or be an "Installed Master" before applying?

A.—Simply to be a Master Mason, no matter of how short a period.

Q.—How many candidates can be "marked," at one and the same time? or is there no limit as to number?

A.—No limit whatever.

Q.—What are its Officers?

A.—The officers are Worshipful Masters Senior and Junior Wardens, three Overseers, Treasurer, Chaplain, Secretary, two Deacons, Director of Ceremonies, Assistant ditto, Registrar of Marks, Inner Guard or Time-keeper, Stewards, and Tyler. The W.M. with the Wardens and Overseers are members *officially* of Prov. Grand Lodge and Grand Lodge. The W.M. must have been W.M. of a Craft Lodge, and been a Warden of a Mark Lodge for one year.

Q.—Is the Mark degree as worked in England the same as that worked in Ireland and Scotland?

A.—Yes, (virtually).

Q.—Are Lodges of Mark Masters separately constituted and consecrated, and what degree is it numerically?

A.—Mark Lodges are generally consecrated and constituted. No regular ceremony is universally worked or authorized. *Numerically* in Scotland and Ireland it is the *fourth* degree. In England there is no actual numeration whatever. It is however considered to be, numerically, as intermediate to the third degree and Royal Arch.

PAST MASTER.

Q.—Is the the "Past Master" a ceremonial of "Passing the Chair," or "Installed Master" recognized by the Grand Lodge and G. Chapter of England?

A.—In England, the P.M. means one who has served twelve months as W.M. of a lodge. No *merely* honorary degree is allowed at all for such a title, and it is under the control of the Grand Lodge only, though it is not termed a separate degree. In Scotland it is the fifth in rank under Grand Chapter, and is preparatory to the Arch, as is also the Mark (fourth) and most Excellent (sixth).

Bro. Lawrence Dermott, Grand Secretary of the "Ancients" (and subsequently Deputy Grand Master), was installed Master of No. 26, Dublin, Ireland, 24th June, 1746. The constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, 1723, speaks of the installation of the Master, as "certain significant ceremonies and ancient usages." The ceremony, however, was observed in the presence of *even the apprentices*.

Dr. Dassigny, of A.D. 1744, mentions brethren as having "passed the chair." I think the Installed Master was originated about 1738, when the Royal Arch was instituted, and by the "Ancients."

I notice in an edition of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England, A.D. 1738, the 47th problem of Euclid is inserted, without note or comment, at the end of the volume.

* Since this article was written, several Grand Chapters in the United States have granted recognition and representation.

MOST EXCELLENT MASON.

Q.—Have you such a degree? If so, where and by what and whose authority is it conferred? If conferred, is it recognized by the Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter? Have they such a degree in Ireland and Scotland?

A.—Worked in England in connection with the Mark Grand Lodge; in Scotland, sixth degree, as before mentioned.

ROYAL ARCH MASON.

Q.—Under what and whose authority is the Royal Arch conferred?

A.—By Grand Chapters, in England, *recognised* by Grand Lodge; in Scotland *not* recognized by Grand Lodge; in Ireland *virtually* recognized by Grand Lodge.

Q.—Is the Grand Chapter a separate organization, (that is, independent,) and are subordinate Chapters distinct organizations, and do they work under Chapter Warrants?

A.—Grand Chapters are separate organizations.

Q.—What are the qualifications of candidates for the degree?

A.—In England, twelve months a Master Mason, unless by dispensation. Any number, even one, may be exalted the same evening. We never neither have (or have had) any rule requiring *three* candidates to be exalted at one time, whether more or less, (proxies or otherwise) in this country, as it is in the United States.

Q.—Who are its officers?

A.—(Z.) Zerrubabel, or First Principal; (H.) Haggai, or Second Principal; (J.) Jeshua, or Third Principal; Chaplain; Treasurer; Scribe E., (Ezra); Scribe N., (Nehemiah); Principal Sojourner; Assistant Senior and Junior ditto. Director of Ceremonies, Sword Bearer, Stewards, Banner Bearer and Janitor. All are elected by the members, but the Assistant Sojourners, who are chosen by the Principal Sojourner, (P.S.) The three Principals must be actually Past Masters of Craft Lodges, and they must be taken *seriatim* annually. We may mention that the Three Sojourners are mentioned in the constitutions of the Royal Arch, 1778 and 1782, and so in all editions since, under the "Moderns" (so called, but really "Ancients.") The quotation from the earliest laws of the Society under the Moderns we must give respecting these officers, &c. 1. "That according to ancient custom, a complete Chapter of the Supreme Degree of Masonry, consists of three Principals, who when in Chapter assembled, are to be considered conjointly as the Master, and each severally as a Master; two Scribes, three Sojourners, and seventy-two others, as council; and that no regular Chapter of this exalted degree can consist of more; but that any number may be exalted and received as companions, though not to hold the staff of office, or be considered as councillors, when more than that number are present."

Q.—Have you such a degree or order as High Priesthood?

A.—High Priesthood not recognized. Separate ceremonials, however, at installation of each of the Principals, and at opening only Past or Present Principals are present.

Q.—Is there any difference in the work of England from that of Ireland, Scotland, and the

United States, and have any changes been made of late years?

A.—None of much importance, excepting in Ireland, where the officers are more after the American style. No change made of late years.

Q.—Is the degree, as worked now in England, that of the Ancients or Moderns—Anderson or Dermott?

A.—A union of both in 1817.

Q.—Do you use the words "Holy Royal Arch?"

A.—"Holy Royal Arch" never occurs in our Regulations, and is never used by Grand Chapter. The degree is often so called in our Chapters, and so designated in our Summonses. The term arose under the "Ancients," but in their "Ahiman Rezon" for 1756, the degree is called *Royal Arch*. In 1807 it has the prefix *Holy* under the same Body.

The Grand High Priest concludes by saying, "Companion Hughan has promised to be the English correspondent for this Grand Chapter, and will furnish hereafter sketches of the Past Master, Most Excellent, and Royal Arch. Although comparatively a young man, the works he has already presented to the Masonic Fraternity bear the marks of a deep research into the records of the past, and he has brought to light much valuable information relating to the early history of Freemasonry."

The Grand High Priest finally concludes his own excellent address as follows. "Thus beginning a New Year, it becomes us, as Royal Arch Masons, upon whose frontlets is inscribed *Holiness to the Lord*, to invoke the presence, aid, and protection of the Omnipotent, Omniscient, and Omnipresent Jehovah, that he may be with us at our beginning, middle, and ending, that all our doings may tend to His Glory and the salvation of our Souls. Relying implicitly upon Him, we need fear no danger."

CONSECRATION OF THE WHITWELL LODGE, No. 1390.

In the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Bective, the Prov. G.M., and Bro. Whitwell, *M.P.*, D.Prov. G.M., the ceremony of consecration was performed by Bro. Busher, Past Grand Sword Bearer of England, Prov. G.S. Cumberland and Westmoreland, assisted by Captain Mott, *R.N.R.*, P.Prov. G.D. West Lancashire, and Bro. Morten, P.Prov. G.S.W. of Cumberland and Westmoreland; Bro. Mott acted as Chaplain.

The business of the day was successfully accomplished and the impressive manner in which the proceedings were conducted will not soon be forgotten by those whose privilege it was to be present.

The three P.M.'s who bore the corn, wine, and oil, were Bros. Case, Barber, and T. Dodgson, of Lodge of Furness, No. 995.

The ceremony of installation of the W.M. designate, Bro. Roger Dodgson, 86, S.W. 995, was very ably and impressively rendered by the S.W. designate, Bro. T. Dodgson, P.M. 995, assisted by Bro. Mott.

The lodge is held in a private room, and is very beautifully furnished, all the appointments

of the place being in excellent taste, making it charmingly attractive. The furniture, jewels, &c., were supplied by Bro. Kenning, of London and Liverpool, and nothing is wanting to make the lodge perfectly adapted for proper working.

A gratifying fact was the presentation, on the occasion, of a beautiful large Bible for the lodge, by Bro. Whitwell, D.P.G.M., suitably inscribed; a box of working tools of the best workmanship by Bro. Busher, Prov. G.S.B.; a case containing handsome square and compasses, by Bro. R. Pearson, W.M. 995; a perfect ashlar and windlass by the W.M., a pair of globes by the J.W., Bro. Mills, and a ballot box in polished oak, by the S.W.

The W.M., who appeared well versed in his duties, appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. T. Dodgson, S.W.; Mills, J.W. and Treas.; Meredith, Sec.; Dodd, S.D.; Hudson, J.D.; J. Postlethwaite, I.G.

A pleasing incident was the proposition of a large number of joining members, as well as a good list of very eligible candidates for initiation. The W.M. proposed the following distinguished brethren, as honorary members:—Bros. Whitwell, Busher, Mott, and Barber, a compliment feelingly and warmly acknowledged by those of the brethren who were present. Bro. Busher remarked with agreeable surprise, that it was the first time in the course of his long Masonic career that such an honour had been conferred upon him, and he gratefully accepted it.

After the lodge was finally closed the brethren adjourned to an excellent dinner at the Station Hotel, presided over by the W.M. with great ability.

The well known cordiality and affability of the Prov. Grand Officers made the after-dinner proceedings every thing that could be desired, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

The very favourable auspices under which this lodge has been started augurs well for its future success, and the officers appointed are a guarantee for its full and proper working.

CONSECRATION OF THE MORNING STAR LODGE, NEWTON ABBOT.

A special meeting of the Masonic Provincial Grand Lodge of Devon was held at Newton Abbot. The business was the constitution and consecration of a new lodge, to be known as the Morning Star Lodge, No. 1396, and to be held in that town. The brethren assembled at noon at the lodge rooms at the Queen's Hotel.

Amongst those present were R.W. Bro. the Prov. G.M., the Rev. Jno. Huyshe, *M.A.*, P.G. Chap. of England; V.W. Bros. the Rev. C. R. N. Lyne, *M.A.*, P.G. Chap.; W. G. Rogers, P.G. Sec.; J. Harris, P. Prov. Reg.; the Rev. Dr. W. L. Pope, P. Prov. G. Chap.; H. Miller, Prov. G.D.C.; H. Bartlett, P. Prov. G.A.D.C.; T. Lidstone, P. Prov. G.S.O.W.; J. Austin, P. Prov. G.O.; J. M. Hifley, E. Aitken Davies, and H. W. Hooper, Prov. G. Stewards; W. Bros. W. Dodd, P.M. 1194; Capt. J. W. Keyworth, W.M. 164; Capt. Webb Elphinstone, W.M. 372; J. N. Blake, P.M. 230; P. B. Clemens, P.M. 954; H. M. Bartlett, P.M. 303; J. J. Drake, W.M. elect 1396; Bros. W. L. Yates, 328; J. C. Curtis Pillar, J.W. 1358; J.

Evans, D.C. 797; J. L. Chabrol 105; J. Chapman, S.D. 328; B. H. Pescott, S.W. 797; W. N. Taylor, H. Moffatt.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in ancient form. R.W. Bro. the Rev. John Huyshe presided. R.W. Bro. L. P. Metham, P.G. J.D., the D. Prov. G.M., was prevented from attending through the recent death of a relative. V.W. Bro. W. G. Rogers acted as D. Prov. G.M., and the following officers were also appointed *pro tem.*:—V.W. Bros. J. Harris, Prov. G.S.W.; Dr. W. L. Pope, Prov. G.J.W.; J. N. Blake, Prov. G. Sec.; E. Aitken Davies, P.G. Purst.

The Prov. G. Sec. announced the desire of the brethren to form the new lodge, and read the warrant that had been obtained from the M.W. the G.M. of England.

The brethren of the new lodge expressed their acceptance of the officers named in the warrant. viz.:—Bros. J. J. Drake as W.M.; W. E. Lambie, S.W.; Dr. Pope, J.W.

An oration, by way of the usual charge to the new brethren, was delivered by Bro. Dr. Pope.

The ceremony of the constitution of the new lodge was then proceeded with.

At the close of this ceremony, on the announcement that the lodge was a regular and duly constituted lodge, the ceremony of its consecration was proceeded with by the R.W. the Prov. G.M., assisted by the D. Prov. G.M., the Prov. G. Wardens, and the Prov. G. Chap.

At the close of the consecration, the W.M. nominate, Bro. J. J. Drake, was duly installed in ancient form. The Wardens nominate were placed in their chairs, and the W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers:—

William Lambie, I.P.M.; W. R. King, S.D.; H. Stoke, J.D.; Dr. Pope, Treasurer; H. Moffatt, Secretary and I.G.; J. Weeks, Tyler.

This closing the business, Lodge Morning Star and the Provincial Grand Lodge were closed with prayer.

The following lodges were represented:—Nos. 1358, 1138, 1099, 1091, 954, 792, 372, 282, 230, 223, 189, 164.

From the lodge rooms the brethren moved in procession, with regalia displayed, to St. Paul's Church, where an excellent sermon was preached to them by Bro. the Rev. C. R. N. Lyne. The text was Matthew, fifth chapter, 7th verse, from which the reverend brother urged the merits of a merciful charity that thinketh no guile of others, over the mere rendering of eleemosynary aid.

At the close an offertory was made for the poor of the town. The brethren then returned in procession to the Queen's Hotel, where a large party dined together in the evening.

The next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge is expected to be at Torquay about August 20th.

FREEMASONRY IN CANADA.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, AT WASHAGO.

On the Queen's birthday, at an early hour, the streets of Washago assumed a gay appearance from the number of uniforms that were seen hastening to an fro. At about half-past nine the Masons moved from their hall, and proceeded down Mississaga-street to the "Ida Burton" wharf. The brethren all appeared in blue lodge clothing, and were preceded by the band; "The Merry Nine" B.B. Club, in their artistic dress; the "Sporting Nine," in their gay apparel; and the Odd Fellows, in full regalia. The procession was under the charge of Bro. Robert Ramsay, who was appointed by the Acting Grand Master as Grand Director of Ceremonies. On arriving at the wharf the brethren and their friends opened out and the Acting Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. J. K. Kerr, 32°, D.D.G.M. of the Toronto District, passed through, with his Grand Wardens, Wor. Bros. T. S. Atkinson and Robert Ring, followed by other Grand Officers.

In a few minutes the "Ida" left the wharf, freighted with as happy a crowd as it has been our good fortune to meet for some time past. The boat was chartered by the Sons of Temperance, but as there had been some misunderstanding regarding the same, they very generously gave up the profits towards the erection of St. Paul's Church.

On arriving at Washago the procession reformed, and the band struck up the Masonic March; a few minutes' rest was taken at "Mine Host," Ormsby's Hotel, after which they advanced with a large number of visitors to the site of the proposed building. Here the interesting ceremony took place, of which the following is a brief outline:—

The R.W. Acting Grand Master, with his Deputy and Wardens, the Reeve, and others, advanced to the platform, and the brethren formed a circle round the stone. The band having ceased, the R.W. Acting Grand Master stepped forward, and after giving the following usual introductory remarks, delivered an eloquent oration upon our noble Fraternity:—"Men, women, and children, assembled here to behold this ceremony, know all of you that we are lawful Masons, true to the laws of our country, and professing to fear God, who is the Great Architect of the Universe; to honour the Queen; to confer benefits upon our brethren, and to practice universal benevolence to all mankind. We have amongst us, concealed from the eyes of all other men, secrets which may not be revealed, and which no man has discovered; but those secrets are lawful and honourable, and are placed in the custody of Masons, who alone have the keeping of them to the end of time."

The Rev. R. H. Harris, Acting G. Chaplain, then delivered a beautiful prayer to the Great Architect of the Universe, closing with the supplication that the Author of Life and Light, the great source of love and happiness, would grant that this building, the foundation-stone of which was to be laid to-day, might hereafter prove useful, and be blessed for the all-important purposes for which it was intended, and for the promotion of His glory.

Brethren—so mote it be!
W. Bro. Robert Ramsay, Acting D.G.M., then read the following scroll:—

"By the favour of the Great Architect of the Universe, on the 24th day of May, 1872, of the Era of Freemasonry, 5872, and in the 34th year of the Reign of our beloved Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland and numerous Colonial Dependencies. (Whom may God preserve.) The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Baron Lisgar, in the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, and Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, John Regan, Esq., J.P., Reeve, of the United Townships of Orillia and Matchedash, the Rev. R. H. Harris, B.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, and W. Bro. T. S. Atkinson, W. Master, Orillia Lodge, No. 192, Most Worshipful Brother James Seymour, Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Canada. The foundation-stone of this St. Paul's Church of Washago was laid by Right Worshipful Brother J. R. Kerr, 32°.

Acting Grand Master, attended and assisted by a Special Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, in presence of a large concourse of respectable people, which may God prosper.

"Committee of Management:—Bros. T. S. Atkinson, R. H. Cuzzens, W. Bingham, C. McKenzie, and R. Ramsay."

The scroll was subsequently deposited in the cavity of the stone, together with By-Laws of Orillia Lodge No. 192, some silver coins, the *Pioneer*, *Northern Light*, and other county papers. This interesting part of the ceremony being concluded, John Regan, Esq., J.P., Reeve of the United Townships of Orillia and Matchedash, stepped forward and presented Rt. Wor. Bro. J. K. Kerr with a beautiful silver trowel, on which was the following inscription:—

"Presented to Rt. Wor. Bro. J. Kerr 32°, Acting Grand Master, upon laying the Foundation Stone of St. Paul's Church, Washago, May 24th, 1872."

The Reeve, in presenting, said that he cordially welcomed the Grand Master of Masons of Canada, and felt gratified to think that a Fraternity so generally respected, and a Brother so highly honoured, had seen fit to visit his municipality for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the first edifice ever erected in Washago to the service of God.

Rt. Wor. Bro. J. K. Kerr briefly responded, and after returning thanks for the present, assured the Reeve of the satisfaction it had given him to be present; and also alluded in complimentary terms to the rapid progress of this section of country, and expressed the hope that as his municipality had the largest acreage in Ontario, so it might on some future day have a population in proportion.

The stone having been lowered, the band playing solemn music during the time, the Acting Grand Master spread the cement, after which, turning to the A. G. Junior Warden, he asked:—

"Bro. G. Jun. Warden, what is the proper jewel for your office?"

G.J.W. "The Plumb Rule." "Have you applied the Plumb Rule to the edges of the stone?"

G.J.W. "I have Most Worshipful Sir, and the Craftsmen have done their duty."

The same question regarding the "level" and "square" were asked, and similar responses given respectively by the G.S.W. and D.G.M.

The Grand Master said:—"Brethren, having full confidence in your skill in our Royal Art, it remains with me now to finish our work. Here he gave three knocks with the gavel, and added:—Well made, well proved, truly laid, true and trusty. And may this undertaking be conducted and completed by the Craftsmen according to the grand plan; in Peace, Harmony, and Brotherly Love."

Corn, Wine, and Oil, were then handed the Grand Master, by the Deputy, who poured each upon the stone, and said:—"I strew corn upon the stone as the emblem of Plenty; I pour wine on it as the emblem of Cheerfulness, and I anoint it with oil as the emblem of Comfort and Consolation."

The Grand Master then pronounced the following benediction:—"May Corn, Wine, and Oil, and all the necessaries of life, abound among men throughout the world; and may the blessing of the Supreme Architect of the Universe be upon this edifice and all connected with it."

General response—"So mote it be."

The Grand Master then inspected the plans, which were presented to him by the Churchwarden, Bro. R. H. Cuzzens, and expressed himself duly satisfied.

The Rev. Bro. Harris then addressed the assemblage, assuring them that although he belonged to the Church of England, he trusted that in Washago, all classes, creeds, and denominations would attend, and he would use his best exertions, with the blessing of God, to inculcate the truths of the Gospel on that broad and universal basis, that would, he trusted, prove the sincerity of his work, so happily commenced here to-day.

Cheers were then given for the Queen and the acting Grand Master, R.W. Bro. J. K. Kerr, after which the procession reformed, and re-

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

paired to Mr. Ormsby's, where a capital collation awaited them.

One or two hours soon passed pleasantly by, and after the band had serenaded Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens, who had exerted themselves so much towards the enjoyment of the day, the party again left for Orillia.

Bro. Kerr, on leaving at the new wharf, was heartily cheered, and the brethren, on arriving at Orillia, repaired to their hall, and after some very kind and fraternal remarks from Bro. Harris, the Grand Lodge was closed.

We might add that during the day some seventy dollars were collected for the benefit of the church. The brethren concluded their ceremonies by accepting of the hospitality of Bro. Robert Ross, where they partook of an excellent luncheon.

FREEMASONRY IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

FREMANTLE LODGE (No. 1033).—On Thursday the 7th of May, the brethren of the above lodge met at their lodge room, for the purpose of presenting a Past Master's Jewel to Bro. J. F. Stone, P.M., together with other work mentioned in the summonses.

There were present Bros. D. R. Congdon, W.M.; G. B. Humble, S.W.; G. Pearce, J.W.; L. Henderson, S.D.; S. Duffield, J.D.; J. H. White, Sec.; M. Samson, Treas.; T. Wardle, I.G.; H. Jarvis, O.G.; J. F. Stone, I.P.M.; Jose, P.M., and about twenty-five of the brethren of the lodge.

After the lodge had been opened in due form, the minutes read and passed, the W.M. informed the brethren that so long ago as last June, it was resolved, that in recognition of the services of Bro. J. F. Stone, I.P.M., that a suitable jewel should be procured from England, and presented to him, but owing to the loss of the "Rangoon," the first jewel was lost, hence the apparent delay. In presenting the gift, the Worshipful Master remarked that he had a task to perform which gave him a great deal of pleasure, especially as he knew that the brethren assembled would agree with him in testifying to the kindness, cordiality, and ability ever evinced by their worthy and esteemed Bro. J. F. Stone, P.M., and it is in this shape—the presentation of a Past Master's Jewel—that the brethren have determined upon to show their just appreciation of his services. In delegating him to present this beautiful jewel, he said, that he regretted his want of eloquence; but that eloquence was not wanted to enhance the gift that was obtained, as in the present instance, by the unanimous and hearty good wishes of the brethren. After mentioning at some length, and in very praiseworthy terms, the services rendered to the lodge by Bro. Stone, the W.M. continued:—*Bro. John Frederick Stone, in the name and in the presence of the brethren of the Fremantle Lodge; here assembled, I have much pleasure in presenting you with this Past Master's Jewel as a token of your kindness in, and services rendered to this lodge, during your two years of office as W.M., and our united prayer is that T. G. A. O. T. U. may spare you long to wear it. The W.M. here invested our brother with the jewel.*

Bro. Stone, in replying, remarked he felt he could not adequately express in words to the brethren the thanks and gratitude he felt at their handsome gift. He was sure that if God should spare his life, in after years he would be enabled to look upon that Jewel with which he had been invested with great pride and pleasure, as it would recall to him the many pleasant hours he had spent in the lodge, in company with his brethren, and more especially would he be enabled to think with pleasure and satisfaction on the meeting there assembled. He said the W.M. had spoken of him in flattering terms, he was sure that what he did for the lodge, it was done with a willing heart, for the love he had for Masonry, and for the benefit of their own lodge in particular; that, unfortunately, for various reasons he had not been so regularly amongst them, since he had ceased to preside over the lodge, yet still he had the best interests of the lodge at heart, and would be always ready to render what assistance he might have in his power. He said he could not refrain from making reference to the

past history of the Fremantle Lodge; although it was but a short history, only some five or six years, yet he felt certain that no member could think of the present state of the lodge, as compared to the time to which he alluded, but with feelings of deep satisfaction and congratulation; then, it would be remembered by many, they had not an officer able even to work the lodge, but were entirely dependent upon aid from Perth; and well he remembered his visits in company with Mr. Barber and other members of the Perth Lodge, to the old Stag's Head Inn, where the first lodge was held; but what was their state now. At present they had a very neat and well furnished lodge, and officers who, in the discharge of their duties, he felt proud to say, would compare very favourably with old and long-established lodges in England. In their present W.M., he continued, they had one, who by his perseverance and attention, was enabled to work the various degrees, so that they were now for the first time, since their existence as a lodge, entirely independent. This he felt sure was a source of gratification to all the brethren, and he paid high and well merited encomiums on Bro. Congdon, the W.M., for the work he had performed during his present term of office. Bro. Stone also reviewed the state of the lodge financially, which although in not quite so flourishing a state as it might be, yet it was going on steadily, and its funds were in a sound and healthy condition. Having thus reviewed at some length the history, state, and condition of the lodge, he concluded by again thanking the brethren for their kindness, in presenting him with the handsome token of their good will. It was well, he remarked, to have the good will of our fellow creatures, and it was a great source of gratification to know that the gift with which he had been presented, was the unanimous expression of good will from all the brethren. He hoped the lodge would still continue to prosper, that the officers would still continue to act in their praiseworthy manner, and work together with that love and harmony which should characterize all good masons.

The brethren then saluted Bro. Stone with lodge honours.

After the brethren had returned into lodge from refreshment, the W.M. proceeded with the ceremony of raising Bros. J. Logur and C. Leede to the sublime degree of Master Masons. The ceremony being concluded, the W.M. closed the lodge, with all the rites and forms, in peace and harmony.

The jewel, a neat, chaste, and elegant gold appendage was obtained from Bro. Geo. Kenning, 2, 3, and 4 Little Britain, London, and bore the following inscription, neatly engraved by Mr. Miller, of Perth.

"Presented to Bro. John Fk. Stone by the brethren of the Fremantle Lodge, No. 1033. W. A."

Mutuum in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

THE WARDS OF THE LODGE.

The "New York Dispatch" gives the following account of a ceremony, little practised in that country, which recently took place in the Council Chamber of the Masonic Hall, District of Columbia, by the brethren of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, their wives and daughters:

This adoptive ceremony has by some been termed a baptism, but more properly should be considered as preliminary to adoption. It consists, in its immersive form, of the dipping of the hand in water, in token of the purity of the intention, and as a token of innocence consecrated.

The ceremony in this instance was conducted by the Ill. Albert Pike, 33°, Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council, who also occupied the same position in 1865 in this city, when over one dozen children were presented for the prayers and protection of the brethren and the blessing of the celebrant.

On other occasions this same service has been performed in our midst in years now gone, and children grown to-day wear the emblems and symbols at those times presented.

As it may be of interest to our readers, we give a synopsis of the ceremonial. The children were an infant son of Dr. Jos. W. Nairn, 32°, and a son of Mr. E. B. MacGrotty, 18°, Mithras Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. Rite. The rite was performed by Thrice Ill. Albert Pike, assisted by Ill. J. O. Sinclair, S.G.W.; J. H. Pike, J.G.W.; C. W. Bennett, Grand Orator; Rev. Mr. Harris, Chaplain. The ceremony has always been celebrated in the Ancient and Accepted order. It has been censured by many as an irreverent imitation of the Christian rite of baptism, but well informed Masons know that purification by washing was used in all the mysteries, thousands of years before our era.

After the assembly had been seated, Grand Master Pike gave a short history of the ceremony, saying that it taught neither hatred, intolerance, nor revenge.

After a voluntary on the organ by Bro. Servoss, a rap was heard at the door, and information given that two children with their parents, desired admission, when the Master directed the Master of Ceremonies and his aids to bring the children, their parents and sponsors, into the lodge. Soon after the Master of Ceremonies returned, followed by one of his assistants bearing a candlestick with three lighted candles—one white, one black, and one red—forming a triangle. Following were two assistants, one carrying the child of Doctor Nairn, Robert Bruce Nairn, upon a cushion covered with light blue silk, the other leading the child of Mr. MacGrotty, Edward Albert MacGrotty; and behind these came the parents of the children and the sponsors. The sponsors for the son of Dr. Nairn were Dr. L. B. Gibbs, 32°, and Caroline E. Davis; for Master MacGrotty, Jerome C. Davis, 32°, and Mrs. M. Walker. After the third circuit of the room the procession halted, the candlestick was placed before the altar, and the children returned to their mothers, who, with the sponsors, took seats in the middle of the room. The Masonic choir then sang

"My soul doth magnify the Lord."

After an oration by the Master, in which he explained the duties and responsibilities which the lodge was about to assume in conferring the rite, he then asked, the fathers:

"Are you willing that we should accept these duties?"

An affirmative response being given, the Master called upon the Chaplain to invoke the favour and assistance of God, which was done, the brethren all kneeling. The choir then sang the ode:

"Rejoice, rejoice fond mothers."

The sponsors then took seats near the parents, when the Master addressed them in relation to the duties they were taking upon themselves.

After an invocation to the Deity, and music, the children, parents, and sponsors were then conducted forward to the altar, on which water, oil, and salt were placed.—The Master then called the lodge up, descended from his throne, and after a few words to the group, lighted the incense on the altar. After a chant by the choir, the Master took the children severally in his arms, dipped their left hands in a basin of perfumed water, and said:

"By this symbol I devote thee—in each case—to the service of virtue and truth. May our Father, who is in Heaven, keep the innocent and pure of heart all the days of thy life."

During this ceremony, the choir sang an appropriate ode. The Master then took the vessel of perfumed oil, dipped the little finger of his right hand therein, and marked it with a delta on the forehead of each child, saying:

"I set upon thy forehead the symbol of wisdom, power and love of God. May he perfect and guide thee in right courses all the days of thy life." The choir singing meanwhile the chant:

"Blessed are the undefiled in the way."

The Master then replaced the vessel on the altar, and stretching out his hands toward the children, invoked a blessing upon them. The

godmothers then placed them at the altar of obligation; the brethren present formed in a circle around them, each with his left hand on his heart and his right hand raised toward heaven; all then kneeled and repeated after the Master the solemn vow to protect the children from all danger and temptation till their arrival at maturity. After rising, the Master, taking the vessel of salt in his hand, repeated the Arab vow which sanctifies the enemy with whom he has tasted salt, and placing a portion of the salt on his tongue, said:

"With this salt I seal my vow."

The kersel was then passed to each brother, who in turn repeated the vow. The children were then invested with lambskin aprons.

A GOOD RESOLVE, AND GOOD LAW.

The Grand Lodge of New York recently "Resolved, That while each lodge has a right to select its own material, it is asserted to be un-masonic, unlawful, and a breach of Masonic courtesy, for a lodge to initiate, pass, or raise a candidate, after having been advised by a sister lodge, or by brethren in good standing, that such candidate is unworthy or unfit to be made a Mason."

TOMB OF HIRAM.

From a work entitled "Sinai and Palestine," we extract the following: "The plains of Phœnicia are strewn with distinct fragments of antiquity. One of these is called the tomb of Hiram, and stands inland among wild rocky hills, about three miles from Tyre. It is a single sarcophagus, hollowed out so as just to admit a body. A large oblong stone is placed over it so as completely to cover it, the only entrance being an aperture at its eastern extremity. The whole rests upon a rude pedestal of upright hewn stones."

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

AMERICA.

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey is said to have permitted Alpha Lodge to resume the making of colored Masons. The St. Louis *Freemason* thinks the Grand Lodge of New Jersey may find itself cut off from Masonic intercourse with other States on that account. The Grand Master had arrested the charter of this lodge, but it was restored at the recent session of the Grand Lodge, by a close vote.

Scottish Rite Masonry, is said to be making considerable progress on the Pacific coast. During the months of March and April fifteen lodges representing that branch of Masonry were organized in Puget Sound.

FRANCE.

By a decree, dated 11th May, 1872, the Grand Orient of Paris extends fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and has named W. Bro. Thomas White, Deputy Grand Master of Canada, as its representative near that Grand Lodge. A similar recognition has been extended to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, near which Grand Lodge Bro. Benjamin Currier, Grand Secretary, has been appointed representative.

A revival of Freemasonry seems to have commenced in France. The Grand Orient has recently granted warrants to the following new lodges, which have been duly consecrated and dedicated:—

- "La Reveil du Parfait Silence," Orient of Sisterton;
- "L'Union de Belleville," Orient of Paris.
- "La Sagesse," Orient of Barcelona (Spain);
- "Zur Arbeit," Orient of Pesth (Hungary);
- and
- "Egalite," Orient of Bucharest (Roumania).

The *Bulletin Officiel* of the Grand Orient of France, publishes a list of lodges which have contributed to the Fund for the Liberation of the French Territory. Forty-six lodges contribute 35,476 francs, and three lodges subscribe con-

ditionally the sum of 55,615 francs, making a total of 91,093 francs.

A comedy, called "Les Franc-Maçons," has been produced at Nice. It is the production of Bros. Ch. and Aug. Beaumont. The *Journal de Nice* describes it as an elegant defence of an order which is condemned by those who are ignorant of its principles, and states that the public has done full justice to the false and malevolent misrepresentations of which Freemasonry is so frequently the object. The brethren have not forgotten that Bros. Beaumont have produced a work unique of its kind. It has just been played at Nice with great success, thanks, mainly, to the zeal of the principal actor, Bro. Bouyer, who is equally an excellent dramatic artist and a good Freemason.

SPAIN.

The Supreme Council of the 33° Grand Orient of Spain, has summoned a Congress of all the Spanish Masonic bodies, at Madrid, on the 6th of July, to have read, and if approved, to promulgate the new constitutions which are to rule the Spanish Freemasons, under only one authority, as agreed beforehand. We will note the action of the great Masonic body of Freemasons governed by the Supreme Council of the 33° grade of Spain, on the important subject of the new constitutions, and advise our readers in due time thereof.

TURKEY.

At a meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Turkey, held June 16th, the V.W. Bro. Thompson, D. Dist. G.M., presiding, it was agreed that the name of Halim Pasha of Egypt should be recommended to the Grand Master of England as District Grand Master, in succession to the deceased R.W. Bro. J. P. Brown. An amendment for postponing the choice, in the hope that an English-speaking brother of suitably high position might be found for the office, was lost by a majority of 9 to 7. The appointment rests entirely in the hands of the Grand Master of the Order, the Marquis of Ripon; but in the case of remote provinces it is usual to consult the wishes of the brethren respecting the filling up of so exalted and important an office in the craft. Halim Pasha is already District Grand Master for Egypt, but has not discharged any duties for some years past owing to his absence from that country.—*Levant Times*.

HONOLULU.

Our Masonic brethren of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, at the request of His Hawaiian Majesty's government, lately laid the corner stone of the new government building, designed for a Legislative Hall and for government offices. The Hawaiian government recognizing the ancient and time-honoured custom of calling upon the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons to perform the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a public edifice, extending that invitation to the Lodges of Honolulu, which invitation was accepted, and performed with all the imposing ceremonies of the ancient Craft. The Mechanics' Union, Good Templars, Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows joined in the procession. There were deposited in the casket, with other articles, the list of members of the lately organized Commandery of K. T., by-laws and lists of members of Honolulu Chapter, R.A.M.; by-laws and lists of members of Le Progres Lodge, No. 24, and Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. and A.M.; constitution, regulations and proceedings of 1871, of the Grand Lodge of California. Everything was conducted with success, and the occasion was enjoyed as a grand holiday by the people generally.

"I had been laid up several days in Birmingham with diarrhoea, accompanied by intense pain, when a fellow-traveller recommended to me so urgently to use your Vegetable Pain Killer for it that I tried it, and got almost instant and permanent relief, and I can now recommend it as strongly to any so afflicted.—Hy. J. ROBERT (Clement & Co.), Euston-on-Trent, Nov., 1868.—To Perry, D.D., & Son."

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted in the state of New York in the year 1851. It is a temperance society, carefully and completely organized, and is not intended to rival or supplant any existing temperance organisation, but is the willing assistant of them all. This order was introduced into England on the 8th of September, 1868, having now a Grand Lodge, and more than 1,000 subordinate lodges, numbering upwards of 80,000 members. On the 13th August, 1869, the first lodge was formed in Scotland, where over 700 lodges have been opened, numbering more than 70,000 members. In October, 1870, the order was established in Ireland, and is making rapid progress there; and in Wales thousands have been enrolled. The policy of the order is:—1. No licence in any form to sell intoxicating liquor as a beverage. 2. Absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of such liquor, to be used as a beverage. Prohibition by the will of the people, expressed in due form of law, with the necessary penalties for such a crime. 3. Active dissemination of temperance truth in all modes known to enlightened philanthropy. 4. Election of good, honest men to make and administer the laws. 5. Persistent efforts to save individuals and the communities from the scourge of drunkenness, against all forms of opposition and difficulties, until success is complete and universal. The object of Good Templarism is to reclaim the fallen, save the young and sober from falling into the snares laid around them, and to increase, strengthen, and improve, by all judicious means, the moral and social tastes and habits of the members. The order is open to males and females of every creed, country, or colour, if they believe in Almighty God, and will abstain from all intoxicants. In America and the British Colonies the order numbers 500,000; in England, Ireland, and Scotland, between 160,000 and 170,000, and is said to be increasing daily.

SALMON FISHING.—A careful cast over the likely spot—no rise. Another and another, and still nothing stirring. Another—ha! a silvery gleam in the water, and a plunge as, either from your nervous haste or his own excess of eagerness, the salmon missed your fly. Back from the river bank and out with your fly-book, to select a fly of the same make as that at which he rose, only a size smaller. Ten minutes' time passed by your watch, and now for a throw over him again. A cast—no rise; a second—splash, whir-r-r; he has it; and he is a "bouncer!" One rush to the bottom; a dash to the opposite bank; another to the bank next you. Back quick! or he will slack your line. Another rush to the opposite bank, and up into the air, a somersault of five feet high. Hold him gently, or you are done for. Steady, and perhaps the hook, if resting on a bone, will fix itself firmer. Splash, plunge, whir-r! down he goes to the bottom, and you may be sure he is now well hooked that he has only shortened his lease of life five minutes by his extra activity. Steady now, for he is gathering his strength for a rush. There he goes; give him line up stream, down stream, across stream. He is tiring fast. There! he showed his side on the top of the water; reel on him gently, and show him the butt. Bring the gaff. Now you have him on the bank a real beauty, and twelve pounds if he is an ounce.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Exercise most wonderful power in promoting appetite, improving digestion, regulating the bowels, and removing nervousness and debility. The weakest will take no harm from the use of this alterative and tonic medicine, but will gradually regain their health. The strongest will preserve themselves from many of the mishaps, their boasted strength and fearlessness of results often betray them. Long suffering invalids may look toward this rectifying and revivifying medicine, with the certain hope of having their maladies mitigated if not removed by their means. In short, for all ages, circumstances, and conditions, Holloway points out the treatment which is competent to check the progress of disorders in, and extract its seeds from the human frame.

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The Freemason,

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AIDS TO STUDY.

BY BRO. WM. CARPENTER P.M. & P.Z. 717.

XI.

Of what is called the Old Assyrian Empire, we know, as I have already suggested, absolutely nothing. Fables we have, but these will not satisfy the enquiring mind. The accounts handed down to us by Diodorus, Tragus, Justin, Castor, Eusebius, and others, are so absurd and contradictory, that we cannot possibly give them our assent. This is easily accounted for, as the whole of their information is known to have been derived from Ctesias, who was noted as an arrant fabulist. Who can believe that soon after the flood Ninus led to battle millions of men, that Semiramis, at the age of twenty, performed the exploits he ascribes to her; could employ two millions of men in building cities, and could procure three hundred thousand skins of black oxen, to dress her camels in the form of elephants?

But these were mere trifles, for, as Strabo says, nearly every great work in every part of Asia was ascribed to her; her edifices found their limit only at the bounds of the habitable world, on the frontiers of Scythia, and there it is said that Alexander saw her own record of her deeds: "Nature gave me the form of a woman, but my deeds have equalled those of the bravest of men. I ruled the empire of Ninus, which, on the east,

touches the river *Hinaman* (Indus), on the south, the land of frankincense and myrrh (Arabia Felix), on the north, the Sacæ and the Sogdians. Before me no Assyrian beheld the seas. I looked upon four so remote that none had reached them. I formed rivers to run where I wished, and I only wished it in places where they were useful. I made the barren soil fruitful, by watering it with my rivers. I raised impregnable fortresses. I pierced roads with iron across impracticable rocks. My chariots have rolled in roads where the wild beasts had formed no path. And in the midst of all my labours I found time for pleasure and for love."

After having achieved all these wonders, and resigned the crown to her son Ninyas, she disappeared in the form of a dove, and was worshipped as a goddess. She thus maintained her place in the Babylonian mythology; for she was the daughter of the great goddess of Ascalon, Dercete, and became the wife of Oannes, who was the fish-god noticed in a former paper.

But apart from these absurd legends, the boundaries which Ctesias assigns to the Assyrian empire are incompatible with the extent of other nations at that period. In the time of Abraham we find Chedolaomer and his three allies possessing distinct kingdoms on the frontiers of Assyria, without the least indication of dependence on that empire (Gen. xiv. 1), when, according to Ctesias, his country must have formed a part of it. In the days of the Judges we hear of a powerful kingdom in Mesopotamia, on the west of Assyria (Judges iii. 8—11).

It has to be added, that, so late as the time of David, the Hebrew monarchy extended its conquests over a great part of the country on the side of the Euphrates, and that Benhadad and Hazael governed Syria as an independent State. As Sir Isaac Newton has observed ("Chron. of Anc. Kingdoms," ch. iii.) the kingdom formed by Nimrod, which was probably extended into Assyria, was but of small extent, being only within the fertile plains of Chaldea, Chalonitis, and Assyria, watered by the Tigris and the Euphrates. After the days of Nimrod, we hear no more of the Assyrian Empire till the days of Pul (B.C. 790). The four kings who invaded the southern coast of Canaan came from the countries where Nimrod had reigned, and were probably some of his posterity, who had shared his conquests.

The Kingdoms of Israel, Moab, Ammon, Edom, Philistia, Zidon, Damascus, and Hamath the Great, continued, subject to other lords than the Assyrians, till the days of Pul and his successors; and so did the house of Eden (Amos i. 5; 2 Ki. xix. 12), and Havan (Gen. xii. 3; 2 Ki. xix. 12), and Sepharvaim in Mesopotamia, and Calneh, near Bagdad (Gen. x. 10; Isa. x. 9; 2 Ki. xvii. 31).

While thus adverting to the early history of Assyria and Babylon, and the myths and fables in which such writers as Ctesias have indulged, I cannot help feeling the incomparable value of the sacred writings, as a record of history, independently of their containing a revelation of Divine truth. As a record of historical facts, they purport to notice foreign states only so far as they are connected in any way with the history of the chosen people; but these incidental

notices, even the briefest of them, are of infinite value to the student. They furnish a clue to many facts which could not have been understood without their assistance. They serve to correct other historians, and in every instance in which the sacred writings and general history come into contact, they are to it what the chronometer is to the common watch—they measure the same period, but with superior precision; they relate the same events, but with greater accuracy. Still further, as the floating traditions of the heathen would bear upon the facts recorded in the Scriptures; so, by a reaction, sacred history develops the hidden import of many an ancient institution, the intention of which was not comprehended by those who lived under it, and which could not be otherwise understood. And it gives consistency and reality to the traditions of antiquity. It brings distant occurrences to bear upon each other; it discloses political interests, jarring among themselves, all tending to the harmony of the universe, and the amelioration of the human race. It supplies, in short, to time what gravity is to space—the principle which holds and draws all things together.

The proper home of the early Assyrians, then, as Smith observes, is marked by the four cities which are connected with the name of Asshur, in the Book of Genesis—Nineveh, Rehoboth, Calah, and the "Great City" of Resen, between Nineveh and Calah." (Gen. x. 11, 12.)

Of these, Rehoboth is unknown, and is thought by some to have been, not a city, but as in the margin of our Bible, the "streets of the city," i.e., of Nineveh. Calah is very probably identified with the large ruins of Nimrod, and Resen with those at Seamiyer; but the certain identification of Nineveh with the mounds opposite Mosul is enough to indicate the region, which, down to the latest period of ancient history, preserved the name of Aturia; the interchange of *t* with *sh* being very common in those regions. Conversely, *Tyrus* is now *Sur*.

Sir Isaac Newton and many others, who take the Scripture History as the only authentic one of these early times, ascribe the foundation of the great monarchy of Assyria to Pul or Phul, about twenty-four years before the æra of Nabonassar, 1579 years after the flood, and, according to Blair, 709, or according to Newton, 790.

Menahem having taken forcible possession of the throne of Israel, by the murder of Shallum, (2 Ki. xv. 10.), was attacked by Pul, but prevented the hostilities meditated against him by presenting the invader with a thousand talents of silver. Pul, thus gratified, took the Kingdom of Israel under his protection, returned to his own country, after having received voluntary homage from several nations in his march, as he had done from Israel, and became the founder of the great empire.

As it was in the days of Pul that the Assyrians began to attack the inhabitants of Palestine. (2 Ki. xi. 9, 1. Chron. v. 26), this was the time, according to Sir Isaac Newton, when the great Assyrian empire arose. Thus he interprets the words, "since the time of the Kings of Assyria" (Neh. ix. 32); that is, since the time of the Kingdom of Assyria; or since the rise of the empire.

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.

The annual festival, in aid of the Benevolent Fund attached to the Mark degree, was celebrated at the Talbot Hotel, Richmond, on Wednesday last, great encomiums being expressed upon the manner with which the proprietor of the hotel had prepared a most *recherché* banquet.

The tables were decorated with the choicest flowers, the wines and dessert were of first class merit, and reflected great credit upon the caterer. The meeting altogether presented a favourable appearance, being graced with the presence of the sisterhood.

Bro. Col. Burdett presided over the meeting, and there were also present, Bros. F. Binckes, G.S. and P.C.J.W.; Captain Burgess, G. Reg.; Rev. B. W. Church, G.C.; Lieut. Col. Birchall, P.G.J.W.; G. Neale, G. Sup. Works; J. H. Wynne, Esq., P.G.I.G.; J. Read, G. Reg.; A. Williams, 104, G.S.; S. Funkenztein, 22, G.S.; H. W. Binckes, G.S.; H. Massey, P.G.S.; W. Roebuck, &c., Kent; T. Forshaw, 113.

The musical engagements were under the direction of Bro. John Read, P.G.Org., and who was ably assisted by Madame Wells, (Soprano); Bros. De Lacey, of St. Paul's Cathedral; Hodges, Gent. of the Chapel Royal; C. S. Jekyll, of Westminster Abbey. The following were among the several vocal renderings, Grace, "Deum Laudate," "The Queen," "Esmeralda," "Will o' the Wisp," past song, "How merrily welive," "Sing, sweet Bird," charmingly sung by Madame Wells, "The Lass o' Richmond Hill," the popular "Mynheer Van Dunk," "Sally Sally," by Mr. Hodges, with other selections.

After the first toast "The Queen," which was received with its accustomed pleasure and loyalty, the presiding brother said that the next toast was that of the "Prince and Princess of Wales." It was evident that throughout the English nation he was beloved, even a recent demonstration exhibited much loyalty and feeling towards his Royal Highness, who, in God's providence had been preserved through a great and serious illness, and he doubted not but that the toast would be drunk with fervour and enthusiasm. (Cheers.)

The toast of the "Grand Officers" was coupled with the names of Bros. Col. Birchall, Binckes, sen., Binckes, jun., Rosenthal, Church, and Burgess, who although standing high in social life had not neglected their duties.

Regret was expressed at the absence of Lord Limerick, all being aware of the manner in which he attended to the duties of Mark Masonry.

Bro. Col. Birchall acknowledged with feeling the allusion made to himself and Bros., and unaffectedly thanked the brethren, and regretted the absence of the noble earl who was at the head of the toast. It was not a proper occasion to enlarge upon the merits of the charities connected with Mark Masonry, as "charity vaunteth not itself."

Bro. Rosenthal made humorous allusions to the chairman coming "over from Ireland," but now in Masonic business you might see him everywhere; he was the right man in the right place, and could never have secured the various honours he had, if they had not been merited. He had no desire for flattering any brother, but was pleased to propose the health of Bro. Col. Burdett.

The presiding brother stated that unaccustomed

as he was to speak, it was a great happiness to be supported on either side by one of the fairer sex, but he regretted the P.G.M. designate of Devonshire was incapacitated attending, owing to the severe weather. As to the present meeting it was for the consideration of the funds for the "Aged and Distressed Mark Masons, the Boys', Girls', and other Institutions." After speaking upon their individual merits, he was glad to add that a good fund already existed. These charities were not only for Mark Masters, but for the benefit of their wives and families, and who are, through this, united in one bond. He should therefore propose "Success to the funds of Benevolence in connection with the Mark Masters' Degree."

The Grand Sec., Bro. Binckes, made some allusion to the charities in connection with this special degree, he was pleased to state the liberality of Lord and Bro. Bective, who had liberally subscribed, through letter to him, for the Benevolent fund the handsome sum of £50, which together with other liberal donations, was now a total of £163 7s.

Great regret was manifested at the unavoidable absence of Rev. Bro. J. R. Portal, P.G.M., who always evinced every feeling of kindness.

Thanks were expressed to the singers.

The toast of "The Press" was acknowledged by Bro. Henry Massey, *Era* and Bro. E. T. Barling, *Freemason*.

The toast of "The Ladies," terminated a most agreeable meeting.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

DORSETSHIRE.

SHERBORNE.—Lodge of Benevolence (No. 1168).—The installation of the W.M., Bro. the Rev. George Thompson, *M.A.*, took place on Monday last. The ceremony was performed by Bro. F. H. Woodforde, Esq., *M.D.*, P.M. Lodge 261, and P.P.G.S.W. Somerset, after which the W.M. invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. W. S. Gibbard, P.M.; R. G. Long, S.W.; John Cole, J.W.; Rev. E. W. Gooden, Chaplain; S. W. Woodward, Treas.; George F. Stokes, Sec.; J. Rumsey, Org.; C. E. Benthall, Dir. of Cers.; T. D. Davis, S.D.; B. King, J.D.; T. W. Robinson, I.G.; S. G.; Smith, W. Croad, Stewards; J. Himbury, Tyler. The brethren afterwards attended a banquet at the Digby Hotel, which was served up in excellent style by the manager, Mr. A. W. B. Clarke, and was presided over by the respected W.M., who was supported by the principal officers of the lodge, and several visiting brethren from the Yeovil, Shaftesbury, Blandford, and other lodges. Some excellent songs were sung by Bros. Stokes, Lang, Robinson, and Cross, and a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

DURHAM.

ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE FREEMASONS OF SUNDERLAND.—The Freemasons of Sunderland had their fifth annual pic-nic on Thursday the 18th, the place this year being Duncombe Park, Helmsley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. A special train containing nearly 300 passengers left Sunderland at half-past six o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Helmsley shortly after ten o'clock. After leaving the main line of the North Eastern Railway at Pilmoor Junction the line traverses some of the finest scenery in England. On leaving the railway station at Helmsley the tower of the old castle, surrounded by hanging woods, is the first object that attracts

attention. Ryedale, in which the little market-town of Helmsley is situated, is a pretty and well-wooded valley, and the town itself seems almost buried amongst trees. Small though Helmsley is, it can boast of a handsome monument erected to the memory of the late Earl of Feversham, a spacious market-place, and a beautiful church. Two miles distant are the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey. Running due north and south, and overlooking the ruins at an elevation of some hundred feet, is a fine natural terrace half a mile in length, with a temple at each end, the one at the northern extremity having a finely painted ceiling. From this terrace seven valleys can be counted, all converging at the foot in the valley in which the abbey stands. Descending the hill by a circuitous route we reach the abbey, the ruins of which are extensive and in a good state of preservation. Wending our way along a romantic valley towards Helmsley, we pass through the park, and near the residence of the Earl of Feversham. From the "Home Terrace," in front of the mansion, some lovely bits of sylvan scenery open out to the eye. The park extends to the town, and just within the entrance are the ruins of Helmsley castle, once the residence of the famous Duke of Buckingham, who played such a conspicuous part at the court of the Second Charles. At mid-day the whole party sat down to a very excellent and substantial lunch (provided by the genial host of the Black Swan, at Helmsley, Mr. Wright), in a tent within the ruins of the old castle. The chair was occupied by the Chairman of the Pic-nic Committee, Bro. J. H. Coates, W.M. of the Williamson Lodge, No. 941, and the vice-chairs by Bros. J. J. Clay, W.M. 97, J. Wilson, W.M. 80, and G. Wandless, W.M. 949. Very little time was spent in toast giving, all being anxious to see more of the beauties of nature, or trip the light fantastic toe on the green sward. Dancing was led off by the ever courteous M.C., Bro. W. H. Crookes, Prov. G. Sec. (Durham), and Mrs. Coates, and was kept up with great spirit until it was time to make a move homewards. A very enjoyable day was spent by every one. The Earl of Feversham handsomely threw open his grounds, and his agent, Bro. Maclaughlin, did everything he could to gratify the visitors. The luncheon and tea provided by Mr. Wright, of the Black Swan, Hotel-street, Helmsley, were both excellent and substantial, and deserve great praise; and now that the locomotive has opened out this charming spot to general visitors, doubtless large numbers will, as its beauties become more known, visit this romantic little place. We are certain every one will find themselves amply repaid for turning out of the beaten track into the pleasant little valley of the Rye.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—Summer Fête of the Neptune Lodge (No. 1264).—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., the brethren of the Neptune Lodge, No. 1264, with their fair friends, held their annual summer festival, which proved in every respect a truly social gathering. The morning looked black and thundery, but gloomy looks did not prevent a large contingent of the party from starting from Lime-street station about ten o'clock for the Victoria Gardens, Thatto Heath, where they were met by the band of the Engineer Corps, St. Helen's, which furnished the whole of the music during the day. A second portion of the pic-nickers started shortly before one o'clock, and they, in turn, were also met on their arrival by the band, and marched to the scene of the day's festivities amidst the general wonderment of the natives, who turned out in great force. The village was *en fête*, and the gardens gay with flags of all sorts and sizes, numbering upwards of 100, including a full set of Marryatt's signals, kindly lent by Bros. Captains P. S. Wilson, 1264; and E. T. Jones, of the Dublin Steam Packet Company. The scene was of the liveliest description, and as the W.M., P.M.'s, officers, and brethren of the Neptune spared no effort to make every one happy, and acted with the greatest courtesy and disinterested kindness towards every one, there was nothing whatever to detract from the full enjoyment of the

"out." Even the weather threw off its gloomy morning look, and smiled pleasantly on the "happy family." The lodge has only been about three years in existence, but its infancy has been so manly and sturdy that it already numbers about 160 brethren of good standing. An evidence of the Neptune's prosperity was given by the presence of no fewer than 150 ladies and brethren at the picnic, being even more than that which was expected by the principals, but for whom ample provision and accommodation were found. The officers of the lodge present were Bros. P. Berriman Gee, W.M.; J. Taylor, I.P.M.; J. Healing, P.M., Treas.; J. Pemberton, Sec.; H. Williams, P.M.; A. Davies, S.W.; J. S. Dixon, J.W.; T. Singleton, S.D.; Captain Roberts, J.D.; A. Gray, I.C.; G. Leighton, Org.; T. Josephs, M.C.; and Cotter and Royle, Stewards. Amongst the visitors were Bros. G. Morgan, W.M. 1035; H. Pearson, P.M. 249; Fozzard, P.M. 1035; C. Leedham, P.M. 220; Larson, P.M. 594; W. Nash, I.G. 823; J. Wood, Treas. 1094; Jos. Ball, Sec. 673, &c. As a pleasant preliminary to the day's proceedings, a number of excellent photographs of the party—one of the general company another of the officers of the lodge, &c., were taken by Bro. Burrows, I.G. No. 673. The whole company sat down to an excellent dinner provided by "the Mayor of Thatto Heath" (Mr. C. Wittle) in the large permanent marquee attached to the grounds. After the repast, the W.M. proposed the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Ladies" in eloquent terms. The latter toast was responded to in a happy manner by Bro. P.M. Healing, who said he had always thought that the fair sex should partake more largely of these Masonic social entertainments. They had frequently to sit till a late hour for their husbands coming home from the duties of the lodge, and the least that could be done was to invite them to social gatherings like that, so that they might enjoy themselves. (Hear, hear.) Bro. Taylor, I.P.M., in proposing the health of "The Worshipful Master," referred to the zeal and courtesy which had marked the career of Bro. Gee in the different offices which he had filled. The W.M. thanked the brethren and ladies for the cordial manner in which the toast had been responded to, and assured them he had always striven to perform whatever duties he was called upon to do to the best of his ability. The toast of "The Visiting Brethren," proposed in the happiest terms by the W.M., was responded to by Bro. J. B. MacKenzie. The "P.M.'s and officers of the Neptune Lodge" given by the W.M., was acknowledged by Bro. Davies, S.W. Tea was subsequently provided for the ladies, and a very pleasant afternoon was spent by the "outers" in the usual picnic fashion. Bro. J. Abrahams contributed in a large degree to the hilarity of the company by his "Waxwork" and other contributions. The company returned to town at a comparatively early hour, the station at the return start being a scene of the greatest excitement amongst the villagers, who gave their visitors a hearty parting cheer.

LIVERPOOL.—*Pic-nic of the Prince of Wales's Lodge* (No. 1035).—The annual run into the country taken by the brethren of this lodge has hitherto been highly enjoyable and successful, but this year's excursion, which took place on Tuesday, the 16th inst., will certainly be reckoned the most pleasant of the series. The place chosen was Thatto Heath, one of the charming stations on the new line to St. Helen's, and is but a half hour's journey from Lime-street, Liverpool, from whence a merry lot of Masons, with their wives, daughters, and sweethearts, started shortly before one o'clock. The weather was as favourable as the most exacting could have desired, the heat of the bright sunshine being tempered by a genial breeze; and as true Masonic courtesy and friendship marked the whole of the day's proceedings, there was not a single hitch during the whole of the long summer afternoon. The arrangements were principally made by Bro. Fozzard, P.M. of the Prince of Wales, and as these were admirable and complete, he deserves particular mention and praise. The party numbered about 100, and on their arrival at Thatto Heath they proceeded at once to the Victoria Gardens, where all set about finding congenial amusement

until the banquetting hour. Some roamed about the charming grounds, at present in their full summer beauty—some engaged in the merry dance, to the strains of Mr. Moore's quadrille band, while a number of the "lords" played a friendly game of bowls. The officers of the lodge present during the day were—Bros. G. Morgan, W.M.; Turley, I.P.M.; Fozzard, Newall, and Williams, P.M.'s.; Bunting, P.M., Treas.; W. J. Bilsborough, J.W.; R. W. Crosby, D.; J. Salmon, I.G.; and amongst the invited were Bros. P. B. Gee, W.M. 1264; S. E. Ibbs, P.M. 1356; J. Hocken, P.M.; J. Healing, P.M. 1264; J. Pemberton, P.M.; H. Nelson, P.M. 673; H. Scott, J.W. 86; G. Walmsley, 292, besides a number of brethren connected with other lodges. An excellent dinner was served by Mr. C. Wittle, landlord of the gardens, and after full justice had been done to the creature comforts, the W.M., in brief but pointed terms, gave the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Ladies," that of "The Worshipful Master" being proposed by Bro. Fozzard, P.M. As the day was bright and inviting, little time was spent over the dinner table, but the whole party made tracks for a large field in the immediate neighbourhood, where a variety of amusements were carried on. Racing, football, croquet, dancing, &c., were amongst the pleasant afternoon sports, after which the party returned to the gardens for tea. Dancing, bowls, and other games filled up the time until the hour of departure, when the whole party started for town, arriving shortly before eleven o'clock.

LIVERPOOL.—*Everton Lodge* (No. 823).—The brethren of this strong and influential lodge met for the performance of their masonic duties on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst, at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, there being no less than 120 brethren present. The principal business was the installation of Bro. Joseph Holland, W.M. elect, and the large attendance of visiting brethren showed the esteem in which he is held by all ranks of the masonic brotherhood in and around Liverpool. The lodge was duly opened at half-past five o'clock by Bro. T. D. Pearce, W.M., supported by the following officers:—Bros. S. Haynes, I.P.M.; G. Turner, P.M.; J. Jackson, P.M.; J. Holland, S.W.; W. Boulton, J.W.; W. J. Lunt, P.M., Treas.; J. Sharpe, Sec.; W. Cottrell, S.D.; T. Shaw, J.D.; T. Ashmore, P.M., D.C.; W. Wilson, I.G.; A. T. Lowe, S.S.; and W. H. Ball, T. Amongst the members of the lodge present were Bros. R. Roberts, J. Duncan, jun.; H. Ashmore, D. Service, E. Morgan, J. Brooksbank, J. Marshall, W. T. Johnson, E. H. J. Benedict, G. Lowe, C. Tyrer, H. M. Molyneux, S. Millikin, G. Farmer, J. Boyle, H. Hall, L. Bagwell, R. Warriner, W. Oldham, W. G. Veale, F. Tuft, G. W. Oglesby, E. Kelly, W. Davies, J. Hamer, P.P.G. Treas.; J. Houlding, C. Chester, E. Jones, F. J. Bell, J. Goodman, S. Campbell, D. Callow, J. Bishop, R. Casson, J. Garratt, W. Atherton, W. Houlding, T. Webster, W. H. Allan, J. Banning, P.M.; T. Bloomfield, J. White, J. S. Cuthbert, W. Summers, R. Corlett, A. Pennell, T. Evans, A. Strother, W. H. Cooper, J. Marsh, J. Podmore, R. Cox, C. C. Medcalf, S. R. Wilde, W. S. Edmunds, E. H. Bryson, J. R. Dixon, J. Davies, I. W. Robinson, W. H. Clemmey, J. W. Coates, J. B. Jeffrey, S. K. Jones, J. W. C. Brown-Cave, &c. There was also a large and highly distinguished attendance of visitors, amongst whom were Bros. A. C. Mott, P.M., P.P.G.D.; T. Armstrong, P.M., P.G. Treas.; J. Skeaf, P.M. 220., P.G.O.; G. Broadbridge, P.G.D.C.; Edwin Hughes, W.M. 249; J. T. Callow, W.M. 673; C. H. Hill, P.M. 724; J. Busfield, Org. 1299; W. Wilson, 203; T. Dilcock, 594; H. Ridehalgh, 249; T. Yateman, 667; J. Robinson, 667; J. Macmulldrew, J.W. 1269; A. Bentley, I. Honeywood, 249; J. W. Kellett, 721; R. H. D. Johnson, P.M. 249, 1094; G. Fowler, 216; F. G. Barker, 241; T. Evans, 1023; T. J. Hughes, 216; H. Nelson, P.M. 673; Thos. Jones, 241; and J. Stevenson. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, Bro. Holland was presented for installation by Bros. Pierce and A. C. Mott, and the ceremony was performed by Bro. S. Haynes, P.M., in a manner which elicited the admiration and attention of the whole assem-

bled body of Masons. A board of Installed Masters was subsequently held, and after the brethren had been re-admitted and the usual three-degrees' salutations given to the newly chaired W.M., the following brethren were invested:—Bros. T. D. Pierce, I.P.M.; W. Boulton, S.W.; J. Sharpe, J.W.; W. J. Lunt, P.M., Treas.; W. Cottrell, Sec.; T. Shaw, S.D.; W. Wilson, J.D.; A. T. Lowe, I.G.; J. Houlding, H. Ashmore and J. Goodman, Stewards; T. Ashmore, P.M., D.C.; and W. G. Veale, Org. Bro. W. H. Ball was unanimously re-elected Tyler of the lodge. The musical portion of the ceremony was rendered in a highly effective style by Bros. Hughes, Evans, Busfield, and Yateman, Bro. Skeaf presiding at the organ, and the introduction of the fine anthem, "Behold how Good," adding considerably to the solemnity of the ceremony. Two candidates were subsequently initiated by the newly installed W.M. in a manner which shows he is an efficient Mason, and likely to be a valuable Master of the Everton. Bro. Haynes announced the commencement of the building of the new Masonic Hall, and stated that the Everton Lodge stood second in the province in the amount of their contributions to the building fund, having given £20 beyond the £200 which was promised. Bro. W. J. Lunt, after a long and exhaustive speech, in the course of which he referred to the valuable services rendered by Bro. Pierce, I.P.M., during his year of office, presented him with a valuable time-piece and jewel, in acknowledgment of the good work he had done. After Bro. Pierce had replied in suitable terms, the lodge was duly closed, and upwards of 100 brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, at which the usual loyal, masonic, and complimentary toasts were proposed and cordially responded to. Pleasant harmony was contributed by Bros. Veale, Hughes, Yateman, Wilson, &c., Bro. Skeaf presiding at the organ. On the following (Thursday) morning upwards of 200 ladies and brethren left the landing stage, crossed the river, and proceeded by railway to Frodsham. Upon arriving there (by the kind permission of the rector), the large party entered and inspected the ancient parish church, and sung the Hundredth Psalm, after which they wended their way up the hill to the grounds of Mr. Rigby, Bellefont, where a most substantial lunch had been provided, to which the party sat down and did ample justice. An admirable photograph of the whole company was taken by Bro. Burrows, of Islington, Liverpool; after which a large number betook themselves to the merry dance, and equally merry games which were provided for them, while others rambled over the hill and headlands to view the lovely scenery of the neighbourhood. The wanderers, gamblers, and dancers afterwards returned to tea, which was laid out in splendid style by Mrs. Rigby. The remainder of the evening was spent in various amusements, and the party left Frodsham at a quarter past eight o'clock, arriving in Liverpool at ten o'clock, highly delighted with the day's pleasure.

LIVERPOOL.—*Fermor-Hesketh Lodge* (No. 1350).—The installation of the W.M. elect of this excellent lodge (Bro. Dr. James Ridley), took place on Friday evening last, at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, the meeting being attended by a large and influential gathering of the Craft. Bro. J. Higson Johnston presided at the opening, and after the transaction of some formal business, he presented the W.M. elect for installation to Bro. T. K. Hughes, who performed the ceremony in a most impressive and efficient manner. The W.M. subsequently invested the following officers:—Bros. Dr. Samuels, S.W.; T. A. Collinson, J.W.; Francis Day, S.D.; J. Makin, J.D.; Dr. Morris, I.G.; Dr. Crawford, P.M., D.C.; Rev. S. Topham, Chaplain; E. Harbord, P.M., Treas. (by proxy in consequence of illness); and M. Browne, Sec. A very handsome Past Master's jewel was presented by the brethren to Bro. J. H. Johnston, I.P.M., the founder and first W.M. of the lodge, as a mark of their respect and high personal esteem, and as a token of their appreciation of the manner in which he had performed his duties. The brethren subsequently adjourned to banquet, and a very pleasant evening was spent. The visitors were numerous, and of good standing.

MIDDLESEX.

HAMPTON.—*Lebanon Lodge* (No. 1326).—On Thursday, 18th inst., at the Red Lion Hotel, Lion-square, Thames-street, Hampton, the installation meeting of this flourishing and prosperous lodge was held. The lodge was opened by Bro. S. Wickens, W.M. There were present Bros. E. Hopwood, W.M., as S.W.; D. D. Beck, J.W.; J. T. Moss, P.G.S.D., Middlesex, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; H. A. Dubois, S.D.; W. Hammond, P.M., J.D.; J. Catchpole, D.C.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; R. Lawrence, E. H. Thiellay, C. S. Simpson, F. Holmes, J. W. Richardson, F. Moon, E. Fielding, G. E. Wood, T. Pallet, G. Montgomery, C. Bremerkamp, H. Gloster, S. Marketis, F. Bouts, J. T. H. Moss, J. W. Baldwin, H. Moore, and others. There were present, amongst a large number of visitors, Bros. Col. F. Burdett, Prov. G.M., Middlesex; W. Mann, W.M. 144; B. Harris, 177; G. S. Haines, 184; S. Smith, Org., 742; T. Price, 946, &c. At one o'clock p.m., the lodge was opened. The minutes of the last regular lodge meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The ballots, taken separately, were unanimous in favour of the admission of the joining members and candidates for initiation. The W.M. commenced the heavy programme of work by raising Bros. J. Craven, G. Reynolds, G. E. Wood, H. Gloster, S. Marketis, C. Bremerkamp, and H. Moore, to the third degree. Bro. W. Hammond, P.M. 201, J.D., took the chair, and acted as W.M. for the purpose of initiating his nephew, Mr. G. Lawrence, the landlord, which he did in his usual able manner; afterwards initiating Mr. F. Moon and Mr. J. W. Richardson, into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. Bro. F. Walters, P.M. and Sec., in an able manner, installed Bro. John Thomas Moss, Prov. G.S.D., Middlesex, W.M. elect, as Worshipful Master, who appointed and invested as his officers for the ensuing year Bros. D. D. Beck, S.W.; H. G. Dubois, J.W.; S. Wickens, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; W. Hammond, P.M., S.D.; J. Catchpole, J.D.; J. W. Jackson, J.G.; W. H. Scott, D.C.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; G. Montgomery, C.S.; J. Bavin, P.M., Tyler. The W.M., in the name of the lodge, presented Bro. S. Wickens, I.P.M., Treasurer, with a massive gold five guinea Past Master's jewel, which had been voted to him from the lodge funds, and a ten guinea diamond ring (which had been subscribed for by the members) for his wife, as he had chosen the testimonial to take that form. Bro. S. Wickens, in an eloquent speech, thanked the brethren for their generous presents. The Secretary, for his untiring exertions, had a ten guinea testimonial voted to him. Several gentlemen were proposed for initiation, and as several were left on the list, it was arranged to have an emergency meeting on Monday, July 29th. The usual splendid banquet and dessert followed. Bros. H. Potter, F. Walters, and G. Montgomery, had exerted themselves in making arrangements to please every one. Some hours having been spent agreeably, the brethren returned to town, well pleased with their happy reunion.

Mark Masonry.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Mark Lodge of Science, No. 128, Wincanton, held its meeting on the 1st inst., at eleven o'clock, a.m. The minutes of the former meeting having been read and confirmed, the Worshipful Master, Bro. W. S. Gillard, P.G.J.D. who was at the last meeting unanimously re-elected as W.M. for the present year, proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Bros. A. W. Butter, S.W.; Benjamin Atwell, J.W.; the Rev. R. H. Wingfield, Chaplain; the Rev. W. E. J. Percy, M.O.; Ernest Baker, S.O.; John Fry, J.O., Benjamin Atwell, Treasurer; W. H. Hammen, Secretary; C. R. Sheppard, Registrar of Marks; Gabriel Williams, D.C.; James Stay, S.D.; R. S. Chant, J.D.; John Rumsey, Organist; T. Sherring, R.G.; James Senior, Steward; James Young, Tyler; the W.M. then proceeded to advance Bro. W. Ball Biggs, of Bristol.

At 1.30 p.m. the Deputy Provincial Grand Mark Master of Somerset, Bro. Capt. F. G. Irwin, was announced, with his Officers, and received with the usual honours; the Vy. W.D. Prov.G.M. stated that he had to express the regret of the R.W.Prov.G.M., the Earl of Carnarvon, who could not attend on account of his health, which was received by the brethren with much regret.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened, congratulated the Wincanton brethren on having secured such a comfortable lodge room. The D.Prov.G.M. called on Bro. Cox, Prov.G. Sec., to read the minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, also the balance sheet, as Bro. E. T. Payne, Treasurer, was unavoidably absent; the minutes and accounts were respectively confirmed and adopted. Bro. E. T. Payne, Bath, was then re-elected Treasurer, and the Vy. W.D.Prov.G.M. proceeded, on behalf of the R.W. the P.G.M., to invest the following brethren as Provincial Grand Officers, for the ensuing year:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| F. Vizard | Prov. G.S.W. |
| W. S. Gillard | Prov. G.J.W. |
| R. C. Else | Prov. G.M.O. |
| W. Thompson | Prov. G.S.O. |
| W. H. Davies | Prov. G.J.O. |
| The Rev. W. E. J. Percy | Prov. G. Chaplains. |
| The Rev. R. H. Wingfield Digby | |
| Edward Turner Payne | Prov. G. Treas. |
| L. H. Ricketts | Prov. G. Reg. |
| Benjamin Cox | Prov. G. Sec. |
| Ernest Baker | Prov. G. Ast. Sec. |
| A. W. Butter | Prov. G.S.D. |
| S. Jones | Prov. G.J.D. |
| T. E. Kelly | Prov. G.D. of Cers. |
| W. H. Hannen | Prov. G. As.D. of C. |
| General Doherty | Prov.G.Insp.of Wks. |
| Benjamin Atwell | Prov. G.Swd.B. |
| Captain Benthall | Prov. G.St.I.B. |
| John Rumsey | Prov. G.Org. |
| John H. Harley | Prov. G.Purst. |
| John Fry | Prov. G.Steward. |
| J. Mantell | " " |
| Gabriel Williams | " " |
| T. Coles | Prov. G. Tyler. |
| Richard Skinner | Prov. G.Asst.Tyler. |

The appointments were received by the assembled brethren with hearty applause.

The Bye Laws for the Provincial Grand Lodge were received and approved.

Bro. James Bunter Colthurst, was received in due form and advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master, by the D.Prov.G. M. in his usual impressive manner.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been closed according to ancient custom, about thirty of the brethren adjourned to the Town Hall for the banquet, which was served in first rate style by Bro. James Stay, who had provided every delicacy in season.

Among the visitors we noticed Bro. the Rev. W. Mortimer Heath, Grand Chaplain of England; Bros. C. W. Wyndham, R. G. Long, John Hine, T. E. Kelley, F. Mantell, and W. J. Male.

After the Banquet, which was presided over by the W.D.G.M., the usual Masonic toasts were given and masonically honoured.

Bro. W. S. Gillard, D.G.J.W., in feeling terms, proposed the health of the Vy. W.D.Prov.G.M., Bro. Capt. Irwin, and thanked him in the name of the "Science" Lodge for his visit to Wincanton. This toast was received with rounds of applause, which were again and again repeated. Bro. Capt. Irwin returned thanks for the manner in which his health had been proposed and also for the hearty way his name had been received by the brethren, he also gave the brethren some good advice as to the future, and concluded a very instructive address by proposing the health of the W.M. of the Lodge Bro. W. S. Gillard. This toast, with others, including the Grand Chaplain of England, Bro. Heath, were all well received and responded to. Bro. Heath advocated the Benevolent Fund in connection with the Mark degree; the brethren responded to his appeal by subscribing the sum of £55, which sum has been handed to the Rev. J. H. Newnham, who will represent the province of Dorset and a part of Somerset at the annual festival, held in London on the 23rd of July.

The Vy. W.D.Prov.G.M. said he could not leave the Town Hall without expressing his ad-

miration of the decorations, and expressed a desire to know who had superintended the same. On being informed that it was Bro. R. Skinner, of Sturminster Newton, who had carried out the whole affair, and that he was in the room, the D.Prov.G.M. called Bro Skinner to him and highly complimented him on his Masonic taste and ability.

The brethren having passed a delightful evening separated at 9 o'clock. This visit of the Prov. G. Mark Lodge will long be remembered by the Wincanton brethren for the very pleasant and agreeable manner all the proceedings were carried out.

Red Cross of Constantine.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

Liverpool Conclave (No. 55).—After a year's existence of the most prosperous and harmonious character, the Sir Knights Companions of the Liverpool Conclave, No. 55, of the Masonic Order of the Knights of Rome, and of the Red Cross of Constantine, held their regular assembly at the Adelphi Hotel, Lime-street, on Friday, the 19th inst., when there was a good attendance of the members of the Order. Amongst those present were Ill. Sir Knight Captain Turner, Int. Gen. for West Lancashire; Em. Sir Knight, Dr. J. K. Smith, M.P.S., K.G.C.; Em. Sir Knight J. R. Gospel, V.E.; Sir Knights H. M. Molyneux, J.G.; R. Washington, H.P.; J. Wood, Treas.; H. James, Rec.; T. Clark, P.; J. Skeaf, Org.; M. Mawson, D.C.; P. Ball, S.; T. Ashmore, M.P.S. 77; I. W. Robinson, R. Pearson, R. Brown, J. T. Parkinson, J. E. Jackson, W. Doyle, J. Lloyd, G. H. Turner, W. Cron, W. H. Lee, S. Hague, H. Nelson, V.E. 77; E. M. Sheldon, E. Hughes, &c.; the visitors being Ill. Sir Knight C. Fitzgerald Matier, V.E. 50, D.I.G., East Lancashire; and J. T. Callow, J.G. 77. At the opening, the chair of C. was occupied by Em. Sir Knight Smith, M.P.S., who proceeded with the work of the conclave in a highly efficient manner. The principal business was the enthronement of Em. Sir Knight, J. R. Gospel as M.P.S., and the consecration of the viceroy elect, Em. Sir Knight Molyneux, the ceremony being performed by Em. Sir Knight Smith, assisted by Ill. Sir Knights Turner and Matier. The investiture of the following officers took place:—Sir Knights H. James, S.G.; T. Clark, J.G.; R. Washington, H.P.; W. Doyle, Rec.; J. Wood, Treas. (re-invested); Winstanley, Prefect; J. E. Jackson, J. Prefect; W. Crane, S.B.; S. Hague, Orator; J. B. MacKenzie, Herald; J. Lloyd, Almoner; J. Skiel, Org.; M. Mawson, Steward; R. Young, 2nd Steward. After the muster roll had been called and several candidates proposed for installation, the conclave was closed in peace and harmony, the knights adjourned to an excellent banquet set out in the large hall of the hotel. The M.P.S. subsequently gave, "The Queen and the Christian Orders of Masonry." The toast of "The Earl of Bective and the Illustrious Officers of the Supreme Grand Conclave" (given by Ill. Sir Knight Matier) was responded to by Ill. Sir Knight Smith. The M.P.S. next gave, "Ill. Sir Knight Turner, Int. Gen. for W.L.," who, in reply, alluded to the great success which had attended the Liverpool Conclave, much of the credit being due to Sir Knight Smith. The P.S. then gave the "M.P.S.," who, in reply, thanked the Knights for the honour conferred upon him, and assured them that he would endeavour to perform his duties to the best of his ability. In giving the health of Ill. Sir Knight Smith, the Int. Gen. said that as a mark of the value he placed upon his services, he had resolved to appoint the subject of the toast Deputy Int. Gen. for West Lancashire. Ill. Sir Knight Smith, D.I.G., returned thanks in feeling terms. A variety of other toasts were proposed during the evening, and excellent harmony was contributed by Sir Knights Brown, Nelson, Pearson, Sheldon, Matier, &c., the accompaniments being played by Sir Knight Skeaf, Organist.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT CALVARY ROSE CROIX CHAPTER.—On Saturday, July 13th, 1872, the members of the Mount Calvary Rose Croix Chapter, held their annual meeting at the Masonic Hall, 33, Golden Square, when Bro. William Dewar was admitted into the order, by his brother Donald Dewar, who presided and conducted the ceremony. Bro. Donald Dewar then requested Bro. Hyde Pullen to assume the chair of the Chapter in order to install the M.W.S. Elect, Bro. F. Binckes, who having been duly presented, undertook the duties of the chapter, and was regularly installed in ancient form and saluted accordingly. The M.W.S. then appointed his officers, and the ceremony being completed, the chapter was closed in regular form. Among the Brethren who attended, were Ill. Bro. Capt. N. G. Phillips, 33°; Lt. G. Com. S. C.; Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, 33°; Bro. Binckes, 30°; Bro. D. M. Dewar, 18°; Bro. E. Kimber, 18°; Bro. W. Roebuck, 30°; Bro. J. Stohwasser, 18°; Bro. J. Read, 30°; Bro. W. Dewar, 18°; and others.

The Annual Festival of this Chapter was held on the following Monday, on which occasion the brethren were accompanied by their wives and daughters, and a most agreeable and delightful afternoon was spent in the beautiful grounds of Hampton Court Palace, and afterwards, at the festive board. This arrangement might very properly be imitated by other chapters and lodges. The party separated, with mutual congratulations and expressions of pleasure and satisfaction.

GIBRALTAR.

EUROPA CHAPTER ROSE CROIX.—Notwithstanding the tropical heat which has environed the Rock for the last fortnight, the energetic M. W. S. convened a meeting of the Princes of the Chapter on the 5th of July, for the purpose of admitting to the mysteries of the A. A. R. Bro. Matthews, Colonel in the American Army and Minister for the American Government at the Court of Morocco; and Bro. Richard Hepper of Gibraltar. Although since the last communication many changes have taken place in this garrison and several very illustrious brethren have left this station with their regiments, it afforded us very great pleasure to see so numerous a gathering of the members assembled to support the M.W.S. Amongst those present, we noticed P.M.W.S. Price, Ill. Bros. Cornwell, Dantez-Trener, Marin, Weir, Wortmann, Wall, Haynes, Morgan, Relle, Thornton, and others. Ill. Bro. P.M.W.S. Alton, at an early period of the evening had personally come to explain to the M.W.S. that important public engagements precluded his entering the Council Chamber. Ill. Bro. McLoughlin, of the Royal Naval Chapter, was present as a visitor. The ceremony of exaltation was conducted by the M.W.S., Ill. Bros. Wall and Haynes performing the duties of Grand Marshal and Raphael, respectively, with great ability and excellent judgment. At the conclusion of the second point, the M.W.S., Ill. Bro. Balfour Cockburn, having directed Ill. Bro. Cornwell, the Senior Prince present, to marshal P.M.W.S. Price to the altar, presented to him a very beautiful 30° star, prefacing the act of placing the same on Ill. Bro. Price's breast, with a few appropriate remarks. P.M.W.S. Price expressed himself so taken by surprise at this unexpected proceeding that he felt quite unable to express to the princes assembled how very highly he appreciated the honour that had been conferred upon him—he would indeed treasure the valuable star that had that evening been given to him as a jewel above all price—not alone for its intrinsic value, but for the happy association with which it was connected and for the gratifying manner in which it had been presented. The star bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the M.W.S., Officers, and Princes of the Europa Chapter to Ill. Bro. T. C. Price, P.M.W.S., in recognition of his energetic exertions and zealous services in behalf of the Chapter," Gibraltar, 1872. At the conclusion of the third point the Princes retired to the banqueting hall where a cold collation awaited them.

ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF YORK.

The following is by a Correspondent of the *New York Dispatch* :—

I distinctly recollect the strange impression it made on my mind when, for the first time, I visited a lodge in the United States, in 1842, and for the first time heard in a lodge the phrase, "Ancient York Masonry." Be it remembered that I was then regarded as a well-posted Mason; I was perfect in the English ritual, had read Anderson's "Constitution," also Preston's "Illustrations," also a book by the Rev. Bro. Ash. I have also made an attempt to read Dr. Oliver's "Antiquities," the last, however, acted on my mind the same as an emetic would on my stomach,—"I could not go it nohow." I had some idea that there was then a great many other Masonic books to learn from; but yet I found, both in Europe and here, among my associates in Masonry, very few who even pretended to know more of Masonic history than I did. I knew that a body of Masons at one time called themselves "Ancients," or "Ancient York Masons," and that they united with the Grand Lodge of England in 1813. This I have not only read about, but I conversed with several brethren who were Masons at the time of the union in 1813. Some belonged to the "Ancients" and some to the "Moderns," but I thought since the said union had taken place, the brethren had everywhere ceased to talk in a lodge about "Ancient York." I was therefore surprised to hear the phrase of "Ancient York" so emphasized in American lodges. But what surprised me still more was, that very few, both in Boston and New York, had ever heard of a union ever taking place between the York and London Masons; and even as late as 1851, a prominent active member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts looked thunderstruck when I assured him that no such a thing as a Grand Lodge of York exists, or has existed since 1813.

It will readily be perceived that at that time I imagined that the "Ancients" were really a branch of the old Grand Lodge of York, or in some way or other derived its authority from that body. Nor is that superstition yet extinct, for in the March number of one of our Masonic periodicals I find an able writer still censuring the London Grand Lodge of 1717 for its secession from the Grand Lodge of York of 1536. An examination, however, of the state of England prior to 1717, must at once dispel the error of such an organisation as a Grand Lodge of York exercising jurisdiction over all the Masons in England, not only as a probability, but even as a possibility. Be it remembered that every Master Mason—which means every employer—was in olden time obliged, by his obligation, to attend annually, or tri-annually, to the Masonic assembly; from this he was not exempt, unless prevented by sickness. Halliwell's poem says:

"That every mayster that is a Mason
Must ben at the generale congregacyon.
So that he hyt reasonably y-tolde
Where that the semble schal be holde,
And to that the semble he must nede gou,
But he have a reasonabul skusacyon (excuse)."

The excuse refers to sickness; otherwise he was obliged to attend. I have already stated in a former communication that the word "York" is not mentioned in Halliwell's poem. The lines in the above extract,

"So that he hyt reasonably y-tolde
Where that the semble schal be holde,"

make it evident that the annual assembly was not always held in York; for, if it was so, there could have been no necessity to notify anyone where it shall be held. But I imagine that somebody may argue, "What of it? Suppose they do not assemble in York? May they not at that time have such an organization like our Scotch Rite have here in America, or like our Chapter or Knights Templar organization, who meet periodically in different parts of the country?" But the question is, "Could they, in those days, have such an organization? Now, somebody proposed that the assembly shall be held every year, or once in three years, in London, to which every Master of a lodge in the United States shall be obliged to attend.

The Masters from California will have rather a long journey to perform. It will take them seventeen or eighteen days travel from the Pacific coast to the metropolis of England. Now, if such a proposition was made, would not everybody laugh at it? We would immediately ask ourselves, "Will it pay?" Of what use is it to waste so much time, to undergo so much hardship, to run so much risk, and to waste so much substance? Now the distance, or rather the time necessary for travel in those days from a remote part of England to York, or even from London to York, was fully equal to the time necessary now to make a journey from California to London. I remember reading somewhere, that it took a month travelling from London to Edinburgh, and, consequently, it must have taken seventeen or eighteen days to reach York. And as to dangers and hardships of travelling, the hardships, etc., of travelling six thousand miles by rail and steamboat is no comparison to the hardships of travelling a distance of two hundred miles in the days of Charles II. How much worse travelling in England must have been in the time of Elizabeth—how much worse still it must have been previous to the conquest, let the reader judge for himself. Macaulay, in the third chapter of his History of England, furnishes a very graphic description of the dangers and hardships of locomotion two hundred years ago. Beside being liable to be attacked, plundered, or even murdered by robbers, the mere hardships undergone in those days in moving from place to place, not of the poorer or middle classes, but of the rich and noble, must convince anyone that an annual or triannual assembly at York of the operative master builders was simply absurd—even more absurd than the supposed proposition to make all the Masters of lodges in the United States travel to England periodically. And now let us read something from Macaulay:—

"On the best lines of communication the ruts were deep, the descents were precipitous, and the way often such as it was hardly possible to distinguish in the dark from uninclined heath and fen, which lay on both sides. Ralph Thorsby, the antiquary, was in danger of losing his way on the north road between Barnley Moor and Tuxford, and actually lost his way between Doncaster and York. Pepys and his wife, travelling in their own coach, lost their way between Newbury and Reading. In the course of the same tour they lost their way near Salisbury, and were in danger of having to pass the night on the plain. It was only in fine weather that the whole breadth of the road was available for wheeled vehicles. Often the mud lay deep on the right and left, and only a narrow track of firm land rose above the quagmire. At such times obstructions and quarrels were frequent, and the path was sometimes blocked up during a long time by carriers, neither of whom would break the way. It happened almost every day that coaches stuck fast, until a team of cattle could be procured from some neighbouring farm to tug them out of the slough. But in hard seasons the traveller had to encounter inconveniences still more serious. Thorsby, who was in the habit of travelling between Leeds and the capital, has recorded in his diary such a series of perils and disasters as might suffice for a journey to the frozen ocean or the desert of Sahara. On one occasion he learned that the floods were out between Ware and London, that passengers had to swim for their lives, and that a nigger had perished in the attempt to cross. In consequence of these tidings he turned out of the high road, and was conducted across some meadows, where it was necessary for him to ride to the saddle-skirts in water. In the course of another journey he narrowly escaped being swept away by an inundation of the Trent. He was afterwards detained at Stamford four days on account of the state of the roads, and then ventured to proceed only because fourteen members of the House of Commons, who were going up in a body to Parliament, accompanied him, and their attendants, took him and his company. On the roads of Derbyshire the travellers were in constant fear for their necks, and were frequently compelled to alight and lead the beasts. The route from Wales to Holyhead was in such a state that into in 1685 a viceroy,

going to Ireland, was five hours in travelling from St. Asaph to Conway. Between Conway and Beaumarische he was forced to walk great part of the way, and his lady was carried in a litter. His coach was, with great difficulty, and by the help of many hands, brought after him entire. In general, carriages were taken in pieces to Conway, and borne on the shoulders of stout Welsh peasants to Menai Straits. In some parts of Kent and Sussex, none but the strongest horses could in winter get through the bog, in which, at every step, they sunk deep. . . . When Prince George of Denmark (husband of Queen Anne) visited the stately mansion of Petworth, in wet weather, he was six hours in going nine miles, and it was necessary that a body of sturdy hinds should be on each side of his coach to prop it. Of the carriages which conveyed his retinue, several were upset and injured. A letter from one of his gentlemen-in-waiting has been preserved, in which the unfortunate courtier complains that during fourteen hours he never once alighted, except when his coach was overturned, or stuck fast in the mud."

"On the best highways heavy articles were, in the time of Charles the Second, generally conveyed from place to place by stage waggons. In the straw of those vehicles nestled a crowd of passengers, who could not afford to travel by coach or on horseback, and who were prevented by their infirmity or by the weight of their luggage from going on foot." The price per mile for conveyance in these waggons is not stated, we may, however, judge from the charges for transmitting heavy goods, that passengers then were mulct of much more money per mile than they are now. Thus, "from London to Birmingham the charge was seven pounds per ton, and from London to Exeter twelve pounds per ton. This was fifteen pence a ton per mile—more by a third than was afterwards charged on turnpike roads, and fifteen times as much as now demanded by railway companies." We may, therefore, rationally conclude that passage money for those wretched conveyances bore a similar ratio to the price then charged for transporting of heavy goods, namely, fifteen times as much as we pay to-day for travelling by rail.

And let us now look at the question from another point of view, viz., the comparative amount of wages given and received to, and by the different artisans in those days. I have stated in a former communication that the government used to legislate what amount of wages each handicraft was to receive; there was, however, then, as now, an undercurrent at work, which the government could not effect by legislation, viz., the relative value of the precious metals with each other, and with all other commodities. The laws of supply and demand were in those days unknown, hence we find wages were constantly advancing; the riots of Wat Tyler and Jack Cade; the act of Parliament in Henry the Sixth reign, making it a penal offence for carpenters and masons to assemble in their respective lodges, plainly shows the discontent of the working people. Nor was the discontent confined to the working people alone. In Stafford's dialogue, published in 1585, the squire addressing the farmer, says, "Can you not remember that within these thirty years I could in this town buy the best pig or goose for 4d., which now cost 12d.; a capon for 3d. or 4d.; a chicken for 1d.; a hen for 2d., which now costeth me double and treble. . . . I have seen a cap for 13d., as good as I can get now for 2s. 6d., etc., etc." "Such of us," says the same authority, "as do abide in the country, cannot with two hundred a year keep that house that we might have done with two hundred marks, but sixteen years past; a mark was 6s. 8d." It is evident then, that in spite of legislation, prices of products and of labour advanced; but the question is, did the price of the masons' labour advance in the same ratio? From Sir Frederick's tables, it appears that in 1530 the wages per day for masons was 8d. In 1575, a master mason, a tyler, a plumber, a house painter, received 1s per day, a common labourer only 8d. In 1601, a mason or tyler received 1s. 2d., a common labourer 10d. per day. In 1610, in the busiest time of the year, viz., before Michael-

mas (September 29th), "for a Freemason which can draw his plot and set accordingly, having charge over others, 1s. 2d." (for a master carpenter, the same). "In Warwickshire, in 1865, the justices directed that throughout the county wages should be as follows:—A Freemason, a master brick mason, a master carpenter, his servant or journeyman if above eighteen, a plow-wright, a cartwright, a master bricklayer, tyler, plasterer, shingler, master thatcher, mower and reaper, at 6d. per day." Assuming that, in addition to the 6d. a day, he was furnished also with board, which may have cost another 6d. per day, then the masons in Warwickshire, in 1685, received less payment than the same classes received in some other part of the country in 1610 (Knight's Pictorial History of England, vol. ii., p. 903-4). We thus see how the Government persevered in keeping the price of labour down as low as possible; but it possessed no power to keep down correspondingly the price of provisions, &c. We have seen that while certain commodities doubled and trebled in value, in the course of more than thirty years, during the sixteenth century, the price of labour, especially of the Masons, never doubled between 1500 and 1685. We also learn from the above that the status of the best working Freemason, as indicated by the wages he received, was not higher than those of artisans of many trades. It, therefore, not only dispels the absurdity of the supposed higher respectability of the mason's trade; it not only demolishes Bro. Woodbury's new-fangled idea that the masons had an esoteric and exoteric philosophy unknown to their equals, but it also makes it appear truly ridiculous that with such scanty means as their wages afforded, the masons, and masons only, could afford to keep up such an organization as the Grand Lodge of York, with all the attendant expenses, waste of time, dangers, hardships, and other sacrifices necessary to make an annual pilgrimage to the city of York. And now let us resume the investigation of our MSS.

I have so far alluded only to Halliwell's poem; but the same injunction to attend at the assembly is also found in some other MSS. In the rituals the said law is somewhat modified; thus it says: "And also that every Maister and Fellow shall come to the assembly, and if it bee within fifty myles about him, if he have any writeinge. And if yee have trespassed against the science, for to abide the award of Maisters and Fellows, and to make them accorder if they may, and if they may not accord them, to go to common law." Now, if there is any meaning in the above quotation, it is simply this: that if two or more have a dispute, the case should be referred to assembly, who shall "accord" or make peace between the contending parties; but if that could not be effected, then the aggrieved might bring a lawsuit. The same idea may also be gleaned from the older MSS., but with this difference, viz.: in olden time the sheriff had the power of seizing the chattels of the offending party; but in more modern times, when Government ceased to appoint supervisors over the assemblies of the guilds, and when the attendance of the sheriff fell into disuetude, all the assembly could then do, in case of a dispute, was simply to endeavour to arbitrate between the contending elements, and thus prevent lawsuits among the brotherhood. But it will be seen that the party summoned to appear before the assembly was limited, "if it bee within fifty myles." In one of the rituals in Bro. Hughan's history of the Grand Lodge of York, it limits the distance to only five miles; but whether fifty or five, it is evident that there was no such a thing as supreme jurisdiction over a certain area—it precludes the supposition that there was a jurisdiction, for instance, over a county, and hence we may come to the conclusion that Masons, like other operative bodies, held only local, independent, annual assemblies. And in accordance with their local regulations, members were obliged to attend those meetings unless they were absent from home a distance of fifty or less miles, as provided for in their respective codes. To impress these facts more clearly, I must once more recall to mind the main object of these assemblies, and these were, first, to make arrangement with the local justice or mayor about the price

of labour; second, to grant permission to members to take apprentices; third, to settle the squabbles among themselves, so as to prevent law suits; and fourth, to admit into membership those who have served out their seven years' apprenticeship, and also, now and then, to admit a gentleman as an honorary member or fellow. For such purposes, which was, indeed, common to all other guilds, it was no more necessary for masons than any other trade to tax themselves with the expense of keeping up a Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over all England, compelling them to lose so much time, to undergo so many hardships, to risk so many dangers which the annual pilgrimages to York must have subjected those who lived at a distance. In short, we find that the wages of about a dozen different kinds of mechanics were the same; we find that the laws of nearly all these associations were pretty much alike; we can see that with the small wages the masons received it was absolutely impossible for them to keep up an organisation such as Grand Lodge of all England. I am, therefore, satisfied that the same kind of government and the same kind of local, independent, annual assemblies which then sufficed for the wants of all other guilds, must also have sufficed for the wants of the Masonic fraternity in those days.

And that is not all, for we must bear in mind that the fiction of localizing the Athelstan Assembly to the city of York was unknown until the sixteenth or seventeenth century, for the word "York" is not mentioned in the Halliwells', MS. And the date, viz., 926. was unknown to all the writers and copyists previous to 1721.

I have in previous communications also shown how Masonic history was manufactured, for instance, the writer of Halliwell's MS. was ignorant of the Masonry of Solomon, the Hiram, St. Alban, etc. The authors of the operative rituals, knew nothing of Hiramship's Masonry—that name is first mentioned in Desaguliers' Constitution of 1721. I have also shown that the Masonry and Grand Mastership of the St. Johns were unknown even to Anderson and Desaguliers.

We thus see how successive additions were piled up by successive Masonic authors, each pretending to know historical facts unknown to his predecessors, though they lived nearer to the period he was writing of. And last, though not least, the explosion by Bro. Findel of the fiction—circulated by Dr. Oliver and his satellites—of the existence in the archives at York of the original Athelstan charter or constitution.

Taking, therefore, all these facts together, I must come to the conclusion that it is high time to cease making ourselves ridiculous by talking of York Rite, York Masonry, York Constitutions, or of "the Ancient Grand Lodge of York."

JACOB NORTON.

Original Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

What was my surprise on recently taking up the "North British Daily Mail," to find the enclosed statement.

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended on Monday afternoon, at the great hall in the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, for the purpose of being installed a brother of the "Faith and Fidelity" Lodge of Good Templars. The public by some means became aware of the intended visit, and a large number of persons assembled to witness the arrival of the Prince, who was loudly cheered as he drove up in a private carriage."

I presume the Editor meant Knights Templar of good old memory, instead of "Good Templars," a body of tectotallers, of whose merits time will tell, without discussing them at the present time.

I remain, yours fraternally,

CHAS. G. FORSYTH.
H. No. 50. R.A.

REUNION OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN SCOTLAND.

The Supreme Grand Priory of Scotland, of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple, though ostensibly the head of Knight Templarism in that country, has hitherto only possessed a nominal power, and for some time past there have been only two priories working under its jurisdiction, the third, in Glasgow, having become dormant some years ago. There are five or six other encampments, however, in existence, and working under their own Charters, but having only an individual existence, the governing body, formerly under the command of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent and Strathern, having also become dormant. The largest and most influential of these independent bodies, the Glasgow Girvan Encampment, numbering over 100 Sir Knights, were not satisfied with this anomalous state of things, and accordingly put themselves into communication with Sir Thos. Whyte-Melville, the Grand Commander, and Major Hamilton Ramsay, the Grand Recorder, with a view to effecting an amalgamation, which, after some negociation, has now been happily effected, and on Tuesday, July 23, the preliminary arrangements were settled by the officials of the Supreme Grand Priory, and a deputation from Glasgow. The deputation consisted of Sir Knights Robert Bell, M.N.C. of No. 32; J. C. Spier, C.G.; D. Butler, J.C.; G. W. Wheeler, Sec., and the following members:—J. Tweed, R. Mitchel, J. Mathisen, T. Scott, Dr. Neilson, W. F. Shaw, J. A. Ferguson, T. Barclay, and J. Dunbar.

After the business was concluded, the Edinburgh Knights invited their Glasgow fraters to a banquet, at which Sir Knight Major Hamilton Ramsay, Grand Recorder, and also Prior of the Lothian's Priory, presided; Sir Knight Stewart acting as croupier.

Major Ramsay said, that as it was early in the day, he did not intend to introduce any formal toasts, but he thought they ought not to separate without drinking the health of the numerous and influential deputation from Glasgow, who had honoured them that day by coming there, to effect a union which was "a consummation most devoutly to be wished," and that he trusted would prove beneficial. He hoped that the ties that now, for the first time, bound them together, would be strengthened and tightened, but not so tight as ever to be in the slightest degree irksome. He would couple this with the name of Sir Knight R. Bell, whom the Glasgow Encampment might be proud to acknowledge as their Commander. He had heard of him, and also of the encampment, from one of the American Knights Templar who were over here last summer. If it was for no other reason than this, to acknowledge the noble way in which the Girvan Encampment met and entertained their American Fraters, they would deserve the thanks of all Knight Templars.

Sir Knight Bell in responding expressed the thanks of himself and the rest of the deputation to their honourable chairman, not only for the way in which they had received the toasts, but for their conduct that day. Sir Knight Spiers in a brief speech proposed the health of "The chairman and those members of the Grand Priory, who had met and received them so kindly." Major Ramsey briefly responded. Sir Knight Wheeler said that having opened these negotiations he was most happy to be present at their termination, and to witness the kind way the Grand Priory had come forward to meet them, and hoped that it was only an augury of more such reunions; he could assure the Chairman and the Grand Priory, that the Girvan Encampment would go with them heart and hand to effect that object, and he would now give them a toast which both deputations could drink, "The speedy union of all Knights Templar in Scotland under one banner." This toast having been done full justice to, this happy meeting was ended, each agreeing that a brighter prospect for the interests of the Order was dawning on them.

THE OUTWARD MASONIC LIFE.

A life that does not quadrate with principles professed, always results in damage to the institution of which the moral defaulter is a member, and from which he claims to derive the inspiration of his conduct. Imperfect Masonic living is the greatest bane of our society. Masonry purposes no principle but what is perfectly practicable, and a failure to illustrate in the outward life is evidence of the lack of heart fealty to the ethics of the institution. So long as Masonry tolerates gross violations of the cardinal virtues upon which its fabric rests, so long will it fail to impress the profane world with either its beauty or its utility. When it is known that a profane, obscene, drunken, adulterous man is admitted to our retreats, and meets with no rebuke from the constituted authorities, the inference drawn by a discriminating public will be that either Masonic morals are a sham, or that the discipline of the Order is impotent to the reproof or correction of the vices of its adherents.

The only way in which Masonry can exert a powerful magnetism upon the outer world, to draw the good to its altars, is by inviolable fidelity to the lofty requirements which we claim to lay upon our neophytes.

Let us live in such a way that others may see the light of principle in our carriage and conduct, and spirits seeking association with the good will knock at our doors, and ask to be admitted to congenial companionship.

By the same law that induces these noble souls to apply for admission to our secret fellowships, the vicious will be repelled, and our lodge rooms be truly the retreats of virtue.

Is there a brother among us openly trampling the jewels of our order under unhallowed feet, recklessly disregarding his vows and the solemn lesson of instruction imparted to him in the lodge room, let him reflect upon the fearful responsibility he assumes in giving such a forbidding expression of the value of Masonry to the world. His wanton conduct may furnish the apology to thousands to refrain from application for our mystic rites, and afford argument to those who would blot us from existence. One profane, intemperate, and licentious Mason, can do more harm to our order than all the Masonic agitators in Christendom. A good life is an irresistible answer to all cavils.

Our Junior Wardens use charity for a very bad end when they tolerate shameless vice in the craftsmen. Let him scrutinize the conduct of those over whom he is set to watch, and be prompt to admonish the erring, and to arrest and bring to trial those who obstinately resist his warnings.—*Kentucky Freemason.*

An amusing story, and one said to be true, is told of a certain United States Treasury clerk, who, when he was over here on some Government business, managed to lunch with the Prince of Wales. One day in the streets of London he met the Marquis of Ripon, late Earl de Grey, chief of the High Joins, and at once rushed into his arms, so to speak. "Delighted to meet your lordship," he exclaimed effusively. "Don't you remember me? I showed your lordship through the Treasury at Washington." "Ah," said the Marquis, "charmed, I'm sure. Ah, much obliged." "Not at all, not at all," the syndicator hastened to reply. "No trouble. So glad to meet you again. Where does your lordship live?" Here the Prince of Wales interposed, and, thinking to "bluff" the enthusiastic American, said to the Marquis of Ripon, "Let's go to lunch." Before the Marquis could reply, the syndicator hastened to accept the invitation for himself, and followed the two, Prince and Marquis, into a fashionable club, and actually lunched with the Heir to the British Throne. Whether the said Heir particularly enjoyed the lunch does not appear in the tale; but the recipient of this honour never fails to make delicate allusions to the day when he "had that delicious lunch with Wales and Ripon."

Poetry.

FREEMASONRY.

What is Masonry—A Temple
Rais'd by mystic arts sublime;
Mighty fabric whose foundations
Lie beneath the sands of Time.

Countless ages have its structure
Slowly, silently uprear'd,
Heav'nward tow'r's its architecture
From antiquity rever'd.

Truth and Friendship flank its portals
Virtue paves its sacred length
Wisdom spans its spreading arches
Its foundations are in Strength.

Peace the air that fills its precincts,
Unity its grand design,
Faith and Hope its lofty pillars,
Charity its height sublime

There the Sacred Volume lights us
On our path from earth to heaven;
Square and Compass, Rule and Level,
For our moral teaching giv'n.

So when Death at length shall bid us
Take our last sublime degree
May we trusting, hoping, loving,
Enter on eternity.

Obituary.

BRO. JOHN M. MARTIN.

DIED suddenly at the Police Office, San Fernando, on Monday the 18th ult., whilst in attendance there as interpreter, Bro. John Martial Martin, aged 59 years.

Bro. John M. Martin, a native of that Island, filled in the private paths of life, several important situations, in all of which he bore an upright and desirable reputation: a friend and brother in the moment of sorrow and affliction, his sympathies will be long remembered by many a grateful friend.

Bro. Martin was also closely connected with the history of Freemasonry in this Island, as we find his name figuring on the Charters of Lodges Royal Trinity 572, San Fernando, and the Eastern Star, 368, Port-of-Spain, and was, at the time of his death, one of the very few survivors of those whose names are recorded as Founders

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—Mr. Bullock's popular Royal Marionettes and Fantoccini Entertainment, now being held at this Hall, is worthy of our special mention.

A private invitation performance was given on Monday last, followed by public performances, which have been continued during the week to good audiences, who are continuous in their expressions of approbation. The programme varied in its character, is carried out with strict integrity as advertised. Among the numerous celebrities exhibited are those of the Claimant "Tichbourne," "Blondin," "Tommy and Sarah," &c. together with a diversity of character and amusement, that at once stamps the performance of first class merit. The Transformation Scene excites much admiration, the scenic effects following in rapid succession amid various changes, and which are agreeably and artistically arranged. The Automaton characters are life like and well rendered, being sustained with a good chorus, further enhanced with a sufficient orchestra, which increases the attraction of a thoroughly good entertainment. The necessary mechanism to put this performance before an audience is very perfect, and we doubt not but that Mr. Bullock, the proprietor, will be rewarded with a successful London career. The figures are well made up, and when on the stage have life like appearance, so much so, that a lady near our correspondent was under the delusion they were life in reality. All the several manipulations are most carefully studied by Mr. Bullock's artistes and we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the entertainment, being so good and attractive, its popularity will be secured by the London audiences.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.
For the Week ending Friday, August 3, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

- Lodge 1293, Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court.
 - Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
 - Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
 - Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 - Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.
- MONDAY, JULY 22.**
- Lodge 831, British Oak, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont-square, Mile-end.
 - Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
 - Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
 - Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 - Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotheil, Preceptor.
 - British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
 - St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
 - Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
 - St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
 - West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

- Lodge 898, Temperance in the East, 6, Newby-place, Poplar.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

- Lodge 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
- 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
- 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
- 1351, St. Clement Danes, 265, Strand.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.

- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
- Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnalgreen, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

- Lodge 742, Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
- Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.

- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

Advertisements.

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To Messrs. CHILES and Co. C. CALIPE.

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FOOTSTEPS OF FREEMASONRY ;

OR,

FREEMASONRY IN RELATION TO AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

By W. VINER BEDOLFE, M.D., J.D. 1322. Hon. Sec., Sphinx Lodge of Instruction.

(Continued from page 382.)

In endeavouring to trace the Footsteps of Freemasonry, it has ever been far from my intention to suppose or teach that it existed of old under its modern name and denomination. Thus we speak of the British Constitution as existing before the "glorious Revolution," and though it did not always bear that name, yet the traditions, laws, and customs, which we summarise by that appellation, modified only by time and circumstances, have existed from time immemorial.

It is, as the French term it, the "analogue" of what formerly existed, and, as the crocodile may be said to be the "analogue" of the Saurian monsters of the geological periods, and is the form under which their type has descended to our times, so is our Freemasonry the "analogue" of those ancient associations which formed, in fact, "the basis and superstructure" of Roman society.

The more Freemasonry is contemplated, the more wonderful does it seem, and a critical consideration of the ritual, will soon convince the most sceptical that, however modern may seem its form, yet that its essentials have been handed down from ancient times. This may have been done ignorantly, by men who neither knew nor comprehended their meaning, for it is only when we compare it by the light of history with the habits, institutions, and philosophical sects of the ancient Romans, that we can detect its true and proper significations. We may, indeed, put the converse, and ask what have we which they had not, even to the very signs. In fact, ancient Freemasonry was the same as the modern, minus the traditional history. I fearlessly assert that the men who, in modern times, have moulded its forms and dictions, were altogether incapable of inventing the scaffolding on which it hangs, and I believe the question of its ancient existence to have a most important bearing on the well-being and influence of our institution.

But to digress—it must not be supposed that all secret fraternities in ancient times were of an amiable and philosophic character, as may be gathered from Livy's account of the destruction of the order of the Bacchanals.

In this instance it occurred to an unscrupulous Greek brother to invent a new order; we thus find in the testimony of Livy, that inventors of new orders even then existed.

Into this order at first only men, but subsequently, the young of both sexes, and at that immature age when the passions are least under control, were initiated. Instead, however, of pursuing virtue, they fell to vice, and such vice as brings all heathendom before our eyes.

No nation ever more excelled in virtue than did Rome in its earlier and better period, never did a people, not even Sodom itself, sink to such a state of depravity and sensual indulgence as did that nation within a generation of its Augustan age.

The Bacchanalian order, however, revolted even then, and, convicted of vice, perjury, and conspiracy, its doom was signal, for by order of the Senate it was stamped out in ignominy, violence, and blood.

It was probably the signal success of violence in putting down this association, that induced the Emperors in the next age to try the same dealing with the Christians, but how different was the result,—different as is vice from virtue. It may not however be uninteresting to the Masonic brother to bear in mind that the first systematic persecution, (for it extended through all Italy,) and by its success probably the forerunner of that of the Christians, was caused by a new order invented and developed in folly, sin, and shame. There are few pursuits more interesting than to trace the sequences of history.

We may also here notice that in this new society, the slave-born were not excluded, and it became a rule to initiate none over twenty years. We all know the importance our "constitutions" attach to both these points, and it is not impossible that the follies and destruction of this order may have afforded a warning never forgotten.

There is another subject I wish to refer to. In a previous article a quotation from Cicero's Oration for Murena was given, describing Cato as squaring the conduct of his life by the "right rule of reason," and but for want of space in that communication, should have dwelt upon its importance. Indeed, it is a very important fact for us to ascertain that men, not being operative masons, did actually profess to govern their lives symbolically by the square, level, and plumb rule, and used them as emblems. The literal translation of what Cicero says is, that Cato regulated his life by the "norman," that is, the mechanic's square, and the duties of his office, by the "perpendicularum," that is, the mechanic's plumb rule.

The very learned Portroyalist commentator on this passage remarks that these were not only proverbial phrases amongst the Greeks in common life, but that the Stoics especially adopted these mechanical emblems, and used them commonly in their teachings.

Here, then, we have, undoubtedly, the highest and clearest authority for the use of the square, level, and plumb rule, and all seem to have been included under the term of "norma," in philo-

sophical teaching, and it is perfectly clear that as speculative masons, we are not indebted to our operative friends for their tools.

The same may be observed of the early Christian writers, some of the most eminent being either stoics or platonists, and who carrying into their new calling their accustomed figures of speech, called the Bible the "Sacred Canon" literally the "Holy Level or Plumb Rule." This does not indeed prove them to have been masons, but shows the phrases of the two bodies had one common origin.

I think we have already pretty clearly shown whence our emblem of the Apron is derived, that it is not servilely copied from the working mason, but that it is borne in memory of primeval times, precisely as our ritual expresses it, as a badge of innocence and bond of friendship.

I may here also, in passing, mention a fact accidentally omitted in its due place, viz., that our division of the day into three parts is essentially Roman. It was expressly so divided by the "Laws of the twelve tables," and for nearly 500 years remained the unchanged and only practice, the hours were subsequently added.

Although I have not at all, myself, investigated the fact, and by no means vouch for it, "Masson" is said to be a Coptic word, signifying Brother. Research would be interesting.

In attempting to chronologise our system, I should say that Freemasonry, up to and including the first part of the third degree, is essentially Roman in its character, and resembles the societies which existed there under the Republic, having been founded by Numa.

Secondly, under the Empire, B.C. 28, and for a generation previously, i.e., after the conquest of Greece, Grecian ideas penetrated, pervaded, and modified this equally with all other institutions. From this influence also arose our philosophy, and the introduction from the Stoic teachings of our Geometrical emblems. I believe also that these institutions were finally arranged about the second century of the Christian era.

I will request permission to make an extract from a very great authority, the German writer Tenneman, who remarks "the political, religious, and moral conditions of the Roman empire during the first century of the Christian era were not such as to animate and sustain a spirit of philosophical research, but a mania for the strange, and extraordinary neglect of the popular religion and superstition, and extinction of all noble sentiments prevailed; consequently the endeavours of the wise and reasoning amongst them were directed in various ways:

1st. To maintain and modify the schools already existing.

2ndly. To revive the neglected doctrines of their forefathers, as for example the "Pythagorean philosophy" (so much identified with Freemasonry).

3. To combine the various systems of Plato, Aristotle, &c., (not forgetting even Zoroaster and Hermes) and to trace the former ones back to the ancient dogmata, or teachings of Pythagoras.

4thly. To combine also in one the spirit of "eastern and western philosophy."

It was at this period, likewise, at the commencement of the second century, that Adrain

first codified the Roman laws (an object not yet attained in England) under the title of the "Edictum perpetuum," and Schlegel adds that no longer bent upon conquest, the better Romans solely and exclusively devoted themselves to the regeneration of public morals, according to those ideal conceptions formed of old Rome in her earlier and happier days.

"When none was for a party, but all were for the state,

Then the great man helped the poor, and the poor man loved the great

Then lands were fairly portioned, then spoils were fairly sold.

The Romans were like *brothers* in the brave days of old."

This same condition of things, as above defined, existed even up to the time of Constantine the great, and the removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople in the fourth century of the Christian era, may be looked upon as a mid-point in history between ancient and modern times.

Our system bears the strongest evidence of the peculiar teachings of this period, and it may confidently be said that at this same epoch Masonry proper plumed its wings for its flight through time.

Up to this period it is most certain that no trace of our traditional history was to be found, that no vestige of Hebraism could have mingled with the brotherhoods of those days. It is only necessary to glance at the writers of those times—at Horace, with his cutting ribaldry on the "curtailed Jew," or at Juvenal's smooth satires on their "sabbaths" and their "pigs,"—to show in what mockery they were held. Further, and as if to prove that no Israelite of those days would have entered into any institution embracing gentiles, and that certainly no Jewish masonic institutions existed, Tacitus expressly says, "they will neither eat with, associate with, nor assist and comfort any person whatever, save those of their own faith; to all others they show hostility and hate." Juvenal, in another place adds, "they will neither direct the lost and wandering wayfarer into the right road, nor the traveller, fainting with heat and thirst, to the fountain, unless of their own sect."

We know very well that this feeling did not diminish, but rather increased, when Christian domination had produced Christian fanaticism (for the old Romans were not intolerant), and I believe, speaking critically, that the Jews never possessed even the mental power of forming any masonic institution whatever; there is no trace of it among the ancient Jews, and it had been a moral impossibility. Even if we consult their great writer of those days, Philo-Judeus, who, like St. Paul, his contemporary, was a Pharisee and a platonist, he makes no sign.

"Sure naught masonic lodges in that breast
And with no rapture moves the vocal air
To testisfy its hidden residence.

This also brings us to an important crisis in the history of the world, a crisis big with the fate of masonry and of Rome, when Rome itself, the proud mistress of the world, gorged with lust and crime, and blood, was to see her empire pass away, and give place to a hated rival. I refer to the removal of the Roman capital to Constantinople in the 4th century, the very threshold of

modern times, and the era of the council of Nice, by which in religious matters we are all more or less still bound.

It is not my object to describe the condition of affairs at this time, the policy of the state, or its effect upon the world at large. It is sufficient for us to say that all Roman institutions, naturally, necessarily, and as history proves, were carried there also. But history likewise bears witness that the philosophy and literature, although declined from its high state of Augustan perfection, spread abroad among the Roman colonies, which under now Christianized Rome, assumed a degree of wealth and cultivation, which the remains of towns, temples, roads, bridges, and aqueducts, spread over half of Europe, attest to this day.

Rome's loss turned, therefore, to the advantage of other cities, and in the wake of commerce and cultivation flocked all the institutions which distinguished Rome, as now, in our days, do British institutions.

This is not a matter of inference, but capable of the clearest proof, and that the masonic institutions of those days still flourished, even for ages, we may be certain from the fact we have already noticed, viz., that the sodality or brotherhood of the Lupercalii, was still flourishing in the 6th century, when it was actually strong enough to require for suppression an imperial edict of the Emperor Anastatius, it is presumed from savouring too strongly of heathen traditions, and for the present we leave it. In stating this, I consider it full and efficient proof that those brotherhoods of which Cicero gives so beautiful a description existed also, and with the renewed love of the better and wiser Romans, for all which being ancient was also good and virtuous, it cannot be doubted that their masonic philosophy was cultivated with that love which, rightly understood, it ought ever to inspire.

Masonry, in fact, is either a philosophy, or it is nothing, but as a philosophy, and as such alone, do I exhort my brethren to guard its secrets, by practising them, and proclaim its mysteries by their lives, thus proving—

That some there be that *by due steps* aspire
To lay their right hands on that glorious key
That ope's the portal.

In our next we propose to continue the reference to the Hebraic tradition.

CONSECRATION OF A ROSE CROIX CHAPTER AT SOUTHAMPTON.

On the 29th July, at the Masonic Hall in Southampton, the ceremony of constituting and consecrating the Canute Rose Croix Chapter took place. The following members of the Order were present:—Illus. Bros. C. J. Vigné, 33°, G. Com.; Gen. H. Clerk, 33°, G. Chan.; J. M. P. Montagu, 33° G. Sec.; Hyde Pullen, 33°; Gen. Doherty, 31°; C. A. Newnham, 31°; Capt. Thayre, R.N., 30°; Rev. P. H. Newnham, 30°; Willet Adye, 30°; W. Hickman, 30°; J. F. Starkey, 30°; J. Read, 30; Montague Guest, M.P., 18°; Rev. Basil Wilberforce, 18°; J. R. Stebbing, 18°; W. H. Ford, 18°, M.W.S. Royal Naval Chapter; T. G. Horder, 18°, M.W.S. Vigne Chapter; J. E. Le Feuvre, 18°; J. N. Pocock, 18°; George Lungley, 18°; and other brethren.

A Rose Croix Chapter having been opened, the following candidates were introduced and regularly admitted into the Order, viz.:—Bros. Dr. Robert Welch, George T. Harper, Henry W. Bull, and Robert Sharpe, and under dispensation Bro. J. Biggs was obligated as Equerry.

The Supreme Council then retired, and shortly afterwards re-entered in procession, and were received by the Brethren in the usual manner.

The ceremony of Constitution and Consecration then took place, it being performed most solemnly by the Supreme Council, assisted by Bro. Hyde Pullen, and evidently made very great impression on the brethren assembled. The new Chapter was then proclaimed under the title of the "Canute" Chapter Rose Croix.

The M.W.S. designate, Bro. William Hickman, 30° (Past A.D.C. of the Grand Lodge of England) was then installed by Bro. Hyde Pullen, and the following brethren were appointed to fill the various offices in the Chapter by the M.W.S., viz.:—Bros. Rev. Basil Wilberforce, Le Feuvre, Pocock, Harper, Stebbing, Welch, Bull, Sharpe, and others.

A vote of thanks was then proposed and carried with acclamation to the Supreme Council for their having so kindly attended and conducted the proceedings on this interesting occasion.

A similar vote was also most heartily awarded to Bro. Hyde Pullen, and in proposing it the M.W. Sovereign referred to the many pleasurable recollections of former meetings with him in masonic work in the neighbourhood.

Bro. Stebbing having also added a few eloquent remarks in recognition of the high appreciation of Bro. Pullen by Hampshire Masons, the votes were very heartily responded to, and the chapter was closed with the usual ceremonies.

A very sumptuous banquet was provided in an adjoining room of the Hall, and the Brethren celebrated the opening of the new Chapter by spending a most enjoyable evening together round the festive board, exchanging mutual congratulations on the success of the meeting, and anticipating that the new Chapter will soon become a very important and influential addition to the Masonic body in this neighbourhood. Many other candidates are desirous of joining the Order, but from other engagements were not able to attend for admission on this day of meeting. The banquet was provided by Bro. Dartnall (No. 130 Craft Lodge) in his usual excellent manner, and gave entire satisfaction to all present. The room was covered with flags and banners, and the table ornamented in the most beautiful manner with ruby-coloured fruit and flower-stands, decorated with roses and other flowers, and massive candelabra, making a most elegant and appropriate appearance.

Letters of regret for non-attendance through other engagements were received from the members of the Supreme Council who were not present, and from Bro. Beach, M.P., the Prov. Grand Master (who was abroad), Bro. J. Hervey (the Grand Sec. of England), Bro. J. Coombs, 32°; Bro. R. Spiers, 32°; Capt. Burgess, 30° (M.W.S. St. George's Chapter, London); Bro. F. C. M'Calmont, 30°; Bro. C. F. Arden, 30°, M.W.S. Weymouth; Rev. Bro. Pettat, 18°; Prov. G. Chaplain; Bro. George Kenning, 30°; and others.

A KIND WORD TO THE BRETHREN.

Not that we are receiving too many members into our Order, for the greater number, consistent with thorough instruction and Masonic discipline, the more servicable to the great principles we advocate. But are we not frequently receiving persons and hastily urging them on, of whose character, habits, and reputation we know but little? We have before adverted to the exclusion of the selfish, for how can they engage in any great work for the relief of a brother or humanity? We always find such imposing some obstacle to charitable purposes and benevolent action. We have frequently referred to the importance of truth as a qualification. Can a man who is guilty of prevarication, who is dishonest in his opinions, who has no conception of principle in politics or religion, engage in search after truth and in its propagation?

But are we not now in danger, great danger, of suffering as a society from the vice of intemperance? Are we not in danger of the repetition of the scenes preceding the anti-Masonic tornado? We may have provided against the credit system then so much in use in the Lodges, and thus have saved the Order from the influence of men in debt to it, a burden and ready to become its enemies, finding it easier to cancel the obligation by abjuration. We have for ever escaped the repetition of a violent and gross persecution; but we doubt whether this was an evil to Freemasonry. Persecution and adversity are as essential, occasionally, to a society as to an individual. Have we escaped the ravages of intemperance in our midst? We may boast of our comparative freedom in this regard, and that temperance prevails among us to a greater degree than in any other institution; but are we free—are we doing our duty? Shall Masonry contribute in the least to the encouragement of intemperance? God forbid. With her claims for regard as a means of temperance, can she endure an evil official example; Can our society for a moment tolerate drunkenness in any of its officers? Should partiality for friends, or commiseration for the unfortunate, permit the retention of a man who is not perfectly sober, in any post of honour or distinction? Should we not be immovable here, and in no case yielding? Tempted by no great capability of serving as officers? Better never have a degree conferred, than to give countenance to this vice in our midst. Let such officer distinctly understand that he must promptly resign or be tried and degraded. Let no personal tenderness intervene. Such officers are men of noble social traits, who gather around our sympathies, and it is difficult to act. Love the man no less, but the whole Order, the whole Brotherhood more.

Do what you can to save the Brother, but let no tenderness stop you in your duty to the Lodge, for fear this example may prove contagious, and and the Lodge become like the Master.

Jefferson once expressed his conviction, the result of long and varied experience, that no man should be entrusted with office who drank. So our experience admonishes us in Freemasonry.

Again, what shall be done with erring brothers holding no official position? Try to reform and save. Talk with them, urge them to decision,

to abstain utterly,—for when a brother has once fallen, there is no certain remedy but in total abstinence. If he hear not individual brethren, let the Lodge, in a spirit of kindness and brotherly love, appoint a good and benevolent member to talk officially with him, and if unsuccessful, increase the number of the committee, and protest and multiply effort to save the brother.

Find out where the temptation lies, and apply the remedy. Let the Lodge persevere in doing good. Let exclusion be the last resort. Thus may we do our duty to the erring brethren, and at the same time to the brotherhood. Thus will something be done to save the Craft.

But more is necessary. A drunken brother will be very likely to attract those like himself into the Lodge. Be constant in watchfulness here. Use the blackball in every case where the probabilities are of evil result. We would also suggest that the Lodge censure any brother recommending a petitioner known to be of unsteady habits.

Generally in this matter are we doing our full duty? While seeking to promote that temperance, which forms one of the noblest and most comprehensive of the Christian virtues, are we staying drunkenness, with its legion of ills? We know how it diseases the body and disturbs the equilibrium of the intellect, and poisons the springs of generous affection in the heart, and lays a ruthless hand upon the whole moral and spiritual nature, what it does to its poor victim (and he a brother sometimes), and its ravages in Masonic households. We know its blight on happiness and virtue, and even hope. We know the palpable shame, and misery, and guilt, about the drunkard's home; the desolate hearts and cold hearths, where want breaks in as an armed man, and the wife (or sister) is heart-broken or debased, and the children are demoralized, where ribaldry, blasphemy, and obscenity abound. Do we not realize that we have a duty, and are we not resolved that the vice of intemperance shall find no sanction nor protection from our Order?

There is no hope for those who have once fallen but in total abstinence, and fearful is the account of those brothers who place temptation before such.

We know the case of a young brother, of no ordinary promise, who unhappily had contracted habits of intemperance. His excess brought grief to a large circle of friends and relatives, and to the Lodge of which he was a member. The earnest and kind remonstrances of friends and the Lodge led him to desist, and understanding the philosophy of his case, he firmly resolved to abstain the rest of his days.

Not long after, in a social circle, he was urged to drink and be agreeable. A brother urged him, and a brother's wife. Yes, these unwittingly urged this brother, lately so lost, and a brother so marvellously redeemed. Yes, they became the instrument of his downfall. With banter he was cheated out of his noble purposes. He felt the demon waking from temporary sleep, and he said to a brother, "Now I have tasted once more, and I must drink on." He did drink on, and died a drunkard's death, and was borne to a grave of shame.

Let us do our duty to our brethren and our fraternity, to the wives and children of our Masonic household, and to a world to be influenced by our example.

Is not drinking healths becoming to common here and throughout the land? Is not a gentleman and a brother sometimes denominated unsociable unless he repeats it again? We cannot better illustrate the absurdity of this practice than by the case of the German nobleman who once paid a visit to Great Britain, when the practice of toasting and drinking healths was at its height.

Wherever he went, during a six month's tour, he found himself obliged to drink, though never so loath. He must drink with every one who would be civil to him, and with every one, too, who wished a convenient pretext for taking another glass. He must drink a bumper in honour of the King and Queen, in honour of Church and State, in honour of the army and navy. How often did he find himself retiring, with throbbing temples and burning cheeks, from these scenes of intrusive hospitality. At length his visit drew to a close; and to requite, in some measure, the attention that had been lavished upon him, he made a great entertainment. Assembling those who had done him honour, he gathered them around a most sumptuous banquet, and feasted them to their utmost content. The tables were then cleared. Servants entered with two enormous hams; one was placed at each end; slices were cut and passed round to each guest, when the host rose and with all gravity said, "Gentlemen, I give you the King! please eat to his honour." His guests protested. They had dined; they were Jews; they were already surcharged through his too generous cheer. But he was inflexible. "Gentlemen," said he, "for six months you have compelled me to drink at your bidding. Is it too much that you should now eat at mine? I have been submissive; why should you not follow my example? You will please do honour to your King! You shall then be served with another slice in honour of the Queen, another to the prosperity of the Royal family, and so on to the end of the chapter.—*Michigan Freemason.*

Original Correspondence.

WHAT IS FREEMASONRY?

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir, and Brother,

This is a question often asked, and very easily answered by any Freemason, who will tell you, that it is a "peculiar system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols."

I was initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry in the year 1835, and I then determined to learn "what it was all about." I learnt the working of a Lodge, and soon became its W.M. I was a subscriber and an occasional correspondent to the "Quarterly Review" and read every new work by Dr. Oliver and other Masonic writers, and not only read, but took occasional notes of my readings, and I would say to my Brethren in the Craft, if you wish to become Masons in the proper sense of the word, go and do likewise; you know Mr. Editor, there are hundreds of Masons who attend lodge and banquet, and then think they have done all that is required of a Mason, and have nothing more to learn. What, can such an one think of Masonry!

I advise all young Masons, who take any interest in the Craft, to subscribe to your paper, as a stepping stone to the study of Masonry, and

I have no doubt that in the end, some of them, at any rate, will become experienced and good Masons.

I will now give you answers to the question at the head of this letter, given by some of our Brethren experienced in the Craft, which I have from time to time, in my readings, noted down, should you think them worthy of a place in your paper.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver, in a note to his Historical Landmarks of Freemasonry, says that "Freemasonry is an institution *sui generis*; no other society can be compared with it, it exists solely of itself. It eclipses all the institutions and orders in the world, which have been or shall be (Christianity alone excepted). The numerous attempts which ever have been made at different periods to expose it to public derision, and destroy its existence have all signally failed. Every attack has produced an effect contrary to the wishes and anticipations of its projectors. The most vindictive assault has tended to enlarge the place of its tents, to stretch forth the curtains of its habitation, to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes." His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex (our former G.M.) thus described our excellent institution:—"Masonry," said he, "is one of the most sublime and perfect institutions that ever was formed for the advancement of happiness and the general good of mankind; creating in all its varieties universal benevolence and brotherly love. It holds out allurements so captivating as to inspire the brotherhood with emulation to deeds of glory, such as must command throughout the world veneration and applause, and such as must entitle those who perform them to dignity and respect.

It teaches us those useful, wise, and instructive doctrines, upon which alone true happiness is founded; and at the same time affords those easy paths by which we attain the rewards of virtue. It teaches us the duties which we owe to our neighbour, never to injure him in any one situation, but to conduct ourselves with justice and impartiality; it bids us not to divulge the mystery to the public, and it orders us to be true to our trust, and above all meanness and dissimulation, and in all our vocations to perform religiously that which we ought to do."

Brother Robinson, D.P.G.M. for Cornwall, in an address to the brethren at Falmouth, thus describes our ancient fraternity:—"Its profession," he said, "instructs and enjoins us to worship and adore our Almighty Maker, to honour and obey the sovereign of our country, to be peaceful and orderly in all our stations, diligent in our callings, upright and honest in our dealings, obedient and respectful towards our superiors, gentle and condescending to our inferiors, merciful towards our enemies, considerate, mild, and indulgent in our censures, and kind, courteous and obliging in all the relative duties of life."

The Rev. Brother John Russell, P.G., Chaplain for Devon, in his sermon before the P. G. Lodge at Barnstaple, said, "The precepts of the Gospel were universally the obligations of masonry: so far from containing aught that was inconsistent with the Gospel, the love of the brotherhood, the fear of God, and the honour of the Queen, were three of the brightest Jewels of Masonry—three of its richest ornaments—three of its first and leading principles."

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally

J. T. SHAPLAND, P.M. 421.

R.A., 312, and M. M., 9.

South Moulton,
July 29th, 1872

THE ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF YORK.

Bro. Jacob Norton's letter in the last number of the *Freemason*, appears to me to require a few remarks and corrections.

1. There never has really been any question among those who have looked into the subject for some time past, about the "York Rite." They have long known that it is a complete misnomer, in as far and inasmuch as it claims to originate at York, or to be a product of the York Grand Lodge.

The York Rite, as it is called, has really nothing whatever to do with the York Grand Lodge, but is a production of the middle of the last century.

The only degrees practised in York, were the Three Craft Degrees, the Royal Arch, and quite late in last century, about 1780, the Masonic Knights Templar Degree!

2. I fail altogether to follow Bro. Norton's argument as regards the comparative price of wages.

In the fourteenth century, the Master Mason was a person of high education and high wages, and ranked generally as a "geniosus," or gentleman, while the Masons "cæmentarii," and their assistants, were all very well paid, indeed, and above the average of common workmen elsewhere.

Bro. Norton falls into the mistake he has, by forgetting a very important question, the value of money then and now.

If we want to ascertain to-day the comparative value of money and wages, say as regards the fourteenth century, we must add fourteen times to the amount then, to get the present value, or some writers even say, fifteen times!

If we take this test, and study the York Fabric Rolls of 1370, and onwards, we shall soon see that the Masons were well paid.

If we descend to 1585, we may freely add ten times, and about seven times to 1600, so as to get the comparative value of wages and money.

There is, therefore, really no force in the argument that the Masons were too poor to go to York to attend the Grand Assembly, as they were always a well paid body, and were, in truth, the skilled artisans of those days.

3. With regard to the earliest mention of York as the place of the meeting of the Masons, though it is not in Halliwell's MS., or Matthew Cooke's, yet we find it in Dowland's copy, which represents a very old form, and that "cyte," mentioned both in the poem and the additional MS., may fairly be assumed to be "York."

Dowland's form represents a very old original (not yet found), not later than 1500, and I see no reason whatever for rejecting the old Masonic Legend of York being the place of meeting of the Grand Assembly.

4. Athelstan is mentioned in all the MSS., and as his date was about 927, it is hardly correct to say that nothing is found of his date until 1717.

5. It is quite true that St. Alban is not mentioned in the poem, so far as memory serves me now, without any book to refer to, but he is mentioned in Matthew Cooke's MS. about 1490.

6. And though it is quite true that no Charter from Athelstan has yet turned up, I am not prepared to admit that such never existed, or may not even yet exist, as I have already previously shewn, the *a priori* probability of Athelstan granting a Charter to the Masonic guilds.

A MASONIC STUDENT.

PROFESSOR RAWLINSON AND THE TEN TRIBES.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

We may be tolerably certain that when a man of profound learning, who has many imperative calls upon his time, and who occupies, moreover, the chair of a Professor in the University of Oxford, turns aside from his usual course, to address himself to a subject that does not properly fall in his way, it must be because he attaches some importance to it, either for its truth and the consequences resulting from it, or for its supposed erroneousness and the mischief it is likely to produce.

In the "Leisure Hour" of July 6th, which a friend has been good enough to send to me, I find a paper, bearing the name of Professor Rawlinson, "author of the Five Great Monarchies," and sundry other erudite works, some of which, especially his "Five Great Monarchies," would induce one to believe that he is one of the men most likely to throw some light on the interesting question he has chosen to dilate upon, "Where are the Ten Tribes?" And the style in which he writes, and the supercilious terms in which he speaks of those who have given to the enquiry the most diligent study, and have written the most largely and intelligently upon it, evinces, very unmistakeably, the high estimate

he has formed of his own capabilities for disposing of the question, and the assurance he feels of being able to dissipate, by a few strokes of his pen, the delusion by which, he believes, many deep-thinking and learned men are led astray!

That the question upon which the Professor now writes is one of much interest, he shews, in calling attention to the published literature of the subject, which "is so large," he says, "that even a condensed account of it, would occupy more space than can be afforded to it, within the limits of this article."

This is not overstating the fact, and it might be thought that a writer who thus calls attention to it, would have been restrained from speaking or writing contemptuously, not only of those who happen to differ from him in the view he takes of the subject, but of those who "waste their powers of ratiocination upon a question that has been examined, sifted, argued out, and put away as 'done with.'" In like manner, the Professor speaks of a book which has received the most respectful attention and called forth expressions of profound admiration, for both its substance and its style, from scholars, if not so deeply read in history as the Camden Professor, yet having a reputation for much learning, critical acumen, and sound judgment, as being made up of "arguments of the most flimsy and unsubstantial kind," the book being "after a short time forgotten, no traces of the opinions put forth in it having been adopted by any writer of any (or even of no) reputation"; that is, between 1845 and 1870. What has the Professor been doing, during the quarter of a century he speaks of? Have Babylonian bricks and Assyrian cylinders so absorbed his attention that he has been wholly oblivious of what has occupied the minds and engaged the pens of hundreds of learned and devout men, who have been induced to adopt the opinions he writes so disparagingly of, and puts away as "done with"? To be ignorant that the question has, during the years the Professor speaks of, been treated as a topic of great interest, in the religious world, at home and abroad, may not be a matter for censure; but it is a disqualification for writing upon it, and especially for writing upon it in a tone of disparagement and almost of contempt of those who "waste their time and thought" in reading what may be written on the other side.

To enumerate the names of those who have espoused and written in furtherance of the views put forth in "Our Origin," during the twenty-five years the Professor speaks of, would far exceed the limits within which I must confine myself, but I may mention Professor Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal of Scotland, author of several learned works on the Great Pyramid, and Ancient Egyptian Life; Dr. George Moore, of Hastings, author of "the Use of the Body in relation to the Mind," "The Lost Tribes, or the Saxons of the East and West," "The ancient Pillar Stones of Scotland," &c.; the Rev. Jacob Tomlin, author of "A Comparative Vocabulary of 48 Languages," "An exposition of the Apocalypse," &c.; the late Rev. Alexander Dallas, Dr. Marsh, and Dr. Campbell; Mr. R. Govett, author of "English derived from Hebrew, with glances at Greek and Latin;" and Mr. Robert Mimpriess, whose "Gospel Treasury and Expository Harmony of the Four Evangelists," partly the work of Mr. Wilson, whose views on the Israelites pervade it, and of which there have been editions, in different sizes, sold to the number of more than 30,000 copies. These are all men of some reputation; and it may be safely affirmed, because the proof is at hand, that during the period that Professor Rawlinson supposes the question of "Our Origin" to have been dead and put away as "done with," it was exciting a very lively interest throughout the United Kingdom, in America, where the work was republished and largely circulated, and in such distant regions as Syria and Palestine.

But as if awaking out of sleep, Professor Rawlinson finds that after a lapse of five and twenty years, Mr. Wilson's "views have been reasserted," in a sort of reproduction of his work—"Our Israelitish Origin—in a modern form;" but though "the brochure is having a wonderful circulation," it "is not," he says, "calculated to produce the slightest effect on the opinion of those competent to form one," but "only on the

ignorant and unlearned;” and to refute it, therefore, “would be waste of labour, for which” the Professor has “no inclination.” Nevertheless, Professor Rawlinson, animated by a praiseworthy desire to do good, leaves his professor’s chair, and his profounder studies, for a time, in the hope of “preventing, in the future, the recurrence of such idle and unprofitable exertions as the ‘identifications’ on our Israelitish Origin,” and in “checking such speculations, and curtailing the waste of time and thought which at present takes place in the reading of them.”

Those who are so unfortunate as to entertain the views thus characterized and tabooed by the Professor, might readily submit to the imputations of stupidity or folly, of unlearning and ignorance, thus put upon them, if, in following this great luminary for “more light,” or in the hope of finding something which might induce them to re-examine the foundation upon which they rest, they did not, instead, find themselves in the condition of the poor countryman who wearied himself, all day, in toiling up “a long rode that led nowhere.” The “teachings of history,” by which the Professor undertakes to correct our errors and stop “our waste of time and thought,” do not comprise a single fact or incident with which those who have studied the subject have not long since become familiar; and which I may add, have not all and often been “thoroughly discussed, examined, sifted, argued out, and put away as ‘done with.’”

It is somewhat mortifying when looking for a piece of bread to have a stone thrust upon one; and scarcely less so, when a learned Professor, who, in his own department of knowledge, is inferior to few, condescends to go out of his way, with the laudable purpose of “putting down” false and ignorant teachers, who are causing men to waste their time and strength, but who, though opening in a style which makes one tremble as in the presence of an infallible authority, gives one nothing but the chaff which has been thrown aside, as waste, by many labourers, who have been in the field before him. The Professor’s exertion is as barren of arguments as it is of facts; and furnishes another proof that a man may be an industrious student of history and an accomplished archaeologist, revelling amongst cuneiform writings, and exploring the ruins of ancient cities, and yet not be able to read or truly apprehend the text of a book which is familiar to millions of his fellow countrymen, who know no more of Assyria or Babylonia, where Professor Rawlinson is at home, than they do of Timbuctoo or Japan.

But let me glance at the Professors “teachings of history,” which are produced with as much apparent confidence, and as little attempted proof, as if they had not all been examined and answered, over and over again, between 1845 and 1870.

Professor Rawlinson’s first “teaching of history” is, that the Ten Tribes were “not carried away wholly into captivity by Tiglath-Pileser and the Assyrian King who took Samaria, whether he were Shalmaneser or Sargon.” Before I offer a word on this “teaching of history,” I may be permitted to say that the sentence I have quoted affords no favourable example of style, in an historical investigation. It is on the contrary, careless, loose, and calculated to produce a false impression. A mere child who has read his Bible knows that Tiglath-Pileser did not carry away wholly into captivity the Ten Tribes of Israel, for he has read in 2 Kings xv. 29, “In the days of Pekah, King of Israel, came Tiglath-Pileser, King of Assyria, and took, Ijon, and Abel-beth, Maachah, and Janoah, and Kedesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria.” He could not have read the historical books of his Bible and not have known that these were but a few places in the extreme north of Galilee and of the trans-Jordan country. This was not the overthrow of the Israelitish nation, though a prelude to it. That was accomplished by a subsequent king of Assyria, and it is a proof of the carelessness with which the Professor has treated this subject, to find him writing, “the Assyrian king who took Samaria, whether he were Shalmaneser or Sargon.” He knows—for no man, perhaps, is more familiar than he with the results of the researches which Mr. Layard and others have

made in the Assyrian ruins, that it is no question as to what Assyrian king completed the conquest of Israel. We are not left in doubt whether it was Shalmaneser or Sargon, for the discovery of Sargons’ Palace, at Korsaban, by M. Botta, in 1842, and the decyphering of an inscription on the wall of the great hall there, and which, there is reason to believe was written or dictated by Sargon himself, says, “I besieged, took, and occupied the city of Samaria, and carried away 27,280 persons who dwelt in it.” Thus much for the Professor’s precision; now for his facts, arguments, &c.

What may be meant by the phrase, “carried away wholly into captivity,” I will not undertake to determine; if it be meant that every individual Israelite was not carried away, it is not to be disputed. But that is not the question. Was the carrying away such as to transplant the ten tribes, as a nation, into the territories of the Assyrian conqueror; or was it that only the flower of the people were taken away, leaving a considerable portion of them in their own land? I submit, with all deference to so great an authority, that the carrying away of the people was so general as to justify the statement, that Israel was carried away wholly into captivity, leaving the land in a state of desolation. My reasons are (1) That it is so stated in the only record to which Professor Rawlinson refers. When the wife of Jeroboam went to consult the Prophet Ahijah, the old man uttered this terrible threat, “the Lord shall smite Israel, as a reed is shaken in the water; and He shall root up Israel out of this good land, which He gave to their fathers; and shall scatter them beyond the river, because they have made their groves, provoking the Lord to anger.” (1 Kings xiv. 15.) Surely no language could more clearly portray the extinction of the nation, and the scattering of the people beyond the river, whither they were afterwards carried. Nevertheless, we have in chap. xvii. of the Second Book of Kings, language if possible still more explicit, as describing the carrying away of the people: “Therefore the Lord was very angry with Israel, and removed them out of his sight; *there was none left, but the tribe of Judah only.*” “And the Lord rejected all the seed of Israel, and delivered them into the hand of spoilers, until He had removed Israel out of His sight.” So was Israel carried away out of their own land into Assyria.” If this language is not intended to describe the carrying away of all Israel into captivity, no language could do so. Once more, Jeremiah, depicting the desolating judgment that was coming upon Judah, uses these expressive words; “And I will cast you out of my sight, as I have cast out all your brethren, *even the whole seed of Ephraim;*” that is, the Ten Tribes, (Jer. vii. 15). If words have any meaning, or were intended to be understood in their ordinary meaning, both the historian and the prophet describe the carrying away of the tribes, as a whole, and the utter extinction of the kingdom. (2) The same conclusion is to be drawn from these two circumstances, *first* the Assyrian king sent people from his own dominions to colonise the kingdom of Samaria, *instead* of the children of Israel, whom he had deported, (2 Kings xvii. 24); and *second*, that even after this immigration, the land was so sparse of people that the wild beasts multiplied in the towns and villages, and slew many (ver. 25).

After looking at these circumstances and the authority upon which they rest, we are hardly prepared, at the Professor’s bidding, to admit that the carrying away of the Israelites into the dominions of the Assyrian king was so partial as to represent only a “small community or several small communities” there—that being the inference we are suggested to draw from the circumstances of the captivity.

But Professor Rawlinson finds proofs in “many passages of Scripture,” that the deportation of the Israelites was but a partial one. (1) The first of these is deduced from the fact, that, *eighty years after the captivity, Josiah, king of Judah, made “a progress through the cities of Manasseh, Ephraim, and Simeon, even unto Naphtali, cutting down all the idols throughout all the land of Israel,”* (2 Chron. xxxiv. 6. 7.) But this surely furnishes an argument the other way, for had not the kingdom been completely overthrown, and the Israelites reduced to so few

in numbers as to be termed a *remnant*, the Judaites with whom they had so long lived in enmity, and with whom they were engaged in a desolating war, up to the crowning of their calamities by the Assyrians, would never have been permitted to march through the land unmolested, and “break down the altars and the groves, and beat the graven images into powder, and cut down all the idols, throughout all the land of Israel.” (2) “The great Passover celebrated by Josiah was attended not only by all Judah, but by the children of Israel that were found,” (ch. xxxv. 17, 18.) But, I submit here, as I have done on the Professor’s first proof, that the argument points in the other direction. Indeed, the very phraseology employed to represent the presence of Israelites at this great Passover in itself determines the question. Upon the approach of Shalmaneser upon Samaria, many of the Israelites, no doubt, fled into Judea, as well as into the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, and such as were at Jerusalem and such of the remnant as were left in the cities of Israel, as were disposed to do so, joined in the celebration of the great festival. The authorised version says “such of the children of Israel as were present, i.e., in Jerusalem, kept the Passover at that time;” or, as the translators have it in the margin, more literally, such as were *found*—their number being so few in the land, that they had to be “sought for,” “and found.”

One may certainly concede to the Professor and to Dr. Davidson, whom he quotes, that “the country had not been so depopulated as to possess no Israelite whatever,” but we cannot permit any mere inference from the fact just noticed, to set aside the unequivocal statement of the sacred text, that “the Lord was very angry with Israel, and removed them out of his sight, so that there was none left. . . . The Lord rejected *all the seed of Israel*, and delivered them into the hand of spoilers, until he had cast them out of his sight. . . . Until the Lord removed Israel out of his sight. . . . So was Israel carried away out of their own land, to Assyria unto this day,” (2 Kings xvii. 18-23.) In these verses the total carrying away—the entire removal of Israel out of sight—is four times repeated, as if in anticipation of such objection thereto as that urged by the Professor.

I must ask for a little further space to complete what I have to say in reply to Professor Rawlinson.

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM CARPENTER.

LIBELLING THE PRIME MINISTER.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Echo*. As it might have led some to suppose that the *Freemason* had so far strayed away from its legitimate course as to take part in politics, it was deemed necessary to request a correction:—

“Colonel Knox, amid great laughter, drew attention to an article which had appeared in the *Freemasons’ Journal* reflecting upon the character of the Prime Minister, charging him ‘The People’s William’ with persecuting the priests, and stifling the attempts made for their defence. The hon. member wished to know whether it was the intention of the Irish Government to prosecute the newspaper in which the scurrilous article appeared.”

At our request the Editor of the *Echo* courteously inserted the following correction:—

“PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.—The editor of the *Freemason* asks us to correct a misprint in our Parliamentary news of Thursday last. The newspaper in which the alleged libel on Mr. Gladstone appeared was the *Freeman’s Journal*, and not the *Freemason*, from whose columns all articles of a political nature are excluded.”

“After some days’ severe suffering with neuralgia and influenza in the head, I was induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer for it. In less than five minutes it gave me ease, and by continuing the use of it according to the directions, I have quite lost the pain, and my general health has since rapidly improved.—S. J. SMITH, tea-dealer, Norwich, Feb., 1870.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C.”

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All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

G. KOHLBERG.—Money not received.

J. E.—An introduction to a lodge is necessary by a brother.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

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ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.

H. R. M. OF KILWINNING AND R. S. Y. C. S.

This old Order, which is said to have been re-established by King Robert the Bruce in 1314. formerly had a home in London, when chapters of H.R.M., held under the Grand Lodge of the Order in Scotland, occasionally met during the early part of last century.

At the close of the eighteenth century the tide of events seem to have set against the Order in Scotland, where it had nearly become extinct, and we believe that members from the metropolis of the British Empire, were foremost in restoring it to its old home.

In course of time the London Chapters ceased to meet and it is now, we believe, nearly a hundred years since a Chapter of the Royal Order has been held in London.

On Friday the 26th ult., a Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at 33, Golden Square, in the presence of some of the most distinguished members of the *Hautes Grades*, and under such favourable auspices that we cannot but predict a glorious future to the Royal Order, which boasts of so noble a past.

A preliminary meeting had been held on the previous day for the reception of the members of the 33°—the following being present and taking the degrees—Ill. Bros. C. J. Vigne, M.P.S.G.C.,

33°; Capt. N. G. Philips, M.I.L.G.C., 33°; J. M. P. Montagu, Sect. Genl., 33°; Sir Michael Costa, 33°; Hyde Pullen, 33°; John Read, 33°.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened by the Right Hon. The Earl of Rosslyn, 33°, Deputy Governor of the Order, (who wore the magnificent jewel of his rank as Grand Master of Scotland), and who was supported by the following members of the Scotch deputation, sent to assist in the opening of the Provincial Grand Lodge of London, and the metropolitan counties. Alexander Hay, 30°, Sen. Gd., Warden and D.T.; William Mann, 30°, J. G., Warden, and S. Gd. Guardian; J. B. Douglas, Gd. Secretary; Geo. Murray, 30°, Gd. Treasurer, C.A.; Fs. Augs. Barrow, 30°, P.G. Master of Glasgow; Dr. R. Hamilton, 33°; Gen. H. Clerke, 33°; D. Skirving; C. Melville Donaldson, Prov. G. Master, China; John T. Lotting; A. Mitchell; Capt. C. Hunter; H. Tomasozeirski; W. H. Bryce, G.G.; together with the following:—C. J. Vigne, 33°; Capt. N. G. Philips, 33°; J. M. P. Montague, 33°; Sir Michael Costa, 33°; Hyde Pullen, 33°; C. Fendelow, 31°; Emra Holmes, 31°; F. Binckes, 30°; C. F. Matier, 30°; Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, 30°; J. J. Mackenzie; Sir J. Nepean. Bart; J. C. Angus; J. T. Starkey, 30°.

The following candidates were received and admitted into the ancient order of H.R.M., the quaint and impressive ceremonial being performed by Brother and Sir Knight Geo. Murray, in an admirable manner, he being ably assisted by Brothers Hay and Mann. The beautiful room and the handsome and appropriate furniture, appointments, and regalia all added doubtless to the solemnity of the proceedings: Bros. S. Rawson, 32°; C. C. Pole, 32°; Maj. S. H. Clerke, 32°; R. Costa, 32°; C. A. Newnham, 31°; Gen. H. E. Doherty, 31°; Rev. P. H. Newnham, 30°; Capt. J. Burgess, 30°; G. Lambert, 30°.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Earl of Rosslyn, as Deputy Governor of the Order, conferred the honour of the Knighthood of the R.S.Y.C.S. upon the brethren, giving to each newly dubbed Sir Knight the characteristic which he would henceforth bear in the Order. The Sir Knights having taken their seats in the Chapter of the R.S.Y.C.S., the noble Earl proceeded to invest the following as the first office-bearers in this Provincial Grand Lodge.

Office Bearers in the Provincial Grand Lodge of London, and the Metropolitan Counties, Royal Order of Scotland, appointed July 26, 1872.

Dr. R. Hamilton	Prov. G. Master.
Genl. H. Clerke	D. Prov. G. Master.
Capt. N. G. Philips	Prov. G. S. Warden.
Rev. T. Ravenshaw	Prov. J. G. Warden.
R. Costa	Prov. G. Sec.
Major S. H. Clerke	Prov. G. Treas.
H. Dubosc	Prov. G. S. Bearer.
Emra Holmes	Prov. G. B. Bearer.
Hyde Pullen	Prov. G. Marischal.
Capt. C. J. Burgess	D. P. G. Marischal.
C. A. Newnham	Prov. G. Steward.
G. Lambert	Prov. G. Guarder.
J. Read	Prov. G. Organist.

Lord Rosslyn expressed his deep regret that important duties in the House of Lords prevented his banqueting with the brethren, and Dr. Hamilton briefly thanked his Lordship and

the Scottish brethren for coming so far to inaugurate this Provincial Grand Lodge. The proceedings were then brought to a close, and the Rosicrucian Knights dined together afterwards at Freemasons' Tavern.

Many of our readers will be familiar with the history and traditions of this ancient order, as articles on the subject have appeared in our own columns and in those of our defunct contemporary the "Freemason's Magazine," notably one by Reitam, (the anagram, or nom de plume of a well-known and expert mason), which we published, June 24th, 1871, and another which may be found in the "Freemasons' Magazine" of the 1st July, 1871. They will both be found interesting and instructive to the Masonic student.

The Royal Order consists of two degrees, that of H.R.D.M., or more properly H.R.M., and that of R.S.Y.C.S. The first may be briefly described as a Christianized form of the third degree, purified from the dross of Paganism, and even of Judaism, by the Culdees, who introduced Christianity into Scotland, in the early centuries of the Church. The second degree is an order of civil knighthood, supposed to have been founded by Robert the Bruce after the battle of Bannockburn, and conferred by him upon certain masons who had assisted him on that memorable occasion. He, so the tradition goes, gave power to the Grand Master of the Order for the time being to confer this honour, which is not inherent in the general body itself, but is specially given by the Grand Master and his Deputy, and can be conferred only by them, or Provincial Grand Masters appointed by them. The number of Knights is limited, and formerly only sixty-three could be appointed, and they Scotchmen; now, however, that number has been much increased, and distinguished Masons of all countries are admitted to its ranks. We believe that a lodge or Chapter of this Order met in London so long ago as 1686, and Brother Reitam says we have indubitable evidence to show that in 1730 there was a Provincial Grand Lodge of the Order in South Britain, which met at the Thistle and Crown, in Chandos Street, the date of whose constitution was then so ancient as to be called "from time immemorial." At this time the order had become almost extinct in Scotland, and the Provincial Grand Lodge obtained permission from the Deputy Grand Master and Governor to grant charters, and on the 11th December, 1743, a warrant for a Chapter of H.R.M. was granted to certain brethren, who met at Cannon Street, Southwark, and in 1750 a Scotchman obtained a Charter for Holland, which is now in the possession of the Order in Scotland.

The Book of Records, containing lists of members, &c., commencing prior to 1763, is still in existence, but it is supposed that many of the older documents were destroyed in the rebellion of 1745.

Bro. Reitam says, "It must not be forgotten that in 1747 Prince Charles Edward Stuart, in his celebrated Charter to Arras, claimed to be the Sovereign Grand Master of the Royal Order, "Nous Charles Edouard Stewart, Roi d' Angleterre, de France, de l' Ecosse, et d' Irlande, et en cette qualité, S.G.M. du Chapitre de H." Prince Charles goes on to say that H.O. or H.R.M. is known as the "Pelican and Eagle." "Connu

sous le titre de Chevalier de l'Aigle et de Pelican, et depuis nos malheurs et nos infortunes, nous celui de Rose Croix." Now there is not the shadow of a proof that the Rose Croix, says Bro. Reitam, was ever known in England till 20 years after 1747; and in Ireland it was introduced by a French chevalier, M. L' Aurent, about 1782 or 1783. The Chapter at Arras was the first constituted in French—"Chapitre primordial de Rose Croix," and from other circumstances (the very name Rose Croix being a translation of R.S.Y.C.S) he is forced to the conclusion that the degree chartered by Prince Charles Edward was, if not the actual Royal Order in both points, a Masonic ceremony founded on and pirated from that most ancient and venerable order.

This is said to have been done by that celebrated Scotchman, the Chevalier Ramsey, for political and Jacobite purposes. Bro. Reitam is led to the conclusion that to the Royal Order of Scotland we are indebted for all those degrees called Ecossais, but which were invented, in his opinion, in France or Prussia towards the close of the 18th century. In this, however, we are disposed to differ from our worthy and esteemed brother—because, except in name there is only the smallest trace of any connection between the Rose Croix and the Royal Order.

There is a connection, we admit, but it is very remote. In the first place the whole ceremonial is different, and different in essentials. Most of the language used in the Royal Order is couched in quaint old rhyme, modernised, no doubt, to make it "understanded of the vulgar," but still retaining sufficient about it to stamp its genuine antiquity. The Rose Croix degree we believe to be the genuine descendant of the old Rosicrucians, and no doubt has always had a more or less close connection with the Templars. Findel himself admits that the occult sciences were formerly practised by the brethren, and we ourselves have seen a very old book written in French, containing the "vrai histoire du Rose Croix," and which contained a cabalistic plate with the names of the seven angels upon it, and other evidences of its connection with the Hermetic philosophers, and believers in the transmutation of metals.

The book we allude to is in the possession of Bro. W. Bowden, of Bristol, an enthusiastic and learned Mason, through whose courtesey the author of this article was enabled to see many of the old records in connection with Masonry in the higher degrees in the old city of Bristol.

Dr. Oliver had a great opinion of the Royal Order, and had no doubt of its antiquity.

Its place by right is side by side with the Rose Croix and Knights Templar degree, to our thinking, and we hope that the members of the latter order will be considered as eligible to take it, as the former.

At Glasgow, where there is a Provincial Grand Lodge, it is or was only necessary to be a Master Mason to be eligible, but if we remember right, certain privileges were granted to Knights Templar and Rose Croix Masons in seeking admission to the Royal Order.

In England we learn it is intended to restrict Membership to those only who have taken the 18°, but there are many estimable Masons who have not yet come under the S.G.C. 33°, and who might yet desire admission to the Scottish

Order, but who will be excluded by this means. In Edinburgh Royal Arch Masons are alone admissible, but we are sure it will be to the advantage of the Provincial Grand Lodge of London, if the Knights Templar are admitted to its ranks.

We are quite aware that in Scotland the Milites Templi are not looked upon as a Masonic body at all by many members of that Order; but then the R.S.Y.C.S. is presumably a civil order of knighthood, and the Order of Charles XIII. of Sweden also, but they must be considered, in a sense, masonic, inasmuch as they are conferred on Masons only.

The King of Scotland is hereditary Grand Master of the Royal Order, and a chair is always kept vacant for him at all assemblies of the Knights. The Deputy Grand Master and Governor of the Order is Bro. Whyte-Melville, 33°, P.G.M.M. of Scotland, father of the well-known novelist. The Earl of Rosslyn, 33°, the present Grand Master of Scotland, is Deputy-Governor of the Order.

Provincial Grand Lodges are held at Glasgow, Rouen in France, in Sardinia, Spain, the Netherlands, India, viz., Calcutta and Bombay, China, and New Brunswick. In Sweden the King of Scotland is Provincial Grand Master.

In Clavel's History it is said the Royal Order of Heredom of Kilwinning is a Rosicrucian Degree, having many different gradations in the ceremony of consecration. The kings of England are de jure, if not de facto, Grand Masters; each member has a name given him denoting some moral attribute. In the initiation the sacrifice of the Messiah, is had in remembrance, who shed his blood for the sins of the world, and the neophyte is in a figure sent forth to seek the lost word. The ritual states that the order was first established at Icomkill, and afterwards at Kilwinning, where the King of Scotland, Robert Bruce, took the chair in person, and oral tradition affirms that in 1314 this monarch again re-instated the Order, admitting into it the Knights Templar who were still left. The Royal Order, according to this ritual, which is written in Anglo-Saxon verse, boasts of great antiquity.

Bro. Findel, of course, disbelieves in the Royal Order, as he does in all the Christian degrees. He remarks that the Grand Lodge of Scotland formerly knew nothing at all about the existence of this Order of Heredom, as a proof of which he adduces the fact that Bro. Laurie, in the first edition of his work, the history of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, has not mentioned the Order. Fancy arguing that because no mention is made of the high degrees in the Masonic Calendar published by the English Grand Lodge, that therefore they do not exist in this country.

One might as well do so, according to Bro. Findel, whose ill-disguised hostility to the *hautes grades* is thoroughly understood and appreciated at its proper value.

We cannot conclude this article without congratulating English Masons, and especially our brethren in London, on the establishment in their midst of this beautiful, interesting, and venerable Order, and we feel sure that it will be as successfully propagated as it deserves to be known.

It is in the right hands, at all events, and the distinguished brethren at its head are not likely to forget its chivalric origin and exclusive character, so that only those who are tried and trusty will, we are confident, be admitted to its ranks.

VECTIS.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—The brethren of this Lodge met at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford, on Thursday 25th ult. Present:—Bros. J. W. Reed, W.M.; W. Myatt, S.W.; G. Andrews, J.W.; W. Andrews, P.M., and Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; S. O. Lewin, S.D.; H. J. Tuson, J.D.; J. J. Pakes, I.G.; R. Harman, D.C.; H. G. Skinner, W.S.; J. Hawker, P.M.; H. A. Collington, P.M.; J. Truelove, P.M.; F. R. Hood, W.A.; R. Harris, P.C.; H. Wilkie, C. Wood, W. Shaw, G. Clark, J. G. Vohmann, C. Letton, H. J. Dowe, J. Woollat, G. Harvey, H. J. Wells, E. C. Kilsby, J. H. Wilson, and others. Visitors:—Bros. E. Mallett, W.S., 141; J. A. Smith, 548; W. Abbott, 588; J. Carver, J.W., 1155; and others. The minutes of last regular lodge and two emergencies were read and confirmed. The ballot box proved unanimous in favour of Messrs. Wason, R. Hadley, E. Good, and C. Kedgley, as candidates for initiation. Mr. J. Baxter Langley was unable to be present. Bros. G. Clarke, and E. C. Kilsby were passed. It was resolved unanimously to hold an emergency meeting August 15. A banquet followed the proceedings.

CAPPER LODGE (No. 1076).—An emergency meeting of this prosperous Lodge, was held on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at the Marine Hotel, Victoria Docks, West Ham., E. The W.M., Bro. C. W. Ashdown, occupied the chair of K.S., supported by his officers as follows:—S. Gaskell, I.P.M.; E. West, P.G.S.D., Herts; and H. G. Sisley, P.M.'s; Bros. T. Pincombe, as S.W.; B. B. Brayshaw, J.W.; A. Knox, S. D.; W. W. Noot, I.G.; G. Park, Treas.; I. Henderson, P.M. and Sec.; and W. Allison, Tyler. The lodge having been opened in due form, the ballot was taken for Messrs. Hesselwood and Hobbs, which proved unanimous in their favour. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bros. Williams, Swift, and Fairlie, of this lodge, and Bro. Maltley, of the Nelson Lodge, No. 700, being candidates for the third degree, were examined as to their proficiency in the former degrees, entrusted, and retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, and those brethren being re-admitted were raised by the W.M. to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The W.M. then vacated the chair, which was taken by Bro. Gaskell, I.P.M., who passed Bros. Ralph, and Foley, to the degree of Fellow Craft. The chair having been re-taken by the W.M., Messrs. Hesselwood and Hobbs were admitted, and duly initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. All Masonic business being ended, the lodge was closed in due form, refreshment followed labour, and a pleasant evening was spent by the brethren, who separated at an early hour. About twenty-five brethren and ten visitors were present, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather.

BURDETT LODGE (No. 1293).—The July meeting of this lodge was held at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, on Saturday last, there being a large attendance of members and visitors. In the absence of the W.M., the chair was taken by Bro. Dr. Self, who, in an able manner, raised Bros. Bindoff and Coalbank to the degree of Master Masons. The lodge was then resumed to the first degree, when Bro. R. W. Little initiated Mr. James William Berrie into the mysteries and privileges of Antient Freemasonry, the duties of the Senior Warden's chair being well discharged by Bro. S. Rosenthal; the Junior Warden being our well-known Bro., D. R. Still. The lodge was then closed, the brethren retiring to banquet, when a pleasant evening was spent, enlivened by the vocal talent of Bros. Adams, Baxter, Hobson, and others.

ESSEX.

SOUTHEND.—*Priory Lodge* (No. 1,000).—The regular monthly meeting of the Priory Lodge, No. 1,000, took place a few evenings ago at the lodge room in the Middleton Hotel,

Southend. The W.M., Bro. S. Cox, *R.A.*, being supported by his officers as follows:—Bros. Wardell, S.W.; Hennmann, J.W., P.M., Treas.; W. S. Cox, P.M., Sec.; Rowley, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; Lacking, S.D.; Frost, J.D.; Chaplin, I.G.; Notley, P.M., Tyler. A large number of members and visitors were also present. The ceremonies of passing Bro. Bellis and raising Bro. Copinter were performed by the W.M. in the same excellent manner in which during his term of office he has carried out all his work. The I.G. gave the lecture of the second degree, illustrated by references to the tracing board, in a manner which proved he had well studied and was completely master of his subject. A well-deserved compliment came next, when, by desire of the W.M., the father of the lodge (Bro. Wood) rose, and, after a highly eulogistic speech, presented W. Bro. William Pissey, P.M., of Rochford Lodge, No. 160, and P.Prov. J.G.W. of Essex, in the name of the Southend Lodge, with a very elegant Past Master's jewel of solid eighteen carat gold, which bears the following inscription:—"Priory Lodge, No. 1,000.—Presented to Bro. William Pissey, P.M., as a token of esteem, and in appreciation of efficient and valuable services rendered by him in installing several Worshipful Masters of that lodge.—July, 1872." Bro. Pissey returned thanks in a suitable manner; and the brethren subsequently adjourned, after spending a most happy evening.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Hamer Lodge* (No. 1393).—An emergency meeting of this young but highly prosperous and promising lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 23rd July, in the handsome lodge room, No. 2A, Windermere-street, Beck-road, Everton, at which there was a goodly gathering of the brethren. The chair of S. was occupied by Bro. W. T. May, W.M., who was supported at the opening (shortly after six o'clock) by the following officers:—Bros. James Jones, 594, P.M.; John Jones, S.W.; John Harriman, Sec.; R. H. Evans, J.D.; H. Jackson, I.G.; W. F. Johnson, S.S.; T. Dilcock, J.S.; W. G. Veale, Org.; and Mr. Williamson, T. The members present were Bros. J. McCarthy, J. Bluck, D. R. Charles, C. Tyrer, T. Rumskill, W. S. Hare, C. Edward Dutch, R. W. Rowlands, E. Wilson, R. C. Buck, W. M. Welsh, J. A. McRobie, Jonathan Roberts, G. A. Aspinall, T. Roberts, J. Houlding, H. Roberts, R. Parry, and H. Burrows. The visitors were Brothers J. T. Callow, W.M. 673; T. Garratt, 673; J. Hunter, 673; Evan Parry, J. B. Jeffery, 823; W. Bradshaw, 673; J. Yates, 673; F. Handcock, 594; J. Peters, I.P.M., Treas. 597; R. Williams, 594; J. Wood, Treas. 1094; J. Holland, W.M. 823; R. Price, 823; and T. Chuck, S.W. 1013. The serious portion of the evening's proceedings consisted of one initiation and three raisings, the work being efficiently performed by the W.M.; but not the least interesting feature of the after proceedings was the banquet given as a mark of respect for Bro. James Jones, I.P.M. of the "Hamer," and P.M. 594, who is about to proceed to America. The W.M., in alluding to the departure of their brother, spoke in high terms of the valuable services he had rendered to the Masonic cause, and wished him prosperity in his new sphere and future home. Bro. Jones, in reply, thanked the Brethren for their invariable kindness, and wished success to the Lodge which he was about to leave, but which he would never forget, wherever he might be. He concluded by proposing in happy terms the health of the W.M., who, in responding, thanked the brethren for the honour and cordiality of the toast, and assured them that the lodge would lose none of its lustre while he held the proud position of its W.M. The toast of "The Visitors" was responded to by Bro. J. Holland, W.M. 823. An extremely social and enjoyable evening was spent by the Brethren.

GARSTON.—*Lodge of Harmony*, (No. 220). The brethren of this suburban lodge assembled in the room at the Garston Hotel, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, the 24th ultimo, the principal business being the installation of Bro. W. Jones,

as W.M. Bro. Richard Jones, W.M., opened the lodge in due form, and after the confirmation of the minutes, and the transaction of some formal business, the W.M. elect was solemnly and efficiently installed by Bro. Hamer, P.P.G.T. The following officers were subsequently invested:—Bros. Dr. Worthington, S.W.; John Evans, J.W.; Hughes, S.D.; Fisher, J.D.; Bush, I.G.; T. Tellett, Sec.; J. W. Baker, Treas.; Raw and Aspinall, Stewards, and W. Robertson, Tyler. The first degree was subsequently given by the newly installed W.M. in a very effective manner. Bro. W. S. Vines, P.M., 220 and 1299; Bro. J. Cant, P.M., 1086; several other P.M.'s, officers, and a large number of other brethren were present during the interesting proceedings. During the afternoon, a P.M.'s jewel was presented to Bro. R. Jones, I.P.M., as a token of the esteem and respect in which he was held by the brethren. A superb banquet was subsequently provided by the hostess (Mrs. Birkett), the grapes at dessert being from the world-known vineyard of Mr. Meredith, in the immediate neighbourhood. With an excellent dinner, abundant dessert, happy and complimentary speeches, and capital songs, the brethren spent a pleasant evening.

LANCASTER.—*Duke of Lancaster Lodge* (No. 353).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held in the Masonic Temple, St. Leonard-gate, on Wednesday, the 17th instant. The following brethren were present: C. Hartly, I.P.M.; J. Barrow, W.M.; J. Bell, S.W.; W. Heald, J.W.; Joseph Barrow, Sec.; J. Acton, S.D.; J. Conlon, J. D.; R. Wolfenden, I. G.; J. H. Williams, S.S.; J. Taylor, Org.; Carr, Foster, Ellershaw, Kent, Heath, &c.; Visiting Brother, P. Dickinson, Royal Standard, 1298, and J. Watson, Tyler. The Lodge was opened in the first degree in due form, when the minutes of the former lodge and emergency meetings were read and unanimously confirmed. An answer was read from Mrs. Troughton to the letter of condolence sent to her from the Lodge on the demise of her husband, when, on the motion of Bro. Heald, J. W., seconded by J. Bell, S.W., it was unanimously agreed to place it on the minutes of the Lodge. The Lodge was now opened in the second degree, when Bro. Kent was questioned, and the answers given proving satisfactory, was entrusted by the W.M., and retired. The Lodge was now opened in the third degree, when Bro. Kent was readmitted and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason by the W.M. in a most effective manner. The Lodge was then closed down to the First Degree; a candidate was proposed for initiation; hearty good wishes were given by C. Hartley, I.P.M., from Lodge Fortitude, 281; J. Taylor, Org., 1051; and by P. Dickinson, 1298; and the Lodge closed in peace and harmony.

MIDDLESEX.

HAMPTON.—*Lebanon Lodge* (No. 1326).—The brethren of this lodge met at the Red Lion, Hampton, on Monday, the 29th ult. Present: Bros. J. T. Moss, P.G.S.D., Middlesex, W.M.; W. Hammond, P.M. as, S.W.; H. A. Dubois, J.W.; S. Wickens, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; J. C. Peckham, P.M.; F. Holmes, J. T. H. Moss, G. Montgomery, J. W. Baldwin, J. Hayward, J. Richardson, E. G. Wood, R. Lawrence, E. Bouts, T. Pallet, T. Clarke, W. B. Smith, J. Marsh, J. R. More, G. Godfrey, R. Gower, and others. The visitors were Bros. C. Horsley, P.G.R. Middlesex, W.M. 811; W. Long, W.M. 569; G. J. Hillstead, 21; Capt. W. H. Hawkes, 345 (I.C.); W. H. Burton, 933; D. B. Raw, P.M. 969, and others. The work was done by the W.M. in an efficient, correct, and able manner, and comprised the initiation of Messrs. W. B. Smith (late R.N.), J. Marsh, J. R. Moore, R. Godfrey, and R. Gower. Five brethren were proposed for initiation. Banquet and dessert were served under a tent. Bro. S. Beck, Bandmaster of the London Scottish, was elected as Organist, and recommended by the unanimous vote of the lodge as the brother whom they would like to see appointed Organist of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex.

Royal Arch.

CUMBERLAND.

WHITEHAVEN.—*Sun, Square and Compasses Chapter* (No. 119).—On Monday, the 15th ult., a meeting of this Chapter was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Whitehaven, at two p.m., for the purpose of installing officers for the ensuing year. Companion A. C. Mott, P.P.J.G.D., West Lancashire (Craft Lodge), and P.P.J.W. Grand Chapter of Lancashire, performed the ceremony of installation in a most impressive manner, assisted by Companions E. Busher, P.G.S. Bearer, England, P.M.E.Z. Kendal Castle Chapter, No. 129; J. W. Baker, P.M. 220 and 241; P.G.S. West Lancashire and M.E.Z. Chapter 241; Companion W. B. Gibson, P.M. 119 and P.P.G.S.W. Cumberland and Westmoreland, was installed First Principal of the Chapter; Companion G. W. Kenworthy, P.M. 119, and P.P.G.J.W. Cumberland and Westmoreland, Second Principal; and Companion J. Barr, P.M. 119, P.P.G.S.B., Cumberland and Westmoreland, Third Principal. The following Companions were then duly invested:—Comps. McKelvie, P.M. 119 and P.P.G.J.D. Treasurer; E. Fearon, P.M. 119, P.S.; E. W. Henry, P.M. 119, E.; W. Sandwith, W.M. 119, N.; E. Tyson, S.D. 119, Asst. S.; P. Quin, Janitor. After the business of the chapter, the companions partook of an excellent banquet, the chair being taken by the M.E.Z., Comp. Gibson, who was supported right and left by Comps. Mott, Baker, Kenworthy, and Barr; the vice-chairs being occupied by Comps. Henry and Sandwith. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were proposed and responded to in due course, after which Comp. Fearon proposed "The Health of Comp. Mott," to whom, he said, every member of the chapter was deeply indebted, he having, at considerable inconvenience to himself, come from Liverpool to install the First Principal, and invest the officers. Now, although the chapter had been formed for several years, true it had not for some time past been in full working order. This was the first occasion on which a regular installation of officers had taken place; and Comp. Mott had gone through that beautiful ceremony in such an effective and impressive style, that the proceedings of that evening had endeared him to the hearts of the companions. The health was then drunk with full honours. Comp. Mott, in responding, thanked the companions for their kindly expressions, and assured them that it always gave him pleasure to be present on all occasions which appertained to Freemasonry in general, and to Royal Arch Masonry in particular. He also threw out some valuable hints to the new officers, touching their respective duties, which will be of great assistance to them during their year of office; and so well were his remarks received, that ere long he predicted that the Sun, Square and Compasses Chapter would rank amongst the best worked in the kingdom.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

HEYWOOD.—*Chapter of Naphthali* (No. 266).—A meeting of this Chapter was held on Thursday last, July 25th, in the Masonic rooms, Heywood, under the presidency of Comps. Wm. Roberts, P.P.Z., Prov. G.P. Soj., as Z.; Wm. Ashworth, P.Z., Prov. G. 1st A. Soj., as H.; S. Lord, P.Z., as J., when the following brethren of the Naphthali Lodge were duly exalted to the degree of Holy Royal Arch Masons:—Albert Wolstenholme, John Bell, John Partington, William Stott. The ceremony was very ably performed, Comp. Wm. Briggs, P.P.Z., Chapter of Benevolence, No. 266, acting as Principal Soj. After the ceremony of exaltation had been completed the officers for the ensuing year were balloted for and installed as follows:—Comps. James Mills, Principal Z.; Simeon Lord, H.; J. Cass, J.; Albert Wolstenholme, Scribe E.; Richard Gorton, Scribe N.; J. C. Oldham, Principal Soj.; John Bell, First Assistant Soj.; Wm. Stott, Junior Assistant Soj.; J. Partington, Janitor. The ceremony of installing the several officers was performed by Comps. Roberts and Ashworth, of the Chapter of Unity, 298, Rochdale, and Comp. Briggs, of Littleborough, to each of whom the Companions in

open chapter gave a vote of thanks for their attendance and assistance. The business of the evening being ended, the chapter was duly and solemnly closed, when the companions adjourned to refreshment.

Knights Templar.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*Girvan Encampment* (No. 31).—An emergency meeting of this encampment was held on Monday, July 22nd. Sir Knight R. Bell, E.C., presiding; assisted by Sir Knight J. E. Spiers, C.G.; G. W. Wheeler, Sec., acting as Prelate; M. Claurchen, C.C.; D. Butler, J.C.; when the following seven companions, having been properly examined and vouched for, were initiated, dubbed and created Knights of the Order, namely:—James Balfour, J. A. Ferguson, W. T. Shaw, of Chap. 73, T. Ellis, D. Barr, T. H. McDonald, and H. S. Bosworth, of Chapter 87. The ceremony was performed in that impressive style which always distinguishes Sir Knight R. Bell's working. Arrangements were then made for a deputation to proceed on the following morning to Edinburgh, to attend the meeting of the Supreme Grand Priory of Scotland.

THE GRAND MARK LODGE OF ENGLAND.

(From *Pomeroy's Democrat*.)

The following letter is from the pen of one of England's brightest Masons, Bro. William James Hughan, of Truro, England, who has already done so much for the unravelling of many of the musty Masonic manuscripts and records of Great Britain. The title of this article indicates the nature of the communication:—

TRURO, ENGLAND, June 7, 1872.

Dear Bro. Tisdall,

In *Pomeroy's Democrat* for March 30th, you kindly inserted a letter from me respecting the Mark Grand Lodge of England, and to which you appended some editorial remarks. In the same paper for the 13th April you quoted from the *Evergreen* (edited by Bros. Parvin and Langridge), an opinion expressed by Bro. Parvin, in unison with your own, relative to representation from and at the Mark Grand Lodge; and in the issue of the 25th May you greeted the *Freemason's Monthly Magazine* very warmly, and promised to insert Bro. C. W. Moore's article "in reference to the Grand Mark Lodge of England."

With respect to the foregoing I desire to make a few observations in the most fraternal spirit, and I hope the editors of your various excellent Masonic papers in the United States who differ from me will kindly insert the following (with replies) in their columns and mail me copies. Should they require anything explanatory from me, I will write them direct on the subject, as time permits.

It savours somewhat of presumption for me to engage in a friendly discussion with three such able brethren as Bros. C. W. Moore, T. S. Parvin, and yourself, but as my course appears to me to be just, and truth is not always with the greater number, I do not fear the result of the fraternal conflict. Believe me, my desire is to elucidate truth, and I care nothing for anything but that, masonically or otherwise.

1. In your editorial notes, March 30th, you state, "We have no objection at all to the Mark Masters of England being recognised and fraternised with the Mark Masters of America." Thank you! We are glad of this, and shall be exceedingly glad to hear that the brethren of the United States have all decided to receive our certificates as evidence of the Mark degree having been legally given under our Grand Lodge.*

Then, in the case of affiliation of an English companion, who is also a Past Master under the English Constitution, there would remain only the "Excellent Master" to be taken before the membership was completed in one of your United States Royal Arch Chapters. You then state that "the troublesome question is, how is

it to be done under the present American organisation?" I answer simply thus: Let the Grand Chapters recognise the Mark Grand Lodge as the legal governing body in England and the colonies of the British crown) for the Mark Master's degree, and then all we virtually ask from you as our brethren will be conceded. The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, 33°, for England and Wales have done so, as also the Grand Conclave of the Knights Templar, the Grand Chapter of Canada, and the Grand Chapters of Pennsylvania and Iowa.

It affords me much pleasure to be informed of your recognition of our claims as the legal head of the Mark Master's degree in England, and though we do not agree on the representative question, let us, at all events, unite to secure recognition freely and fully for us, from every Grand Chapter in the United States.

If these bodies prefer not to exchange representatives, well, all I can say is, brethren, follow your own inclinations. If, on the other hand, any say we not only recognise you, but let us exchange representatives, we will say, "Certainly, with much pleasure." Either way, we as a body are satisfied, so long as the thousands of members under our jurisdiction may safely calculate on their certificates being recognised in your country, and wherever the English language is spoken.

In your "notes" to my letter you say, "We consider the Mark degree below and not above the Third." Why do you so consider? What evidence have you of the Mark Master's degree (not the "Mark Man") being ever worked in a Craft Lodge as lower than the third, or as part of the second degree?† No evidence has ever been submitted in this country (or in Scotland and Ireland) of such an occurrence, although many consider that the degree is "below the third." But mere considerations are worthless, when facts lead to the reverse conclusion!

I am tolerably conversant with the history of Freemasonry in America, and make bold to say you cannot produce the records of any Lodge which worked the Mark Master's degree in your country as "below the third," or in a Fellow Craft's Lodge. If you can *do so*, and I will be the first to retract, and acknowledge my error, but until then I shall believe that your "consider" is opposed to *facts*, and until the proof is forthcoming, it will be idle to speculate about the nature of the "lopping off" process you mention, which at the present time I utterly deny; because, so far as my researches go, the Mark Master's degree never has been a portion of the Second degree, but only the "Mark man." You mention that the "sticking point" is the representation of Mark Masons in a Grand Chapter. "If all the representatives are R. A. Masons, they take their seats in our Grand Chapters as such, and not as Mark Masons." Precisely so. As Royal Arch Mason, they take their seats, as without it they could not attend, but I cannot for the life of me see that on *that account* they are precluded from acting as Representatives from the Mark Grand Lodge; in fact, I cannot see that they are necessarily mutually destructive whenever found together.‡ I can only say that in one of the largest and best managed Grand Chapters in the United States the principle is admitted for Representatives of Mark Masters and Excellent Masters. Lodges are expressly provided for in their Constitutions, and they are admitted to the Grand Chapter as such, whenever it is opened, though of course, they are Royal Arch Masons also I refer now to the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, in whose "Proceedings" for 1871, I have communicated a few facts relative to Capitular Masonry, in England, Ireland and Scotland, which I would like the Craft in the United States to peruse.

You say, "As well might a Grand Lodge of Entered Apprentices (could there be such a thing) ask of a Grand Lodge of Master Masons for an exchange of representatives on an equality." Could there be such a thing, and there was such thing, under circumstances similar to the Mark Grand Lodge, there would be nothing absurd about the matter at all, but as there cannot be such a thing, would it not be as well when making known your views to use comparisons within the bounds of possibility?

I contend that so long as the representative of Mark Grand Lodge is a Royal Arch Mason, there is nothing contrary to Masonic law—when interpreted in the light of past experience as well as present legislation—in such representation, especially when it is for the good and prosperity of the same degree which the Grand Chapter recognizes.

With respect to representation, I make bold to say that all the laws relating thereto in connection with the Royal Arch and Mark Masonry, are all arbitrary, and made this century. I presume that Representatives are appointed to fraternally aid in disseminating correct information with respect to their own jurisdiction, and to unite in the bonds of fraternal love more closely, all the several parts of each body, so as thereby to cement the two—as one body—speaking Masonically. I cannot see why we should refuse representation then to the body acknowledged to be below in point of rank or order to Grand Chapters, seeing that its degree is a part of the Royal Arch system, and that its seeking recognition, and being a Grand Body at all, are simply due to peculiar circumstances existing nowhere else in the world.

2. With respect to Bro. Parvin's decision, and that of the M. E. Companion, J. H. Drummond—whom I acknowledge to be a high authority—it appears to me that they are not applicable to the present case, as the *Grand Commandery degrees are not worked under the Grand Chapter*, and consequently do not in any way affect or concern them, whereas, in the case of the Mark Grand Lodge, the Mark Master's degree is legally worked *only* under its authority in England, and under the authority of the Grand Chapters in the United States. It is therefore not a parallel case, and does not meet the point. I may also state that the Grand Commandery, being subject to the Grand Encampment, is also an objection, as though the Grand Commander may not be allowed to exchange Representatives; the Grand Encampment might feel quite competent to do so. I quite think that Grand Commanderies being subordinates of the Grand Encampment cannot legally exchange Representatives at all, as they correspond to our Provincial Grand Lodges in England, and Provincial Grand Encampments, who are powerless without the consent of their chiefs. It may be styled "folly" to maintain the Representation to be legal that we advocate, but mere assertions will not do. Let us know *who* decides what *is*, and what *is not* a correct Representation, and why? Let us also know why we in the present day cannot liberally exchange Representatives with all Grand Bodies working similar degrees, so long as their Constitutions are legal?

3. As I presume you will shortly insert the learned Bro. Moore's article from his "*Monthly Magazine*," allow me to say that its consideration requires too much time for me to do justice to it now, as it would involve a long inquiry into the antecedents of Masonry. Bro. Moore seems to consider the Mark was a "waif" in America until incorporated with the Grand Chapters. Well, so it was, and so was the Royal Arch until then. In fact until A.D. 1756 in England, and A.D. 1795 in the United States, both degrees were alike "waifs" on the stream of unrecognized Freemasonry. Bro. Moore incorrectly takes it for granted that we are anxious to have Mark Grand Lodges. Far be it from us any such intention. We do not believe in such bodies at all, unless as a matter of necessity, such as exists in England, and therefore we fully admit the force of Bro. Moore's well-expressed objections to such a body at all if its institution can be avoided. I could write for a long time, but it would end virtually in this, that the Mark degree, as also the Knights Templar, and the Ancient and Accepted Rite, will never be recognized by the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of England, because of the binding and exclusive nature of the "Articles of Union" of A.D. 1813. They have, however, exchanged official relations by virtue of a Treaty executed lately, in which they recognize each other as the lawful heads of their respective degrees under the English Jurisdiction.

Bro. Moore says. Our Brethren of the English Mark Lodge, in seeking an interchange of Representatives with our Grand Chapters, seemed to

have overlooked the important fact, whatever may be its antiquity, or its former relative Masonic position, the Mark Lodge has had, for more than half a century, its fixed and permanent place in the Masonic Government in this country and that it now holds a dependent existence only." We have *not overlooked* this fact, and we are equally anxious that our able Bro., the editor of the *Freemasons' M. Magazine*, should not *overlook another fact*, viz.: That we do not ask any Mark Lodge to recognise (and exchange Representatives with) us, but Grand Chapters, who are independent and have the power to do what we seek from them. We are, as Mark Masons, under as independent a body, Masonically speaking, as any Royal Arch Grand Chapter, and we are simply solicitous for a friendly interchange of Representatives to promote the highest object of our beloved Order.

Fraternally yours,

WM. JAMES HUGHAN.

*We have not as yet heard from any American source, entitled to consideration, any doubt regarding the legitimacy of the Grand Mark Lodge of England, and as a consequence, that among brothers of that grade, every certificate it may issue ought to be received and accepted as evidence of regularity, entitling the possessor to just as much credit as would inure the holder of a Grand Lodge or Grand Chapter certificate of a constitutionally formed body of either. And should the bearer of the same pass the Tyler's examination; welcomed as cordially as the usages of Masonry demand. But he could only be recognized as a Mark Master, and in a lodge of such when at labour. When the lodge was about to be opened in a higher degree, the Mark Master would have to retire, his credentials being then exhausted of their force and vigour; for a lodge of Mark Masters bears the same relation to a Royal Arch Chapter, as does a lodge of E. A. P.'s to a lodge of Master Masons. There is no equality between the two, and where there is no equality there can be no representation. The rule in that respect is arbitrary.

†We have the best evidence in the world, notwithstanding our esteemed friend and brother asserts—and his assertion may be entitled to credit—that "no evidence has ever been submitted of such an occurrence, as the conferring the Mark before the Master's degree, in England, Scotland, or Ireland."

We (F. G. T.) had the honour of being Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1, New York City, in 1848, 49, and '50, and for the fourth time in 1857, the lodge at the close of that year celebrating its centennial anniversary. For many months previous to the December 7, 1857, when the celebration took place, we were engaged in preparing a condensed history of the lodge from its records. These records gave the fullest evidence that what was asserted by the older Masons of the Lodge as well as of other lodges was correct, and that the lodge originally conferred the Mark degree.

On the 24th October, 1794, the lodge (as per records) determined that the sum for initiation of modern Masons (including Mark degree) be reduced from £4 to 40s. In 1795, the minutes show that one modern Mason was thus healed and admitted a full member of the lodge.

The Minute Book of the Lodge at the close of year 1796 read thus: "The accounts of St. John's Mark Lodge No. 1, made up to December 23, 1796, show a balance due the Treasury of £3 18s.," meaning the treasury of the Masters' Lodge. These records also showed not only that the Mark degree was given under the authority of the Lodge Warrant, and that a special fee was paid for the same, but that the officers of the Masters' Lodge were the officers of the Mark Lodge, the conferring of the degree preceeding the conferring of that of Master Mason. This degree was continued to be conferred until May 20, 1802, under the Lodge Warrant, or for some four year and four months after the establishment of the Gen. Grand R. Arch Chapter of the Northern States of America (since 1806 known as that of the United States) which latter body embodied in itself the several degrees of Mark Master, Past Master (virtual or honorary), M. Ex. Master and Royal Arch; declaring that it, and the State Grand Chapters acknowledging it, had "the sole government and superintendence" of

the said degrees. The entry on the minute book of St. John's Lodge No. 1 of May 20, 1802, reads thus:—"The balance of the funds belonging to St. John's Mark Lodge was paid over to the Treasurer of St. John's Lodge." This can also be found in the history of the Lodge, printed in 1857. It was, therefore, below the third, and when the Lodge, as a Mark Lodge, discontinued to confer the degree (probably owing to the establishment of the General Grand Chapter), the funds were paid over to the Treasurer of the Master Masons' Lodge, which controlled it previously. Our "consider" then, is not opposed to facts, and our reference to the "lopping off" process, was something more than idle speculation.

The very structure of the Mark Master's degree proves it to be a part, nay, the perfection of the Fellow Craft, for without the use of the implements of the Mark Master, the operative could not fashion the stone for the builder's use. The plumb, the square, and the level could never perform the operation. The mallet and chisel were required. Again, the founders of the American Capitular System must have considered the Mark Master's degree as below the third, else they would not have made it precede the Past Master's (so called) degree. A symbolic lodge when at labour in its highest degree is but a body of Master Masons. The ceremony of the installation of a Master of a lodge, does not make him a fourth degree Mason. He only becomes for the time being the Chief Master Mason, and when his term of office expires, he falls back again to his membership as a fellow among his fellows, a Master Mason among Master Masons. Therefore, as a Past Master is but a Master Mason, distinguished by having been chosen to fill a certain station; and as the Mark Master's degree precedes it, by the commonest rules of logic, it must be of an inferior grade, next below in rank, or in other words, the Fellow Craft completed. So much for the elucidation of Truth, and that Truth based upon common sense, and undisputable facts.

Dr. Albert G. Mackey, an authority of no mean order, in his excellent work, "The Masonic Lexicon," in speaking of the Mark Master's degree said:—

"Mark Masters were the Masters of Fellow Craft Lodges, at the building of the Temple. They distributed the Marks to the workmen, and made the first inspection of the work, which was afterward to be approved by the overseers."

The same distinguished author said that "Mark Men were the Wardens." †

In regard to the G. Chapter of Pennsylvania, so flatteringly alluded to by our Bro Hughan, we have only to remark that it has never been a component part, or representative of the American system of Capitular Masonry. Nor is it now.

From the earliest history of that G. Chapter as a body of R. A. Masons down to the year 1824, it was controlled by the Grand Lodge of Symbolic Masons of Pennsylvania. It was an isolated body, the Companions of which could not, from the nature of its organization affiliate or associate with the Companions owing allegiance to the General Grand Chapter, especially as it did not require of its members the possession of the degree of Mark Master and M. Excellent Master. The Past Master's degree it has never controlled, the G. Lodge still retaining sole control over that, even to the conferring of the same by dispensation; the revenue derived from which last year amounted to over \$6,000.

To relieve itself from its isolated position, it, in preparing its Constitution in 1823 (one year before it became an independent Body:

Resolved, That it be recommended to all brethren who now are, or hereafter may become Royal Arch Masons to make themselves acquainted with the honorary degrees of Mark Master and Most Excellent Master, as the means of enabling them to meet and act with their brethren in Arch Masonry throughout the United States.

On the 17th May, 1824 the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, as an *attache* of the G. Lodge of that State, *closed sine die*; and on the same day did organize themselves into a GRAND HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, under and by virtue of the said Constitution," meaning the one alluded to above. It then assumed, for the first time the

titles obtaining for officers in the G. Chapters under the G. G. Chapter of the United States, but did not claim jurisdiction over the Past Masters' (so-called) degree. Therefore any action of the G. Chapter of Pennsylvania had in reference to the Grand Mark Lodge of England would have no weight among any bodies holding allegiance to the Gen. Gr. Chapter of the United States, or any other Grand Chapter in America, for it is "*sui generis*."

As regards Bro. Hughan's further appeal for representation, and his arguments to sustain the same, we have seen nothing to induce us to change our long since expressed opinions, or to view as not conclusive against him, the articles of beloved Brothers Charles W. Moore and T. S. Parvin. On the contrary, the more we have looked into the subject, the more fully have our opinions been strengthened.

As the Grand Chapters in the United States acknowledging the Gen. G. Chapter hold a precisely relative position to the same, as do the G. Commanderies under the G. Encampment, to that supreme head, Bro. Hughan will readily perceive, that they also "are powerless without the consent of their chiefs."

We believe in recognition, but not in affiliation by representation.

F. G. TISDALL.

TRINIDAD.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ATHOLE LODGE, SAN FERNANDO.

The announcement that St. John's day, the 24th instant, was fixed for the laying of the corner stone of the new building, for the accommodation of the members of Lodge Athole, No. 438, was wide and generally known long ere the time arrived, with all the inclemency of a regular wet season day, appointed for the meeting of the members of the fraternity for that purpose, and despite the uninviting appearance of the streets, and the unceasing rains, between the hours of four and five, a large gathering of Masons of Lodges Athole, and Royal Trinity, 572, met above the store of Mr. J. P. Thatcher. Shortly afterwards His Worship the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and Messrs. Geo. Lambie and Bro. James Wharton, in a double capacity, arrived, representing the Corporation, closely followed by the members of the Harmonic Society.

Partly on account of the rains, (and partly from the non-arrival of the R.W. Bro. J. A. Tench, the Provincial Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Scotland, who, we regret to say, did not attend,) the forming of the procession was delayed until some time after five o'clock, when it moved off, headed by the band of the Harmonic Society, in the following order:—

- Tylers with drawn Swords.
- Band.
- Members of the Corporation.
- Entered Apprentices.
- Fellow Crafts.
- Master Masons.
- Inner Guards with wands.
- Stewards.
- Secretary with Jewel, &c.
- Treasurer.
- Deacon, with Wand.
- Orator and Bard with Book of Constitutions.
- Past Officers.
- Wardens with Columns.
- Brethren with Corn, Wine, and Oil.
- Architect with plans and tools.
- Past Masters.
- Chaplain with Bible, Square and Compasses.
- W. Master with Charter.
- Provincial Grand Junior and Senior Wardens.
- Deacon with Wand.

The Band struck up Brother Charles Renaud's Masonic March, and the procession marched up High-street, and ascend Penitence-street, at the top of which it opened and proceeded in inverted order, along Harris's Promenade, to the intended site, where there was a dais or platform erected for the special accommodation of the members of the Municipality, and the Principal members of the Craft. There was also a derrick erected, from which was suspended, by a set of patent differential blocks, a

stone of about fifteen to eighteen inches square. The ceremony was then opened by Brother William Cuthbert, W.M., of the Lodge Athole, who, in becoming language announced the object of the meeting; whereupon the Rev. R. C. Neilson, as Chaplain, invoked a blessing on the proceedings of the day. The Band then struck up the "National Anthem," after which the Worshipful Master called upon the Brother Secretary, George H. C. Allen, to read a copy of the inscription contained in a bottle, which was subsequently deposited below the stone, and which was as follows:—

This Corner Stone of
"ATHOLE MASONIC HALL"

Was laid on St. John's Day, 24th June, A.D. 1872., A.L. 5872, by Bro. William Cuthbert, R.W.M. of the Lodge Athole, 438, S.C., in the presence of the Mayor, Charles Leotaud, Esq., and several members of the Borough Council of San Fernando; of the W.P.M. and brethren of said Lodge Athole, 438, whose names are—

(Here followed the names of the Members.)

And in the presence also of the W.M., Bro. Joseph Richards, the W.P. Master, P.C. Corrie, and other brethren of the Lodge Royal Trinity, 572, E.C., viz:—

(Here followed the names of Members.)

In the xxxivth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, His Excellency James Robert Longden being Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Island of Trinidad.

The Worshipful Master afterwards requested Bro. James Wharton, as Provincial Grand Junior Warden, to plumb the stone, which duty was duly performed. Bro. Joshua Palmer, the W. Past Master, as Senior Grand Warden, at the request of the Worshipful Master, tried the stone with the jewel of his office, and found it level. Bro. Philip C. Corrie, W. Past Master of Trinity Lodge, applied the square to the corners of the stone, and declared it square, whereupon the Worshipful Master concluded the ceremony by the sprinkling of corn, wine, and oil, as is usual on these occasions. This portion of the ceremony might have been advantageously prolonged, but the approaching darkness, and the very threatening appearance of the evening tended to curtail it.

That concluded, the Worshipful Master offered thanks to His Worship the Mayor and Burgesses, for their kind and cordial assistance in the duties of the day; in reply to which the Mayor in very few words, with becoming earnestness, wished the Craft "Unity of action." The Band then struck up "Rule Britannia," after which the procession moved on to the lodge, passing on its march through Penitence, St. James, and Cuenca-streets.

On reaching the Lodge, the Temple was thrown open for the gratification of the "profanes." Shortly after the Lodge met, closed the labours of the day, and invited the Mayor and Councilors to join them in refreshment.

The Arms being prepared, the Worshipful Master proposed the health of His Worship the Mayor, and in suitable terms repeated the pleasure which he and his officers and members experienced in the interest he, the Mayor, had taken throughout the proceedings; and he called upon the Brethren to join him in a triple plaudit and a full bumper to his, the Mayor's health and prosperity. The toast was drunk with fervour and repeated acclamations.

Past-Master P. C. Corrie, then proposed the health of the President and Members of the Harmonic Society. He made allusions to the influencing charms of music over all conditions of life, and all classes of society: he acknowledged how much of the success of the day's proceedings was due to the enlivening strains of the band. He then proceeded to propose the health and prosperity of the Harmonic Society, and requested the brethren to support the same with acclamation.

The Chaplain, Brother the Rev. R. C. Nelson, said he could not do better than support all that had been said by brother Corrie: he felt satisfied that on this special occasion, and in such weather as this, the work would have been very dull and wearisome indeed, were it not for the life which was derived from the beautiful music of the band. He added that it was well-known that he was a great lover of music, and that as

he believed in this, as in all other matters, "what's worth doing, is worth doing well," he trusted that the members would persevere and reach as near perfection as possible. He wished them every success.

Mr. Edward Boucaud, the President of the Harmonic Society, in his usual graceful style, returned thanks for the compliment paid to him, and the members of the Society over which he had the honour to preside; he animadverted with pleasure to certain things which had fallen from the Past-Master Corrie, but he felt more pleasure in being there enjoying the hospitality of the brotherhood, to whom, on his part, and on behalf of the Society, he wished all happiness.

The Rev. Bro. Burr, in a very humorous and suggestive address, thanked the brethren for their reception towards the strangers. He was in one sense totally a stranger to them, having only arrived in the Island a short time ago; and in another sense was probably less so than the worthy Mayor standing beside him—whom he also thanked for his kindness to him as a stranger in this community; he trusted ere long to make himself well-known to them all.

The Mayor and suite having requested to be allowed to retire, did so accordingly, and the brethren then continued to entertain, with a Banquet, the members of the Harmonic Society, who, at intervals, enlivened the meeting with several appropriate airs.

The business of the evening being closed, the usual toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren retired about ten o'clock, shewing evident signs of mingled satisfaction and joy.

In conclusion, we can only add that all things considered, the ceremony was well conducted, and the proceedings a perfect success. It is gratifying to add, that notwithstanding the very heavy rains that fell, several bright and cheerful faces of the softer sex, who lent by their presence an encouragement to labours which would be heavy at best, if they failed to receive the encouraging and appreciative smile of the partners of our moments of labour and refreshment. The Stewards deserve much praise for the handsome manner in which their portion of the work was prepared and attended to.—*New Era.*

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

An interesting ceremony took place on the 29th ult., the meeting of the St. Clement Danes Lodge, No. 1315 viz:—the initiation of a member of the Burmese Embassy, Mr. John Scheffer, Chief Dragoman and Attaché to the Embassy. The ceremony was performed by the W.M. Bro. W. Hale, at the place of meeting of the lodge, Carr's Hotel, Strand; and after the initiation the brethren entertained their newly-made brother at a banquet.

—Mr. Augustus Smith, Lord and proprietor of the Sicily Islands, died on Tuesday night, at the Duke of Cornwall Hotel, Plymouth, after a severe illness. The deceased sat in several Parliaments as M.P. for Truro. He was Provincial Grand Master for Cornwall, and took an active interest in the affairs of the Craft. He was in his 69th year

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these pills. They purify the blood, soothe and strengthen the nerves and system, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and, in fact, make the patient sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. They may be commended most unreservedly as the very best family medicine in existence. Though so powerfully efficacious, they are singularly mild in their operation, and might be given with perfect confidence to delicate women and young children. They contain not a grain of mercury, or any other noxious substance, and cannot do harm. Delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, will find these pills a blessing.—ADVT.

FREEMASONRY IN ITALY.

We have received the following document from Rome:—

I.T.N.O.T.G.A.O.T.U.

Universal Masonry, Italian Family.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Italy and in its Masonic colonies.

Circular No. 1.

To all the Grand Masonic authorities of the two hemispheres, on terms of alliance, or of friendship with us.

Very dear brethren,

The desire which the different Italian Masonic Centres have entertained to become united as one body, is at length consummated. The constituent assembly, held at Rome on the 28th of last April, of which you, very illustrious brethren, have been already apprised by the usual circulars of summons, has achieved this noble object.

All the lodges, and all the Masonic Bodies previously scattered over the Italian peninsula, were represented in the Assembly by legitimate proxies, all of which, joining in the indissoluble bonds of fraternal union, have established at Rome the fundamental bases of the Italian Masonic fraternity, as a part of the universal brotherhood of the world.

Very dear and illustrious brethren,

We are convinced that you cannot fail to apprehend how important to the welfare of the universal Masonic Association is the fact which we have the pleasure to announce to you.

The Constituent Assembly, not forgetting that it is a part of one great whole, and having provided for what it considered as its individual interest, by the proclamation of Italian Masonic unity, has felt that it was its duty, within the limits of its sphere of action, to discuss all subjects which concern the Order in general; and with this object, it has given a commission to the Grand Master to take the initiative in issuing summonses for an international Masonic Congress.

Henceforth we indulge in an earnest hope that the Masonic authorities will entertain and strive to promote this idea, will bring all their attention and intelligence to bear upon it, and that, in accordance with our views, finding it useful, opportune, and glorious in the interests of the Order, they will endeavour to carry it into execution in the manner, and at the period which, in their judgment, may appear the most desirable and suitable, thus reducing to action a notion which evidently may powerfully affect the general interests of the Order.

Not only do Masonic habits and customs make it a duty, but we also feel it an honour to inform you of the result of the new elections made by the representatives who met together.

The following have been proclaimed honorary Grand Masters for life:—

- The very illustrious and puissant brethren Joseph Garibaldi, 33°, General.
- Joseph Mazzoni, 33°, Member of Parliament.
- Frederic Campanella, 33°.
- Mariano Maresca, 33°.

The following were afterwards elected:—

- Grand Master, Bro. Joseph Mazzoni, 33°, Member of Parliament.
- 1st Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Jos. Massi, 33°, Member of Parliament.
- 2nd Deputy Grand Master Bro. Mariatto Maresca, 33°, Member of Parliament.
- 3rd Deputy Grand Master Bro. Geo. Tanrejo, 33°, Member of Parliament.
- Grand Secretary Bro. Louis Castellazzo, 33°.
- Grand Treasurer Bro. Louis Pianciani, 33°, Member of Parliament.

The Council of Order is composed of the following brethren:—

- Manro Macchi, Member of Parliament.
- Pierre La Cava, ditto.
- Geo. Asproni, ditto.
- Simon Larcher, Advocate.
- C. Pinocchio, Homme de Lettres.
- C. Zizzi, Member of Parliament.
- Jos. Stagno, Merchant.
- Jos. Avezzana, General, and Member of Parliament.
- B. Odicini, M.D.

Antoine de Witt, Member of Parliament.
 Andrea Crispo, Homme de Lettres.
 Jn. Nicotera, Member of Parliament.
 Frs. Degli Azzi Vitelleschi, Landholder.
 L. Grecco Cassia, Member of Parliament.
 Fabius Cannella, ditto.
 Jn. Della Rocca, ditto.
 Antonio Facci, M.D.
 Frs. Bennicelli, Landholder.
 Jos. V. de Zugni, ditto.
 Jos. Petroni, ditto.
 Corrado Tomassi-Crudelli, Professor of Medicine.
 De Virte, Landholder.

Members of one great family, the deputies to the Italian Masonic Constituent Assembly, have regarded as being present with them in spirit all their brother Freemasons scattered over the whole surface of the globe, and in order, by external and marked manifestations, to express the sentiments of esteem and affection which link Italian Masonry to that of the whole world, they have sent salutations from Rome to all the Freemasons in the universe, and have given a triple Masonic fire, with all the honours, as a token of respect for all the authorities and powers who rule over the various branches of the universal Masonic fraternity.

Very dear and illustrious brethren,

We feel assured that you will receive, with infinite satisfaction, these tokens of our esteem and affection. They are the bonds which unite us, and which, by proving that we are a portion, however insignificant, of a vast association, furnish us with strength and encouragement to labour in the promotion of the great object of our institution, that is to say, the intellectual and moral progress of the human race.

Very dear and illustrious brethren,

We pray you to afford a cordial reception to these documents, which we now lay before you, and to stamp with your Masonic authority all those portions which may bear good fruit by drawing the bonds of union more closely together.

Done at the Grand Lodge of Rome, May 5th, 1872.

Guiseppe Mazzoni, Grand Master.
 Guiseppe Mussi, 1st Deputy Grand Master.
 Mariano Maresca, 2nd Deputy Grand Master.
 Geo. Tomado, 3rd Deputy Grand Master.
 Manro Macchi, Grand Chamberlain.
 Frs. Bennicelli, Grand Registrar.
 Luigi Castellazzo, Grand Secretary.

WEST LANCASHIRE MASONIC RELIEF COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Brethren.—Again your attention is called to a statement of receipts and expenditure, from which it will be seen that during the past year the usefulness of this Institution has not decreased.

The non-attendance of representatives from most of the Lodges, while it shows the great confidence with which this Committee is generally regarded, is nevertheless a cause for regret, as it throws a large amount of responsibility upon a few regular attenders, the necessity is again urged upon you, of appointing those only who will attend the Meetings.

Intercommunication with the Committees in Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds still continues to be the means of preventing imposition, and thanks are heartily accorded to the Secretaries of those Committees for their co-operation and assistance.

One circumstance has caused much general sorrow, and that is the retirement of Bro. Thomas Marsh, P.P.G.A.D. of C., from the office of Honorary Secretary, which he so ably filled from the formation of the Committee, being twelve years, up to the present time, and the best thanks of the Lodges are due to Him for the services he

has rendered to the "Craft" through this Committee.

The Annual Grant is now due, and can be paid to the Treasurer or Secretary, any Friday evening at six o'clock, and you will please elect three members of your Lodge as representatives on this Committee, forwarding their names and addresses to the Secretary.

On behalf of the Committee,

WILLIAM LAIDLAW, Chairman

ROBERT WYLLIE, Hon. Sec.

Masonic Hall, 22, Hope Street, Liverpool.

5th July, 1872.

ARTEMUS WARD, M.W.G. M.S.M.

We have been furnished with a speech from Artemus Ward, said to have been delivered at Baldwinville, Ind., June 24, in the year of Grace, 1859. It may be a matter of surprise to our readers that this distinguished showman hath attained to the high position indicated by the letters attached to his name above, *which all will readily understand*. The speech is written in the author's best style, but its great length precludes our laying it before our readers at this time. We give the closing portion:—

"But I return to the day we celebrate. It is the 24th of June, St. John's day. St. John was one of our Order, and a good showman in the Judee country; and were also a hard-shell Baptist, who preached in the woods, as we do today. He was persecuted for our sakes and driven into the wilderness, where he had nothing to eat but locusts (which is a cimbell for grasshoppers) and wild honey. The honey was good enough, but it is the speaker's opinion the grasshoppers were mighty hard feed for a showman. But we have no fear that such evil will befall us; for to all the persecutors of our show, we can raise our brazen fronts and exclaim in the words of our great national poet—

"Hail Columbio! who's afeered,
 Look on our cimbells and be skeered."

But I see by the sign, which we all understand, that our dinner is ready. This is the most important and pleasing event connected with our show, an appeal to the inner man that can never be resisted. We may stand here before an admiring world, and speak like Hannibal or Plutarky of the wonders, and glories, and age, and dominion of our beatific show. We may clothe ourselves in simbells and fantasticals, mount on horses, or proudly walk on foot, looking with contempt on all around us, while we represent the great cimbell of simbells. Yea, we may even spread on our abdomins all the symbolicals of our Order; but a good warm dinner taken innardly, is better than them all. Aye, my fellow showmen; now I see, I've touched your feeling with a Past Grand Master's hand, and deeply stirred the yearnings of your bowels. And in the full glow of this excitement, I will conclude by giving you the following national and patriotic toast, that may be eat sitting:

"All hail Columbia, and each Columbiana,
 And hail the brightest gem, the blushing Indiana."

—Masonic Advocate.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, August 10, 1872.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
 Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dille, Preceptor.
 Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
 Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

Lodge 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.
 Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
 Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
 British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Nile End, at 7 for 8.
 St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
 Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 11.55, Preceptor.
 St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
 West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

Colonial Board at 3 o'clock.
 Lodge 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hamstead.
 " 1257, Grosvenor, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi.
 " 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road.
 " 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue.
 " 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury.
 Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
 " 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cotterburne, Preceptor.
 Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

Grand Chapter, at 7.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

Lodge 1227, Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton, Essex.
 " 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Holloway.
 Temple Crossing K. T. Encampment, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.

Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
 Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnal Green, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.

Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

Advertisements.

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Strong Silver Watches	from	1	1	0
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 Country orders will receive prompt attention.
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MASONIC MISCHIEF.—The new Masonic Song. Inscribed to the Worshipful Company of Masons by Gerald Grant. Post Free Eighteen Stamps.
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THE NEW MASONIC SONG.—“Men of the Trowel” “An overwhelming answer to ‘Masonic Mischief.’”—Court Express. Eighteen Stamps, post free.
 London: Henry Stead & Co., 19, Piccadilly, W.

WANTED, for the Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar and Pocket-Book, now being compiled for 1873, the names, numbers, place, and days of meetings of all New Lodges and Chapters consecrated during the years 1871 and 1872.
 Publishing Office, 198, Fleet-street, London.

A M.M. is desirous of obtaining Employment in any Situation of trust. Unexceptional references.—Address, W. C. R., Post-office, North Woolwich.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOLINE. For the prevention of FEVER, AGUE, and Effects of MALARIA. An Entailing Remedy.
 These who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed unharmed through the Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks. In Half, Quarter, and Pint Bottles. Prepared only by
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REVIEW OF G. M. GARDNER'S ADDRESS ON HENRY PRICE.

BY BRO. JACOB NORTON, OF BOSTON, U.S.

In the third volume of the *Freemason*, pages, 68, 105, and 358, and more especially in the *American Freemason*, beginning in February, 1870, to August of the same year, I demonstrated that the claims of Henry Price having received a Deputation as G.M. of New England in 1733, and an extension of the said Deputation from the Earl of Crawford, in 1734, making him G.M. over all North America, was unknown to the G.L. of England, until 1768. Second, that the record of the Boston Provincial G.L., from July 30th, 1733, to January 1752, was manufactured by Chas. Pelham in the latter part of 1751, and have also shown that it was not even copied from any pre-existing record. Third, that a petition, signed by Gordon, Belcher, and sixteen others, asking Price to constitute them into a Lodge, in 1733, distinctly stated, that Price's Deputation was dated, "April 13th, 1732, and in the year of Masonry, 5732." But both dates were, evidently some years after the petition was written, altered into 1733, and 5733. Fourth, that while Price, in a letter to the G.L. of England in 1768, claimed to having paid to Thomas Batson, three guineas for his deputation, the said three guineas are not only not found in the record of the G.L. of England, but the R.W. Bro. Hervey assured me, that he could not find that any charge was made for a Provincial Deputation until October, 28th, 1768. Fifth, Oxnard's deputation in the Record, shows that he was appointed G.M. of all North America. After the death of Oxnard, Price wrote a letter to some one in London, in 1755, urging the party to use his influence to get Jeremy Gridley, of Boston, appointed G.M. of all North America, and the said Gridley was afterwards appointed G.M. of N.A. Yet in 1768, Price sent a letter to the English authorities, claiming that he never resigned his Grand Mastership for all North America. There is still another puzzle connected with one letter, *viz.*, Henry Price's letter in the Record, makes no allusion to his not having resigned, so consequently we may infer, that while he had one letter put on the Record, he actually sent another one to London. Sixth. While in the Record, under date of June 24th 1734, it says, "About this time our W. Bro. Benjamin

Franklin, from Philadelphia, became acquainted with one Right W.G.M. Mr. Price . . . and the said Franklin, on his return to Philadelphia . . . petitioned our Right W.G.M. for a constitution to hold a Lodge, (that Price) having this year received orders from the G.L. in England to establish Masonry in all North America," etc. The letter from Benjamin Franklin to Price was not dated until November 28th, 1734, and in that letter Franklin said, "We have seen in the Boston prints, an article of news from London, importing that at a G.L. held there in August last, Mr. Price's Deputation, and power was extended over all America," and in 1768, Bro. Price wrote to London, that he received the second Deputation, in, (not 1734, but) 1735, and to make confusion doubly confused, Bro. Hervey assured me that no G.L. was held, "between 30th of March, 1734, and the 24th of February, 1735," and of course, no Deputation could have been issued by a G.L. in August 1734. Now, if Price had had such a document from the Earl of Crawford, why did he not know its date? A similar blunder he made in his letter of 1768, by saying that he received his first Deputation from Viscount Montacute. Now if his Deputation had been genuine, he would have known that Montague, not Montacute, was G.M. in 1733.

Seventh. The very fact, that Price was a tailor, and very ignorant withal, so much so—judging by a solitary autograph letter I found among the old manuscripts, the man could neither indite spell, nor write a proper grammatical sentence, and could scarcely write. I think it therefore, very unlikely, that a man so ignorant could have received such Deputations from two successive English Grand Masters.

Eighth. It seems very strange, if Price really received such appointments, why he never wrote to an officer of the G.L. of England until thirty-five years after he received the said appointments, It was not until all parties supposed to have been connected with his Deputation, were evidently dead, then did Price, for the first time, make himself known who and what he was.

Ninth. The Deputation, as recorded, is dated, not April 13th, but the thirtieth day of April, 1733," and the signature of the J.G.W., instead of being James Moore Smythe, is simply, "James Smythe." In addition to this, the eighteen petitioners declare that they were all made Masons in Great Britain and Ireland, while Pelham informs us that eight out of the eighteen were made in Boston before the Lodge or G.L. was constituted.

And last, and not least, Grand Secretary, Tho. French, demanded of Price, in the name of the Duke of Beaufort, G.M. of England, in 1768, "an explanation relating to these points per first opportunity," but instead of furnishing the desired information, Price evaded the main question, and excused himself with, that "it would be too tedious to explain the matter of my resigning as Provincial G.M." . . . and, "but you cannot find that I ever gave up my appointment over all North America," but promised to be "in London next fall, when he would explain face to face," etc, and the same promise was repeated to G. S. Heseltine, the year following. Now supposing even that Price ever held such an appointment from the Earl of Crawford,

(though he evidently could not tell the day nor the year it was sent to him), as Oxnard however was appointed, and served as G.M. for all North America from 1743 to 1754, and as Gridley was appointed to the same office with Price's consent, and served as such from 1755 to 1767, it is plainly evident, that Price's claim in 1768, of never having resigned, etc., was a premeditated fraud. Taking, therefore, these, and other facts together, I come to the conclusion, that Price came to Boston in 1732, that during the month of July, 1733, he exhibited an alleged deputation from Viscount Montague dated April 13th, 1732, but learning afterwards, from the second edition of Anderson, that Viscount Montague was installed on the 19th of April, 1732, he therefore altered the date on the petition, from 1732 to 1733, and it is not impossible, that on his so-called Deputation, he may in addition to that, also have altered the 13th into the "thirtieth day of April, as copied by Pelham into his record. In the same way we may also account for another discrepancy; thus in his letter of 1768, Price said that he received his Deputation, in 1733, from Viscount Montacute. Now, had he been conscious of possessing a genuine Deputation from Montague, I do not believe that he would, in 1768, have written the name of the G.M. different to what was on his Deputation, but knowing that the document was not genuine, and learning from Entick, and the succeeding edition of the English Constitution, that the name of the 1733 G.M. was Montacute, and supposing that Entick was a better authority than his so-called Deputation, he therefore copied Entick.

It is now rather more than two years ago, when Bro. Gardner informed me of his intention to defend the Masonic legitimacy of Price. I confess that I was somewhat staggered at the announcement, but on asking him whether he was in possession of any facts connected with this question, which was unknown to me, and receiving an answer in the negative, I respectfully endeavoured to dissuade him from his proposed undertaking, and assured him, that without additional facts, he must fail in his efforts. My advice was unheeded, and the result was, the address, delivered on the 27th of December last, and printed about three months ago, which I am about to review.

Bro. Gardner is a lawyer by profession, and in his defence of Henry Price, he displayed the peculiar method that lawyers resort to when they have a desperately bad case to defend, that is, to make the most out of little things, to bring forward as many witnesses as possible, to prove matter entirely irrelevant to the case at issue, and to ignore the testimony and arguments of his opponents. For instance, the petition is printed, and even a fac-simile of it is given with the address, but no hint was given of the two alterations of 32 into 33. Our brother frequently quotes from the record, but does not intimate that the record was manufactured in 1751 or 1752. Bro. G. also says:—"During all the years of his [Price's] Masonic life, he enjoyed the fullest confidence of the Grand Lodge in London." "That from 1733, down to the War of the Revolution, they were as familiar with his doings as with those of their Prov. G. Masters

in their several districts in England." But the fact is, the Grand Lodge of England was utterly unconscious of Price or his pretensions, until 1768. He further said:—"No evidence has been adduced to prove the accusation, but the claim is made that because the absolute manual proof of the present existence of Price's deputation is not forthcoming." Now, the truth is, that none of the original deputations of the Boston Grand Masters are in existence, but I never doubted their appointments, and have never doubted Price's legitimacy on that account. Tomlinson, Oxnard, Gridley, Rowe, and Joseph Warren, are found recorded in England or Scotland, while Price's two deputations, most singularly, were never heard of in England till 1768. Bro. Gardner also appealed to the prejudices of his audience. Price, said he, was a Christian—as if a professed Christian was never guilty of forgery. Again, Price, when living in Boston, attended an Episcopal Church, but when he lived in Townsend, he owned pews in Puritan Churches. Price also sympathised with the American Revolution, because he dated a legal document from the time of the declaration of American independence. But the question is, does the espousing the politics of a majority, or conforming to the popular religion, prove either honesty or sincerity? With such method of argument, our Bro. Gardner succeeded in convincing the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Be it further remembered, that probably not a half dozen of its members had ever read a word on the question at issue. It is, therefore, not surprising, that there was an exclaiming of "Price is vindicated," &c. As for poor Bro. C. W. Moore, he was almost frantic with delight. The only thing that probably marred his happiness was, that Price's slanderer is not held to account before somebody for unmasonic conduct.

The first proof of Price's honesty, offered by Bro. Gardner, is the portrait of Price. In addition to the portrait, the lecturer informed his audience that Price wore a wig, with a queue, straight-buttoned coat, &c. In short, Price appeared dressed for the character of Sir Peter Teazle, in the "School for Scandal." Beside which, Bro. G. eloquently and pathetically dilated on the beauty of his hero's forehead, eyes, &c., and concluded with a citation from Price's epitaph, viz., "An honest man the noblest work of God." But as the poet said:—

"When all is done, on the tomb is seen,

Not what he was, but what he should have been."

And as the most successful impostors can, when sitting for a portrait, put on innocent looks, the portrait and tombstone can neither prove Price's honesty or dishonesty.

The next testimony brought forward was the epitaph on the tombstone, from which it appears that Price was born "about 1696," that he came to Boston "about 1723," that he received a deputation appointing him G.M. of Masons in New England (with no date), "and in the year 1733, was appointed a cornet in the Governor's Troop of Guards with the rank of major," and "these statements," says Bro. G., "must be taken as true;" because "inscriptions on tomb-

stones are admitted as original evidence in legal tribunals. If they have been publicly exhibited, and were well known to the family, the publicity of them supplies the defect of proof." But the question is, were these facts well known to the family? Was the information conveyed by the epitaph known to the family, or was it merely obtained by them from hearsay?

In 1762, Price removed to Townsend, situated about fifty miles from Boston. He came there wifeless and childless. In 1771, he married a widow, probably not more than half his own age. He died in 1780, and was buried in Townsend. Now, what evidence can Bro. Gardner adduce, that the Townsend widow had any personal knowledge about Price's early life. The tombstone, it is true, was publicly exhibited, but where? not in Boston, but in a remote corner of the State, where, probably, not a solitary acquaintance of Price had ever been to, to confirm, or to disprove, the statements of the epitaph. Bro. Gardner glibly tells us, that Price was known as a major since 1733; but by his own showing, it appears that he was never so designated in Boston among his associates, and it was only in 1764 and 1765, when Price served on a committee as representative of Townsend in the Provincial Legislature, that the clerk of the committee dubbed him Major Price. Even among the list or roll of members of the legislature, he was merely designated as "Henry Price, Esquire," not as major. It is rather singular that his majorship was as much known in Boston, till 1764, as his Grand Mastership was known in London before 1768. If Price had been known as a major in 1733, Franklin would have addressed his letter in 1734 not to Mr., but to Major Price. Besides which, Price joined a charitable society in 1750. He was married twice before he removed to Townsend. His name has been traced on deeds, buying and selling landed property. He has also had law suits, and he was variously designated as "Henry Price, Taylor," as Mr. Price, as Henry Price, gentleman, and as H. P., Esq.; but in no solitary instance, either in the Masonic record, or elsewhere, could Bro. Gardner discover Price designated as major before 1764 or 1765. And now, what did his widow know about the rest of the epitaph? "He came to Boston about 1723, was born about the year 1697, and received a deputation for G.M. of New England," &c. Now, if Price's widow or executors had found among Price's papers the deputations, is it not reasonable to suppose that the tombstone would not only have furnished the date of his deputation for New England? but it would also have informed us, when he was made G.M. of all America; but as we have neither the one nor the other, it is evident that his survivors had no positive knowledge, or positive evidence, regarding Price's Masonry; and the epitaph is, therefore, worthless as testimony.

The next argument of Bro. Gardner was, "how is it possible?" How was it possible for the Grand Lodge of England to have remained ignorant of Price's imposture for so many years? and how was it possible for Price to deceive the Bostonians for so many years. To sustain his supposed impossibility of such an event, he informs us that Tomlinson visited the Grand Lodge of

England in January, 1739, where, he enumerates, there were present the Earl of Loudoun, Thomas Batson, John Revis, George Payne, and Dr. Desaguliers, upon which facts the lecturer was pleased to indulge himself with imaginings.

That Tomlinson must have been catechised and lionised, that all the dignitaries present must have questioned him, and that he must have told all he knew about Price, and to suppose that he concealed the truth is equal to an "accusation of complicity with Price." The fact, however, is, we know very little about the character of Tomlinson, but I do know that he was not over scrupulous in performing his masonic duties. Thus his deputation enjoined him to hold quarterly communications, to make an annual report to Grand Lodge of England, to pay two guineas for every lodge constituted by him, and it confined his jurisdiction to New England and its territories, but Tomlinson held no quarterly meetings, he made no annual returns, he constituted a lodge in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1738, and never made the fact known to the Grand Lodge of England, and when he was at Antigua, in the West Indies, he went to work and made Masons there (so says the record). Now it is true that Tomlinson did visit the Grand Lodge as above stated, but the question is, with a consciousness of his masonic shortcomings, is it not likely that he avoided being questioned, besides which, Bro. G. did not appear to know that among the dignitaries present at that meeting was also Dr. Anderson. If Tomlinson had felt desirous of being interrogated by the leading men present, Dr. Anderson would have been foremost in his thoughts to make acquaintance of.

Dr. Anderson was not only the author of the Masonic Constitution, but at that very meeting of the Grand Lodge it was decided to adopt Dr. Anderson's improved Constitution, which was printed in the month of June ensuing, and it is scarcely necessary to say that had Tomlinson been introduced to Anderson, and had he informed him about Price, that Anderson would have made a note on the very MS., which he must have then had in his possession, and Price would have appeared in the second edition of Anderson's Constitution, instead of which Anderson not only did not allude to Price, but he even did not allude to Tomlinson's presence at that meeting, and as Bro. Gardner has not the slightest proof to offer that Tomlinson was interrogated, etc., his mere imaginings are no evidence whatever.

(To be continued.)

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I had been afflicted nine years with rheumatism and gripping pain all over my body, so as to be, most of the time, unable to do any work, and had been confined to my bed several weeks, when I heard of your Pain Killer, and got a bottle. I began using it at once, and within twelve hours was free from pain, and able to walk.—G. HEWSON, Warrington, Aug. 1867.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE ROSE CROIX DEGREE FOR IRELAND.

Report of the Vice President to the Convocation of Prince Masons, held at Dublin, Monday, April 15th, 1872.

Having been re-appointed in November last to the Vice Presidency of the Grand Chapter of Prince Masons in Ireland, which had become vacant by the resignation of our respected Brother Sir Edward Borough, Bart., it has once more become my duty to report upon the state of our Fraternity of the Rose Croix Degree. For the information of those who have not been present at a Convocation until this occasion, I shall shortly state what the objects of a Convocation are, and why the Vice-President's Report is usually presented at each meeting.

It is now established as a general rule of the Rose Croix Order in Ireland, by the Constitutions of 1866, that a general assembly of its members shall take place in every third year. Triennial Convocations had previously been held only in compliance with a custom which had prevailed for many years before, while there were yet but a few Prince Masons in Ireland. Such Convocations have never been deemed to have any legislative authority. The government of our Order became vested, in 1836, in the Council of Rites, then newly established, which has since become, and is now better designated "The Grand Chapter of Prince Masons." The triennial meeting appears to have been originally more of a social character than otherwise; but as it afforded opportunity for suggestion, deliberation, and mutual communication, it gradually became more like a general committee; but it was found profitable in other ways, particularly as the Order became more widely extended. I would use the words of a masonic writer of great eminence, Dr. Mackey, to convey what I would express:—"Here," he says, "old attachments are renewed, and new ones are formed; good feeling is cultivated, and lasting friendships are established among men, many of whom meet for the first time as strangers; but who learn, before parting, to entertain mutual respect and kindness." And it is advantageous to the fraternity that opinions should be interchanged respecting it, and that younger and more energetic men should mingle in the discussions of those who have already felt the effect of years, and are apt to be tenacious of long cherished notions, and slow to adopt those minor changes which, however conservative masonic principles may be, must creep in with the progress of time and the gradual alteration of social habits. Nor is it the least of the advantages of these Convocations that they afford us an opportunity of paying the well-deserved meed of respect and duty to the estimable and venerable nobleman who has so long presided over us; whose presence never fails to diffuse universal satisfaction amongst us; and whose influence has so long bound us fraternally together. For all these reasons the Convocation has now very properly become a recognised institution of the Rose Croix degree in this country.

As the Vice-President is charged with the general administration of the powers of the Sovereign of the Order, and is, or ought to be in general, the Presiding Officer in the Grand Chapter, he was always expected to state to the Convocation whatever facts might be necessary to give them a general notion of the condition of the Order, and to suggest to them what he might deem advisable. Thus it became usual for him to present a report; usually a brief financial and numerical statement, and very much a matter of form, unless it might contain occasional hints for future guidance. It was never, in any case, deemed to be, if I may be allowed the expression, a ministerial document; no one but the Vice-President himself being at all responsible for its statements. I may take leave to remind some and to inform others that between my first appointment to the Vice-Presidency in 1854, and my resignation of it in 1866, I presented four reports, the last of which was laid before the Convocation of 1866. In each of these I extended my observations over a much wider range than had been usual with my predecessors

in office, and went, in truth, far beyond my own humble province. The fact that I was then Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Order, as well as Vice-President, will account for, and I hope will excuse, my having done so. Those reports were printed and circulated; whether they produced any effect I hardly like to consider; judging from the number of them which remain on the shelves of the Grand Secretary's Office, I do not think much concern or curiosity was felt about them. But as I did not then, and do not now think that our fraternity, in any Degree of it, can be served by affected mystery as to its objects, or by merely eulogising its principles or its members, I had no hesitation in making as fair and as candid statements respecting our institution as I could, neither depreciating its merits nor extenuating its defects. My present report shall be equally candid, but shall be restricted within much narrower limits. The general government of the Masonic Order at large is now entrusted to one perfectly competent to the duty of governing it, and I shall not encroach upon his province. With respect to the Rose Croix Order in particular, my former reports have exhausted my general observations about it; no subject can afford an endless supply of new matter; twice-told stories are proverbially tedious, and I do not think the lapse even of six years has given me any additional subjects on which I might address you with advantage. If the saying be true that it is a happy nation which has no history, I may congratulate you that the period that has passed since I addressed the Convocation six years since has, so far as this our Order is concerned, not been a very eventful one.

We have enjoyed our homes in peace, while a neighbouring nation has been convulsed with the struggle of a most terrible war, which crumbled an empire into dust. The subterranean fires of civil contention, though their startling sound has now and then been heard, have not burst forth to wrap our capitals in flames, or deluge our streets with blood. Events, so great that we still seem to gaze appalled upon the scenes so lately presented, in awful reality, to our eyes, have passed away; and we are here re-assembled, in tranquil fraternity, to renew our ties of brotherhood—not all of us, for many are gone hence and shall return no more—but we still, thank God, may recognize many well-known and loved friends, joyful to exchange the smile of recognition with old acquaintances, and ready to extend the friendly hand of welcome and of fellowship to those who have joined our ranks since we last met on a like occasion to the present.

It has been a sort of form to congratulate the members of the Order whenever its numbers had appeared to have increased, as if it were an axiomatic truth that the more Prince Masons we had, the better for all. Without pronouncing an opinion on that subject, I have to inform you that our numbers have increased to a rather startling amount. Statistics are, I fancy, a rather dry subject to most people; but let me ask your attention to a few figures which I am going to lay before you; we will postpone the congratulation until we see more clearly what is likely to be the end. This, I assure you, is no mere matter of form. It concerns not only the Order of the Rose Croix at large, but you and me, and every individual member of it.

Taking the subscribing members of the Order as its strength, and disregarding the small number of its members who do not subscribe to some Chapter or another, our numbers for the last twenty years have been nearly as follows:—

In 1854 they were	. . .	144
1857	. . .	160
1860	. . .	151
1863	. . .	178
1866	. . .	203
1872	. . .	256

I have no returns for 1869, as I was not then Vice-President, and I have no report for that year to which I might refer. These numbers are sufficiently near the exact truth for all our present purposes. I have no means of ascertaining how many retired Prince Masons there may be in addition.

From all this, you observe there has been a

steady increase for 20 years, except in the interval between 1857 and 1860, when there was a temporary diminution of nine; too insignificant to need further notice. In twenty years our numbers have grown from 144 to 256. In the ten first of those twenty years the increase was about 40; in the ten last it has been nearly 80. Are we to go on doubling the increase every ten years? I cannot tell; but if we go on as we have done for twenty years past, the Prince Masons of Ireland will soon become a very numerous body; that is plain enough. I see no reason whatever to think that the increase will not continue. Now, I am sure it must, and will do so. But the result what it may, this Degree will soon be very widely disseminated. I hope—and it is quite likely to be so—that the Rose Croix Order in Ireland will long be a highly respectable body of men. But I think we may as well at once give up the idea that it will for long be any distinction to possess the degree.

I trust that none of us are so vain and so selfish as to desire to exclude men from the Rose Croix Order, merely that we may ourselves enjoy a sort of distinction by belonging to it. It would be a sad breach of trust and breach of duty if we were to allow such a mean motive to influence our conduct. If we were sure that each Chapter would be, as it ought, a bond of union amongst our best and worthiest, a school where the true principles of the New Law we profess to have adopted would be taught and learned, such heaven would soon produce an effect on public opinion which our society would feel to its advantage, and we should indeed make a wide step in the furtherance of the great design of every degree of the brotherhood, most of all of our own. But unless we try to make our Chapters approximate, in some sort, to that high standard, they will soon present a different aspect. And it is a fair and laudable object to make it a distinction, in the real sense of the word, to belong to the Rose Croix Degree. Do you think it any distinction to wear a scarlet ribbon? I trust none of us have so learned the objects, advantages, or duties of Prince Masonry. Would we refuse that outward decoration to those who deserve it? I would we could share it with thousands of such! But let us see how the case stands in fact.

Of our present total number (which we may call 260, as it is really 256) there are 180 members of Dublin Chapters, and but 80 members of country Chapters. Six years ago we had 74 members of country Chapters; so that there has been hitherto no extension of this Order since 1866 in the country; the whole increase has been in Dublin. The reason is obvious. There are now seven Chapters in Dublin; there have been but three in the country until very recently, when a warrant was issued to Limerick and another to the town of Boyle. Does it not seem plain that the more warrants we grant the more Prince Masons we shall have? That, I may be told, is a mere truism. So, perhaps, it is; but it is a truism worth attention. But are we, because this is so, to refuse to extend the Order by issuing new warrants? No; that, if it were possible, would be unjust: we have no right to exclude deserving men, merely because we have a great many such in our ranks already. What I want to impress on your minds is the actual duty of having regard, whenever an application is made for a new warrant, to the requirements of the district, and to the general advantage of the fraternity, as well as to the wishes of three or four individuals. There are now twelve separate Chapters in Ireland. I expressed, in a former report, an opinion which experience has confirmed, that Prince Masonry, in this country, is considered as a development of Ancient Craft Masonry, and is looked forward to by our best and most zealous brethren as the due reward of their zeal and merit. Masonry has made great progress in this country during the last thirty or forty years, and the Rose Croix Order is now sought for by great numbers. I have begun to think that most of those who take an active part, one way or another, in Freemasonry at large, not only make it an object to become a Prince Mason, but deem it almost their right to obtain that Masonic rank.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.

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All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

G. C.—“The Freemasons’ Festival March, and Masonic Hymn,” or “the Freemasons’ March.”

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

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STRAIGHT-LACED GUARDIANS AND
THE FREEMASONS.

The proverbial cold charity of the world too often finds its most striking illustrations in the gentlemen who are entrusted with the guardianship of the poor; and the most recent freaks of thought expressed by several members of the Liverpool Select Vestry (a body of men constituted by a special Act of Parliament for the care of the poor, and thereby supposed to be elevated above the common run of guardians), would seem to indicate that ignorant prejudice may be added to their other characteristics.

The “selected” of the men entrusted with the conduct of the Liverpool workhouse, have more than once made themselves conspicuous by their determination to make those under their care feel that they have no right to participate in the world’s pleasure. Not long ago, several of the most prominent of this “select body” turned up their eyes in horror at an invitation sent by a kind-hearted circus proprietor, for the free attendance of the Industrial Schools’ children at one of his entertainments. Forgetting that they had ever been boys, several vestrymen spoke of the evil influences of such visits, thought it

would lead to a desire for mild dissipation on the part of the lads, and curtly refused the well-meant kindness. The excursions of the lads in connection with the Industrial Schools, are, like “angels’ visits, few and far between,” and therefore all the greater praise is due to those kind-hearted individuals, who, impressed with their comparatively monotonous existence, invite them once and again to enjoy the fresh country air and the exhilarating influences of a day freed from the dull routine of institution life. In this spirit the band of the Industrial Schools was recently, by several prominent brethren invited to a Masonic demonstration at Crosby, but the very mention of Freemasonry seems to act in the most curious manner upon the antiquated and straight-laced vestrymen, who are appointed for the Government of affairs. A Freemasons’ demonstration to them, has the appearance of something “uncanny,” and therefore, at the last meeting of the vestry, several of the parochial lights spoke in no measured terms of the danger of accepting such invitations. It appears that the boys’ band had been present at the objectionable demonstration, that the little fellows, while discoursing sweet sounds to those who had the soul to appreciate their efforts, had been thoroughly delighted with their pleasant “out,” and one of the vestrymen had even the boldness and honesty to say that “nothing undesirable transpired” during the day, which announcement must have been an immense relief to the more than fatherly feeling of those who fancied the worst evils as the result of being a day with the brethren of the mysterious order. but still, while blessing their stars for this happy deliverance from something “undesirable,” the selected and elected representatives of parochial power querulously gave vent to one or two of their complaints. The chief of these was that the fete was held at an hotel, which, in the minds of these wiseacres, was apparently equivalent to certain ruin and lasting disgrace.

The question naturally arises, however, if such proceedings are so very dangerous, why the boys got the permission to be present from their tender guardians, and after getting this liberty, why such a rumpus should be made about it. Religious bigotry has not been the least characteristic of these gentlemen,—at least the majority of them—and this, the latest development of their peculiar notions, will not add much to their dignity and importance.

We do not hope to convince them of their stupid folly, but it is necessary to say to those who may be influenced by their dictum that no more harmless pleasure could have been furnished for the boys’ band than that which they found at the masonic demonstration. Masonry has many jewels, but the brightest of these is charity, and in giving the invitation of which complaint is made the brethren naturally thought they were carryings out legitimately the very spirit of that grace. The vestrymen of Liverpool apparently knew nothing about the matter, but the brethren connected with the demonstration must have the comfort of knowing that they were the means of giving at least one pleasant day to boys whose daily life, at the best, is not of the brightest, if the conduct and feelings of their guardians are to be taken as index.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

SURREY.

FREDERICK LODGE OF UNITY (No. 452).—*(By our Special Reporter).*—The last meeting of the year of this lodge, was held at the Station Hotel, Sutton, on Tuesday last, the 6th instant. There were present:—Bros. William Thomas Sugg, W.M.; W. C. Poole, S.W.; A. J. Dickinson, J.W.; John Robins, P.M., Treas.; Magnus Ohren, P.M., Sec.; Masterman, S.D.; J. W. Sugg, J.D.; H. E. Frances, P.M., D.C.; George Wright, Steward; H. J. Strong, P.M.; Newton E. Jennings, P.M.; and Bros. Jeffrey, Back, Zohrab, E. H. Sugg, Gilbert, Wilson, and Pollard, members of the lodge; whilst among the visitors we observed Bros. Charles Horsley, Prov. Grand Reg. for Middlesex, P.M. 69; J. W. Wright, Britannic 33; and Alexander Clark. As the number indicates, this lodge was founded many years ago, and, like many other lodges, has, at some periods, been extremely popular, while at others the members have been very few. Small lodges, when well directed, are, no doubt, very comfortable; but it must nevertheless, be far more gratifying to the successive Masters of a lodge, to see that their plan of management not only makes a lodge comfortable, but has the effect of spreading its reputation, and, as a consequence, bringing in new members. The Master and Past Masters of the Frederick Lodge of Unity, certainly have cause to feel gratified on this score, as the lodge which, as far as we could ascertain, has not of recent years been a very numerous one, is now rapidly acquiring new members. On Tuesday, the agenda embraced two raisings and five passings, and from the seven brethren whose names were on the paper, there was only one absentee. Bros. Edward T. Zohrab, and Frederick G. Gilbert, were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and Bros. William Beck, Arthur Thomas Jeffery, Charles Henry Edmunds, and E. H. Sugg, were passed to the degree of F.C., both ceremonies being ably performed. It has long been the rule amongst lodges of instruction to have a convivial meeting once in each season, participation in which is, in many cases, extended to the female members of families of the brethren. The expense of these pleasant gatherings is of course defrayed by the sale of tickets, as these lodges have no fund on which they can draw for such a purpose. Many regular or mother lodges are also turning their attention in this direction by having recreations or festivals, or extra summer meetings, to which they can introduce their wives and daughters, the expenses being of course defrayed by such members as take advantage of them, and not out of the Lodge Funds. We are much in favour of these gatherings, as we believe they tend to the spread of Freemasonry, and therefore we were pleased to find that at the close of the business before the meeting we attended on Tuesday, the subject of a special meeting of the kind we have referred to was introduced by some of the members of the Frederick Lodge of Unity, and we should not be surprised to find that a friendly gathering of the brethren and their ladies will shortly be advertised to take place at the Crystal Palace. The Lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren, to the number of twenty, sat down to an excellent banquet provided by mine host, who is also a brother amongst us. The usual loyal and general masonic toasts having been proposed and duly honoured, Brother P. M. Ohren, the worthy Secretary of the Lodge, rose and said, “Brethren, I claim your attention for a toast of some importance: it is, ‘The Head of our Lodge, our Worshipful Master.’ You are perfectly aware that a Lodge must be governed by a head, and when a Lodge has at its head a brother who takes a deep interest in the Order, who is truly a Mason at heart, and who follows out the duties of Masonry with energy and zeal, then I say that that Lodge has reason to be grateful for the importance which such a Mastership bestows upon it. Our Brother Sugg.

since he has been elected to the chair, has taken a deep interest, not only in the duties that devolve upon him as Master, but also in seeing for himself that means are adopted for the efficient working of the Lodge by his principal and assistant officers. For this purpose he has held Lodges of Instruction at his own house, and I know that his officers have attended, for I have been there myself, and the beneficial result of such instruction has been shown to-night by the manner in which the work has been performed. The importance of efficient working cannot well be over-estimated, when we consider the important nature of the ceremonies, where every sentence is important, and where not a word can be dispensed with without marring the meaning of the rite. It is therefore most important that the ceremonies should be so perfectly rendered as to impress the candidate with the gravity of the occasion, and that, even while taking his first step, he should be able to perceive that there is really something in it. It is highly important also that both candidates and officers should be punctual in the time of attendance, as otherwise it may happen, as it did to-day, that we are forced to take candidates together instead of separately, to the great detriment of the effect which the proper working of the ceremonies should produce. Our W.M. has endeavoured, to the very best of his ability, to carry out his important duties, and I think, brethren, that we should all strive to the utmost to second his praiseworthy endeavours. You can now, at all events, signify an appreciation of his efforts by the cordiality with which you receive this toast. Brethren, "The Worshipful Master." The toast having been very heartily responded to, the W.M. returned thanks in a short but effective speech, and then proceeded to propose, "The Health of the Visitors," which was responded to by Bro. Horsley; after which "The Health of the Officers" was proposed and duly honored, the S.W. returning thanks; and lastly, Bro. C. T. Speight, the excellent Tyler to the Lodge, was called upon for the Tyler's toast; thus terminating a very pleasant evening at about a quarter past ten o'clock. Several excellent songs were sung in the course of the evening, one of which, written and sung by Bro. Ohren, in which the names of all the officers were very cleverly introduced, deserves special commendation.

Royal Arch.

METROPOLITAN.

CAVEAC CHAPTER (No 176).—The Companions of this Chapter met at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, on Thursday, 1st, inst., Present, Comps. P. Brown, M.E.Z.; M. Scott, H.; P. A. Nairne, P.Z., as J.; F. Walters, P.Z., Treasurer. The elections for officers for ensuing year, taken by ballot, were unanimous in favour of M. Scott, Z.; R. S. Foreman, H.; T. Quinhampton, J.; F. Walters, P.Z., Treasurer; J. Hills, S.E.; W.A., Hinde, S.N.; W. S. Wyman, P.S.; C. T. Speight, Janitor. A P.Z. jewel was voted to Comp. P. Browne. It was resolved unanimously, that the future meetings of the Chapter be held at the Guildhall Tavern. One brother was proposed for exaltation. A banquet closed the proceedings.

Knights Templar.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Prudence Encampment.*—The usual quarterly meeting of this encampment was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Wednesday, the 31st July. The E.C., Sir Knight Emra Holmes, Grand Provost of England, Prov. Grand Second Captain Suffolk and Cambridge, opened the encampment, when, upon the muster roll being called, the following Sir Knights answered to their names:—Dr. Mills, P.E.C.; J. Pitcher, P.E.C., Deputy Acting First Captain; G. S. Findley, P.E.C., Reg.; C. Davy, P.E.C., Acting Second Captain; J. Franks, &c. The minutes of last meeting having been confirmed, the ballot was then taken for Sir Knight the Rev. T. G. Beaumont, Rector of Chelmindistin, Prov. G.

Prelate Suffolk and Cambridge, as a joining member, who was unanimously accepted. It having been announced that the Eminent Commander would deliver his lecture on the "History of the Knights Templar," which he had been prevented giving at the last meeting, through indisposition, Sir Knight Emra Holmes proceeded to give the lecture, premising his remarks by saying that in consequence of the lateness of the hour, and the small numbers present, he should very much curtail the address; but he did not like to again disappoint the Sir Knights. The lecturer then proceeded to give his views on the interesting subject of the Masonic Knights Templar from the Crusading Knights, and quoted largely from Addison's valuable "History of the Knights Templar;" Mills' "History of Chivalry;" Knight's "London;" Laurie's "History of Scotland;" Bro. Woof's notes on the "Knights Templar," and other works, in support of his assertions. Sir Knight Holmes concluded as follows:—"The time has come when, if we wish to keep up our chivalric character, we must be more cautious in the acceptance of candidates, and in the election of Eminent Commanders; and, as in the former case, it has been found necessary to give the Provincial Grand Commander of each Province an absolute veto on all nominations, so now it is expedient that the same power should be given to him over the appointments of Eminent Commanders, since a majority of misguided or unworthy Templars (men who, yesterday, as it were, joined our Order, but who, to-day, would be rejected with contempt), may now, at any time, force upon their encampment a Sir Knight, whose very title makes him trebly a laughing stock, if not something worse, both inside and out the pale of Masonic chivalry, and who, probably, would be utterly scorned if he offered himself as a candidate for some public office, no matter how obscure, but who is permitted to wear, on his breast, the patriarchal cross of an Eminent Commander of Masonic Knights Templar. To the question as to who then should be admitted Templars, and who should be elected Commanders, I answer, him who you would feel honoured by receiving into your house as the friend of your wife, your sister, or your daughter; him to whom, and for whom, you feel you could truly keep those dread obligations you took when you received the accolade, and accepted the M.S.; him alone should be admitted to our Order. The Masonic Knights Templar are, or are not, a sham. If you believe in our ancient traditions, as I do, you will, at least, observe the same strict caution in the election of Eminent Commander, or the admission of candidates, as you would in appointing any one to a position of great trust; and as you show by your representatives some consideration for birth, education, wealth, and position, in electing the mayor of your borough, how much more should you be careful how you act, when you place in a position so prominent in your Order, and so intimate, if you remember your oath, as the Eminent Commander of an encampment of Knights Templar. If you believe the Masonic Knights Templar are a sham, a mere fancy degree of Masonry, and nothing more, that your obligations, most solemnly taken, are as nought, and that any one is good enough for the honours of our knighthood, I entreat you to leave us, and stick to the Craft, which you may live to adorn. We do not want lovers of tinsel and gewgaws, ambitious knights of the shears and cabbage, and cavaliers of the shaving pot. Let the shoemaker stick to his last, or join our spurious namesakes, the tea-totalers, who don a new name, a new creed, and call themselves Good Templars, admit women to their meetings, and strut about in regalia as pretentious and foolish as their ridiculous titles and self-assumed name. And now, Sir Knights, I must bring my lecture to a close. Somewhat discursive it must be, from the nature of the subject—original it can scarcely claim to be—since it is but a collection of other men's evidence. I have not, indeed, always shown what conclusions I have drawn, leaving it rather to yourselves to do so. For myself, however, let me say I believe profoundly in our great chivalric Order and its legitimate descent, since friends and enemies alike join in ascertaining the fact. Believing, as I do, I cannot but remind you, Sir Knights, of your duty.

I am thankful to say that the members of this encampment have always remembered it hitherto, and performed it faithfully, would it could it be said of others."

Sir Knight Mills in proposing a vote of thanks to the E.C. for his instructive lecture, begged at the same time to demur to some of the concluding remarks of the lecturer.

Sir Knight C. Davy had great pleasure in seconding the motion, which was carried with approbation.

The E.C. in acknowledging the vote assured Sir Knight Mills that the remarks to which he took exception, were not intended to apply personally to any member of the Encampment, as he must know,—but he was quite aware that applied generally, they were necessary, he regretted to say.

The eminent Commander announced that he had received two communications from the Grand Chantry, one announcing that at last Grand Conclave the fee for admission to the order was raised from three to five guineas, the other containing a notification that two were under suspension for unauthorized interference with the degrees under the control of the Supreme Council, 33°; and the Grand Mark Lodge and announcing the expulsion of another brother from the Order. There being no further business before the Encampment, it was closed and the Sir Knights retired for refreshment.

A Sir Knight enquired whether the lecture would be published, as he would like to have an opportunity of reading it quietly at home.

Sir Knight Holmes hoped it would be given *in extenso* in the *Freemason*, at an early date—when the Sir Knights would have an opportunity of reading, at length, what he had been obliged to considerably curtail that evening.

Red Cross of Constantine.

LANCASHIRE.

LIVERPOOL.—*Skelmersdale Conclave* (No. 77).—The second assembly of this newly-consecrated Conclave of the Masonic Order of the Knights of Rome and of the Red Cross of Constantine was held on Monday evening last, at the Masonic Hall, Hope Street, Liverpool. Owing to the continuous downpour of rain, the attendance was not so large as was expected, but as the working was of a generally efficient character the limited presence of Knights Companions of the Christian Order did not detract from the interest of the gathering. The following Knights were present at the conclave:—Em. Sir Knight Thomas Ashmore, M.P.S.; Em. Sir Knight H. Nelson, V.E.; Sir Knights F. Hughes, S.G.; J. T. Callow, J.G.; Jesse Banning, H.P.; W. Cotterill, Rec.; M. Mawson, S.B.; H. Jackson, Orator; F. Day, Herald; P. Ball, S.; J. Skeaf, A.; W. Jackson, and W. Bradshaw. The visitors were Sir Knight H. James, S.G., 55; and Sir Knight J. B. Mackenzie, H. 55. The conclave was opened in solemn and ancient form. After the records of the previous assembly had been read and unanimously confirmed, Sir Knight Peter Ball, on the motion of Sir Knight J. Banning, seconded by Sir Knight Skeaf, was appointed Sentinel. Bro. J. McCarthy, of the Hamer Lodge, 1393, and Bro. H. Burrows, I.G. of St. John's Lodge, 673, were in attendance, and after being properly approved and prepared were duly installed Knights of the Order. Several propositions were then made, and the conclave was closed in peace and harmony. The Knights subsequently adjourned to refreshment.

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Original Correspondence.

PROFESSOR RAWLINSON AND THE TEN TRIBES.

Professor Rawlinson, in laying a foundation for his anti-biblical theory of the absorption of the ten tribes, is necessitated to assume that only a small portion of the people were carried away by the Assyrian kings, and that the portion thus carried away were so widely scattered through the Assyrian dominions, that they never could have formed any considerable people, but only a few "small communities," who, perhaps, continued for a while, and were then lost. I call this an anti-biblical theory, because I believe it to be in utter contradiction to the plain and obvious meaning of a large accumulation of very emphatic passages, scattered throughout the prophetic writings, which, as "a light that shineth in a dark place," are intended to guide our footsteps in the course of duty, and to sustain our faith in God's manifold promises made to Abraham and his descendants, not only that they should possess "the land," but that they should become the progenitors of many nations, and, finally, heirs of the world. And hence it is, I take it, that throughout the prophetic Scriptures, Israel and Judah—that is, the Israelites or ten tribes, and Judah and Benjamin—that is the Jews—are so markedly distinguished, and so emphatically represented as separate from each other, until after the final gathering, Christianization, and restoration of "all Israel," as the mouth of the Lord hath said; for "ye shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah, from the four corners of the earth. . . . Ephraim, [i.e. Israel] shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim." (Isa. xi).

I think I have shown, in my former communication, that the first of the Professor's assumptions is plainly opposed to the text of the only authority to which he appeals, or can appeal; i.e. the Books of Kings and Chronicles; and I believe I can show that his second assumption is as baseless as his first—that it has no authority to rest upon, and that it is inconsistent with all the information and prophetic promises we have in relation to the captive tribes. He says:—

"In the second place, those who were carried away, instead of being massed together (as the Jews appear to have been about Babylon)—in which case there might have been a fair chance of their maintaining their ethnic unity—were at once scattered very widely. They were placed in Haran, i.e. in Osrhoëne, or Western Mesopotamia; in Halah, or Chalcitis, the country about Ras-el-ain; in Gozan, or Migdonia, on the River Khabour; and also in the cities of the Medes. (See 2 Ki. xvii. 6; xviii. 11; 1 Chron. v. 26). The tract over which they were spread extended twelve degrees (nearly 900 miles), from east to west, and was nowhere less than two degrees (138 miles) in breadth. In other words, it was at least fifteen times as large as the territory from which they had been taken. Distributed over this wide space, they can have formed at no time more than an insignificant element in the population."

I hope I may be pardoned for saying that the Professor could hardly hope, in making this statement, to "produce the slightest effect on the minds of those capable of forming an opinion." "Such effect as it may have, can be only on the ignorant and the unlearned."

The geography of the south-western region of Asia has certainly received much attention during the last few years, but that Professor Rawlinson, who undoubtedly holds a favourable position among the travellers and scholars who have devoted much time and labour in exploring the country watered by the Euphrates and the Tigris, and yielding some precious relics of Assyrian and Babylonian art, should be in a position to fix so absolutely the identity of the places of Israel's captivity, is more than I can understand. It might be fairly presumed, from the peremptory way in which the Professor thus fixes the several localities named, that there is no doubt upon the subject; and that their iden-

tity is as well known as is that of Tyre, and Sidon, and Beyrout, and other places of which there is no dispute; but it is far otherwise.

Leaving this point, for a moment, I must ask why the Professor multiplies the places of the captivity? Is it to make out as wide a dispersion as possible, to dissipate the idea, that the people were "massed together," so that they might, "in course of time," become a numerous people again? I can find no other reason for the introduction of "Haran, i.e., in Osrhoëne, or Western Mesopotamia." There is no such location of the captives mentioned in the authorities to which the Professor refers. How then comes he by it? The people of the first captivity were carried to Halah, and Habor, and Hara, and to the river Gozan, (1 Chron. v. 26); and those whom Tiglath Pileser had left were afterwards carried into Assyria, "and placed in Halah, and Habor, by the river of Gozan"—whither the northern tribes had previously been carried—and some of them in the cities of the Medes," (2 Kings xvii. 6.) There is nothing in either text, therefore, to justify the Professor in so extending the limits of the captives' location as to embrace a portion of Western Mesopotamia. As to the places really mentioned in the Kings and Chronicles, they have been the subject of controversy and speculation for ages. But this is all ignored by the Professor, who fixes the several localities as off-handedly as if there was not now, and never had been, the utmost uncertainty attaching to them.

As a specimen of the multiplicity of conjectures which learned men have put forth, I may state, that Halah, or Chalah, as it is in the Hebrew, is supposed, by Hyde, to be Holwan, and by Bochart to be the capital of Calacene, north of Assyria, while the editors of Cassell's Dictionary, though inclined to think it a Median city, conclude that it is "vain to speculate on its precise locality." Habor, or Chabor, is a river falling into the Euphrates, according to some, in the south of Assyria; whereas Major Rennel believes it to be a place in India; i.e., east of the Tigris, and near to the Caspian Sea. Bochart takes it to be Mount Chaboris, between which and the Caspian Sea is the city of Gozan. Boothroyd and others take Habor to be part of a word, and render what our version has "Habor by the river Gozan," Habor-nahar-Gozan. Gesenius makes Habor, the river Chaboris, a river that flows into the Euphrates, near Circësius. But where or what is Gozan? The editors of Cassell say, "A part of Mesopotamia. Its position is doubtful, though, to a certain extent, indicated by its connection with the Khabour, (Habor) the great tributary of the Euphrates, upon which it seems to have been situated, for it is probable, as Gesenius thinks, that, in the original, 'Habor' is separated from 'the river of Gozan' (1 Chron. v. 26), by a word which has been interposed only through the lax construction of the writer. Others, however, believe that what is termed 'the river of Gozan' was further east in India, and seek to identify it with the Kizil-ozen, which runs from the province of Ghilau into the Caspian Sea. From the passage in 2 Kings, 'the river of Gozan' would appear to have been the name of a district, situated on the Habor." Basnage, after noticing the speculations of Bochart, and others, says, "the Jews," as he designates all the tribes, without distinction, "were sufficiently numerous to form two colonies, and the Scriptures point out two different provinces to which they were carried captive. The first of these is Assyria, and the sacred historian mentions Habor, Gozan, and Halah, as the cities which were assigned to them in that country. The other colony inhabited the cities of the Medes. Then we must seek for the Ten Tribes in these provinces, which are indicated as the land of their captivity, both in the Chaldaic paraphrase and in the original Hebrew. The cities which were assigned to them in Assyria are easily pointed out. The river Chaboras, which is called by the Arabian geographers Alchabor, rises among the mountains, runs through Mesopotamia, and falls into the Euphrates. The city of Halah, the Chalchite of Ptolemy, was situated on one bank of the Chaboras, and Gozan (both the province and the city) on the other. Thus, then, the ten tribes inhabited both banks of the Chaboras, and were separated from each other only by the

river, which flowed through their territories. The sacred historian has not named the cities of of Medea, which were assigned to the captives. But this colony probably settled in the mountains, because their population was not so dense as that of the level countries. Indeed, Ezra indirectly states this fact, for he says that they were carried to Hava, a province of India, which derived its name from the Hebrew word for mountain. . . . According to Strabo, a colony of foreigners was sent to people the mountainous part of India, which the ancients describe as a prosperous and happy country." Basnage thinks that the Israelites spread from this part of India into the provinces near the Caspian Sea; in this agreeing with Sir Isaac Newton, who places them in Colchis and Iberia.

Now, on a question about which there is so much uncertainty, as to the localities to which the captives were taken—a question upon which men of great learning and research so materially differ, and must continue to differ, there being no precise data that will bear a positive conclusion—it is rather too much to expect that we should unhesitatingly accept the authority of Professor Rawlinson, as settling, once and for ever, the question; wide away as his decision is from the more modest conjectures of others. The matter is too doubtful to justify the Professor in resting a theory upon it—a theory which is intended to help him to his second anti-biblical conclusion; i.e., that the Israelites were, after a time, absorbed in the gentile populations amongst whom they were placed, or became united with the Jews, who were carried into Babylonia; and so were ultimately "lost." In my book, on "Israel found in the Anglo-Saxons," I have, I believe, shown how baseless is this notion of Israel—the ten tribes—being lost; and I may not go over that ground again. It must suffice to say, that while the prophetic word foretels the dispersion, humiliation, and isolation of Judah, or the Jews, throughout the nations of the earth; Israel, or the tribes who adhered to Ephraim, who inherited the blessing and privileges of the first-born, were to become "honourable," "illustrious," and distinguished above all other people. See Isa. lxi. 9-11, where this is distinctly foretold of Israel, in contrast with Judah; as also in chap. xxvii. 6, where it is declared that "Israel shall bud forth, and fill the face of the world with fruit," a thing never promised to Judah, who are to be scattered abroad until the fulness of the Gentiles shall have been brought in, through the instrumentality of Israel—for "all that see them shall acknowledge them, that they are a seed which Jehovah hath blessed." (Ch. lxi. 9). Hence the representatives of the two nations, are to be kept separate and distinct until the time of their restoration, when "Judah and the children of Israel, his companions"—the few who may have joined him—and "Joseph, or Ephraim—that is, all the house of Israel, his companions," shall be "joined one to another, and they shall become one." (Ezek. xxvii. 16-17).

I think I have said enough to show that the Professor's assumption, that the Israelites carried into captivity were so scattered as, after a time, to become one with the Gentile peoples amongst whom they were placed, is as destitute of proof, and is as much opposed to the whole tenor of the prophetic Scriptures as his other assumption, of only a partial deportation of the tribes forming the kingdom of Israel. The evidence is, in both respects, altogether against him.

Whatever uncertainty there may be as to the precise localities in which the captive Israelites were placed, the statement of their being so widely scattered is purely gratuitous, and not only is opposed to that of almost every other writer, but is not reconcilable with the many facts which warrant the opinion, that the Getæ, subsequently called Goths, were the descendants of the original captives, whom Sir Isaac Newton, Basnage, and others find in the western borders of Medea, between Assyria and the Caspian Sea, whence they gradually moved north into Coehis and Iberia, between the Caspian and the Euxine, along the northern shores of which they have been traced to their settlement in Morsia, whence they were driven by Alexander across the Danube into Dacia, B.C 329; but subsequently over-

threw the Empire of the West, and are now peopling, civilising, and evangelising the world.

The Professor, however, has a third string to his bow; but it will, upon being put to the test, as assuredly fail him as the other two have done. May I ask for further space to shew this?

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM CARPENTER.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE MARK GRAND LODGE.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I notice you have inserted a letter from me to the editor of *Pomeroy's Democrat*, New York, and also the remarks by Bro. F. G. Tisdall, who is one of the best informed Masons in the United States. The subject is an interesting one, viz., the recognition of the Mark Grand Lodge, and its consideration has suggested an enquiry as to the origin and character of the Mark Master's degree, which Bro. Tisdall declares was formerly conferred in a Fellow Craft's Lodge. I have written to him for copies of the minutes, and if this degree was really given to Fellow Crafts, and not the "Mark Man," as I suspect, it will be for me to promptly acknowledge my error, so far as the United States are concerned.

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM P. HUGHAN.

Truro, 3rd August, 1872.

PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—Can you, or any of your numerous correspondents, inform me if a Warden in a Craft Lodge (recently appointed), and obliged to leave the Province, can, by paying up his arrears for twelve months, retain office, and at the expiration of his year of office, rank as a Past Warden; and if there is any law, constitutional or otherwise, to prevent his doing so?

The highest authority on this point will oblige,

Yours fraternally,
J. P.

OUR CEREMONIES.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—There is a question I wish to ask, and if you will be kind enough to answer it in your next impression, I shall feel obliged.

The different ceremonies, &c., we pass, from initiation to a M.M., are they ancient customs, or constituted in England in the year about 1715-18.

From a young beginner.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Yours fraternally,
E. J.

RENEWAL OF CHARTERS.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

On the 1st. Nov., 1871, the Grand Chapter, on discussing an appeal of Comp. W. G. Laws, Z. of the De Sussex Chap., from the decision of the Prov. G. Superintendent for Northumberland, held in its judicial capacity as a final Court of Appeal, that the minutes of a chapter authorising its removal previous to such being carried out, required confirmation, and it was stated in the discussion that such was required by the Committee of General purposes in similar cases in the Craft.

Is this the law, or is it not? None such was required on the removal of the Lodge of which I am a member. On reference to the Craft Regulations I find, Page 92, art. 1. "The motion being regularly proposed and seconded, the Master shall appoint a day for hearing and deciding the question." And further on, "the majority shall decide the question." Nothing is here said of confirmation of minutes, nor is it, in my opinion, necessary to confirm any minutes, except where specially provided for, as in the election of Master. I take it the confirmation of a Lodge minutes is like that of any other minutes of a meeting, a mere affirmation to the effect that the proper entries of

what took place have been made in the minute book. To secure this the minutes should be entered in the book at the time of meeting and confirmed before the meeting closes, as is the practice with some. If the law, in future, is to be that no resolution of a lodge or chapter shall be acted upon without subsequent confirmation, the effect will be to create a good deal of trouble and unpleasantness. It will be open to a minority, on the confirmation of the minutes of the previous Lodge, to rescind anything then done, no matter how many voted for it, or what precautions may have been taken to get the views of the majority of the members on the subject, by by summoning a special lodge or otherwise.

Thus, a Lodge of sixty, specially called together to consider some particular matter may have, by a vote of fifty to ten, determined "yea," but on the confirmation of the minutes at the next Lodge the minority of ten, having kept secret their intention, and finding themselves by chance in the majority, may, by rejecting the minutes, virtually make the Lodge vote "nay," and this is not an improbable case, for large musters can be got in Lodges on particular occasions, whilst small musters are the rule, especially in country Lodges, and it must be remembered that the notice of the meeting at which the minutes would be confirmed, would contain no special notice of the subjects discussed and voted on at the previous meeting, and requiring confirmation.

It is a pity Comp. Strachan, when moving the rejection of the part of Grand Chap. minutes referring to this matter, did not instead move a law to the effect that, except when confirmation of minutes is expressly enacted, no such should in general be requisite. A previous notice of his motion, however, would of course have been requisite.

X.

Hull, Aug. 6th, 1872.

Obituary.

BRO. AUGUSTUS SMITH,

The eldest son of the late John Smith, Esq. of Ashlins, Herts, by Mary, eldest daughter of Augustus Pechell, Esq. Receiver-General of Customs, was born 1804, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., in 1826. A magistrate for the counties of Herts, Bucks, and Cornwall, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Herts, this gentleman belonged to an elder branch of the same very numerous family of Smith, which for a long period flourished as yeomen in Nottinghamshire, and subsequently rose to wealth and importance, soon after the civil wars, as bankers at Nottingham. That establishment still exists as the oldest provincial bank in the kingdom under the same name, and a branch of the same family, being identical with that of Smith, Payne, and Smiths in London. The families of Sir Robert Bromley, formerly Smith, Lord Carrington, and numerous others, still bearing the name of Smith, are all lineally derived from the same stock.

In early life the subject of this memoir first applied himself to public business by taking an active part in the administration of the Poor Laws, previous to the passing of the new Poor Law, and acted as the first chairman of the Berkhamstead Union. From that post he retired, in consequence of his not finding himself supported by other landowners in those ameliorating measures for the improvement of the labouring classes which he always contended ought to accompany the restrictions on indiscriminate relief, affected by the new Poor Law; of these, he considered a system of industrial education to be the most essential, and the objections to which he vainly endeavoured to meet by a pamphlet entitled "Apology for Parochial Education on Comprehensive Principles." This made some local stir at the time, and advocated a system which is in part now attempted to be carried out by what are called the "Conscience Clauses."

After the passing of the Reform Bill, which gave the county of Hertford three members, he was invited by a large requisition, without any asking on his part, to come forward as the third candi-

date for the county, but circumstances at the time did not allow of his availing himself of this early opportunity of entering parliament.

The next work of public utility undertaken by this gentleman was the opening of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School at Great Berkhamstead which had for more than a century been closed as a place of education. Its revenues, from the year 1735, had been in a chronic state of litigation, under the care of the Court of Chancery, through which, and the sinecure salaries of the master and usher, its whole receipts were annually absorbed. After several years' active prosecution of law proceedings, a decree was issued by Lord Chancellor Cottonham, in 1811, by which a scheme was sanctioned thereby, securing the teaching of grammar freely, according to the words of the original foundation, in conjunction with a general course of useful English instruction.

Bro. Augustus Smith's connection with the county of Cornwall began in 1834, when he became lessee on "lives" for the Islands of Scilly, under the Duchy of Cornwall, since which period he has been a constant resident there, personally engaged in and responsible for the various measures carried out for the improvement of the property, and the population inhabiting the same, which have resulted in great permanent and important changes, for the benefit of all concerned.

In 1852 he was invited to fight the battle for the Liberal party in the borough of Truro, which he only lost by some half-dozen votes, through certain support being withheld by a leading interest. In the two succeeding Parliaments, he, however, represented the borough in the Commons. In his political course he has proved himself a steady and constant supporter of the Liberal cause, independent of mere party and ministerial considerations, and has always contended, as a practical reformer, that it is of far more importance to correct the mismanagements and extravagance so prevalent in the various departments of the Executive Government, rather than encourage any speculative alterations of a doubtful and experimental tendency on the British Constitution. At the resignation of Sir Charles Lemon, in 1856, as President of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, he was selected as his successor, and continued to act in that honourable capacity until 1864, when he resigned. He was elected President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, at its forty-fifth annual general meeting, on the 23rd Nov. 1863, and with considerable zeal and ability discharged its important duties. He also, in his addresses to the institution, brought to their notice various subjects of a scientific character, particularly in relation to meteorology and ethnology, evincing much exactness and intelligence during his term of office, which expired in Nov. 1862.

The R.W. Brother Augustus Smith, Provincial Grand Master for Cornwall, has long been a member of the craft, having been initiated as long ago as 1832, in the Watford Lodge, No 404 (late 580), where he was also raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. on the 4th Nov., 1834.

On the 17th of Jan. 1853, he became a member of the Phoenix Lodge, Truro, to the chair of which he was advanced and installed on the 19th January, 1857. His first appearance in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall was in 1854, at Callington, on which occasion he was nominated to the office of Provincial Senior Grand Warden, by the Prov. G.M., R.W. Bro. Sir Charles Lemon, which office he was again called on to fill at the annual festival, the next year, at St Austell, the last occasion on which Sir Charles Lemon in person, presided as Grand Master. In the following year, he was duly installed at Helston as D.P.G.M., since which he was presided over all the meetings of the craft in Cornwall, viz., at Truro, in 1857; Liskeard, 1858; Chacewater, 1859; Launceston, 1860; Penzance, 1861; and at Lostwithiel, in 1862. On the resignation of Sir Charles Lemon, in 1863, Mr Augustus Smith was installed as his successor at Truro, to the high office of Provincial Grand Master, by the R.W. Brother the Rev John Huyshe, M.A., P.G.C., Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Devonshire, in the presence of the largest number of brethren ever assembled together in the province, who thus

practically expressed their warm approval of the appointment by the G.M., the Earl of Zetland, K.T., &c. The patent was dated the 24th July, 1863, the P.G.M. having filled the office of D.P.G.M. for seven years, since which he has proved himself a zealous and efficient Mason, and his continued interest in the Masonic charities, as witnessed by his accepting the office of Steward, and acting as President at the sixty-seventh anniversary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and in many other more private ways, known and appreciated by many who feel proud to acknowledge his admirable qualities. In 1864 a series of resolutions were introduced by the P.G.M. at Falmouth, for establishing a county fund for aged and infirm Freemasons belonging to the province, which was most favourably and cordially received and adopted, the scheme for which was finally settled and confirmed at the special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Truro, on the 29th of November in the same year, and is now in working order, depending upon the fraternity in Cornwall to render it alike worthy of its promoter and the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons.

Since the year 1863, the P.G.M. continued to manifest that prudence, wisdom, and justice, which characterised him while acting as D. Prov. G.M., from 1855 to 1863, and during his Mastership, the Masonic body in the province has presented a course of ever-advancing success and prosperity; every year has witnessed an addition to the lodges, a spirit of friendly emulation, and a desire for a full Masonic interchange of brotherly love prevails amongst the members. Many are the gentlemen of education, wealth, and character, who are disciples of the Craft, and anxious to assist their Grand Master as officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge. Each annual festival becomes still more successful than its predecessor, and the "Three Grand Principles" and "Four Cardinal Virtues" of Freemasonry, by the Provincial Grand Master's precept and example, conferred an additional lustre and brilliancy to his rule; but now his untimely end has spoiled the happy spectacle, and the Province is now lamenting the decease of one of the best Provincial Grand Masters that was ever appointed. It will not be easy to find a successor to such a distinguished and worthy brother, and before doing so, no doubt the prominent officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge will be consulted.

ON THE PRINCIPLES OF MASONRY.

In early ages necessity taught the use of Society, and by the rapid progress made in Arts and Sciences, men were led to mark and contemplate the nature and properties of lines, figures, superficies, and solids, and thus by degrees were formed the sciences of Geometry and Architecture; sciences which have proved to be of the greatest utility in preserving the human race and animal creation on the face of the earth. These Arts being coeval with the rest of the sciences, were carefully handed down by Methuselah, who lived 255 years with Adam, by whom he was instructed in all the mysteries of these sublime sciences, and faithfully communicated them to his grandson, Noah. After the flood, the possessors of the Arts, according to ancient tradition, were first distinguished by the name of Noachidæ, or sons of Noah, afterwards sages or wise men, had understanding in their time, and who knew what ought to be done; such were those whom Moses instructed in all the wisdom of the Egyptians and Chaldeans—for this kind of learning was a tribe set apart, the children of Issacher, who were "Masters in Israel." These, in more modern times, were called philosophers, and were ever venerated as sacred persons of the brightest parts and genius; such men as these, in all ages have been looked upon by the judicious as the greatest blessing to the communities where they dwelt, and the Arts they were in possession of esteemed "Royal," as practised by Kings and Princes.

Noah finding the superiority geometry and architecture had over the rest of the sciences, sent them to Asia, and Japhet to Europe, while he continued in the city he had built at the foot of Mount Ararat, and convened Lodges under them, with full powers and instructions in all the degrees of Masonry.—*New Zealand Mail.*

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, August 16, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

- Lodge 176, Caveac.
- " 1328, Granite, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon,
- Mark Lodge, 104, Macdonald, Head Quarters First Surrey Rifles, Brunswick-road, Camberwell.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, AUG. 12.

- Chap. 720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

- Lodge 548, Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
- " 1269, Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, Surrey.
- Committee of Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cotebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

- Lodge 1228, Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstone.
- " 1306, St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-st. Wapping.
- " 1260, Hervey, Swan Tavern, Walham Green.
- Kent Mark Lodge, Freemasons' Tavern
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.

Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

- Lodge 1339, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tav., Stockwell.
- Chapter 742, Crystal Palace, Clarendon Hotel, Anerley.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188. Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
- Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnal Green, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

- Lodge 975, Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lec, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
- Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

Advertisements.

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REVIEW OF G. M. GARDNER'S ADDRESS ON HENRY PRICE.

By Bro. JACOB NORTON, OF BOSTON, U.S.

(Continued from page 484.)

The next argument to support Bro. Gardner's "how was it possible" theory is Governor Belcher. Belcher was a native of Massachusetts; he claimed to have been initiated in England in 1704. In 1730, he became Governor of New England. The only Masonic act recorded of Belcher, was, that in 1736, he dined with the Masons in Boston on St. John's day; he however neither belonged to the Lodge, nor the Master Mason's Lodge. In 1741 he was succeeded as Governor by Shirley, and in 1743, he once more went to England office seeking; previous to his departure, the members of Lodge presented him with a "Buncombe" letter of recommendation thanking him for the many favours and protection to the Craft, etc. In 1744 he visited the G.L. of England, probably in order to become acquainted with the nobility that belonged to it, and from an extract from the Record, sent to me by the R.W. Bro. Hervey it appears, that after the cloth was removed, and the brethren had become jolly with drinking healths, Bro Belcher seized the opportunity to exhibit his letter, and at the same time presented a guinea (probably out of his own pocket) in behalf of the Boston Lodge, when Bro. Belcher's health "was drunk with ceremony". This is all the information Bro. Gardner knows about Governor Belcher's Masonry, and all the rest he gives us is mere imagination. This may suffice for the G.L. of Massachusetts, but no one outside of that G.L. will take imagination as evidence.

The next argument of Bro. Gardner which deserves notice is, that the Earl of Loudoun, who was Grand Master of England in 1736, when Tomlinson received his Deputation, that the said Earl was in Boston in January, 1757, and dined with the Masons. There we have the same imaginings repeated, as in the case of Tomlinson, thus, the Earl must have been introduced to Price at the banquet, and must have been told that he was appointed by Viscount Montague, and on the Earl's return to England he must have told the G.L. all about Price and the Boston G.L. etc. Now the plain matter of fact was this. The Earl of Loudoun was a Scotch nobleman, he had no seat in the House of Lords, and consequently did not visit London, except when he was after the Ministry for an appointment to some office. In 1736, the Earl was

appointed Commander-in-chief of the American Provincial Army, and Governor of Virginia. In a recent publication issued by the Common Council of the City of New York, the Earl is described as having been very unpopular.

In January, 1757, he was in Boston on political business, when G.M. Gridley got up a dinner for him, at which dinner, Price, dressed in his wig queue, straight buttoned coat, etc, was no doubt introduced to the Earl, as having been appointed by Viscount Montague in 1733. Now what could the Scotch Earl have known what Montague did, or did not, in 1733? The Earl doubtless never heard of Price, nor of his appointment by Montague, and hence when Bro. Gridley introduced Bro. Price, as a P.G.M., the Earl took it as a matter of course. Price undoubtedly did not express himself in the best King's English, but what of it; did he not wear a wig with queue, and a fine straight buttoned coat, and the Earl undoubtedly must have seen more than one rich nabob in his day, whose English was paltry, there was therefore nothing in Price's appearance to excite the Earl's suspicion, and consequently he asked no question. Furthermore, there is no proof whatever, that after the Earl's return to England, that he ever again visited the G.L. or had ever seen any of the Grand Officers, or that he was ever again in London at all. In answer to Bro Gardner's question, "how was it possible that the G.L. of England, had never heard of Price, because about a dozen Masons had returned from Boston to England between 1733 and 1768, I would ask Bro. Gardner how was it possible for the Grand Lodge of England to have been acquainted with the misdoings of the Boston Grand Masters, without publicly having called them to account. An upright man will perform his obligations, not because he must, but because he regards it his duty to do so. Now every one installed into the office of G.M. obligated himself to fulfil the duties enjoined in the Warrant under which he acted. Among the duties of a Provincial G.M. was to render annually an account to the G.L. of the lodges constituted by him, and to remit for each new lodge two guineas to the charity fund. Whether the G.L. of England received anything for the first Lodge, I know not. It is evident, however, from Bro. Hervey's letter to me, that when the Lodge was printed in the Calendar in 1737, that the G.S. or whoever else suprintended the printing of the said work, did not know when the Boston Lodge was constituted. The probability is, that when Tomlinson's petition for a Deputation was received a letter may have informed the authorities that there was a Lodge in Boston. Such a thing was not uncommon in the early days of G.L. history, for instance, in 1732, there was already a Lodge in Philadelphia, and in 1734, Franklin called himself a G.M. I have no doubt, that had Franklin then petitioned the G.L. of England for a Charter, or for a Deputation, and stated at the same time that there was already a Lodge established in Philadelphia, that the G.L. of England would not have troubled itself to ascertain when, and by whom the Lodge was established, and would have granted the prayer of the petition, providing, of course, that the petitioner could give respectable references.

Then again, about 1751 or 52, a clandestine Lodge was established in Boston, who initiated persons into Masonry without the least authority from any G.L., and in 1756, the G.L. of Scotland granted these very clandestine Masons a charter.

Now, as already said, with Tomlinson's petition information may also have been conveyed of the existence of a Masonic society in Boston, without letting the G.L. know when or by whom it was established, and in next issue of the Calendar, the lodge of Boston, was mentioned without any date of its origin. Subsequently some one informed a G.S. that the lodge was organised in 1733, so he took his pen and wrote into the Calendar the above date. But be this as it may, between 1733 and 1768, Price and Co. have constituted no less than forty lodges, and all which time the G.L. of England was cognizant of the existence of one solitary lodge only, viz., that of 1733. Now, was this honest, or otherwise? Again, owing I suppose, to the visit of the Earl of Loudoun, in 1757, the Boston G.L. took a spasmodic fit, and issued circulars to all its lodges, demanding three guineas from each lodge, for the purpose of sending the money to England to have the lodges enrolled on the English register. How many lodges complied, I do not know. In 1760, or 61, similar circulars were again issued, when a lodge in Providence, sent back a receipt for three guineas, which it had paid in 1757, and expressed surprise that the money had not already been sent to England, but it was not until 1768 that Price remitted the money for that very lodge, and then pleaded in his letter that "accident had prevented sending the money before."

But that is not all. To the lodges here, it was represented that the G.L. of England demanded three guineas from each lodge, while in reality, there was but eight guineas paid in 1768 for the constitution of four lodges. Was that honest? Again, in 1772, a new lodge was organized in Boston, when the G.L. voted to send three guineas to England, which, of course, the new lodge must have paid before it was constituted, but that money was never sent to England. Now if the Grand Masters of England had known anything about the characteristics of the Boston leaders, Messrs. Price and Co. would have been rebuked as a pack of unprincipled dodgers. The very fact that every time a Boston G.M. died, the Grand Masters of England, sent new Deputations, is the best proof of the total ignorance of the English authorities about the characters of the Boston Masons, and of the state of Masonry in this country.

Nor can I see why Bro. Gardner should deem Price's imposition as impossible. A very similar case, Bro. Gardner knows, has occurred in Charleston, S.C., in 1768. A party of Masons headed by Frederic Dalcho, pretended that Frederick the Great added to the twenty-five degrees then practised in France, eight additional degrees and they further pretended having received a patent, signed by Frederick the Great, creating Messrs. Dalcho and Co, Sovereign Grand Commanders, etc. In 1802, the Charleston worthies issued a pompous document to that effect, and in 1804, the Grand Orient of France was compelled to adopt the eight additional degrees, with the Frederick the Great story, into its system.

But it was not until 1833 that a Bro. Maccornay, from New York was inspired with an idea to inquire of the G.L. authorities of Berlin if there was any truth in the Frederick the Great story, when an answer was returned that the Frederick story was "the grand lie of the order," and what is more, I am acquainted in Boston and New York with scores of 32nds and many 33rds, and I have never conversed with a member of those high degrees, who did not confess an utter disbelief in the said Frederick story.

Now, be it remembered, that in 1804, Frederick William of Prussia acknowledged Napoleon, and peace reigned between those two countries for about two years: communication between Paris and Berlin, was doubtless frequent, the time necessary to travel to or fro, did not exceed even in those days, three or four days; then again, after 1815, there is no doubt that hundreds of Masons crossed the borders, and interchanged Masonic visits, but yet, up to 1833, no French Mason ever inquired of the Berlin authorities whether Frederick the Great did or did not institute higher degrees, and it was only after 1830, that Bro. Dr. Kloss undertook to investigate the Frederick story, when, as already remarked, the Berlin authorities were able to reply to the New York enquirer, in the words of Kloss, that it was "the grand lie of the order." While on the other hand, between 1733 and 1768, intercourse between London and Boston, was, comparatively speaking, rare; perhaps as infrequent as it is to day between London and Japan, while the time occupied in crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic in those days, was equal to what it now requires to circumnavigate the globe. Now, if the Dalcho swindle continued unchallenged from 1786 to 1833, why then should we feel surprised at the Henry Price imposture being unknown to the Grand Lodge of England until 1768? True, the English authorities, though surprised at Price's claim, yet imagined that there might be some truth in it. But yet, while the Duke of Beaufort expressed confidence in Rowe's Deputation, of Henry Price's pretensions, the letter of Grand Secretary French, discloses that the Duke wanted full information "relating to this point," which as already stated, Price very smartly dodged and evaded, and promised to explain face to face in London, etc.

Now I come to "our record," "the record says so," etc. The preamble to Tomlinson's Deputation says "Whereas, a petition has been presented to us . . . humbly praying that we would please to nominate a new Grand Master," etc., and Bro. Gardner dwells on the word "new." New, he says, implies that the English Grand Master was conscious of there having been a Grand Master of the province before, etc. The record also says that Price resigned, and here is another point to harp upon. "To whom did he resign?" says Bro. G., "but to the Grand Master of England," and consequently, the Grand Master of England must have known all about it, etc. I have already stated that the record was manufactured by Chas. Pelham in 1751 or 2, consequently, the record is no evidence. Now, allowing Bro. Gardner all the comfort he can draw from the word "new," the question is, has he any proof that Pelham faithfully transcribed Tomlinson's Deputation. Now,

in Pelham's record are embraced four documents, viz., the Deputations of Price, Tomlinson, and of Oxnard, likewise the petition for the constitution of the first lodge. Out of these four documents the original petition alone is preserved. I have copied both—the original and Pelham's transcript,—and placed them side by side, and I found the original to be not only considerably longer, but Pelham's transcript contains ideas that are not found in the original. Now, if Pelham could take such liberties with one document, he may also have garbled and altered the others, and if there is any weight in the word "new," or in "he having resigned," it is worthless, because Pelham manufactured the record, and was not accurate, even as a copyist.

The next question I shall discuss is, did the first lodge have an original record from 1733? Bro. Gardner assured the Grand Lodge that "the records of the first lodge gave a better account of Masonry in Boston than the proceedings [which means the record] of the Grand Lodge. The Deputation of Price was copied into the first lodge records, and a minute and full account of the progress of the Craft here were set out upon its pages. If the Grand Lodge had quarterly meetings, they were not recorded until after 1749."

Bro. Gardner can find among the MSS. a slip of Pelham's handwriting, dated Sept. 25th, 1751, wherein he says that on the 13th April, 1750, it was decided to hold quarterly meetings; he may therefore rest assured that no quarterly meetings were held before that date. The supposition of Bro. Gardner, that the lodge possessed an original record from 1733, rests upon the unsupported authority of Bro. Chas. W. Moore. Bro. Moore told Bro. Gardner that some years ago he borrowed the said record from Bro. Whiting, the Secretary of St. John's Lodge, now deceased, that he extracted therefrom the by-laws of the lodge, passed in 1733, that he returned the said book to Bro. Whiting, and that it was destroyed with the Temple in 1864. Bro. Thornton, late G. S., and successor to Bro. Whiting, as Secretary of St. John's Lodge, assured us, however, that he fetched away all the books and papers belonging to his lodge, from Mrs. Whiting's residence, that no such a book as that described by Bro. Moore was among the effects, and that no book whatever belonging to his lodge was destroyed with the Temple.

In the appendix to Bro. Gardner's address, we have the fourteen by-laws, but at the end of the thirteen laws, Bro. Moore informs us, in brackets, that the thirteenth article was not voted upon till Nov 14th. It is therefore evident that the fourteen laws could not have been inscribed on the record on the 14th of November. Bro. Moore also furnished the following certificate. "That the said record book commenced on the 30th of July, 1733, and that at the commencement of the said record book, a copy of the Deputation to R. W. Henry Price, Prov. G. M., from Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague, was set out in full."

But as Bro. Moore persisted in misprinting the name of Montague, and had even the hardihood to accuse me of "malicious misrepresentation," knowing all the while that I was right and himself wrong, and as he also misprinted Bro.

Hervey's letter in 1869 (see *Freemason*, June 19, 1869), and as in the Massachusetts proceedings for 1871, page 409, Bro. Gardner himself expressed much doubt about the genuineness of the copy of a charter which Bro. Moore furnished the brethren of St. John's Lodge as a substitute for the one destroyed in 1864. Now, if Bro. Gardner doubts Bro. Moore's veracity in one case, how can he expect that I shall put faith in his veracity regarding the lodge record? Besides, if we carefully examine the by-laws, we must come to the conclusion that some of them, at least were quite uncalled for and unnecessary for an entirely new society, of less than three months old. For instance we may imagine that, after the society had existed, say twenty years, that some of the members may have been reduced to poverty, when a permanent tax was found necessary to relieve the repeated calls of the unfortunates, such necessity did not exist in 1733, and therefore the brethren could not have taxed themselves with eight shillings per annum for charity. We may also imagine that in the course of time a number of Masons accumulate, who will contribute nothing to the institution, but will nevertheless persist in visiting lodges, and enjoying the company of the brotherhood, until at last it is found necessary to exclude them from the right of visit; but what necessity was there for such a law in 1733, when Governor Belcher may have been the only unaffiliated Mason in Boston. The truth, however, appears to be, that those by-laws were not adopted by the lodge until October, 24th, 1753.

My reason for that supposition is as follows:—In the record of the Grand Lodge, I found that on "Friday, October 12th, 1753," the Grand Lodge appointed a Committee of five, to draw up bye-laws for the Lodge. Bro. Gardner maintains that it meant, for the Grand Lodge. But besides that, the words "for the Lodge," are sufficiently significant. If the meaning had been as Bro. Gardner thinks, viz., for the Grand Lodge, then we may rationally expect that the said committee ought to have reported something at the next, or some subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge, but as no such a report is alluded to, it strengthens my belief, that they were appointed to draw up the bye-laws for the Lodge, and having performed their duty, a verbal report to the Grand Lodge was all that was necessary. Now, according to my theory, the Committee were appointed October 12th, 1753. On the 24th of the same month, the Lodge adopted the said laws, and on the 14th of November following, the laws were re-considered, when another law was placed between the laws passed by the Committee, as subsequently recorded. My theory is further confirmed by the fact, that whereas the regular lodge-nights of the Lodge, were on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Now it so happened that in 1753, the 24th of October, and the 14th of November, correspond with the regular lodge-nights of the Lodge, while in 1733, the said dates, fell on Tuesdays instead of Wednesdays. But lest some one should ask, "may not the Lodge have been too busy in October, 1733, to attend at its regular meetings to the consideration of the bye-laws?" I must here inform the reader that Charles Pelham compiled a list of the members of the Lodge

from 1733 to December 1751; to each member's initiation, is annexed a date. I have no doubt that he compiled the said list from inquiry of the then acting members, in order to incorporate the said list into a record which he was contemplating to get up for the Lodge, similar to the Record which he made for the Grand Lodge. I have no doubt that some of the dates are incorrect, but nevertheless, it is the only indication I can judge by. Now, according to that list, it appears, that no initiation took place between September 12th and November 9th, 1733, and as the Lodge met twice a month, and as it then conferred but two degrees, and as the conferring of those degrees did not take up half the time to what they do now, I can therefore see no reason why the Lodge should have held special meetings for the adoption of the said bye-laws. Hence we may conclude, that previous to 1753, the Lodge kept no record that the bye-laws, were not adopted until October and November 1753, and that Bro. Moore altered the date from 1753 to 1733. It is further my opinion, that Bro. Moore is still in possession of the said Record book, and it is in his power to prove, or disprove, my theory.

In conclusion, I must point out that if the best Masonic scholar and most patient and indefatigable searcher of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, after two years diligent inquiry and investigation, could not meet the question fairly and squarely, but had to resort to the lawyer's inuendoes of exaggerating this, of ignoring that, of proving what no one wanted proved, and of bringing forward a witness whose veracity he himself doubted. However much we may admire his pluck in undertaking to lead the forlorn hope, however much we may feel amused at the ingenious method with which he handled the question, yet, it cannot be denied, that in the hundred and four pages of his pamphlet. Bro. Gardner has not attempted to disprove a solitary fact which I made known over two years ago, nor has he added a solitary fact relevant to the question at issue. Now if Bro. Gardner failed in establishing the claims of Henry Price, I think that it is high time that Henry Price should be given up as a hopeless case. Henry Price was neither appointed G.M. in England, nor Major in Boston, but was a mere pretender to both of these titles.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Somewhere or other disease is ever rife and everywhere its surest opponent, this purifying medicine is to be found, when symptoms of sickness first set in they may be easily subdued by this grand remedy, which gives great and prompt relief to every oppressed organ or disordered function. These Pills regulate and strengthen digestion more rapidly, efficiently, and with more certainty than any other combination of drugs, be it ever so scientifically prescribed. Nothing can exceed the ability of Holloway's medicine to secure natural functional action, whereby thousands of life-long maladies have been prevented at very trifling expense and no cost to the constitution. An acquisition so priceless should be at hand in every household.—*ADVT.*

"I am happy to inform you of the great benefit my daughter has derived from your Pain Killer. She was suffering from tic-douloureux and severe pains in the head. We used many remedies, but nothing eased her till we tried your Vegetable Pain Killer, which gave her instant relief. Two doses effected the cure.—JOSEPH LEWIS, Fenton, Staff., Oct., 1871.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

FREEMASONRY IN GREECE.

The social benefits of Freemasonry are so widely acknowledged, that we must all congratulate the Greeks on the recent auspicious consummation of their wishes, in the final and complete establishment of a Grand Lodge and Supreme Grand Council, 33°, and the unanimous election of a British naturalized subject as first Grand Master.

It is known that in the year 1867 the first step was taken towards the formation of the Grand Lodge in question, but owing to various causes its establishment, down to the present time, had remained imperfect, and it continued to be presided over by a Deputy Grand Master.

On the 18th October, 1869, (see *Freemason* Oct. 30th 1869) was regularly initiated into the mysteries of the Craft, in Lodge St Andrew, No. 48, H.I.H. The Prince Rhodocanakis, now first Grand Master of Greece, and who, by his zeal in the cause of Freemasonry, no less than by the evidence of his claims, supported as they are by some of the most distinguished Greeks at Athens, amply merits our warm congratulations, and the hope that the success of an enterprise fraught with so much prospective good, in the cause of charity and good order, to the Hellenes may not fail to receive the warm recognition of the three Grand Lodges of these kingdoms.

We have also to congratulate the Greeks on the wisdom of their choice, in electing to the head of their Masonic body, one whose liberality and dignity of sentiment are well known in this country, and whose social eminence they uphold by their suffrages, while on the other hand, he has claims to such considerations which are known to none better than the Greeks themselves, who thus endorse them.

It appears that the following lodges are on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Greece, namely;

1. Children of Leonidas, at Syra;
2. Panellinion, at Athens;
3. Possidonia, at Piræus;
4. Skoufas, at Chalcis;
5. Coreyra, at Corfu;
6. Archimedes, at Patras;
7. Rhigas the Phereian, at Lamia;
8. Progress, at Argos.

From these the Grand Office-bearers have been elected (July 22nd, 1872) for the period 1872-5; and the festival of the Order will henceforth be held on the anniversary of the election of H.I.H. the Prince Rhodocanakis, as First Grand Master.

According to the official list, the rolls of the Grand Lodge, and Supreme Grand Council 33°, of Greece are as follows:—

Grand Master, H.I.H. the Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis, G.C.G., &c.*

Dep. G. Master, Professor N. Damaskinos.*

Subst. G.M., Dem. Stef. Mavrokordatos.*

S. G. Warden, Professor J. G. Papadaces.*

J. G. W., Major Spiridion Karaiskakes.*

G. Orator, Nicholas Rhados.

G. Secretary, Reg. and Seal Keeper, Andrea Kalybas.*

G. Treasurer and Almoner, Athanasius Durutis.*

* Also members of the Supreme Grand Council 33°.

G. Director of Ceremonies, John Mindler.

G. Architect, Max. Rothschild.

We understand that Rose Croix Chapters are also in course of formation at Athens, Syra, &c., but at present we are not favoured with particulars.

In conclusion we may observe that it is just such an institution as the present that Greece requires. Eminently pacific, eminently charitable, and conserving the best elements of social integrity, it will, with the authority of such names as the above, give direction to the efforts which in common, all Masonic bodies make, to ameliorate the condition of our fellow men, and to inculcate a respect for religion and order.

CONSECRATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES CHAPTER, AT TREDEGAR.

This chapter, attached to the St. George's Lodge, Tredegar, was consecrated on Wednesday, the 24th ult., at the Temperance Hall, in that town. Among the number of the brethren present were—Comps. George A. Brown, Z. Designate; John Lewis, H., and James Phillips, J. Designate of the new chapter; Excellent Comps., W. Pickford, P.Z. No. 471; T. G. South, P.Z. No. 36; E. J. Thomas, P.Z. 36; T. W. Goldsbrough, P.Z. 185; Egbert Horlick, D. P. Owen, No. 185; E. D. J. Tapson, N. Bradley, Llewellyn Gravenor, W. Watkins, W. Williams, W. Fletcher, Edward Esq., and others.

The chapter having been opened by the Acting Principals, the companions were admitted, and the ceremony of consecration was proceeded with, Comp. Tapson ably presiding as Organist. On the conclusion of the consecration, the companions below the rank of Installed Principals retired. The Principals designate were admitted *seriatim*, and installed in the respective chairs. The following Companions were elected and inducted into office:—Comp. Lewis, Treasurer; Comp. E. Bradley, S. E.; Comp. Horlick, S. N.; Comp. Tapson, P.S.

The M.E.Z. said he had a most pleasing duty to perform with reference to some of the companions, who had, at considerable personal inconvenience, honoured the Chapter by their attendance, and without whose kind assistance it would have been quite impossible to carry out the wishes of the companions, as far as regarded the consecration of the chapter and the installation of the Principals. The companions he alluded to were E. Comps. W. Pickford, P.Z. of Chapter 471; E. J. Thomas, P.Z. of Chapter 36; and T. South, P.Z. of Chapter 36; who had attended from Cardiff to render their fraternal assistance, and Companion Goldsbrough, who had attended from London. The M.E.Z. then proposed that the heartiest thanks of the chapter be voted to those companions, and that they be elected honorary members of the chapter.

The proposition was seconded by the E. Companion H., and unanimously agreed to.

Several candidates were proposed for exaltation and as joining members, after which the chapter was closed in solemn form.

The following members of the chapter and visitors partook of an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Spencer, of the Castle Hotel:

E. Comps. G. A. Brown, Z.; John Lewis, H.; Jas. Phillips, J.; W. Pickford, P.Z.; T. G. South, P.Z.; T. W. Goldsbrough, P.Z.; Comps. D. P. Owen, 185; Egbert Horlick, S. N. 1098; E. Bradley, S. E. 1098; E. D. J. Tapson, P. Soj. 1098; Llewellyn Gravenor 1st A. S.; W. Watkins, W. Williams, W. Fletcher, E. Esp, E. Jones, P. Prov, G. Chaplain; E. Surdenback, T. Spencer, W. Davies, A. Spencer, J. T. Morgan, J. Paretta, D. E. Williams, — Rogers, J. Rowlands, T. Anthony, J. T. Green, D. Dobbs, and others.

Grace having been said, the usual toasts were proposed and honoured.

In proposing "The Health of the Prince of Wales," the M.E.Z. said:—I claim an enthusiastic reception for this toast, firstly, as his being the eldest son of the lady who rules over

his country so wisely and so well. This is a toast which cannot fail to be of the deepest interest to us all. In addressing masons, I address none but loyal men. I claim an enthusiastic reception for him as the heir to the throne of the mightiest nation upon earth, and I claim again this reception for him as having identified himself with us as a Mason. Our chapter is named after him, and if you will spare me a few moments, I will tell you the history of our thus christening it. You all remember last year, when it was whispered through the land that the Prince was ill. We were such believers in the excellent constitution of the Prince that we almost imagined no ill could happen to him; but it pleased the the Almighty to teach us a lesson. We all remember that Sunday morning, when the message was flashed from shore to shore that the Prince was sick nigh unto death. The prayers of the people throughout the world to the Ruler of Creation reached Heaven, and were answered, and our beloved Prince was spared to us. It was about that time that our Chapter was talked about, and we determined to call it the "Prince of Wales Chapter."

After the toast, Comp. Tapson, sung, with great taste and feeling, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," in the refrain of which the Companions heartily joined.

The M.E.Z.:—As for the former, so do I ask for an enthusiastic reception for the next toast is "The Health of the Marquis of Ripon, the Grand Z. of Masons, to whom he is an object of veneration and who is as well known as a mason as he is for his high standing in the councils of the land, he has recently been engaged in a matter of vital importance to our country, and the probability is that a firm and lasting friendship will be concluded with America, through his intervention, Without further comment, I propose to you "The Health of the Marquis of Ripon, the Grand Z. of the order:—

The Rev. Comp. E. Jones, in an eloquent and eulogistic address, proposed "The Health of the Earl of Carnarvon."

The M.E.Z.:—The next toast is one which we cannot drink without enthusiasm, it is "The Health of the Right Worshipful Brother Colonel Lyne." I regret exceedingly he is not present here to day for two reasons, firstly because his visit would have been esteemed a distinguished honour on this occasion, Secondly he is always able to give us a good speech; under his rule, Craft Masonry in this province has prospered, and will continue to prosper, and I hope he will not forget Royal Arch Masonry also.

Excellent Companion H:—I have been entrusted with the toast of "The Deputy Prov. [Grand Master," who, we hoped, would be with us to day, but a sudden emergency called him away. I received a telegram from him to say he could not attend, as he at first hoped to have done. beg to propose his very good health.

Comp. Goldsbrough: I feel proud of the privilege accorded to me, to propose "The health of the M.E.Z. of the Prince of Wales Chapter," whom I have had the happiness of knowing for the best part of thirty years. Those of my companions here, who have had that pleasure for a far shorter time than myself, I have good reasons for knowing, can fully indorse the high opinion I entertain of the character, disposition, and ability of that excellent, most excellent companion. Whether I speak of him as a gentleman, a friend, a brother Mason, or in his professional character, he highly deserves the respect, the esteem, and the admiration of us all. Wheresoever he has been, he has earned for himself the warmest feelings of friendship, regard, and high appreciation of each, and of all who have had the advantage of associating with him. You all know him too well to require, I should say, one word more. I feel that this chapter must flourish under so good and able a ruler, and I call upon you to drink his very good health, and long life to him.

The M.E.Z.—Companion Goldsbrough, and brethren, I must, in the old fashioned way, say, words fail me to express the feelings of my heart. The best way of saying it, is, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the position in which you have placed me, I thank you for the kindness you have always extended to me. From the

time when I first came as a stranger among you, to the present moment, I have received unqualified kindness and good fellowship, and from none more so than from the brethren of the St. George's Lodge, I should like to make this public declaration, that so far as I can, the best of my efforts are at the disposal of the chapter, and not only of the chapter but also of Craft Masonry throughout the Province. If I talk for an hour I cannot say more than, simply I thank you for the kind and hearty way in which you have received the toast of my health. The best I can, the best I'll do.

The M.E.Z. proposed "The Health of Excellent Comps. Lewis and Phillips, H. and J. of the Chapter," and said:—No one esteems those companions more highly than I do; two more worthy men do not live in this town, or own allegiance to Masonry. You all know that they are two cheery honest masons, who adorn Masonry as much as Masonry adorns them, and we will drink their good healths.

E. Comp. H.: I am extremely obliged to the Most Excellent for the warm manner in which he has spoken of me, and which it will always be my endeavour to deserve. I have the interests of Masonry at heart, and have always taken a lively interest in it, and have not missed a single meeting of my lodge since its consecration, and I consider it my duty to further the interests of the chapter to the utmost of my power.

E. Comp. J., in returning thanks, said: In my love and attachment to Masonry, I yield to none. I thank the companions for the honour they have conferred upon me by placing me in the third chair, and I will endeavour to discharge my duty to their satisfaction, and to the credit of the chapter. I had the pleasure of being one of the founders of the lodge, in attending which I have only missed one occasion, and I hope to be able, not only to do my duty to the chapter, but to Masonry at large also.

The M.E.Z.: Once more I address you, and I ask every one of you to charge your columns a bumper. The health I have to propose is that of Comp. Goldsbrough, who has conducted so much to the success of to-day. It is a source of regret to me that some of [the companions were not able to be present to witness the admirable way in which a very difficult ceremony was gone through to-day. I believe I am not unjustified in saying that the ceremony could not be surpassed by any, and equalled by few. The longer Comp. Goldsbrough is known, the more he is respected. A worthier and better man does not exist. Personally, I received the greatest kindness from him when I was a student, and when he held the high position of Professor in one of the London hospitals; but great as are my own obligations, the obligations of the Prince of Wales Chapter to him are still greater for the essential services he has rendered it.

Comp. Goldsbrough having returned thanks, the M.E.Z. said: The ceremonies of to-day could not have been got through, and the whole thing would have fallen through, and the ceremonies postponed *sine die*, had not some of the excellent companions of the sister chapters rallied around us as they have done. Other companions would have been here, had not a singular concurrence of circumstances rendered it impossible for them to attend. In our difficulty, Comp. Tapson said to me, "Why not go to Cardiff?" I did so, and Comp. Pickford said he would attend. We went to Comp. J. Thomas, who, not content with simply saying he would also come, said, "Go to Comp. South, he is a good fellow, I am sure he will attend also." We did so, and here they are. Should the Cardiff brethren ever require assistance (and I hope the occasion will only arise to show our gratitude), they may rely that the members of this chapter will be only too happy to avail themselves of it to render their services. Without more words, I propose, "Prosperity to the Sister Chapters, and to the Members of those Chapters," associating with the toast the names of the Excellent Comps. Pickford, South, and Thomas.

E. Comp. Pickford: Most Excellent Z., H., J., and brethren, I return our grateful thanks for the honour you have done us by proposing our healths, and for the kind way it has been received by the brethren. It has been a great pleasure to us to be here to-day. I never like to

be absent from the duties of Freemasonry. The present is a very busy time with me, but I put my shoulder to the wheel, and here I am. Most Excellent, allow me to congratulate you, as an old Mason who has passed from the lowest to the highest rank, upon the very high position you have been placed in this afternoon, and upon the most exemplary and able manner in which you have been placed in that position by Comp. Dr. Goldsbrough. I have witnessed many ceremonies with very great pleasure, but I have never witnessed anything which has pleased me so much. I wish you every prosperity in the high position you hold, also to Comps. H., J., and the P. Sojourner, and other officers and members of the chapter, and I have no doubt, from what I have seen to-day, that you will have a prosperous year, surrounded by brethren who will enable you to carry out the duties of your high office with distinction and success. On behalf of the sister chapters, and my companion visitors, I beg to thank you, and also for the very kind vote you have passed to them and to myself.

E. Comp. South expressed the pleasure he felt in being present, and said he hoped the M.E.Z. would pay a visit to the lodge on the other side of the Romney, where he would find the same genuine feeling as had been shown to them in the Prince of Wales Chapter.

Comp. D. P. Owen: Though I can hardly understand my being associated with the visitors, I feel extreme pleasure in being present here to-day. I have often threatened to come to Tredegar, and my visit on this occasion is one of the greatest pleasures in my Masonic life. I recollect acting as Deacon at the initiation of the Most Excellent Comp. Brown, and I had the extreme felicity of installing him as my successor in the chair of W.M. of Lodge 998. I am sure this is an extremely proud day to the Most Excellent to see here present, out of two Past Masters of that lodge, one who was our joint instructor in Masonry. Now that Comp. Brown is the M.E.Z., I shall hope to see more of you; and if you ever come north, so far as our poor powers of 998 go, we shall be very glad to see you; though it is older than your mother lodge, it has not yet got a chapter attached to it.

E. Comp. H. proposed: "Prosperity to the Craft Lodges of the Province, coupled with the name of Bro. Davies, W.M., of the St. George's Lodge," to which Bro. Davies replied.

Ex. Comp. Thomas: I am intrusted with the next toast which commends itself to your notice, and I need have no anxiety in the matter. In this province we have always taken a deep interest in "The Masonic Charities," the very valuable home for aged Freemasons and their Widows, and the excellent Girls' School and Boys' School. In the latter institution, from among the number of candidates, a boy was admitted from this province, and one who, I have been informed, is the best boy in the school. Two or three other children of the province are enjoying the advantages of a good education, which they would not have been able to obtain otherwise. I will couple the name of Bro. Goldsbrough with this toast.

Comp. Goldsbrough, in replying to the toast, gave a brief description of the respective institutions, and advocated continuous support by the brethren.

The M.E.Z. proposed "The Health of the Reverend Bro. E. Jones, P. Prov. G. Chaplain."

The Rev. Bro. E. Jones: As time has been at a premium the whole of the evening, I shall follow the example which has been set before me, and will say briefly that I can fully confirm what has fallen from the excellent companion who has spoken of our excellent chief of the chapter. There is nobody in Tredegar who does not know him and respect him. I speak as a representative man, and I do represent the poor of Tredegar, and have ascertained their individual opinions, and that if their power could be enlisted in behalf of one man, it would be in his. I return you my thanks for drinking my health. As the minister of this town, I am anxious to stretch forth the right hand of fellowship, and there is no one more ready and willing than I am to shake hands with my brother ministers.

Ex. Comp. J. proposed "The Health of the

Officers of the Chapter," to which Comps. Horlick, S.N., and Tapson, P.S., replied.

The M.E.Z. proposed "The Health of Bro. Spencer," and expressed the satisfaction of the companions as to the way in which he had provided for them.

Bro. Spencer returned thanks.

The final toast was given, and terminated the proceedings of the day.

Original Correspondence.

THE BALLOT FOR W. MASTER.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Sir and Brother,—

I shall be glad to be informed, through the medium of your columns, the proper way of conducting the ballot for the election of W.M. in a Craft lodge.

In the lodge of which I am a member, the last election was conducted thus:—The Secretary having read a list of those eligible for the office, each brother wrote the name of the member for whom he voted on a slip of paper, folded and deposited it within the ballot box. The papers were then examined by the W.M., and he for whom most votes were thus recorded was declared elected. This method, however, is evidently open to grave objection, since a brother might be elected W.M. without obtaining anything like a majority of the votes present. It appears to me that it would be better to proceed by the method of exclusion—taking the ballot as many times as there are candidates, and each time excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes. If one candidate obtained a clear majority of the votes present, it would, of course, be unnecessary to proceed further.

The book of "Constitutions" says simply, "Every lodge shall annually elect its Master and Treasurer by ballot." Mackey, in his "Masonic Jurisprudence," from which work one may generally glean full information on such matters, does not throw any light on this subject. He merely says, "the election of an officer may be taken by show of hands, if there be no opposing candidate." But what is to be done if there are opposing candidates?

I am, Sir,

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM DATE.

Crewkerne, August 10, 1872.

BRO. EMRA HOLMES, AND "KNIGHT TEMPLARY," v. "GOOD TEMPLARY."

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

May I be allowed to advise my friend and brother, Emra Holmes, in his earnest and zealous defence of Knight Templary to let Good Templary alone?

He may not be aware, but nevertheless it is a fact, that several worthy Knight Templars are also Good Templars. I am not a Good Templar myself, but I am well aware that all Knight Templars will agree in respecting the neutral rights of Freemasonry. We do not discuss social questions in the columns of the Freemason, and therefore I am not going to enter upon the defence of the society in question. I have been a total abstainer from all intoxicating liquors, from birth, (as a beverage) and no doubt Bro. Holmes and many others will agree with me in stating that a number of the Craft would have been all the better Masons had they acted in a similar manner! So much of my personal history would not have been thus introduced, were it not to declare that I am fully prepared and willing to prove that the Good Templars have as valid a claim to their title, as the Knights Templar have to theirs.

As it scarcely seems a suitable topic for discussion in the Freemason, I will be quite willing to pay for my defence as an advertisement if desired; and at any rate I must enter my protest against Bro. Holmes' description of the Good Templars, as being the supporters of "ridiculous titles, and self-assumed name," unless indeed we

look upon all titles as ridiculous and self-assumed. With every respect for Bro. Holme's abilities and zeal,

I am fraternally yours.

K. T.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

SCOTLAND.

On Saturday, 10th inst., the inhabitants of the beautifully-situated town of West Kilbride, Ayrshire, held a general holiday in honour of laying the foundation stone of the new Parish Church, the ceremony of which was performed by Colonel Mure, Provincial Grand Master of Ayrshire. The following lodges were represented:—Mother Kilwinning; Irvine, St. Andrews, No. 149; Leven St. John, No. 170; West Kilbride, Royal Arch, Ardrossan, Neptune, Kilwinning, No. 442, No. 314; Dalry, Blair, No. 290; Largs, St. John's, No. 173; Stewarton, Thistle, No. 127; Beith, St. John's, No. 157; Stevenston, Thistle and Rose, No. 169; Commercial, Glasgow, No. 360. The lodges met in the Parish School about two o'clock, and, after being marshalled into procession, they proceeded through the principal streets, accompanied by the Beith and Dalry instrumental bands. On returning to the site of the building, the office bearers of the various lodges took up positions on the platform, the Mother Lodge members, of course, officiating at the ceremony. After the Chaplain (the Rev. A. Inglis, Kilmaurs) had engaged in prayer, Mr. H. C. Hyndman, of Springside, convener of the heritors of the building, presented Colonel Mure

with a magnificent silver trowel with which to lay the stone. Colonel Mure having briefly returned thanks, the stone was duly laid according to the rites and ceremonies of the Masonic Order. The ceremony being finished, the Provincial Grand Master delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. The Hon. G. R. Vernon, and the Rev. Mr. King, minister of the parish, having both thanked the deputations, and especially Colonel Mure, for their attendance, the proceedings terminated by the band playing "Rule Britannia."

SPAIN.

"A villainous and odious crime has been committed on the night of the 18th ult., in one of the most central streets of this city. The Head of the Realm and his virtuous Consort were rudely assaulted by some miscreants, who, discharging their guns, tried to fill our noble country with sorrow and ignominy. The Spanish great Masonic Family protests against so iniquitous a crime; gives thanks to the G.A.O.T.U. for having frustrated the evil designs of cowardly assassins, and though the mercenary culprits are within the reach of the law, we exhort all our brethren abroad to help us, by the means of our wise organization, to facilitate the finding out of the true instigators of such an horrid crime."

Our Dep. G.M. Bro. Simon Gris Benitez lays on a bed of sickness, and notwithstanding a change for the better, he is yet unable to attend the several duties devolving upon the high position in the Government the G.M. has been called to. During his illness he receives incessant marks of the sympathy and of the esteem in which he is held by the brotherhood.—Boletin,

AMERICAN ROYAL ARCH STATISTICS.

The following tabular statement of the position of Royal Arch Masonry in the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, was compiled by Comp. Josiah Drummond, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Chapter of Maine:—

Table with 12 columns: GRAND CHAPTERS., Number of Subordinates., Ditto making Returns., Members., Exaltations., Admissions and Restorations., Dimissions., Expulsions., Suspensions., Suspension for non-payment of dues., Deaths., Rejections. Rows list states from Alabama to Wisconsin, plus a Total row.

* Including deaths. † Including suspensions for non-payment of dues.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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United States of America.

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

BETA (450 I.C.), Hamilton, Auckland.—Received from the Secretary of this Lodge, twenty-four shillings, his subscription.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE PROGRESS OF FREEMASONRY,
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Who has not witnessed the wonderful spread of the Craft with mingled feelings of congratulation and alarm? To think that on the second decade of the last century, all the lodges known to be in existence could be counted on our fingers, and the membership probably did not exceed a few hundreds, whereas now it is estimated that there are about three millions of Freemasons scattered over the globe, and the lodges may be counted by thousands.

It was a maxim, we believe, of the great Duke of Wellington, that "where numbers are small, caution is necessary." In Freemasonry, we must quite reverse our distinguished brother's opinion, as caution is the more necessary as our numbers increase.

We should like for every member of our ancient and honourable fraternity, to feel that they had a most important duty to perform, viz., to guard carefully our portals from the intrusion of the unworthy; and that they who neglect the sacred trust thus reposed in them, fail in realizing the responsibilities of their position, and are actually indirect aids to inroads being made into the fair fame of our society.

The crying evil at the present time is the apathy of those who should be our best friends in seeking to purify our order, and render it wholly acceptable in a moral point of view. Such Masons generally profess great regard for the Institution, and express pleasure on hearing any time of the good achieved by our bond of brotherhood, but they do nothing themselves to increase the general prosperity of all that we

hold dear and sacred, and in many cases actually do positive injury by "throwing cold water" on the exertions of those who are engaged in working for our charities, and in promoting the regularity of the work, the attendance of the members, and enquiry as to the characters of the gentlemen who desire to be initiated. The fact is, we are disgusted with the "big talk" of these great professors of morality, because they literally do nothing to ensure the triumph of the principles we all admire; and even when most unsuitable men are proposed for initiation, they never proceed to the lodge to record their adverse vote, though they could by a word, stop the entrance of some, who are plainly about to perjure themselves, and are only anxious to become Freemasons, as a matter of trade speculation, yet they never breathe an objection, and consequently they may be said, of themselves, to admit into the lodge those whose actions are known by them to be wholly foreign to every genuine principle of Freemasonry.

We have often heard such so-called Masons say, "I can't meet so and so in the lodge. You are not select enough for me and my friends. Bro. ———, in your ranks, is a disgrace to the Order. I think well of Freemasonry, but really of late members have been admitted who are no credit to us." We ask, as we have done before, whose fault is this misfortune? Who is to blame for such initiations? Who should be visited with contempt for such neglect? We reply, those who stay away from the lodge when they ought to black ball the men in question; those whose regard for Freemasonry, though professedly so strong, does not lead them to warn the members against receiving wolves into the fold, those, in fact, who knowingly suffer wrong to be perpetrated, when it is in their power to prevent it. Among reflective Masons, it is considered that a further increase of lodges, unless the characters of the petitioners are closely enquired into, is fraught with danger to the Craft. We could cite many instances where warrants have been granted on the strength of Provincial Grand Masters' recommendations, which were not really required, and where the districts contained even too many lodges before. In country places, frequently, lodges are in debt, and when candidates are proposed for initiation, the money is tempting, and men who, under normal circumstances, would not be admitted, are received as members without question! In other lodges, men who would be "black-balled" in their own towns, as utterly unworthy of the privileges of Freemasonry, are initiated because strangers, and quite unknown to the members, excepting probably, the brother who proposed him, and the "seconder!" We support, most heartily, the proposition that non-residents should not be initiated, without enquiry of the Master of the lodge in the town in which they reside.

Few London Masons have a correct idea as to how this system of initiating non-residents is carried on in the country, and though, of course, many good men are admitted under such circumstances, we lament to state that several who would be a disgrace to any society, which values "Truth, honour, and mercy," have thus been pitchforked into the Order.

Another time, we shall likely say a few words

about the fees for initiation in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the methods of enquiry adopted, as tests for membership, but at the present time we content ourselves with drawing attention to the laxity of many as to the admission of members derogatory to our institution, the professed regard of so-called Freemasons, for the society who are actually the "drones of the hive," the "drag" to our true prosperity, and the "eye-sore" of all active, earnest labourers, on behalf of all that is great and good, because they talk, talk, talk, and do nothing; and, finally, we raise our warning against the mere numerical increase of our lodges against even mere financial considerations in our lodges, and against the growing popularity of Freemasonry, leading many to join our ranks, who have nothing in common with the worthy of our fraternity, believing, as we do, that numbers, wealth, and popularity, will all prove more of a curse than a blessing to our Order, unless we aim to be truly Freemasons in thought, word, and deed.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—*Prince of Wales Lodge* (No. 1003). This lodge was held on Wednesday, August 6th, at the Masonic Temple, and opened by Bro. Boullier, W.M., supported by Bros. Pallot, S.W.; Pitcher, J.W.; G. Grigg, I.P.M.; P. W. Benham, P.M.; J. Blampied, Sec.; Wm. Adams, P.M.; G. J. Renouf, P.M.; R. Binet, P.M.; E. Gilley, S.D.; G. Rogers, P.M. We noticed among the visitors Bros. A. Schmitt, P.M.; P. G. Binet, P.M.; A. Viel, P.M.; Jn. Oatley, P.M.; P. F. Le Marquand, W.M. 491; P. O'Bryan, W.M. 958, &c. After the confirmation of the minutes, Mr. Cole was initiated; the ceremony of his admission into the Great Masonic Family being admirably gone through by the W.M., ably supported by his officers. Bro. A. Schmitt, being deputed by Bro. L'Guillot, W.M. of Lodge La Parfaite Union, a l'Or. de Rennes (Brittany), who headed the French deputation, officially visiting the Province of Jersey in 1869, on the occasion of installation of the Prov. Grand Master, R.W. Bro. Col. Malet de Carteret, and inauguration of water-works, presented to the lodge a portrait of that highly-esteemed brother, who has occupied the chair of K.S. during the period of twenty-seven years in succession, as an affectionate souvenir of his fraternal attachment and gratitude for the cordial reception the French brethren received at the hands of the Jersey Craft. Bro. Benham immediately proposed, seconded by the W.M., that the portrait be fraternally accepted, and neatly framed. A resolution was also passed, requesting Bro. Schmitt to graciously acknowledge, on behalf of the lodge, the acceptance of the portrait. The business of the day being the presenting Bro. Benham with a testimonial expressive of the esteem in which he is held by his brethren, and an acknowledgment of his indefatigable services to the lodge, being its First Master, the W.M. deputed Bro. A. Schmitt to perform that pleasing and interesting ceremony. On Bro. Benham being presented, the officiating brother addressed the recipient in terms worthy of the occasion, briefly passing in review his long Masonic career, full of zeal, activity, and usefulness, gently alluding to the circumstances which have led him and several other brethren to form the Prince of Wales Lodge, enumerating his numerous services rendered to the Province, his faithful and untiring exertions in promoting the prosperity of the lodge, which has attained a proud position both in number and character. My esteemed Bro. Benham said, Bro. Schmitt, believe me I am highly gratified by the selection of the brethren of your lodge to convey to you,

with this gold box, their united, most sincere, and heartfelt good wishes, thus appreciating and paying homage to true Masonic worth in your person. Let me assure you, that the object of this pleasing ceremony springs from a pure and high source. It is the most effective means your brethren have of conveying to you their fraternal regard and affection, and in so doing, we fervently hope that in your path through life, it will furnish you with the happiest reflections. I will now, Bro. Benham, read the inscription:—

“Prince of Wales Lodge, Lodge 1003.

“To W. Bro. P. W. Benham, founder, First W.M., Treas., P. Prov. G.S.W., P.G. Treas., P.Z., &c., as a token of esteem and regard for his untiring exertions in promoting its unprecedented prosperity.— Jersey, August, 1872.” Then he handed the box to Bro. Benham, saying:—“I shall only add an earnest prayer, that it may please the Grand Architect of the Universe to bless you with health and happiness long to enjoy the esteem and regard of your brethren, and the respect of all good men.” Bro. P. W. Benham, deeply moved, in feeling and appropriate terms, set forth the unexpected pleasure which had come to him in the presentation of the elegant testimonial he had just received. He felt assured, that his efforts, humble as they had been, were, at least, directed to one great point, the advancement of Masonry, the upholding of its dignity and prestige, the supporting of Masonic Charities, and the promotion of fraternal concord and affection. He also alluded to the gratification he felt at receiving the testimonial from so old and respected a Mason, as his esteemed friend, Bro. Schmitt. He concluded by stating how valuable and dear the token presented to him would ever be, and by heartily thanking his brethren, who had thus kindly marked their approbation of his conduct. The snuff box, made of chased gold, is one of the most elegant and neat pieces of workmanship of this kind. The lodge was closed in love and perfect harmony, and the brethren adjourned to the refreshment-room, where, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, about seventy brethren partook of an excellent supper, and the utmost good humour and good fellowship prevailed. They separated at a reasonable hour, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

DEVONSHIRE.

SOUTH MOLTON.—*Loyal Lodge of Industry* (No. 421).—This lodge held its monthly meeting at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday last, under the presidency of Bro. Cole, W.M., when Mr. Richard Paige was balloted for, unanimously elected, and duly initiated. Bros. Reed and Traile were passed to the second degree, and Bro. Hannaford raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. In this lodge the whole of the ceremonies, charges, and lectures, are given to candidates on the conferring of every degree, which would cause a great amount of bodily and mental fatigue to the W.M., did he not call to his aid the services of the P.M.'s present. On this occasion, he was assisted by P.M.'s Shapland, Oram, Kingdon, and Furse. The division of labour makes the W.M.'s duties light and pleasant to him and the lodge.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge* (No. 1331).—The regular monthly meeting of this prosperous lodge was held in the Royal Hotel, High-street, on the 1st inst. The W.M., Bro. J. Fenn, occupied the chair of K.S., supported by the following officers:—Bros. C. Carnegie, G. Purst., Hants, I.P.M.; Capt. Richardson, R.E. S.W.; A. McKenzie, J.W.; T. W. Mayer, as S.; D. R. Bennett, J.D.; R. White, Sec.; F. Anderson, I.G.; U. Lucas, Tyler. There was a numerous muster of the brethren, including the following visitors:—Bros. Warren, Scadden, Phillips, and Turner, No. 491. and J. H. Webb, No. 45. The lodge was opened in form in the first degree, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Sergt. Thomas, 7th Hussars, and Sergts. Harper and Monrow, Control Department, which proved unanimous in each case. The candidates were then initiated by the W.M., the S. Warden giving the charge, and the

J. Warden presenting the working tools. Eight subscribers were obtained for the Masonic Charitable Association in connection with the lodge. Bros. Phillips and Scadden, No. 491, were proposed as joining members; and it was decided to meet on the 8th inst., to raise those brethren to the degree of M.M., should the lodge approve their admission. A resolution, expressing the hearty desire of the lodge for the future welfare of the brethren about to leave the division, was unanimously agreed to. The W. Masters, Wardens, and Secretary, were requested to attend the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Basingstoke, on the 16th inst. The lodge was then closed with solemn prayer, and the brethren sat down to supper, which was served up in Messrs. Goodacre's usual excellent style. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and a most enjoyable evening was spent, to which Bros. White, Denison, and Webb, materially contributed by their good singing.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 673).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., at the Royal Mersey Yacht Club Hotel, Duke Street, and was attended by a large muster of the brethren connected with the flourishing lodge. The following officers and brethren supported Bro. J. T. Callow, the W.M.:—Bros. H. Nelson, I.P.M.; J. Thornton, P.M.; G. Ladmore, P.M.; T. Clark, P.M.; W. T. May, P.M.; J. Hocken, P.M.; E. Kyle S.W.; C. S. Blood, J.W.; R. Pearson, P.M., Treas.; J. Ball, Sec.; T. Roberts, J.D.; H. Burrows, I.G.; J. Mealer, S.R.; W. Hulme, O.; W. M. Crawford, Tyler; J. Capell, W. Percival, L. Bramwell, J. Seddon, W. Morris, R. Holt, T. Hague, E. Lloyd, T. Williams, R. Lloyd, J. Carty, Y. Alvarez, W. Blackenbury, J. Harper, A. Trimble, T. Garrett, J. Bagott, T. Lawrence, E. Clements, C. Cooper, E. Imrie, J. B. Woods, J. Allan, W. Myers, J. Heggie, D. Smith, J. Bunting, F. Christensen, J. Donovan, and others. Amongst the visitors were, Bros. Larsen, P.M., 823; T. Shaw, S.D., 823; W. Boulton, S.W., 823; J. Hamer, P.P.G.T., P.M., 220; W. H. Lee, 383; Forgan Pormesjau, 1182; R. Holden, 1086; H. Worthington, 1356; J. Whitfield, 594; F. Macdonald, 757; and others. After the Lodge had been opened in due form, the minutes of the previous installation meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Callow, W.M., then proceeded to initiate two candidates, and no fewer than eight brethren were passed to the honourable degree of F.C., the whole of the work being performed by him in a manner which reflected the highest credit upon his Masonic ability and study. The W.M. afterwards presented a very splendid illuminated address to Bro. H. Nelson, I.P.M., and in doing so, alluded to the very valuable services which he had rendered to the “St. John's,” and Masonry in general. Bro. Nelson acknowledged the presentation in suitable terms, and assured the brethren that it would be an additional incentive for him to do his duty. The following is a copy of the address:—“This testimonial was presented to Bro. Henry Nelson, P.M., St. John's Lodge, No. 673, of Ancient Free and accepted Masons. We, your brother officers and brethren, beg you to accept this testimonial, together with a P.M.'s jewel voted you by the lodge, in testimony of the zeal and ability with which you have discharged the duties of your office during the last year. We sincerely trust the G.A.O.T.U. may, throughout a long life, enable you to enjoy the honours so deservedly bestowed upon you, and that during many generations may be handed down this token of brotherly affection and esteem in which you are held by the undersigned, and the brethren of the lodge generally.” The address was signed by all the officers, and between twenty and thirty brethren, who had all been subscribers. The testimonial was illuminated in an exceedingly artistic manner by Matthews Brothers, Thomas-street, and very handsomely framed and mounted by Bro. Burrows, Islington. The brethren subsequently adjourned to banquet, and during the evening happily proposed toasts, and excellent harmony made the time pass pleasantly.

PRESCOT.—*Pic-nic of the Lodge of Loyalty* (No. 86).—Summer festivals amongst the West Lancashire lodges are happily becoming the rule rather than the exception, and one of the most pleasant of all the present season's picnics, was that held by the members of the good old Lodge of Loyalty, No. 86, holding its meetings at the Royal Hotel, Prescott. The highly interesting excursion took place on Wednesday, the 31st ult., and as the fickle “clerk of the weather” was, for once favourable to the pleasure seekers, the day being dry throughout, with a pleasantly tempered heat, there was nothing, in this respect to spoil the days' doings. The picturesque village and district of Chirk, North Wales, was chosen as the *locus* of the picnic, and a party of about seventy brethren, with relatives and friends, hailing from Liverpool, St. Helen's, Widnes, Prescott, Chester, Wrexham, Gresford, and other places, joined in the days' festivities. The Lancashire contingent started in the morning from Birkenhead to Chirk, in saloon carriages, placed at their service by the London and North-Western Railway Company. After arriving at Chirk, a short halt was made for the purpose of refreshing the inner man, at the Castle Hotel, and the entire party then “made tracks” for Chirk Castle, the whole of which was thrown open for the inspection of the visitors, by Richard Myddelton Biddulph, Esq., the proprietor. The antique and magnificent pile of buildings was explored by the brethren and friends, from turret to dungeon, with all the minuteness of *savans*, nearly two hours being spent by the party in exploration and viewing the splendid Welsh scenery from the summit of the Castle. However interesting this pleasant pastime might be, the pic-nickers did not the less enjoy a sumptuous *al fresco* dinner, which was afterwards served in the lovely garden of the Chirk Castle Hotel. Bro. Dr. Morris, W.M. of the Lodge, presided at the head of affairs, supported by Bros. J. W. J. Fowler, T. Prescott, and Captin Birchall, P.M.'s. The repast was thoroughly enjoyed, and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in pursuits congenial to each section of the “outers. The return start was made at six o'clock, and the “Lancashire lads and lasses” arrived in Liverpool about half-past eight o'clock. The arrangements were principally carried out by Bro. J. W. J. Fowler, whose exertions were most untiring for the comfort of the party, and he deserved the warmest thanks for the complete success which crowned the affair. From the great pleasure derived by every one present, from this the first, pic-nic of the “Loyalty,” there can be little doubt that the festival will become an annual event, which many will anticipate with delight, especially after the highly enjoyable excursion to Chirk.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 279).—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemason's Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 31st ultimo. Bro. E. J. Crow, Mus. Bac., W.M.; J. M. McAllister, S.W.; R. W. Widdowson, J.W.; W. Weare, P.M., Treas.; J. W. Smith, S.D.; J. Halford, J.D.; C. E. Stretton, I.G., and a numerous attendance of members and visitors. Among the latter were Bro. Toller P.G.S., P.M.; W. Sculthorpe, P.M.; S. S. Parttridge, J.W.; and J. T. Thorpe, Sec.; members of the John O'Gaunt Lodge; and Bro. J. B. Hall, W.M. of the Commercial Lodge, who condescendingly rendered efficient services as Deacon in the ceremony of the third degree, thereby affording a highly commensurable example of emulation as to who can best work and best agree. Bros. Rev. J. H. Smith, S. Tebbutt, and J. Edmonds were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and, although the ceremony was necessarily protracted, the Worshipful Master was quite equal to the occasion, and subsequently received for his impressive working the well-merited encomiums of Bro. Toller, P.G.S., and Bro. Hall, W.M., 1391. The Senior Warden mentioned the recent visits of Bro. C. E. Stretton, I.G., to the Lodges No. 47 and 384, Dundalk, and the great pleasure and gratification afforded by the courtesy, and fraternal regard shewn by Bro. Stretton, by the officers, and brethren of both lodges on those occasions. Bro. J. W. Smith, S.D., was appointed the representative Provincial Grand Steward, for the ensuing year.

MIDDLESEX.

HARROW.—*Harrow Lodge* (No. 1310).—The members of this lodge met on Tuesday, 6th inst., at the Railway Hotel. Present—Bros. W. H. Green, Prov. G.D.C. Middlesex, W.M.; S. Homewood, S.W.; J. Harrison, J.W.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; Capt. G. A. Smith, S.D.; F. Harrison, J.D.; J. Cox, I.G.; T. Hammond, D.C.; J. Smith, P.M., W.S.; Bro. W. Kipps was appointed and invested as Organist. Bro. W. Butler was raised, and Mr. W. Vine initiated. The visitors present were—Bros. G. Stacey, P.M. 209; Binder, 619. The following brethren were recommended for Provincial Grand Office in Middlesex, viz., Bros. G. Pynn and Capt. G. A. Smith; also Bro. W. Kipps as Organist. A banquet closed the proceedings.

Loyal Arch.

METROPOLITAN.

PANMURE CHAPTER (No. 720).—A convocation of this chapter was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday, the 12th inst. In the unavoidable absence of the M.E.Z., the first chair was occupied by Comp. James Stevens, P.Z., and S.E. of the Chapter, who was supported by Comps. S. Davison, H.; Henry Smith, J.; Joseph Nunn, P.Z.; H. C. Levander, P.Z.; John Read, P.Z.; T. Pulsford, P.S.; W. Worrell, Larlham, Wagstaff, Jones, and several other members; Comp. Walter Gompertz, visitor. The only business before the chapter was that of the exaltation of two candidates, viz., Bros. George William Lay, and Thomas Poore, and the beautiful ceremony was rendered with the usual perfection for which the Panmure Chapter is celebrated. A pleasant supper followed business, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts being duly honoured.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Victoria Chapter Rose Croix*.—The quarterly meeting of this Chapter was held Monday last, at the Masonic Hall belonging to the members of the Prince of Wales Lodge. The Chapter having been opened in the usual solemn form, the minutes of two Chapters of emergency, and of the last regular chapter were read by the Recorder and confirmed. Ballot was taken for the Excellent Brother Osborne Packard, of the Scientific Chapter, Cambridge, and he was unanimously elected a subscribing member. A notice, by Bro. Holmes, that he should propose that the Fee for admission to this chapter be six guineas, to include the proper clothing, was on the agenda paper, but as this brother was not in his place to make the proposition and the brethren having expressed their wishes that the question should be settled, it was proposed, seconded, and negatived, *nem. con.* After some other formal business, the chapter was closed in ancient form.

NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the Frateres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.

By EMRA HOLMES, 31°.

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

Sir Knights,—I have taken the liberty of preparing a short lecture on the Knights Templar, which I venture to think may prove of interest to you. At all events, I have derived much benefit from its compilation. The history of this noble Order, in its pride and in its decay, is worthy of your attentive study and best consideration. Addison, in his valuable book on the "History of the Knights Templar," says:—"Born during the first fervour of the Crusaders, the Templars were flattered and aggrandised as

* Vide Preface.

long as their great military power and religious fanaticism could be made available for the support of the Eastern Church, and the retention of the Holy Land; but when the Crescent had ultimately triumphed over the Cross, and the religious and military enthusiasm of Christendom had died away, they encountered the basest ingratitude in return for the services they had rendered to the Christian faith, and were plundered, persecuted, and condemned to a cruel death by those who ought, in justice, to have been their defenders and supporters. The memory of these holy warriors is embalmed in all our recollections of the wars of the Cross; they were the bulwarks of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem during the short period of its existence, and were the last band of Europe's host that contended for the possession of Palestine.

The vulgar notion that they were as wicked as they were fearless and brave, has not yet been entirely exploded; but it is hoped that the copious account of the proceedings against the Order in this country, given in the ensuing volume, will dispel many unfounded prejudices still entertained against the fraternity, and excite emotions of admiration for their constancy and courage, and of pity for their unmerited and cruel fate." Addison goes on to say, in his introduction, that "a century after the death of Mahomet, the Moslems had extended their religion and their arms from India to the Atlantic Ocean; they had subdued and converted, by the power of the sword, Persia and Egypt, and all the north of Africa, from the mouth of the Nile to the extreme western boundary of that vast continent; they overran Spain, invaded France, and turning their footsteps towards Italy, they entered the kingdoms of Naples and Genoa, threatened Rome, and subjected the Island of Sicily to the laws and religion of their prophet.

But at the very period when they were about to plant the Koran in the very heart of Europe, and were advancing, with rapid strides, to universal dominion, intestine dissensions broke out amongst them, which undermined their power and Europe was released from the dread and danger of Saracen dominion.

In the tenth century of the Christian era, however, the ferocious and barbarous Turcomans appeared as the patrons of Mahomedanism, and the propagators of the Koran. These were pastoral tribes of shepherds and hunters who descended from the frozen plains to the north of the Caspian, conquered Persia, embraced the religion and the law of Mahomet, and became united under the standard of the prophet into one great and powerful nation. They overran the greater part of the Asiatic continent, destroyed the churches of the Christians, and the temples of the Pagans, and appeared, in 1084, A.D., in warlike array, on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, in front of Constantinople. The terrified Emperor Alexius, sent urgent letters to the Pope and the Christian Princes of Europe, exhorting them to assist him and their common Christianity in the perilous crisis. The preachings of Peter the Hermit, and the exhortations of the Pope, forthwith aroused Christendom; Europe was armed, and precipitated upon Asia; the Turkish power was broken; the Christian provinces of the Greek empire of Constantinople

were recovered from the grasp of the infidels and the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem was reared upon the ruins of the Turkish Empire of Sultan Soliman. The monastic and military Order of the Temple was then called into existence for the purpose of checking the power of the infidels, and fighting the battles of Christendom on the plains of Asia. Suggested by fanaticism, as Gibbon observes, but guided by an intelligent and far-reaching policy, it became the foremost bulwark of Christianity in the East, and mainly contributed to preserve Europe from Turkish desolation, and probably from Turkish conquest."

Ancient, as well as modern historians, have brought grave, and, in most cases, unfounded charges against the Templars. For instance, William of Tyre, the Archbishop who was known to be hostile to the Order, relates how Nassr-ed-dun, son of Sultan Abbas, was taken prisoner by the Templars, became a Christian, and wished to be baptised; but the Templars were bribed with 60,000 pieces of gold to surrender him to his enemies in Egypt, where certain death awaited him; and that they stood by to see him bound hand and foot, and placed in an iron cage, to be taken over the desert to Cairo.

The Arabian historians, on the other, hand tell us that Nassr-ed-dun and his father murdered the Caliph, threw his body into a well, and then fled from Palestine; that the sister of the murdered Caliph wrote immediately to the Commander of the garrison of the Knights Templar at Gaza, offering a handsome reward for the capture of the fugitives; that they were accordingly intercepted, and Nassr-ed-dun was sent to Cairo, where the female relations of the Caliph caused his body to be cut into small pieces in the Seraglio.

William of Tyre, it should be remembered, was jealous of the Order, on account of its vast powers and privileges, and carried his complaints to a general council of the Church at Rome. He is opposed in everything that he says to the prejudice of the fraternity, by James of Vitry, Bishop of Acre, a learned and most talented prelate, who wrote in Palestine subsequently to William of Tyre, and has copied largely from the history of the latter. The Bishop of Acre speaks of the Templars in the highest terms, and declares that they were universally loved of all men for their humility and piety.

As this act has constantly been brought forward as a grave accusation against the Templars, it is worth knowing the Arabian account of the story.

The well-known Orientalist, Von Hammer, whose portrait has been given in "Hood's Own," brought forward many most extraordinary and unfounded charges, destitute of all authority, against the Templars; and Wilche, the writer of a German history of the Order, seems also to have imbibed all the vulgar prejudices against the fraternity. It is useless to deny that many grave and improbable charges have been brought against the Templars by monks and priests, who wrote in Europe concerning events in the Holy Land, and who regarded the vast privileges of the Order with aversion and indignation. Matthew Paris, the monkish historian, *par exemple*, tells

us that they were leagued with the infidels, and fought pitched battles with the rival Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; but, says Addison, remembering that contemporary historians of Palestine, who, in describing the marvellous exploits of the Templars, and who, it must be borne in mind, were eye-witnesses of their career, fail to make mention of such occurrences; bearing in mind also that no allusion is made to them in the letters of the Pope, addressed to the Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem shortly after the date of these pretended battles, one cannot but feel convinced, after a careful examination of the best authorities, that they never did take place.

This is Addison's opinion and that of others, and I cannot but feel that it is well founded.

That there were jealousies and heart-burnings between these rival Orders there can be no doubt, however. In an interesting little work on the History and Antiquities of the Round Church at Little Maplestead, in Essex, there is an admirable account of the Knights Hospitaller, in which we are told, amongst other things, that when Pope Innocent published a new crusade, Louis IX. put himself at the head of the troops and embarked at Aiguemortes for Cyprus, and "upon his arrival there he remained a short time, in order to arrange various disputes that had arisen between the Hospitallers and the Templars." From the same work we gather that during the seventh crusade, the Sultan of Egypt had made a descent upon Jerusalem and overthrown the Tower of David. "This was accomplished without difficulty, owing to the two military orders being again at variance with each other; the Hospitallers having entered into a treaty with the Sultan of Egypt, and the Templars with the Sultan of Damascus." The author again (quoting no doubt from Matthew Paris, or one of the monkish writers) says,* "as Richard, Earl of Cornwall, approached Jaffa with his troops, the Sultan of Egypt offered him terms of peace, which were accepted, the greater part of the Holy Land being given up to the Christians. In this treaty the Templars refused to be included, out of mere enmity to the Hospitallers." And again,† "the first attempt to suppress the military orders was made during this reign (Henry III., Circa 1252)." The duties of the Templars being of a more military character than those of the Hospitallers, it was considered that the former might be dispensed with, especially as the contests between the two orders had long proved their co-existence to be incompatible with the security of the Christian cause.

The similarity of their duties rendered it impossible at all times to prevent collision; and during the interval between the Crusades, a generous emulation frequently gave way to a spirit of envy and detraction; for, as Fuller justly remarks, "Active men, like millstones in motion, if they have no other grist to grind, will set fire to one another."

Neither the Templars nor the Hospitallers were however, finally suppressed until some years later.

In Knight's "London" there is so succinct and popular a history of the Order, that I feel I cannot do better than quote largely from that article, in order to give you some idea of that noble, illustrious but ill-fated Order, in the plenitude of its power and in its decay.

Knight, who, by the way, quotes largely from Addison and Dugdale, thus relates in graphic style, the origin of the chivalric order and the early achievements of the gallant Crusaders, the soldier monks who won so proud a name that it will be remembered unto all time:—

In the year 1128, Hugh de Payens, the head of a new and strange society, which had excited much notice among the pious and warlike of England, arrived in London to explain its objects and extend its scope and influence. We may imagine the interest with which his auditors (among whom were the King, Henry I., and his court) listened to the tale of the origin and progress of the Order. But a few years before, himself, and eight other Knights, pitying the sufferings of the Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem, recently recovered from the Infidels by the first Crusaders, entered into a solemn compact to devote their lives and fortunes to the defence of the highway from the inroads of the Mussulmans and the ravages of the numerous robbers who invested it. "Poor fellow-soldiers of Jesus Christ," they called themselves, but, as their services became conspicuous, and the heads of the Church lodged them within the enclosures of the Temple on Mount Moriah (the site of the great Jewish structure destroyed by Titus,) and amidst that magnificent assemblage of buildings, partly erected by the Christian Emperor Justinian, in the sixth century, and partly by the Mussulman Caliph, Omar, in the seventh, this new combination of the somewhat opposite qualities of the warrior and the monk, became known as the Knighthood of the Temple of Solomon. Their rise was as rapid as the growth of their ambition. They enlarged their object from the defence of the roads to the defence of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem itself, and eminent men from various countries joined their society, and threw their whole possessions into the common stock.

Hugh de Payens was made Master, he having first succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Pope in a personal visit, spread everywhere throughout Europe the knowledge of the actual purposes of the new Order, and sought assistance. He set out from Jerusalem with four brethren; he returned, after his visit to England, with three hundred, all chosen from the noblest families of Europe, and principally from France and England.

The days of the Order when two Knights (Hugh de Payens himself and a companion) were compelled to ride one horse, a memorable circumstance, commemorated on the seal of the Order, were at an end now; and an opposite danger, that of too much wealth, was, as subsequent events showed, the most to be guarded against.

Before Hugh de Payens's departure from England he placed a Knight Templar, called the Prior of the Temple, at the head of the society in this country, whose duty it was, in common with all the similarly appointed per-

sons throughout Europe, to manage the estates and affairs of the Order, and transmit the revenues to Jerusalem. The Grand Prior afterwards assumed the title of Master of the Temple.

Numerous Templar establishments now sprang up in different parts of Great Britain, the chief of which was that of London.* The first metropolitan house was in Holborn, where Southampton House was afterwards erected, and subsequently the existing Southampton Buildings. Here a very interesting remnant was discovered, Knight says, an ancient circular chapel of Caen stone. This house Hugh de Payens saw formally established. As the Knights increased in number and wealth, they purchased the site of the present temple, and set about erecting their magnificent church and other buildings, employing the Freemasons, and taking them under their protection. To distinguish this house from that in Holborn, the one was called the New, the other the Old Temple."

Whilst these works were fast approaching completion, and the Templars were looking for some distinguished personage to consecrate and open their house with suitable honours and ceremonies, the misfortunes of their brethren in the Holy Land brought no less a personage than Heraclius, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, to England, accompanied by the Grand Master of the Hospitallers, now, in emulation of the Knights of the Temple, a great military, as well as a great religious order.

The Crusaders had been weakened in many engagements, and when Saladin came on the scene, nearly the whole of the Templars were destroyed or taken prisoners at a battle on the Jordan in 1179. The Crusaders, however, afterwards gave Saladin a serious check, and it was then, a four years' truce having been secured, that Heraclius, the Master of the Temple, and the Master of St. John's, proceeded to Europe. Their great hope was Henry II., who, on receiving absolution for Beckett's murder, promised to go himself, to Palestine.

When Godfrey de Bouillion was elected King of Jerusalem, the important services of the Principal of the Hospital during the siege of Jerusalem were not forgotten by him. He visited the Hospital of St. John, and expressed his warm approval of the manner in which the members treated the sick and wounded under their care. At that time they were truly Hospitallers, and nothing more.

There are no less than three manuscripts

*Roger de Mowbray gave the Templars rich lands, for so smitten was he with admiration at their valour and piety, when with King Louis at the second Crusade, that on his return from Palestine, he gave them the manors of Kileby and Witheley, lands in the Isle of Axholme, the town of Balshall in the County of Warwick, and various places in Yorkshire, and so munificent were his donations that the Templars conceded to him and his heirs special privileges. King Stephen gave them the manor of Cressyne and the manors of Egle and Witham. Queen Matilda gave them the manor of Cowley in Oxfordshire, and other property. Ralph and Wm. de Hastings gave them the Temple Forest in Yorkshire. William Asheby gave them Temple Bruere, and charitable and pious Christians, throughout England, and indeed Europe, added greatly to their possessions. (See Addison's "History of the Knights Templar.")

* Page 92.

† Page 99.

quoted by Dugdale, in his "Monasticon,"* in each of which a different origin is assigned to the Hospitals at Jerusalem. In one they are traced to Julius Cæsar; in a second, they are stated to have been coeval with the Maccabees, and Christ himself is said to have taken all things in common there with his disciples; and in a third, the generally received account of the order having been founded by certain merchants of Amalji, for the succour and support of the pilgrims to Jerusalem.

Godfrey de Bouillon conferred many privileges upon the order, and it was during his reign that their members entered the order of Augustine, and received the title of Hospitaller Brethren of St. John of Jerusalem. Raymond Du Puy applied to the Patriarch of Jerusalem for permission for the Hospitallers to become a military order, without relinquishing the duties to which they had previously attended. Pope Boniface gave permission to the members to assume the title of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. These facts account for the Master of St. John's accompanying the Patriarch to seek military succour from England. Henry had, as I have said, promised to proceed in person to Palestine, and he undertook to go with a great army, and to maintain two hundred Templars at his own expense. To fortify their position, Knight says, the trio obtained letters from the Pope, threatening Henry with the judgment of Heaven if he failed in his engagement.

The Master of the Temple died at Verona, on the way; the other two arrived in England in 1185. Henry met them at Reading, and listened with tears to their statements, as throwing themselves on their knees before him, they described the state of the Holy Land, and besought his assistance. Their reception was very encouraging, and Henry promised to bring the matter before Parliament, when it met, on the first Sunday in Lent.

Meanwhile, the English Knights Templar brought Heraclius to their house and church here (the round portion), now finished, and requested him to consecrate the latter. Familiar as he was, says Knight, with the gorgeous architectural splendours of Jerusalem, Heraclius must have examined with pleasure the beautiful house of the Templars in London, which was not merely beautiful, but replete with all that was suitable to so distinguished and wealthy a community, and every way fitted for the due performance of the discipline of the order. The church, with its circular, sweeping colonade and tessellated pavement below, and noble arches, stained windows, and painted and groined ceiling above; the peaceful looking cloisters; the separate residences of the Prior or Master, and the Knights, the Chaplains, and serving brethren, the retainers and domestics; the refectory, where they dined, and the chapter house, where they held their meetings; and lastly, the garden or pleasure on the banks of the Thames, where the Knights walked, trained their horses, and performed their military exercises: all this must have impressed the Patriarch with the wealth, dignity and station of the Order. Heraclius consecrated the church, and it is said that until 1695, when it was destroyed by some Vandals of workmen, there was an inscription recording the circumstance, placed over the little door leading from the round into the cloisters, granting an indulgence of fifty days to those yearly seeking the sacred edifice.

It was during this visit that Heraclius also consecrated the church of the Knights Hospitallers at Clerkenwell.

The noble Priory of St. John's at Clerkenwell was destroyed during the insurrection of Wat Tyler, in 1381. In Cromwell's "History of Clerkenwell," it is said, "This building, in its widely varied decorations, both internally and externally, is said to have contained specimens of the arts both of Europe and Asia, together with a collection of books and rarities, the loss of which in a less turbulent age, would have been a theme for national lamentation." Wat Tyler, after setting fire to the Priory of Clerkenwell, which burned for seven or eight days, until nearly the whole of the buildings belonging to the Hospitallers were destroyed, out of mere hatred to

the religious orders, sent some of the rebels to the manors of the Hospitallers at Highbury, and other places, giving orders that everything of value should be utterly destroyed.*

A month after the performance of the ceremony at the Temple, the Parliament met at this Priory; when, among the distinguished persons present, were William, King of Scotland, and his brother David. An earnest discussion took place on Heraclius's demands for succour, the King expressing his desires to fulfil his promise, but secretly wishing, there is little doubt, to be spared its performance, whilst the barons, and others present, represented to him that he was bound by the solemn oath of his coronation, to stay at home and govern his dominions. They tried a kind of compromise, in offering to raise fifty thousand marks to defray the expenses of a levy of troops, and added their desire that all nobles and others desiring to join the Christian bands in Palestine, should be freely permitted so to do. The result is thus told by Fabyan, on the authority of a still older chronicler. "Lastly, the King gave answer, and said he might not leave his land without keeping, nor yet leave it to the prey and robbery of Frenchmen. But he would give largely of his own to such as would take upon them that voyage. With this answer the Patriarch was discontented, and said, 'We seek a man, and not money; well-near every Christian religion sendeth unto us money, but no land sendeth to us a prince. Therefore we ask a prince that needeth money, and not money that needeth a prince. But the King laid for him such excuses, that the Patriarch departed from him, discontented and comfortless, whereof the King being advertised, intending somewhat to comfort him with pleasant words, followed him unto the sea-side. But the more the King thought to satisfy him with his fair speech, the more the Patriarch was discontented, inasmuch that, at the last, he said unto him, 'Hitherto thou hast reigned gloriously, but hereafter thou shalt be forsaken of Him, whom thou, at this time, forsakest. Think on Him, what he hath given to thee, and what thou hast yielded to Him again; how first thou wert false unto the King of France, and after slew that holy man, Thomas of Canterbury; and, lastly, thou forsaketh the protection of Christian faith.' The King was moved with these words, and said unto the Patriarch, 'Though all the men of my land were one body, and spoke with one mouth, they durst not speak to me such words.' 'No wonder,' said the Patriarch, 'for they love thine and not thee; that is to mean, they love thy goods temporal, and fear thee for loss of promotion, but they love not thy soul.' And when he had so said he offered his head to the King, saying, 'Do by me right as thou didst by that blessed man, Thomas of Canterbury, for I had liefer be slain of thee than of the Saracen, for thou art worse than any Saracen.' But the King kept his patience, and said, 'I may not wend out of my land, for my sons will arise against me when I was absent.' 'No wonder,' said the Patriarch, 'for of the Devil they come, and to the Devil they shall go; and so departed from the King in great ire.' Such was the result of the mission of the great Heraclius to England, from which so much had been hoped and expected.

I suppose the consecration of the Temple Church may be said to mark the consummation of the establishment of the famous Order in England. The Templars were truly fortunate in getting so great a man as St. Bernard to become their patron and great supporter. Their greatest privileges were derived from Pope Alexander, who promulgated a bull in their favour in 1172.

Some of the rules of St. Bernard will interest, whilst others may amuse, by their austerity, the Sir Knights present. Rule 8th directs that the fellow soldiers of Jesus Christ, and of the Temple of Solomon, shall take their meat together, and it is recommended that their wants should be made known by signs, or they are to softly and privately ask for what they want—bearing in remembrance the injunction of the Apostle, "Eat thy bread in silence," and the Psalmist's words, "I have set a watch upon my mouth." Rule 20 directs that all the professed Knights,

both in summer and winter, wear white garments, as an indication of a pure and chaste life, whilst rule 21 requires that esquires and retainers be clothed in black garments or brown. Rule 22 says, it is granted to none to wear white habits, or to have white mantles, excepting the above-named Knights of Christ. Pope Eugenius granted them the Red Cross in 1146, whence they were called Red Friars, and Red Cross Knights. By rule 55, although, in common with the other religious orders, they took the vows of poverty, obedience, and celibacy; they were permitted to have married brethren amongst them, provided they left them all their property, but they were not permitted to wear the white mantle. And, lastly, the 68th rule says:—"We hold it dangerous to all religion to gaze too much on the countenance of women; and, therefore, no brother shall presume to kiss neither widow, nor virgin, nor mother, nor sister, nor aunt, nor any other woman. Let the Knighthood of Christ shun feminine kisses, through which men have very often been drawn into danger, so that each, with a pure conscience and secure life, may be able to walk everlastingly in the sight of God."

This must have been a very hard law, especially in the days of chivalry, when all good knights and true fought for the love of the lady of their choice, and each knight errant wore her *gage d'amour* in his helm, in tilt or tourney; and especially hard when we remember many ladies went to the crusades.

I am afraid our present Knights Templar would scarcely like to adopt the harsh rule of St. Bernard, the holy abbot of Clairvaux.

The head of the house was now styled the Master of the Temple, and it was to distinguish the supreme head at Jerusalem from these minor potentates that it became a custom to call the latter the Grand Master.

The Master was elected by the Chapter or assembly of the Knights from among themselves. His jurisdiction extended not only over his own house in London, but over all the provincial Priors or Preceptors and their establishments. These houses the Master visited in succession. The main body of the Templars were persons who had been previously Knights (none other were admitted into their class). In this they differed from the Hospitallers, who were not necessarily Knights before joining, and whose fathers were or might have been Knights. On their entrance into the Order they had to declare themselves free from all obligations, that they were neither married nor betrothed, had never taken vows nor been consecrated in any other religious order, that they were neither in debt nor diseased, and that they possessed sound, healthy constitutions. On the south side of the Round there was to be found till the year 1827, Knight says, an ancient structure, called the Chapel of St. Anne, formerly enjoying a peculiar reputation, as making barren women, who resorted thither to pray, "joyful mothers of children." In this chapel, no doubt, according to the custom of the Templars generally, would take place the introduction of new candidates into the Order—a solemn and most impressive proceeding, during which the whole body of Knights were present. After a variety of preliminary questions, put to the candidate before his entrance into the midst of the assembly of the Knights, and satisfactory answers received, he was conducted to their presence, when kneeling before the Master with folded hands, he said, "Sir, I am come, before God, and before you and the brethren, and pray and beseech you, for the sake of God and our dear Lady, to admit me into your Society and the good deeds of the Order, as one who will be, all his life long, the servant and slave of the Order." To this the Master replied:—"It is only the outward shell which you see; that we have fine horses and rich caparisons—that we eat and drink well, and are splendidly clothed.* From this you conclude that you will be well off with us. But you know not the rigorous maxims which are in our interior. For it is a hard matter for you, who are your own master, to become the servant of another. You will hardly be able to perform, in future, what you wish yourself."

* Yet they were forbidden to wear gold or superb ornaments like other Knights.

* New edition, vol 6, part 3.

* Stow.

When you wish to sleep, you will be ordered to watch; when you will wish to watch, then you will be ordered to go to bed; when you will wish to cat, then you will be ordered to do something else," &c.

(To be continued.)

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE ROSE CROIX DEGREE FOR IRELAND.

Report of the Vice President to the Convocation of Prince Masons, held at Dublin, Monday, April 15th, 1872.

(Continued from Page 485.)

I am therefore perfectly certain that more and more warrants will be sought from the Grand Chapter. Most probably each application will be made by men whose request it must seem ungracious to deny; and it will always be an unpopular thing to appear to hesitate about establishing a new centre for the diffusion of this or of any Masonic Degree. But if we give a Rose Croix warrant, merely because a few zealous men would like to have one in their neighbourhood—depend upon it we shall soon have Rose Croix warrants plenty enough. If you scatter them over the various country towns, you may be perfectly certain that all other Masonry than Prince Masonry will soon lose its value and become insignificant; admissions to Prince Masonry will become more and more numerous; the Grand Chapter will lose its control over them, and when the Insignia of the Rose Croix are to be had for the mere asking—or, what is more likely still—are offered to any who choose to accept them, as a vanity or a novelty, Prince Masonry will cease to be even a novelty, and the name of Rose Croix will be as little regarded as are some other intermediate steps which it is not necessary for me to name. You may ask me, what would you then have us to do? That, unhappily, is just what it is impossible for me to define with any degree of certainty. I wish sincerely I could so define a course for you, or even for myself. I cannot, in reply, lay down a hard and fast rule to guide you in matters of discretion, on which it is not easy to form a fair opinion; but this I may say; I would have you grant new warrants with a very cautious hand having regard to a great many circumstances which would not be taken into account if you were to grant them, merely to gratify a few individuals, however estimable in character or anxious for the extension of the Order. We must not either withhold promotion from men who deserve it, nor make promotion too cheap, too easily had, too common to be thought very well worth having. I have stated thus much for your consideration, knowing, as I do, that I incur the risk of displeasing many who may hear me, because it is my duty to point out a danger, and it will be yours to avert it, if you can, by good sense, discretion, and circumspection.

The warrant long since issued to Lisbon is still in the hands of brethren there; I have observed in the printed statement of our last year's accounts that they appear to be a good deal in arrear for fees and dues. But I doubt very much whether they are aware of transgressing our rules. Those who originally took the warrant must, most of them at least, have passed away; it seems almost unaccountable that their successors should desire to retain it. I have always understood that at the time when it was granted, the political state of Portugal was such that it was necessary to have recourse to Great Britain or Ireland for a Masonic warrant, which the civil powers would not allow. But that necessity cannot still exist, for there were, for several years past, two rival Masonic Bodies in Portugal, each claiming to be supreme in all Masonic matters. Both were united, happily, on the 30th October, 1869, as were also the Councils of the 33rd degree, which existed in each of them, in some way so much at variance with our own usage that I am unable to explain it. That junction has now organised a single, regular, and supreme body for the government of Masonry in Portugal, the style of which is "Grandé Oriente Lusitano unido, Supremo Conselho da Maçonaria Portu-

gez." I think it must follow, sooner or later, that the allegiance of the Rose Croix Chapter will be transferred to it. In fact, I wish it were so, because I think it an evil example to send warrants from one Masonic authority into the dominion of another. However, I think we must consult the wishes of our Portuguese brethren in the matter, and, for my part, I would give them the most respectful attention.

Some months ago, the Grand Chapter received an official communication from the Council of the 33rd Degree in Ireland to the effect that the Council of that Degree in England had officially notified to them that an assembly, purporting to be masonic, but not recognised by the Council of the 33rd for England, had assumed a right to confer certain degrees, that of Rose Croix included; and that the degrees so conferred could not be acknowledged. You may not all be aware that the Council of 33rd for England is the governing body of the Rose Croix Order there, as the Grand Chapter is the governing body of the Rose Croix here: it is so, however; and as Grand Chapter, recognising and reciprocating the amicable feeling which I am happy to say the Supreme Council of 33rd for England always evinces towards us here, at once resolved that they, for their part, would not recognize the degrees which had been conferred by what the Council of 33rd in England had pronounced to be an unauthorised and clandestine body, assuming, without any foundation of right, the powers properly exercisable only by the Council or by its authority. It was, you will observe, purely an abstract masonic question, not reflecting on, or inculcating any individual member of the Order, and I think the Grand Chapter decided perfectly in accordance with Masonic law in the matter, for it is a maxim of Masonic Law that no assemblage of Masons or other persons, has a right to constitute itself into an independent Masonic body, of any grade, in any country where there is an existing recognised Masonic power in that country, in which body the government of the grade is vested. It is also consistent with Masonic law, and with good sense likewise that the recognized exercise of authority is a presumption of a right to exercise it. It is not competent to any mason or number of masons to put a governing Masonic body upon proof of its authority, merely to endeavour to subvert it; and surely he who would question my title must found his claim on the validity of his own, not on the weakness of mine, if it be weak. Those are the rules of natural justice. Moreover, the edicts of a Masonic power, issued respecting a matter within its authority, are to be received without question, and presumed to be fair, well founded, and regular. The Council of 33rd in England would not question an order of our Grand Chapter, and our Grand Chapter is reciprocally bound to respect an order of theirs, or of any independent Masonic puissance.

Since that event took place I have found the resolution of our Grand Chapter, to which I have just alluded, has been confirmed by the authority of the Council of 33rd for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America. I find in the official communication of that Council, published in December last, that notice had been received by them from the sister Council in England that a meeting had been held in Manchester, under a warrant alleged to have been given to a Mr. John Yarker, by two brethren named Seymour and Hyam, claiming to have some authority as members of the 33rd Degree belonging to, or deriving title from, some Council or Councils in America. The Council of 33rd at Charleston forthwith promulgated an edict, dated 18th September last, signed by the Commander, Albert Pike. It recites that certain bodies in England, not of the obedience of the Supreme Council of England and Wales and the Dependencies of the British Crown, claimed and exercised the right of conferring, in some manner and form, to the Charleston Council unknown, the Degrees of Rose Croix and Kadosh; and it mentions that Messrs Seymour and Hyam had constituted certain bodies in England; and it then proceeds to enjoin and caution all Freemasons owing obedience to the Council at Charleston to have no communication with, or in any manner recognize as lawfully in

possession of the Rose Croix or other Degrees, any person coming from the jurisdiction of England and Wales and the dependencies of the British Crown, "unless he have evidence of his legitimate possession of such degrees by diploma from the Council of England and Wales, or some body of its obedience." Remembering that our Grand Chapter occupies here the same position with respect to the Rose Croix Order that the 33rd Councils do in the Southern States and in England, I think it plain that it acted in the matter with proper Masonic feeling. What is the use of a government that does not govern? Is it not the first duty of a government to protect its own subjects, who owe, and who pay allegiance to it? And I do not hesitate to pronounce our Bro. Albert Pike the greatest authority on Masonic matters that has ever appeared in any time, or in any country; and I think it must be satisfactory to us all to know that we have the sanction of the proceedings of the illustrious Masonic body whose councils he directs, as a guarantee for the propriety of our own.

I have gone somewhat farther than may be deemed necessary into this matter, not that I deem it necessary to vindicate our Grand Chapter from any imputation of personal jealousy or discontent, for no such feeling influenced its proceedings; indeed, it was impossible that such should be the case. I have been told, and I believe it to be the fact, that a few members of Irish lodges took the Rose Croix and some other degrees in the unauthorised body disclaimed by the English Council; but certainly no member of the Grand Chapter, so far as I can judge, intended the least disrespect or discourtesy to them, while yet the Grand Chapter felt bound to vindicate the honour of this Order and its own dignity, neither of which should be compromised, even if its decision should be likely to create a temporary feeling of dissatisfaction, which I think a little calm reflection should dispel, if it ever existed. We cannot, as the wise Dr. Johnson said, blow up half-a-dozen palaces because one cottage is burning. I mention it only to impress upon those members of the Rose Croix Order, who hear me, that it is a grave Masonic offence to hold Masonic communication with any clandestine body—the name given to any unrecognised Masonic assembly, no matter how public its meetings or how ostentatious its proceedings. I also desire to warn all my younger hearers against the incongruity of going beyond the Masonic jurisdiction of Ireland, to obtain Masonic Degrees elsewhere, merely with the idea of thereby attaining an equality with those who have attained them here. Such an experiment has been tried more than once in my time, and has uniformly failed. There are many men whom we all would gladly enough receive as visitors and friends, if they came to our hall doors in the ordinary way; but if we caught them creeping up the back stairs—I need not follow out the parallelism. What equality can there be where there is not sympathy? Of what value is a distinction, not conferred as an honour, but snatched against the will of those who should confer it? I have myself attained the highest Masonic grade, and I can most heartily, solemnly and sincerely assure my brethren of every degree, that no Masonic grade, no childish toys of ribbons, stars, or crosses, can ever compensate the person who attempts to introduce disunion and dissension, disorder and insubordination, into our admirably constituted, and, on the whole, admirably administered society. That is indeed a poor ambition—worthy of pity, but that its effects may be so calamitous to the welfare of the order, if the contagion of such sorry vanity and weak desire of distinction, at any price, should spread very widely amongst us.

Promotion is very good, and as a reward of service and of merit, very acceptable. But it may be too rapid. Give a man all the degrees he can attain—give them all in a day, or a week, and what will be their value in our eyes, or even in his own; Absolutely nothing: exactly what they would be worth.

Many years ago I suggested the revision of our Ritual; the subject was not taken up until recently, and as it is still under discussion, it would be premature for me to state what has been already done. This matter will not so far

as I can discern from the feelings expressed by the Grand Chapter, be likely to influence or interfere with any of the old established principles on which our order is founded, both in this country and in England, whatever may be the case elsewhere.

Our financial condition should be noticed in this report. We appear to have a very small balance in hand, of about £40 to £50—the printed account gives the particulars. It seems to me extraordinary that we should be clear of debt, because not only have we to pay £50 per annum for Grand Lodge rent, but we have just finished the costly decoration of this hall. The satisfactory statement of the account is due to the valued and faithful Brother who has been our Assistant Secretary, Charles T. Walmisley, whose own Lodge has recently given him on retiring from the office of its Secretary a valuable and splendid testimonial of their appreciation of his long services, and I am sure all who know that truly high minded and honourable gentleman will concur in the expressions of regard and esteem embodied in the address presented to him by that old established and respectable Lodge.

If with so heavy a drain on our finances we have kept out of debt, it is to be hoped that by next meeting of the Convocation a considerable surplus will be in hand; it is too soon to consider what should be done with it; but I trust this great order will bear some fruit worthy of its Masonic rank, its professions, and its members.

I must also remind you that it is to our Brother Theophilus E. St. George we are indebted for taking the trouble of carrying out the details of all this splendid blazonry which surrounds us, on which he has bestowed more care and attention than any one would at first sight suppose the matter to require; but without that care and attention we could not have had, as we now have a Chapter Room not unworthy of the eminent fraternity after which it is named. Nor should it be forgotten that we owe the construction of the Masonic Hall mainly to the exertions of our late lamented Brother Thomas Mostyn. Three years have passed since he was taken from amongst us, but still his memory is fresh in our hearts. I do not speak of him thus merely because he was a dear friend of my own, whose loss has impaired the value of my own existence, but because he was the most remarkable instance I have yet known of a man who carried into the business of life the feelings of Masonic duty, not so as to interfere with his functions—very far from it;—no man was more rigidly exact in the righteous performance of those of his very important office; but I am not the only one of his brethren who has reason to testify to his readiness to recognize the ties of fraternal friendship and obligation, and to use for the benefit of those on whom he relied as worthy of his aid, the means of doing them service which his position afforded. But for his enterprise, courage, and perseverance, we should not now have this great building, to which we were not ashamed to invite even our illustrious Brother, the Heir Apparent of this Realm.

NEW ZEALAND.

TIMARU, CANTERBURY.—Messrs. Allan and Stumbles, the railway contractors, on behalf of the Government, formally handed over the foundation stone of the old Masonic Lodge to Mr. John King, Worshipful Master of the Lodge of St. John, for use in the new Lodge shortly to be erected. Not less than forty Masons, members either of St. John's Lodge, or of the Caledonian Lodge, were present, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. On the stone being removed, the Treasurer of the Lodge, Bro. R. Scott, removed the bottle from the cavity under the stone, and on detaching the surrounding cement, it was at once seen that the contents were all in as good condition as they were the day on which they were enclosed in the bottle. The stone now removed was laid with great ceremony on Thursday, July 30, 1866, by Dr. Donald, Acting District Grand Master, the day being observed as a public holiday in Timaru in honour of the event.

Obituary.

BRO. JOSEPH CATCHPOLE, J.D. 1306, Was buried at Highgate Cemetery, in the presence of about sixty brethren. Bro. Joseph Catchpole, J.D., 1306, J.D., 1326, was the proprietor of the Sugar Loaf Tavern, Wapping. He died on the 1st. inst., in his fortieth year. Rev. Bro. Gordon, Chaplain, 1306, officiated, and after the funeral service, gave a beautiful oration.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A BROTHER.—On Sunday morning, the 4th inst., an accident of a somewhat serious nature occurred to Bro. H. Williams, P.M. of the Mariners' Lodge, No. 249, which will doubtless be regretted by the large masonic circle in and around Liverpool, who have the highest esteem for him. Bro. Williams resides in Seacombe, Cheshire, and it would appear that on the morning in question, he was informed there was a strong smell of gas in the sitting room. He went downstairs, opened the window, and, after the lapse of some time, proceeded to examine, with a light, the place where the supposed escape was taking place, while doing this, the gas exploded and scorched him severely about the face and hands, tore the paper off the wall, and did other damage; Bro. Williams has, since that time, been under surgical attendance, and, by the most recent intelligence, was progressing as favourably as could be expected.

Bro. ~~St.~~ MICHAEL COSTA, has left London for Naples, and will return in November, after visiting Germany.

By favour of Bro. Charles S. Titus, Grand Secretary, of Massachusetts, U.S., we have received the "proceedings" of that Grand Lodge for the year 1871. It is a handsome volume of over 700 pages, and contains much matter of interest, not only to the Masons of Massachusetts, but to the Craft all over the world. We shall take an early opportunity of making some extracts from it.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, August 23, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17.

Lodge 1185, Lewis, Nightingale Tavern, Wood Green.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, AUG. 19.

Lodge 720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

Board of General Purposes at 3.
Lodge 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-st., Soho.
Chap. 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.

Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

General Committee Grand Lodge, and Lodge of Benevolence, at 6.
Lodge 619, Beadon, Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich.
,, 1320, Blackheath, Crown Hotel, Blackheath
,, 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched-friars.
,, 1365, Clapton, White Hart Hotel, Upper Clapton.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

House Committee Girls' School, at 4.
The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, BethnalGreen, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

House Committee Boys' School.
Lodge 780, Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.
Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

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SPIRIT AGENCY.

BY BRO. WILLIAM CARPENTER, P.M.
 AND P.Z. 177.

EMINENT ROSICRUCIANS.—JEROME CARDAN.

The civilised world, says Mr. Morley, rang with the fame of the great Italian physician, who had read and written upon almost everything—Jerome Cardan. But, then, he adds, “he was hampered with a misleading scholarship, possessed by the superstitions of his time, and bound down by the church. Cardan, however, became the glory of his day.” Elsewhere, he says, having reference to Tiraboschi’s character of the famous Italian, as well, evidently, as uttering his own conviction, “but the man of profound genius sometimes wrote as if he were a fool. His folly may instruct us. It belonged—bating some eccentricities—not to himself alone. His age claimed part in it, and bought his books. He was the most successful scientific author of his time; the books of his that were most frequently reprinted being precisely those in which the folly most abounded. He was not only the popular philosopher, but the fashionable physician of the sixteenth century.” “Cardan obtained a splendid reputation, wholly by his own exertions; not only because he was a man of power and genius, but because he spent much of his energy upon ideas that, foolish as they now seem, were conceived in the true spirit of his age.” To me, it seems that Mr. Morley was perplexed by what presented itself to his mind, in the study of Cardan’s character. His admiration was evoked by the profound learning, unwearied industry, far-reaching genius, patient suffering, and unyielding love of truth, which he found in the man; but he was shocked by the folly which he perceived, or thought he perceived, in his belief in astrology and spirit agency. Having no belief in the foundation of the many narratives Cardan gives of the supernatural occurrences in his own life, although he doubts not the good faith with which he wrote them, his biographer has “not thought it worth while to collect all the stories of the kind.” “Cardan’s daily life,” he says, “was tortured by the morbid ingenuity of superstition into a long course of experience in magic. Every sight, sound, or smell, that was unusual, was likely to be received as an omen by the credulous philosopher. He believed that he received secret monitions from

a genius or guardian spirit—sometimes they came from the spirit of his father. It was not strange to him that, when he contemplated marriage, the dog howled, and ravens shrunk together in his neighbourhood; the shadow of the warning spirit moved about his doors, and the brute animal gave token of the dread excited by its presence. Why, asked Cardan, should he enjoy the favour of especial warnings? Was it because, although hemmed in by poverty, he loved the immeasurable truth, and worshipped wisdom, and sought justice; that the mystic presence taught him to attribute all to the Most High? Or did the spirit come for reasons best known to itself? Again, why were its warnings so obscure? Why, for example, did it sometimes become manifest by noises that he was unable to interpret? He could not answer these questions, but he believed that the spiritual communications were made wisely, and lost significance by passing through the dull wall of the flesh into a mind not always well-fitted to receive them.

Mr. Morley, however, does give two or three of Cardan’s statements of these phenomena, with an explanation that really explains nothing, although it illustrates a state of mind which will catch at, and cling to, any outrageous supposition or frivolous assumption, in order to break away from what contradicts its preconceptions, or prepossessions. “At Pavia,” writes Mr. Morley, “one morning, while in bed, and again while dressing, Jerome heard a distinct rap, as of a hammer, on a wall of his room, by which he knew that he was parted from a chamber in an empty house. At that time died his and his father’s friend, Galeazzo Rosso.” Mr. Morley says he quotes the passage for the benefit of Rappists; and observes that “the disciples of certain impostors who, in our own day, have revived a belief in spirit-knockings, may be referred to the works of Cardan for a few enunciations of distinct faith in such manifestations.”

Let us now hear Mr. Morley’s explanation of this and such-like “superstitions.” He says, “It is enough,”—enough!—“for us simply to note how frequently the ear as well as the eye is deluded, when the nervous system is in a condition that appears to have been constant with Cardan. The sounds heard by him at Pavia portended no more than is meant by the flashes of light which sometimes dart before our wearied eyes.” The like explanation will suffice for another portent related by Cardan. “In that year, 1537, his mother, Clara, died. While she lay awaiting death, Jerome, of course, had all his senses open for the perception of some sign or omen. Once, in the night, he heard a mysterious tapping, as of the fall of water-drops upon a pavement, and he counted nearly one hundred and twenty distinct raps. He was in doubt, however, as to their significance, or whether they were, indeed, spiritual manifestations, for they appeared to proceed from a point at the right of him, in contradiction to all doctrine concerning portents of calamity. He believed, therefore, that ‘perhaps one of his servants might be practising on his anxiety.’ But for the purpose of assuring his faith in the genuineness of the supernatural communication that he had received, the raps were repeated—he supposed that they could have been repeated only for that purpose—

on the next day, when the sun was high, and he, being up and awake, could assure himself that nobody was near him. There were then fifteen strokes; he counted them. Afterwards, he heard, in the night, a heavy sound as of the unloading of a waggon-full of planks. It caused the bed to tremble. After these events, his mother died; but Jerome adds, ‘of the significance of the noises I am ignorant.’” To me it seems plain, that howmuchsoever Cardan’s senses were all “open for the perception of omens sign or omen,” as his biographer alleges they were, he was not ready to “swallow, without questioning,” anything strange, or out of the ordinary way of things, as supernatural. He, in this case, says he “counted nearly one hundred and twenty distinct raps,” but being in doubt as to their significance, he thought they might have been produced by a servant “practising on his anxiety.” They were repeated the next day, however, when he was assured no one was near; and then, and not till then, he regarded them as something beyond the reach of nature, though of the signification of the phenomena he was ignorant. Cardan, unlike some pseudo-philosophers that might now be pointed to, did not make his reception of a fact depend upon his discovery of the *eni bono*. His ignorance of the latter was no obstacle in the way of his accepting the former. That is sound philosophy. But Mr. Morley deems a belief in such occurrences as these, “a portion of Cardan’s bodily infirmity.” “He had not a whole mind,” he says, “and the sick part of him mingled its promptings with the sound in all his writings.” These “weaknesses” and “superstitions” stagger him. We have seen how he writes of him, in one place, let us look at another passage: “It was in the lifetime of Cardan that the sap began to find its way into the barren stems of many sciences. The spirit of enquiry that begat the reformation, was apparent also in the fields and woods, and by the sick beds of the people. Out of the midst of the inert mass of philosophers that formed the catholic majority in science, there came not a small number of independent men who boldly scrutinized the wisdom of the past, and diligently sought new indications for the future. Cardan was one of these; perhaps the cleverest, but not the best of them. Though he worked for the future, he was not before his time. It was said, after his death, probably with truth, that no other man of his day could have left behind him works, showing an intimate acquaintance with so many subjects. He sounded new depths in a great many sciences, brought wit into the service of the dullest themes—wonderful episodes into abstruse treatises upon arithmetic, and left behind him, in his writings, proofs of a wider knowledge and a more brilliant genius, than usually went, in those days, to the making of a scholar’s reputation.” Such is the character given of this “dreamer” and “visionary;” and it may be added, that, while he has left upon record many narratives which show, as says Tiraboschi, that he “wrote as a fool,” he gave evidence of being “a true philosopher, in his 36th year,” says Mr. Morley, “by burning about nine books that he had written upon various subjects, because they seemed to him, on re-perusal, empty and unprofitable.”

There seems little reason to doubt that Cardan was sometimes misled by his imagination or fancy, in the interpretation of the signs, or omens, or dreams that arrested his attention. This would be almost inevitable. But in other cases, there is no room left for such a conjecture. Take the following, as related by his biographer: "One day (at Pavia), chancing to look into his right hand, Cardan observed a mark at the root of his ring-finger, like a bloody sword. He trembled suddenly. What more? That evening, it was on a Saturday, a person came to him with letters from his daughter's husband, telling him that his son was in prison, charged with murder. Cardan laboured night and day to save him; he was wretched, and covered with shame; but in an agony of excitement he pleaded for him in open Court, hoping that culpable as he may have been, he had escaped actual blood-guiltiness. One day, when Gianbatista (his son) had been imprisoned for about three weeks, during which Jerome had been straining all energies on his behalf, the old man was studying in the library of some friends, with whom he was then staying at Milan, the Palavicini, and while he was so sitting, there sounded in his ear some tones as of the voice of a priest consoling wretched men who are upon the verge of death. His heart was torn assunder, and rushing out of doors, he met his daughter's husband, who sorrowfully informed him that his son had made full confession of his guilt, and that his doom was fixed." But the mark on his finger? Mr. Morley tells us: "The red mark, like a sword, that seemed to be ascending Cardan's finger, on the fifty-third day after his son's capture, seemed to have reached the finger tip, and shone with blood and fire. Jerome was beside himself with anguish and alarm. In the morning, when he looked, the mark was gone. During the night his son had perished. He was executed by night in his prison, on the 7th of April, 1560." Now, let us hear Mr. Morley's rational explanation of this occurrence—an explanation which, it may be presumed, satisfies his own mind, and which he trusts will satisfy the minds of his readers. "Lines upon hands," he says, "differ, of course; but whoever looks into his own, probably will see that straight lines run down from the roots of the two middle fingers, and it is likely that one of them may have a short line crossing it in the place necessary to suggest a sword hilt. The blood implies no more than redness of the line, and it is not hard to understand how, as the case went on, while he was working for his son, in Milan, Jerome's excited fancy traced the growth of the sword upward along his finger." A man must possess a large amount of the imaginative faculty, and be satisfied with very far-fetched conjectures, if he receive Mr. Morley's explanation of the phenomenon as satisfactory. It evades the most noticeable points in the narrative,—the sudden appearance and disappearance, and the changed aspects of the mark, with the coincidence between its appearance, and his son's detection and arrest, and its bloody and fiery appearance and sudden disappearance with his son's execution.

Many of the extraordinary events in Cardan's life are referred by him to the intervention of spirit agency. "He had been long persuaded,

he said, that he was attended by a presiding spirit, called, in Greek, an argel; such spirits had attended certain men, Socrates, Plotinus, Synesius, Dion, Flavius Josephus, and himself." In what way he was admonished by the spirit he could scarcely tell, but that he had been often secretly prompted he was unable to doubt. Of this, Mr. Morley relates some instances, although he, of course, pooh-poohs them—like a philosopher! Here are one or two instances in which Cardan recognised this spirit agency. "When walking one day in the streets of Milan, without any reason but this secret prompting, he crossed the road, and immediately afterwards there fell from the roof of a house under which he would have passed, had he not changed his course, cement enough to kill eight oxen." "Another time, when riding on his mule, he met a coach, and had an instinctive thought that it would be overturned, for which reason he passed on the wrong side of it, and as he was passing it did overturn, in the direction contrary to that which he had chosen." Again, "invited to a supper at Rome, Cardan remarked, as he was sitting down among the guests, 'If I thought you would not take it ill, I would say something.' 'You mean to say,' one of the company enquired, 'that one of us will die?' 'Yes,' the old man answered, 'and within the year.' On the first of December following died one of the party, a young man named Virgil." Why should it seem strange or impossible, that the same guardian-spirit from whom Jerome believed he received these warnings and monitions, should have caused the appearance on his finger of a bloody sword, as a symbolic warning that his son would perish by the bloody sword of the executioner, while its ascending from the finger-root to the tip, and its increasing redness, kept pace with the approaching nearness of his fate, and culminated at its catastrophe? The reader must determine for himself whether all these occurrences, and many others, of a like nature, in Cardan's life, are more rationally attributable to mere accident or imagination, than to the agency of such a power as Cardan recognised. Although Mr. Morley deplors his superstition, he affords striking evidence of his caution in not claiming as mystery or superhuman all things that might seem liable to be so regarded. For example, he said to an old pupil of his, "bring me a paper, I have something to write for you." The paper was brought, and the physician wrote under the young man's eyes, 'You will die soon, if you do not take care.' He was taken ill eight days afterwards, and died in the evening." What said Cardan to this? Did he attribute it to any supernatural revelation or suggestion of his attendant spirit? No. He writes, "I saw that in no mysterious way; it was plain to me as a physician."

Cardan gives the following reason for that to which he was much addicted:—Home solitude." He says, "for I am never so much in the company I like as when I am alone. For I love God and my good angel. These, while I am alone, I contemplate. The Infinite God, the Eternal Wisdom, the Fountain and Author of Science, the True Pleasure, which we need not fear losing, the Foundation of Truth, the Source of Disinterested Love, the Creator of all Things; . . .

and the angel who, by His command, is my guardian, a kind and compassionate counsellor and assistant, and comforter in adversity."

Jerome Cardan died at Rome, on the 20th of September, 1576, when he was 75 years old.

NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the Fratres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.

BY EMMA HOLMES, 31^o,

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 505.)

A renewed series of interrogations followed, in the course of which the candidate bound himself by the most solemn obligations to be obedient to the Head of the House and the Chief Head of Jerusalem, to observe the customs of the Order, to live in perfect chastity, to help, with all the strength and powers God had bestowed on him, to conquer the Holy Land, and never to be present when a Christian was unjustly and unlawfully despoiled of his heritage. He was then received, assured of "bread and water, and the poor clothing of the Order, and labour and toil enow," and the coveted habit placed on him by the Master—the famous white mantle with the red cross. The Master and Chaplain then kissed him; and the former, whilst the newly-made Templar sat before him, delivered a discourse, in which he admonished the listener not to strike or wound any Christian; not to swear, not to receive any attendance from a woman without permission, nor to kiss any woman at any time, even his mother or sister, not to assist in any baptismal ceremony, never to abuse or call names, but be ever courteous and polite. He was also directed to sleep in a linen shirt, drawers, and hose, and with a small girdle round his waist, to attend divine service punctually, to sit down to table and rise from it with prayer, and to preserve silence in the interim. Lastly, when he heard of the Master's death he was to repeat immediately, wherever he might be, two hundred paternosters for the repose of his soul. The ceremony over, the new member received clothes, arms, and equipments, and no longer appeared abroad but in his costume of a Knight Templar.* The new Knight was allowed also three horses and an esquire, who was sometimes a serving brother, sometimes a hired layman, and sometimes a youth of noble birth, proud to serve so distinguished a personage. Attached to the Knights were two other classes, the Chaplains and serving brethren, and somewhat more remotely the affiliated, and the Donates and Oblates. Through the class of serving brethren many found admittance into the Order, says Charles Knight, who not enjoying the honour of knighthood and knightly descent, must have been otherwise by the rules proscribed. Some distinguished men joined the Society, even in this comparatively humiliating position. The

* The Knights of the Garter I believe, are subject to a heavy fine if they appear abroad without the insignia of their Order. In Jennings' book on the Rosicrucians, there is a curious account of the Garter.

affiliated comprised persons of all ranks of society, and of both sexes, who, desiring to assist the Order, or to share in the advantages connected with it, such for instance, as the exemption from the effects of interdict enjoyed by the Templars, were permitted to join the Order, without assuming its habit, its hardships, and its dangers, on taking certain vows, as that of chastity, and engaging to leave their property to the Templars on their death. The great Pope, Innocent III., did not disdain to declare himself as standing in this position to the society, in one of his bulls. The Donates and Oblates were either children destined to the service of the Order, or persons who engaged to promote its welfare to the best of their power while they lived—princes were to be found among the last-mentioned class. The very duty of the Knight Templar to fight the enemies of his faith by compelling him to mix continually and largely with the world, prevented him from observing the strictness of the rules set down for his governance, and as a very natural consequence, his conduct was no doubt often sufficiently lax when he had no such excuses to plead.

Wallen, in his book, which I have before quoted, admits that at the time of the suppression of the Templars the Hospitallers were become equally lax in their discipline. He says "it must be acknowledged that their increasing power and influence made them unlace themselves from the strictness of their first institution, and rendered them loose and licentious. Richard de Everton, in 1327, was appointed as a visitor, for the purpose of repressing the religious intolerance of the Knights, and enforcing a better observance of their spiritual duties. Indeed, a proposition was made to Benedict XI. to form a new military order, and to grant it the property transferred to the Hospitallers on the suppression of the Templars. To this he would not accede, but his successor, Clement VI., after having ascertained the truth of many of the accusations brought against the Hospitallers, wrote a letter to them, which had the effect of inducing a great reformation of manners in the Order. The two Orders, in fact, had the same faults in common, and there was no more reason for suppressing the one than the other. If they had remained poor, they would in all probability have been unmolested, but being rich, they were doomed.

It is not intended that this lecture (the substance only of which was delivered before the fratres of my own encampment) should be considered in any sense as exhaustive, in treating of the Knights Templar. I am only a student, a seeker after light, and I only desire to create the same feeling of interest in the Templars and ourselves, their successors, in the minds of your readers generally, in the hope that good fruits may follow—good results ensue.

If each Templar and each Mason would only contribute one fact to elucidate the history of our Order, and to open out the mysterious past, we should all be greatly benefitted, and in the hope that some abler brother may assist or correct me, I pen these lines.

Among the rules of of the Templars, which seem to have been most religiously observed were those of obedience, at least the punishment

was very severe for any breach of such rules. We are reminded of this by the sight of the penitential cell of the Temple, which is formed within the solid thickness of the wall of the church, and measures only four feet and a half in length by two and a half in breadth, so that the unhappy prisoner could not lie down, except by drawing his limbs together. One act of mercy however, there was for him to be thankful for. During divine service, he could hear and participate in all that was passing, through one of "squints," as they are termed by architects, looking into the church. If the secrets of this prison house could be made known, they would be, doubtless, appalling, for the meagre facts that have oozed out in the light of day are sufficiently terrible. Here Walter le Bachelor, Grand Preceptor of Ireland, was fettered by order of the Master, till he died of the severity of his punishment. The corpse was then taken out at daybreak, and buried in the court between the church and the hall. Besides imprisonment, which was either temporary or perpetual, according as seemed expedient to the Master, the Templars were occasionally scourged on the bare shoulders by the Master's own hand, in the hall, or even whipped in the church on Sunday, before the congregation.

A knight of the name of Valaincourt once quitted the Order, but unable, most probably, to stifle the whisperings of his conscience that he did wrong, returned, and submitted himself cheerfully to whatever penance the Master thought fit to impose. He was accordingly condemned to eat on the ground for a year with dogs, to fast four days in every week on bread and water, and every Sunday to be scourged in the church before all assembled. A public exhibition such as this no doubt had a double effect, and edified the world as much as it punished the criminal.

The Order for a long time was, as it deserved, highly popular, for its piety, bravery, and humility, and the usual consequences of popularity in those days followed. Great men desired to be buried among them, which could only be accomplished by connection with their society, in one of the available modes already mentioned. Lands, manors, houses, privileges, were showered upon them, money was deposited with them in cases of peculiar danger; and one monarch at a critical time deposited himself in their community. I need hardly say I refer to King John, who during the period of the arrangements connected with the signing of Magna Charta resided here. Numerous documents of the King's are dated from the Temple. Among other distinguished visitors was one the Templars must have been glad to get rid of, Martin, the Pope's Nuncio, of whom Matthew Paris says "He made, whilst residing at London in the New Temple unheard of extortions of money and valuables. He imperiously intimated to the abbots and priors that they must send him rich presents, desirable palFREYS, sumptuous services for the table, rich clothing; which being done that same Martin sent back word that the things sent were insufficient, and he commanded the givers thereof to forward him better things, on pain of excommunication." The treasure deposited in the Temple must have been frequently immense, from the

quality of the depositors or the circumstances of the deposit. Fully trustworthy, enjoying the privilege of sanctuary, and able so well to defend personally whatever was in their charge, the Templars became distinguished as the safest of guardians on all extraordinary occasions. The King, his court, and chief ecclesiastics, all made the Temple their bank when they pleased, and here too, were brought all monies collected for the Christian service in Palestine. The most remarkable record on this subject is connected with the great Earl of Kent, Hubert de Burgh, on whose disgrace and committal to the Tower the King began to look shrewdly after the captive's Treasures. Matthew Paris says, "It was suggested to the King, that Hubert had no small amount of treasure deposited in the New Temple under the custody of the Templars. The King accordingly summoning to his presence the Master of the Temple, briefly demanded of him if it was so. He indeed, not daring to deny the truth to the King, confessed that he had money of the said Hubert, which had been confidentially connected to the keeping of himself and brethren but of the quantity and amount he was altogether ignorant. Then the King endeavoured with threats to obtain from the brethren the surrender to him of the aforesaid money, asserting that it had been fraudulently substracted from his treasury. But they answered to the King, that money confided to them in trust they would deliver no man, without the permission of him who had intrusted it to be kept in the Temple. And the King, since the above mentioned money had been placed under their protection, ventured not to take it by force. He sent, therefore, the treasurer of his court, with his justices of the Exchequer, to Hubert who had already been placed in fetters in the Tower of London, that they might exact from him an assignment of the entire sum to the King. But when these messengers had explained to Hubert the object of their coming, he immediately answered that he would submit himself and all belonging to him to the good pleasure of his sovereign. He therefore petitioned the brethren of the chivalry of the Temple, that they would, in his behalf, present all his keys to his lord the King, that he might do what he pleased with the things deposited in the Temple. This being done, the King ordered the money, faithfully counted, to be placed in his treasury, and the amount of all the things found to be reduced to writing and exhibited before him. The King's clerks, indeed, and the Treasurer, acting with them, found deposited in the Temple gold and silver vases of inestimable price, and money, and many precious gems, an enumeration whereof would in truth astonish the hearers."

Of the eminent persons who caused their bodies to be here interred, some very interesting memorials are preserved, viz.: The two ranges of monumental effigies of great men reposing in their habits as they lived, one of five figures on the north side of the entrance to the oblong part of the church, the other of four, and a coped stone, the top of a coffin on the south. Knight informs us that the first figure on the left in the range here shown is that of Geoffrey de Magnaville, the bold bad son of the Norman baron of that name who distinguished himself at the

battle of Hastings. This baron, after committing all kinds of excesses during the troubled reign of Stephen, died excommunicated by the church and abandoned by all but the Templars, who, finding him repentant, put their habit on him, and enrolled him among their Order. On his death, as they dared not bury him in the consecrated ground, they hung him up in a leaden coffin on a tree in the garden here, where he remained till absolution was obtained some years afterwards, when they buried him in the portico before the western door. Next to him is the effigy of the famous Protector, the Earl of Pembroke, to whom Henry III was indebted for the safety of his throne during his minority, and the people of England for healing, as far as they could be healed, the dissensions between the barons, and for driving the French from the country. He was buried here on Ascension day, 1219. The expressive and beautiful effigy which forms the third in the group represents the youthful looking Lord de Ros, one of the foremost of the memorable men who forced the Charter from John. None of the other figures in this and the following range can be distinguished with any certainty. It is known that two of the sons of the Protector Pembroke, William and Gilbert Marshal, were here buried, and the two effigies to the right, which have evidently a kind of correspondence (such for instance as the turn of the bodies in opposite directions,) are supposed to be theirs. William Marshal, another of the patriots of Runnymede, married king John's daughter and was therefore brother-in-law to Henry III, who was so grieved at his death that on attending his funeral he could not conceal his emotion. Of course all the cross-legged figures represent crusaders. Among other persons of eminence whose remains may yet lie beneath the floor are William Plantagenet, fifth son of the king just mentioned, and the Bishop of Carlisle, who was killed in 1256 by a fall from his horse, and to whose memory it is supposed the recumbent figure of a bishop in the recess in the south wall was erected. In the tomb beneath, which was opened in 1800, was found at the feet of the skeleton of the bishop, the skeleton of a very young infant. It may be noted, however, that the tomb had evidently been opened before. Here Selden and Plowden, the eminent lawyer, were both interred. In the church-yard of the Temple many stone coffins have been found, once filled, no doubt, by persons of distinction in their day, but whose very names are now lost in oblivion.

The extraordinary features, which from the first, characterised the Knights Templar, both in themselves and in their history, and made them so widely and popularly known, and which still invest their name with a thousand romantic associations, were to be equally visible in their fall and extinction. There is little doubt, Knight says, that the body grew more lax in their observance of many of the virtues for which they had at one time been so distinguished, but still it is only simple justice to say that, on the whole, they never lost sight of the object for which they had first banded themselves together, on the contrary, as the fortunes of the Christians in the Holy Land grew darker and darker, their

spirits, throwing off much of the grosser corruptions, which their immense wealth and irresponsible power has generated, shone out the more clearly through the gloom. They showed by their heroic disregard of danger, sufferings, and death, that they were still the "fellow soldiers of Jesus Christ," if no longer the "poor." Their last great act, the defence of Acre in 1291, was a worthy close to their brilliant career. And if anything could add to our surprise as well as horror at the ultimate fate of the Order, it is the consideration that the period when the circumstances, to which we are about to allude, took place was not twenty years removed from this event, in which the great body of the Knights Templars perished, the last defenders of the last (with one exception) Christian stronghold. The throne of France, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, was occupied by Phillip the Fair, a man already distinguished for his avarice, and the unscrupulous means he was accustomed to use for its gratification. But all the evil deeds he had ever committed in this way, we might almost say that any powerful tyrant had ever committed from such motives, were thrown into the shade by the proceeding, which now took place. The Templars were known to be wealthy; they had houses in every portion of Christian Europe; their manors and lordships were reckoned at not less than nine thousand; the popular opinion estimated their annual revenue at six millions sterling—an exaggeration most probably, but there was quite truth enough in it for Phillip the Fair. He was not covetous; if it should turn out a million or so less, why he would be content. Such no doubt, was one of the directions his thoughts took. Then what an opportunity was afforded by circumstances! That long and expensive day-dream of the Crusades was evidently over; what could the Order want with its wealth? What could the world want with the Order? No doubt the monarch's answers to himself were perfectly satisfactory. Then the example of his brethren of England was before him, both Edward I, and Edward II, had been nibbling at the possessions of the English Templars, influenced most probably by similar considerations. The first monarch, on his victorious return from Wales, being short of money, was seized with a sudden desire to see his mother's jewels, deposited in the Temple. Filial piety found its own reward. Being admitted he was enabled to carry away ten thousand pounds to Windsor Castle, the Templars declared, by breaking open their coffers. Phillip's policy, Knight says, took a subtler—more sweeping course. The Pope, Benedict XI, fortunately died just at that moment. Phillip obtained the induction of a tool of his own, ready for any work, into the vacant chair of St. Peter. This was Clement V. Rumours, traceable to no particular source, now began to spread abroad through the world that the Templars were not what they seemed, that the Holy Land would not have been lost, but for their want of Christianity, and even blacker insinuations were heard. The way thus prepared, the next thing was to secure some base wretch to give these rumours shape by direct accusation. On the 14th of September, 1307, the necessary informations having been obtained from

a condemned criminal, said by some writers to be an apostate Templar, Phillip struck the first and most important blow. Throughout France the proper offices of the different provinces received at the same time a communication commencing in the following portentous language: "A deplorable and most lamentable matter, full of bitterness and grief, a monstrous business," &c., had reached the king's ears; and then followed direct charges against the Templars, of the vulgarest as well as the most abominable kind of blasphemy against the Saviour, and of the committal of the worst crimes among themselves; and lastly, an order to seize the Templars suddenly, and place them under the power of an inquisition empowered to try them, and employ torture, if necessary, during the examination. Human nature recoils at the very mention of the sufferings inflicted upon these brave, and we may say, on the whole, innocent, but most unfortunate men. Of the one hundred and forty who were first put to the torture, no less than thirty-six actually perished in the hands of their tormentors. One of the Templars, who confessed what was desired, when subsequently brought before the commissary of police to be examined, revoked his confession, saying, "They held me so long before a fierce fire, that the flesh was burnt off my heels; two pieces of bone came away, which I present to you." These revocations occurred so often, in spite of the remembrance of what had been suffered, and what might in consequence be yet expected, that Phillip, like a wild beast who has tasted of blood, became half frenzied apparently at any opposition, and determined to take wholesale vengeance. In one decree fifty-four Templars, who had thus given the most decisive proofs of their innocence (for be it observed, a continued acknowledgment of guilt would have saved them), were sentenced to be burnt; and this atrocious act was performed at Paris, in the most barbarous manner. And by a continuance of the processes of the torture and scaffold in different parts of the country on one hand, and every kind of deceit, persuasion, and threat on the other, Phillip, having ultimately succeeded in clearing the body of all the most high-principled and bravest members, managed to make the remainder somewhat more tractable, among which, for the present, may be included the Grand Master, whom he had inveigled into France, though of him I shall have again to speak. Edward II. was then king of England; and this monarch at first turned a deaf ear to Phillip's letters and examples, and even wrote to some of the European princes, urging them to take care that due justice was done to the Templars in their dominions. But a papal bull soon ended the threatened opposition from this quarter; and Edward was convinced, or professed to be so, by the Pontiff's proofs, which consisted essentially of the confessions obtained in the manner already shown, by the most dreadful tortures, alternated with offers of free pardon to all who confessed. On the 8th January, 1308, the English Templars, who had been probably lulled into a sense of security by the king's earlier conduct in the matter, were suddenly arrested in all parts of England, and their property seized. Two hundred and twenty-nine of their number in all were thrown into the different

prisons of the country, on similar charges; amongst them was William de la More, the Master of the Temple, and most of the other chief officers of the body in this country. Many escaped to Wales, to Ireland, and to Scotland.

Walter de Clifton, when examined before the Bishop of St. Andrews, as to the other brothers in Scotland, said that John de Hueflete, who was Preceptor of Blancradock, the chief house of the Order in Scotland, with the other brethren, having heard of the arrest of the Templars, threw off their habits and fled, and that he had not since heard aught concerning them. Bro. Thomas de Chamberkynne, in giving evidence before the inquisitors, admitted that the reception of Knights Templar into the order was secret, all seculars being excluded. In this other Templars agreed, but denied that there was anything wrong in the secrecy.

The principal charges brought against them were that they spat upon the crucifix; worshipped idols; believed that their Grand Master, who was a layman, could grant absolution; that they disbelieved in the sacraments; that they committed crimes amongst themselves too gross to name; and that they would not confess properly. This last crime, as my hearers know, was one of the charges brought against the Freemasons, and for which they are excommunicate; but the accusation generally is so strong, so violent, that as Voltaire justly remarks, "it destroys itself."

In Scotland, forty-one witnesses, chiefly abbots, priors, monks, priests, and serving men, and retainers of the Order in Scotland, were examined, but nothing of a criminal nature was elicited. The monks observed that the receptions of other Orders were public, and were celebrated as great religious solemnities; while the Templars, on the other hand, treated their proceedings in mystery and secrecy, and therefore they suspected the worst.

The serving men and the tillers of the land of the Order stated that the chapters were held, some times by night and sometimes by day, with extraordinary secrecy. Bro. Stephen de Raudenhall, one of the twenty-six Templars examined at York, refused to reveal the mode of reception, because it formed part of the secrets of the chapter, and if he discovered them he would lose his chamber, be stripped of his manors, or be committed to prison.

One little incident, which has been preserved in our records, will be of interest.

"The King, &c. Our beloved Valet, Peter Auger, the bearer of these presents, having made a vow that he would not shave his head till he had made a journey to a certain place in June beyond sea; and the said Valet being asked by some one, in consequence of his long hair, how he supposed him to have been a Templar, and for that cause may hinder or injure him; we being desirous to bear testimony of the truth, by these presents inform you that the said Peter is our Valet de Chambre, and that he was never a Templar, but permits his head to grow long for the cause above specified."

My readers will remember that the Normans shaved their faces; and it may have occurred to some Sir Knights that there was a certain anachronism in part of our ceremonies. The above explains it, and at the same time shows us how necessary secret signs and tokens would be to the poor persecuted Templars, to enable them to recognise each other.

Edward's conduct was weak throughout; he could not even abide by his first resolution, that no torture should be used; the Pope, and now induced him to change. In 1278-1279 the unfortunate Templars were here, too, giving up for some months to the unrestricted management of inquisitors, appointed by the Pontiff; and even then their energies failed. On being brought before certain examiners, sitting in the churches of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, every individual, without exception, declared the innocence of the Order, with respect to the foul and monstrous accusations brought against it. It is probable the same was not carried to the other parts of England, as in France, if, indeed, it were carried to any extent. The hope, however, that the same confidence in the sanctity of the Order of human nature under the hesitating Edward, as

under the reckless Philip. They changed their tactics, and were obliged to content themselves with what we should now think much better evidence, if trustworthy, than any torture could have given—the depositions of other parties. The Sir Knights may judge how trustworthy was the information, from the mere statement of its character. One witness had been told the Templars annually worshipped a calf; another, that a Templar had in his possession a brazen head, which answered all questions (was this the origin of Roger Bacon's talking head?); a third, that a Templar had confessed to him that, on his admission into the Order, he had been obliged to deny God and Jesus Christ, and to spit on the cross. This last was the favourite charge of the inquisitors, although, Knight says, not a single case was supported by so much proof as would induce a magistrate of the present day to detain a prisoner for a second examination. It moreover failed to satisfy the holy inquisitors themselves; they yearned, no doubt, for their accustomed method, and so were once more indulged with the rack and its kindred inducements. A splendid triumph at last was theirs. A Chaplain and two poor serving men were overcome, who confessed, publicly, the guilt of the Order as to its contemptuous denial of the Saviour; and, for so doing, were reconciled to the church. But the main body were as resolute as ever, and a kind of compromise was devised (Knight observes, it were worth knowing by whom) of an ingenious nature. The Templars, it appears, were guilty of believing that the Master had the power of absolution, and had always acted accordingly. It was now kindly pointed out to them that this was a grievous heresy; that the Master, as a layman, could have no such power; the Templars were too wise to quarrel about words, for as a thing it was evident it would never concern them again, so they said they were ready to abjure that and all other heresies. The admission seems to have been made as much of as if it alone had been the object of all the torture and suffering inflicted. The Templars, in successive bodies, made a public acknowledgment in accordance with what they had said, and no more; and they too, like their apostate brethren, were reconciled to the Christian community and its ecclesiastical head. And in this almost ludicrous manner, Knight adds, terminated the previously solemn and terrible proceedings against the Templars in England. Their property, in common with the property of the Order generally, was transferred, nominally, by the Pope to the rival Order of St. John, who, it is said, ultimately obtained about a twelfth part of their possessions, and the remainder made up by Philip, the Fourth, Edward II, and the other European Princes. As to the rightful owners, the poorest meanness was made to do all the other members committed upon them, many of the members were reduced almost to starvation, till some of the chief ecclesiastics interfered and procured their admission into different monasteries; it was at this period that it is supposed many sought the protection of the Hospitallers and Premonstrans. The Order was finally abolished, but illegally, by the Pope in 1312 (not more of this anon), and the site and buildings of the Temple, with the Church, went after that into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers, and on their suppression, temp. Henry VIII, to the students of the law, recently, and for the first time in England forced into a society. Still, speaking of the illegal manner in which the Pope suppressed the Order, in 1312, the Pope, Clement V, committed the glaring absurdity of issuing a papal decree to be executed in person, and to which he himself at the Council of Vienna, without asking the judgment of the assembled bishops and others, declares that although he cannot do right, consistently with the regulations and proceedings, pronounce a definitive sentence, yet by way of apostolical provision and regulation he personally prohibited people from entering into other Orders, and calling themselves Templars. The penalty of excommunication was held out as a punishment to those who disobeyed.

* History of Chivalry, vol. I, pp. 1549.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

It is the intention of Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, M.W.G.M.M., to hold a special Grand Mark Lodge at Manchester, on Wednesday, October 2nd.

G.I. OF MARK MASTERS.—The Grand Chapter of Maine, U. S., has recognised the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, &c.

CONSECRATION OF A LODGE AT ORMSKIRK.—On Wednesday, the 14th September, the West Lancashire Lodge of Antient, Free, and Accepted Masons, No. 1403, will be solemnly consecrated and added to the already long list of existing lodges. The consecration will take place at the Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk (where future meetings will be held), and Bro. Samuel Wylde will be the first W.M. As the chair will be supported by a most efficient and influential body of officers, there is every reason to believe that the lodge will prove one of the most prosperous in the West Lancashire division. As its name—"The West Lancashire Lodge"—indicates, its membership is intended to embrace many of the residents in the part of the county of which Ormskirk is the busy centre, and there is little doubt that the noble cause of Freemasonry will be greatly benefitted and advanced by the institution of No. 1403.

THE "REREDOS" IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—It is now ascertained that it will be impossible to complete this beautiful work of art, the gift of the Freemasons of the province of Gloucestershire, by the 25th of September next, the time fixed by the Dean and Chapter for the ceremony of unveiling it, and for which great preparations were being made. It is therefore resolved to postpone the opening for the present.

We have to thank Bro. A. G. Goodall, S.G.I.G., 33°, of New York, for the "Proceedings of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States.

At a banquet, served in the Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland, on Wednesday, 21st inst., E. C. B. Levy, P.Z., of Chapters Nos. 80 and 97, and P. Prov. G.P. of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Durham, was presented with a handsome and valuable silver *epergne*, subscribed for by about seventy companions of the chapters in the province, in recognition of his valuable services to the several chapters and Royal Arch Masonry generally. About thirty companions sat down to an excellent repast, which reflected great credit on the superintendence and taste of Comp. S. J. Wade, of Bridge-street. Comp. Thomas Riley presided, and Comp. G. Ford occupied the vice-chair. The presentation was made, in an appropriate manner, by Comp. W. H. Crookes, and Comp. Levy feelingly responded.

We are requested to state that Bro. Isaac Saqui is not an inmate of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. He is totally helpless, paralysed and bedridden, at 30, Carlton Road, Grafton Street, Mile End.

Galatians in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

May I ask my able Bro. Emma Holmes, where he obtained the portion of the Ritual of Reception of the Knights Templar, which he uses in the last number of *The Freemason*, in his very interesting paper.—A MASONIC STUDENT.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected COCOA, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicate and nourishing beverage which may save us many heavy doses of Dr. Bull's—*Old Brand's Cocoa*. Made simply and healthfully of pure Milk. For a packet is to be had of—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

COSMOPOLITAN MASONIC CALENDAR, 1873.

Information wanted of the Names, Numbers, Place and Days of Meeting of all New Lodges and Chapters consecrated during the Years 1871 and 1872.

Secretaries and others will oblige by forwarding the above to the Publisher, 198, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

K. T.—We cannot insert your letter.

The following reports will appear next week:—Lodges No. 1331, 2 (S.C.), 1235, Chapter 106.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

NELSON.—August 13, at 217, West Derby-road, Liverpool, the wife of Bro. Henry Nelson, I.P.M. 673, and V.E. of the R.C.C., Skelmersdale Conclave, No. 77, of a daughter.

WOLPERT.—On the 14th inst., at 35, Buntou-road, Brixton, the wife of John Baptist Wolpert (P.M. 720), of a daughter.

DEATH.

FERMOR-HESKETH.—At Rufford Hall, near Ormskirk, on the 20th inst., Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., Prov. Grand Master of West Lancashire, Principal Superintendent of Royal Arch Province for that division, and President of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.
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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.

By Bro. DAVID MURRAY LYON.

We noticed recently an interesting report of the "Royal Order of Scotland," one of the most select and ancient degrees adopted by Freemasons.

On looking up some old papers the other day we came across the following by our dear friend and Bro. D. Murray Lyon, of Ayr, Scotland (the accomplished Masonic historian) and as it mainly refers to that degree, and we know that our Brother has a strong preference for fact rather than fiction, we append his communication for the information of the numerous readers of the widely circulated "Freemason"

Having made a minute inspection of the masonic records at Kilwinning, we failed in obtaining the slightest trace of the Lodge of Kilwinning's reported connection with "The Scotch Rite," or any other of the so-called High Degrees. It was with a similar result that in 1843, through the medium of the late Dr. Arnot (an enthusiastic admirer of the high degrees), the resuscitators of the Royal Order at Edinburgh instituted a searching inquiry upon the following points: "(1) Whether there be any traditions, or documents, tending to shew that Robert Bruce had patronised Masonry, and sat as Grand Master. (2) Whether there be still preserved at Kilwinning any traces, traditionary or otherwise, of the Royal Order of Robert Bruce, of which the first step or degree is called H.R.D.M., of Kilwinning." It was afterwards thought that although the Order was not now known at Kilwinning by name, traces of it might be detected in some of the degrees—as Mark and Past—practised by the Mother Lodge;—but this test could not be applied, because the Speculative degrees mentioned had never been worked in Kilwinning.

We know not therefore upon what grounds Robert Bruce and the Royal Order of Scotland are associated with the Lodge of Kilwinning; and, in the absence of any tradition worthy of the name, local or national, or of authentic documents, corroborative of the legend pointing to Kilwinning as the source whence has sprung the Order from which foreigners have spun out the degrees of what they call "Scotch Masonry," we must continue to disbelieve the statement. Laurie, it is true, gives, in the last edition of his "History of Freemasonry" some degree of credence to the legend in question. His belief on this and kindred points is, however, based on the assumed "certainty" that Mother Kilwinning "possessed in former times other degrees of Masonry than those of St. John." But seeing that the fraternity of Kilwinning never at any period, practised or acknowledged other than Craft degrees, and have not preserved even the shadow of a tradition that can in the remotest degree be held to identify Robert Bruce with the holding of Masonic Courts or the institution of a secret Order at Kilwinning, the paternity of the "H.R.D.M." must be attributed to another than the hero of Bannockburn, and a birth-place must be sought for it in a soil more favourable to the growth of the high grades than Scotland has hitherto proved.

Another obstacle to its recognition as an ancient Order of native origin is the fact that Herodem de Kilwinning does not appear to have been known in Scotland at the date of the erection of the Grand Lodge of that country, or for twenty years after that event. It is alleged that about the year 1750 certain English records of the Royal Order found their way to the Grand Lodge of the system at Edinburgh. But that such a body existed in the Scottish metropolis at the date mentioned is highly improbable; for, speaking through the recently discovered letter of Bro. Manningham Lord Aberdour, a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, expresses himself in 1757 as being "utterly unacquainted" with what was then on the continent denominated "Scotch Masonry."

In treating of the origin of the "High Degrees" Bro. Findel remarks: "Ramsay pronounces the famous word Kilwinning, and the promise which it held out of reviving the Order [Masonic Knights?], was in the then state of things, only too alluring... There can be no doubt that here we have the source of the high grades." The votaries of "Scotch Masonry" should, when pointing to the ancient bailiary of Cunninghame in Ayrshire as embracing within its boundary the fountain-head of that elaborate system of mystic rites, bear in mind that the place of Chevalier Ramsay's nativity was within a short distance (fourteen miles) of Kilwinning,—and that to this circumstance may be attributed his knowledge of the traditionary fame of that village as the ancient Scottish centre of the Mason Craft, and his subsequent use of its name in the promotion of his newly-promulgated masonic inventions; although at the time of his birth and even during the period in which he was engaged in the preparation of what has been termed "the corner-stone of the hautes grades," the Mason Court of Kilwinning was a purely Operative institution, and its members for the most part were composed of masons and wrights, whose education was not such as could have fitted them for the study or understanding of those ineffable and sublime, rites of which they were the alleged conservators. It is certain that Ramsay was not a member of the Kilwinning Lodge; nor is it likely that he ever had any communication with it.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

HAMPSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On the 16th inst., the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, assembled at Basingstoke by command of the Right Worshipful Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Grand Master. They met at the Town Hall, but adjourned to the Corn Exchange (both of which were kindly placed at the disposal of the Masonic body by the Mayor) to transact the general business. The following members were present to support the Grand Master of the province:—Bros. Wyndham S. Portal, P.G. Warden of England; J. R. Stebbing, D. Prov. G.M.; T. Best, P.M.; W. H. C. Plowden, F. Thoys (Oxford), R. Eve, P.G. Warden; H. Cawte; T. Giles, W.M. (Coves); W. Edmunds, P.M.; R. L. Loveland, W.M.; A. Portsmouth, P.M.; G. Figgins, P.M.; J. Maltby, S.D.; W. Barnes, Org.; S. R. Ellis, S.W.; F. J. Martin, J.W.; G. P. Arnold, J. W. Wilmott, W. Payne, J. Hare, J. Morgan, P.M.; H. Gilbert, A. L. Emanuel, S.D.; J. Harrison, S.D.; J. Buntles, C. F. Webb, Newman, Lumsden, H. Parsons, S.G.; F. G. Horder, H. Hacker, S.W.; W. Sowdon, P.M.; C. C. Gold, G. Vallence, P.M.; Richardson, S.W.; J. M. Fenn, W.M.; H. J. Thatcher, Junior Steward; B. White, Senior; T. Thornton; A. McKenzie, J.W.; C. Carnegie, J.P.W.; R. P. Lennox, J.D.; G. T. Kilpatrick; G. Parnell, Org.; F. Court, I.G.; H. Doman; H. Quintaneira (Pernambuco Lodge); F. Trower; H. S. Daniels, S.D.; F. W. Thoys, P. Prov. G.C.; Hooper, P. Prov. G.W.; P. H. Newnham, W.M. (Andover); C. R. Pettat, Chap.; J. Dew, W.M.; J. Naish, P. Prov. G.J.W.; C. Loxton, W.M. (Portsea); W. Bemister, P.M.; H. Fowler, P. Prov. G.R.; H. M. Green, W.M.; W. Webb, W.M.; H. Coles, W.M.; Lear, Prov. G.S.; J. T. Dorwell, Prov. G.S.; J. B. Thomas, Prov. G.S.; F. F. S. Harvah; H. M. Powell, Prov. P.G.O.; J. N. Pocock, Prov. G.J.W.; F. W. Whitbread, P.M.; W. Prince, S.W.; Tankerville Chamberlyne; Even Nepean, Prov. G.

Chap.; J. T. Burchett, I.G.; R. G. Spiers, D.P.G.M. (Oxford); C. Saunders; J. Adams, P.M.; H. J. Way; E. Snelling, W.M.; T. Pike; G. A. Green, P.M.; F. F. Hare, P.M.; G. A. Gale, P.M.; J. M. Palmer; G. H. de Fraine, P.M.; A. Serjeant, I.G.; W. Samoda; J. E. le Feuvre, P.M., Prov. G.S.; B. J. Fisher, S.B.; J. Watson, Tyler; J. Exell; G. Copeis; W. J. Parks; J. Hawkins; J. Wheeler, P.M.; J. H. Biggs, G. Tyler; T. Norwood; W. Kinsey; J. Smith; J. Hall, Tyler; T. Pelham; T. Cauvin, Tyler; F. Binckes, (Secretary of Boys' School); W. J. Hickman, P.G.A.D.C. or England, &c.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the business included the reception of the various reports and communications as to the business of the province, the election of officers, &c., for the year. Various sums of money were voted to distressed brethren or their families, and several votes of condolence to the families of deceased members were passed. One of the members pointed out that there was in the accounts a payment of £5 5s. made by the Provincial Grand Lodge to the Royal Gloucester Lodge, on behalf of the Masonic schools, and urged that the money should be vested in the province, and not in the hands of the lodge. It was replied that thirty guineas a year were voted for the Masonic charities—ten guineas in the name of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the other twenty guineas being divided amongst those who took the office of Steward of any of the Masonic charities in the province, the latter being enabled to place the five guineas to the benefit of his lodge, and by this means persons had been found to accept the office of Steward, whereas formerly there was a difficulty in filling the office. The charity was not at all impaired thereby. It further appeared that no notice of a motion to effect the proposed change of vesting the interest entirely in the Province had been given, and therefore the question could not be dealt with at this meeting. The balance-sheet of the Province showed a very favourable condition of the funds—a state of affairs which appears likely to continue. The Provincial Grand Master then proceeded to appoint and invest his officers for the ensuing year. They are as follows:—Bros. J. W. Lamb, 694, Prov. S.G.W.; J. N. Pockock, 130, Prov. G.J.W.; Rev. C. R. Pettat, 694, Rev. E. Y. Nepean, 1373, Prov. G. Chaplains; M. Frost, 487, Prov. G. Treas.; W. Hickman, J. E. Le Feuvre, 130, Prov. G. Secs.; F. F. Hare, 359, Prov. G. Reg.; Doman, 319, Prov. G. S.D.; Sowden, 723, Prov. G. J.D.; Horder, 195, Prov. G. S. of W.; H. Coles, 359, Prov. G. Dir. of Cirs.; E. Snelling, 76, Prov. G. A.D. of C.; Maltby, Prov. G. S.B.; J. Hall, 903, Prov. G. Purst.; W. Barnes, Prov. G. Org. Prov. G. Stewards:—G. Sales, 487; W. J. Hickman, 130; Stride, 1373; G. F. Lancaster, 903; J. Bunties, 694; F. Court, 257.

At half-past three o'clock nearly 70 of the brethren assembled at the Town Hall in order to be present at the customary banquet. It was presided over by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, and was very elegantly served. On the removal of the cloth—

The Prov. Grand Master gave the first toast at all Masonic gatherings—the “Health of her Majesty the Queen,” observing that Masonry taught obedience and loyalty as one of the laws binding upon all brethren.—The toast was loyally qualified, and the Masonic National Anthem was sung by the whole company.

The Prov. Grand Master, in proposing the health of the Grand Master of England, the Marquis of Ripon, dwelt on the ability and courtesy he had shown since his acceptance of the office, and alluded in gratified and gratifying terms to his recent visit to Southampton, which served to intensify the feeling of loyalty which all Masons would entertain for him under ordinary circumstances.—Drank with applause.

The Prov. Grand Master then proposed the “Health of the Earl of Zetland,” the Past Grand Master of England, who had presided over the Order with signal ability for upwards of a quarter of a century. He alluded to the attachment which the Prince of Wales had ever shown towards the principles of Freemasonry. He was ready to come forward to the assistance of its charities whenever he was asked, and prove

himself a strong supporter and patron of the order [cheers].

The next toast proposed by the Prov. Grand Master was the “Health of the Deputy Grand Master of England” (the Earl of Carnarvon), congratulating the brethren on the fact that they had the Deputy Grand Master residing within the limits of the county. The very great interest he had taken in Freemasonry led him to attend all Masonic gatherings possible in which he could contribute to the benefit of the craft. He felt personally much indebted to their noble brother, because he went purposely to instal him on the occasion of his appointment as Prov. Grand Master of Hampshire, and had never failed to give him the benefit of his advice and assistance whenever he required it. The Grand Officers were always appointed with great judgment; and they evinced every anxiety to carry out with efficiency the work of the craft. They were happy in having amongst the company that evening the Past Grand Warden of England (Bro. W. S. Portal), and he hoped to see him again take that active interest in Freemasonry, which some years ago he was wont to do [hear, hear]. He proposed the toast with the addition of all the other Grand Officers of England (Bros. Stebbing, Prov. G.D.; Spiers, Dep. Prov. G.M. of Oxford; and Hickman, Prov. G. Deacon of Grand Lodge), coupling with it the name of the Past Grand Warden to respond [applause].

The Past Grand Warden of England responded at some length, observing that the Earl of Carnarvon had intimated to him by letter that he should have been present that day had it not been requisite for him to cruise about in the Channel for the benefit of his health. It was highly gratifying to all to hear that in this Province the knowledge and principles of the craft were likely to be further developed. They felt (those standing up in response to the toast) that they were only small stars revolving round the grand luminary, and that their noble brother might one day be called to rule over the craft and still further to develop the principles of Freemasonry [hear, hear]. The brethren present would not expect him, especially in the presence of a member of the Press, to talk to them of the secrets of Masonry. But secrets, and signs, and symbols they had, which must be kept sacred, yet there were some things which might be known to all the world. One of these was that they began their Masonic knowledge with prayer, and the word of God stood before them, and all Masons were instructed to read it and study it, and thus to learn their duty to God and their neighbour. He felt extremely pleased when able to be present at these gatherings, for it was one of the greatest pleasures they had of occasionally throwing off the trammels of life and come to such meeting as these, where they could see a number of brethren banded together for the good of others as well as for the good of themselves—in order to do the greatest amount of good in their power [hear, hear]. He hoped time and health in the future would be afforded him to meet his brethren of the Craft more frequently than he had done for some time past, for he had been obliged to give up business and pleasures also, and one of those pleasures of which he was obliged to debar himself was the meeting of his Masonic brethren [hear].

Bro. Spiers next gave the “Health of the Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire,” referring to Masonic experiences of the Worshipful Master in his own and in the neighbouring province of Oxford, where they presented him (the Worshipful Bro. Beach) with a magnificent testimonial of plate at a large public meeting. He (Bro. Spiers) had been Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Oxford for 16 years, and therefore knew something of the working of Freemasonry. He was therefore enabled to say with confidence that the present Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire was one who possessed every qualification for the office [hear, hear]. He congratulated the members of this province in possessing such a master, and the province of Oxford in giving to Hampshire a Master of whom they might justly feel proud [applause].

The Prov. Grand Master, in responding, admitted that he had acquired much of his Masonic knowledge in the neighbouring province of Oxford. He acknowledged that in those days he

took a great interest in Freemasonry, and strove to fulfil the duties of any office which devolved upon him, and he attributed his subsequent elevation to the fact that he never neglected his Masonic duties in those days [hear, hear]. He had since been brought into the province of Hampshire, where he had received the highest honour which the Grand Master of England could bestow upon him. The Office of Prov. Grand Master was one that none could accept without feelings of responsibility attaching to it; for if he failed in his duty he would not be able to encourage and develop those principles which he ought to have at heart [hear, hear]. He would wish to see Freemasonry thrive under his care, or he would feel that he had not done his best to promote the interests of the craft. He had reason to congratulate himself and the members of this province that on all sides Freemasonry was flourishing. They saw it with respect to numbers, with respect to the attachment shown, and also in the financial condition of affairs [hear, hear]. He believed a vast amount of Masonic ability existed in the lodges of this province, and that there were many Masons zealously determined to carry out those great principles which they advocated. They saw, too, new lodges springing up, but he would rather check than increase the growth of lodges unless he saw there was a reasonable and firm prospect that any new lodge would be carried on in a satisfactory manner [hear, hear]. If a lodge were merely established to grant offices and honours to a few brethren, and if successors would not be likely to be forthcoming, and there would be a lack of officers to succeed them, he should regret the establishment of any new lodge; but where a desire was evinced to promote Freemasonry, and brethren were found anxious to succeed one another in taking office, which enabled them to propagate their principles, he rejoiced at their establishment, because they conduced to the prosperity of their glorious order [applause.] Since he had presided over this province several new lodges had been consecrated, all of which had succeeded well, and the Masons of this country had reason to congratulate themselves that they formed no insignificant proportion of the Masonic fraternity [hear, hear]. He felt anxious to do all that lay in his power to discharge his duty. He would willingly attend the meetings of every lodge when he had an opportunity of so doing, but they must remember that there were twenty-six lodges in the province and therefore it would be extremely difficult for a Prov. Grand Master to attend very frequently and as often as he might wish, but, unless he had an opportunity of seeing the working of the various lodges it was impossible for him to obtain a very extensive knowledge of the various requirements needed in every part of the province. He would, however, do the utmost in his power, hoping to receive that continued kindness and alacrity in affording him assistance which he had always hitherto experienced [loud applause]. Before resuming his seat, the Right Worshipful Bro. Beach proposed, in eulogistic terms, “The Health of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Stebbing.” When Bro. Deacon was compelled to relinquish the post, all eyes must have been turned towards Bro. Stebbing as one of the most energetic and properly qualified brethren to fill the vacancy, and he congratulated himself on having the privilege of appointing one so able as Bro. Stebbing to be his deputy [applause].

Bro. Stebbing responded in a most eloquent speech, dwelling on the grand principles promoted by Freemasonry—love to God and man, the protection it afforded to the family of members of the Order, on its universality, and on the sacred duties of charity which it advocates. He was a true model of a Freemason in principle, whether he was so in fact or not, who wrote the beautiful lines:—

“Father of all in every clime,
In every age adored
By saint, by savage, or by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord.”

Several other toasts followed; but, in consequence of the lateness of the meeting in the week, it is impossible for us to find room for any more lengthy report. We may add, however, that one of the subsequent speakers notified the fact that the Right Worshipful Prov.

G and Master had travelled from Germany especially to be present. The proceedings were enlivened by several good songs, well sung by members of the Craft, and the meeting terminated soon after eight o'clock.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—Pic-nic of the Mariners' Lodge (No. 249).—The annual summer festival excursions of the Mariners' Lodge, No. 249 (of which Bro. E. Hughes is now the respected W.M.), have always been regarded as amongst the most pleasant and thoroughly enjoyable of all the numerous "outs" in connection with Masonry in the large and influential province of West Lancashire, and that for 1872, which took place on Thursday, the 15th inst., deserves to be chronicled as one of the most successful of the series. The weather—always the most important element in the excursionists' calendar—looked anything but promising in the early morning, but as the day advanced, it cleared up, and proved of the most favourable character for out-of-door festivities, and in this important respect there was nothing whatever to detract from the complete enjoyment of the "Mariners" and their friends. About 120 of the brethren and fair friends started from the George's Landing-stage about ten o'clock, and upon their arrival at Woodside, on the "City of the Future" side of the river, four busses were in readiness to convey them to the recently re-opened Docks' Station of the Hoylake Railway, where the party "embarked" by special train for Hoylake, the scene of the day's merry meeting. As the vicinity was interesting to the curious, the village sights numerous, the kindness of some of the more prominent "citizens" liberal in every way, and the out-door amusements provided of the most varied and agreeable character, there was no hindrance to the complete enjoyment of the party, however diversified their tastes. By the generosity of Mr. John Ball, son, "the King of Hoylake," the race ground and grand stand, with its spacious enclosure, were thrown open for the free use of the "outers," and this generosity proved, in no small degree, a great help to the perfect enjoyment of the long summer day. Mr. Charles Cooke also extended his hospitality to the "foreigners," by inviting them to view his charming grounds, and further made himself agreeable and friendly by inviting the party to play croquet on his lawn—an offer which was gladly accepted by a number of ladies and gentlemen. The vicar of the parish (the Rev. Mr. Yedland) not only honoured the company with his presence at the dinner (his other reverend companions being the Rev. P. Haines, vicar of Wigan, and Chaplain of the Lodge), but he generously invited the physicians to view his church, where Bro. J. Skeaf, P.G.M., played in fine style an admirable selection of sacred music on the recently opened organ, built by Conacher, of Huddersfield. The pieces selected were the "Pastoral Symphony," "Hallelujah Chorus," ("Messiah"), and "The Heavens are Telling," ("Creation.") Mrs. Skelton was also present, and delighted the audience by an artistic and spirited rendering of "O, rest in the Lord," ("St. Paul"), "Rejoice greatly, and He shall feed His Flock" ("Messiah"). It is not frequently the case at pic-nics, that such a rich musical treat is furnished, in addition to the other pleasures of the day. Dinner and tea were served in the enclosure of the grand stand, by Mr. P. T. Evans, "min. host" of Green Lodge Hotel, Hoylake, and he greatly enhanced his reputation as a liberal and efficient caterer by the admirable manner in which he supplied the "creature comforts." There was not only abundant provision, but everything was served in good style, and the efforts for the comfort of the visitors made by Mr. Evans, were worthy of the highest praise. During the afternoon, the time was pleasantly wild away by cricket, croquet, bowling, football, dancing, and many games, all engaged in with the greatest spirit and cheerily after nine o'clock the party started on their return for Liverpool, where they arrived about half-past ten o'clock, greatly delighted with the pleasant run to Hoylake.

MIDDLESEX.

POTTER'S BAR.—Acacia Lodge (No. 1309).—The brethren of this lodge met at the Railway Hotel, Potter's Bar, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The lodge was opened by Bro. J. H. Batten, Prov. G. Steward, W.M. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. By the unanimous desire of the members, Bro. C. Horsley, Prov. G.R. Middlesex, took the chair, and in an able manner raised Bro. T. Aspinall, and then passed Bros. Fewtreas and Eymson to the second degree. The W.M. resumed the chair. After receiving several propositions for initiations, the lodge was closed. The usual good banquet followed. There were present, besides those named, Bros. G. Cattel, P.M. Sec. E. Sillifant, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M.; Richardson, S.W.; Schollard, J.W.; Hughes, J.D., &c.

HAMPTON.—Lebanon Lodge (No. 1326).—The last regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Red Lion Inn, on Thursday, 15th inst. The W.M., Bro. J. T. Moss, P.G.S.D. Middlesex, and many Past Masters being absent, at the urgent request of the members, Bro. Frederick Walters, P.M. and Sec., occupied the chair of K.S. There being a large amount of work on the business paper, the lodge was opened punctually at 3 p.m. The following members were present:—Bro. J. C. Woodrow, P.M., as S.W.; H. A. Dabois, J.W.; S. Wickens, P.M.; Treasurer, W. Hammond, P.M., S.D.; C. W. Fox, as J.D.; J. W. Jackson, J.G.; H. Potter, W.S.; J. Bavin, P.M., T.M.; W. H. Lindt, R. G. Sprules, E. H. Thidley, H. Curran, W. E. Payne, J. W. Baldwin, G. Jones, W. Smith, W. J. Cox, T. Fallick, T. Barckhill, W. Taplin, Z. Duckworth, E. W. Thomson, and many others. The visitors included Bro. W. Smeed, P.G.J.W., Middlesex, W.M. 946; J. Beckitt, P.M. 875; R. T. Elsam, S.W. 889, 201; T. Price, 946; R. Hayward, 1306; T. Wheeler, 1275, &c. The minutes of the previous regular meeting, and the emergency meeting, were read and unanimously confirmed. The ballot, taken separately, proved unanimous in favour of the admission as joining members of Bro. G. Z. Hillsland, 21; G. S. Haines, 21; Capt. W. T. Hayes, 1178; Capt. W. H. Hawkes, 525 I.C.; and as candidates for initiation, Messrs. T. Barriskill, C. Burgess, R. G. Sprules, F. W. Thompson, and L. Page. The experienced P.M., in the chair, showed by his careful, correct, and impressive working that he was not in any way rusty, and he passed Bros. R. Lawrence and W. J. Cox to the second degree. He having his secretarial duties to perform, vacated the chair in favour of the venerable W. H. Lindt, and the latter, in his turn, showed by the immediate ease with which he raised Bro. W. E. Payne and T. Wheeler, 1275, and initiated Messrs. T. Barckhill, R. G. Sprules, and C. W. Thompson into the order, and next raised the Order, that he could not do more in his capacity as a good worker in the chair. The candidates having been introduced respectively, rendered the ceremonies all the more impressive. The lodge was draped in mourning, and each member wore crepe on his badge, out of respect to the memory of the late Bro. Joseph Catchpole, J.D. Bro. J. Walters, P.M. and Sec. then, in a eloquent and appropriate address (want of space prevents us giving it in full), alluded to the great loss the lodge sustained by the death of Bro. Joseph Catchpole, J.D.; and it was unanimously resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to the family. A vote of thanks was unanimously voted to Bro. Rev. Gordon, Chaplain, 1306, for his labours and courtesy in officiating as Chaplain at the funeral of the late Bro. Catchpole. It was unanimously agreed that the name of Bro. Joseph Catchpole, J.D., be returned to the Grand Lodge, and that the name of the lodge in which the late Bro. Catchpole was a member of the Grand Lodge in 1855, be being one of the founders of the lodge. It was resolved unanimously, that the following brethren be elected as members: P. M. Sec. of this lodge, and of the Prov. G. Steward, J. C. Woodrow, P.M., Sec. of the Prov. G. Steward, W. W. Hill, J. C. Woodrow, P.M., Sec. of the Prov. G. Steward, and J. Hills, all three of whom and other privileges were conferred on them. The usual

large number of propositions for joining members, and candidates for initiation, was received. Other important business matters being disposed of, the lodge was closed, and in consequence of the large amount of arrears in the work, declared adjourned until Thursday, September 19, at two o'clock, when no doubt a large muster will be present. The indefatigable host, Bro. R. Lawrence, proved his capabilities by the admirable manner he had served, under his personal superintendence, a first-class banquet and dessert. He exhibited the plan of his new suite of rooms, which, when finished, under the fostering eye of the architect, Bro. R. T. Elsam, will, in the banquetting hall, accommodate 150 persons. About sixty sat down to the festive board.

SUFFOLK.

SEBURY.—Stour Valley Lodge (No. 1224).—On Friday, the 15th inst., the annual meeting of this lodge was held at their new rooms, at the Literary and Mechanics' Institution, when the installation of Bro. J. P. Hills, Prov. G. J.W., as Worshipful Master, took place. The lodge was opened in the first degree by Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, Prov. G.C. of England, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. James was passed. The Worshipful Master elect was next presented for installation, and Bro. Hills having answered the necessary questions, was deemed duly qualified for the office of Worshipful Master. The lodge was opened in the third degree, when the brethren below the degree of Installed Master retired, and a Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. Hills was installed to the chair in ancient form by Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, and the W.M. being regularly proclaimed and saluted, proceeded to appoint and invest his officers as follows:—Bros. J. Parker, S.W.; E. Wheeler, J.W.; G. H. Grimwood, S.D.; W. Smith, J.D.; Henry Wellham, Secretary; C. Bannerson, Treasurer; A. O. Steed, Organist; R. Davies, J.G. The address to the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and brethren, was given most efficiently by the Installed Master, and before closing the lodge, the W.M. said he had a very pleasing duty to perform in presenting the Past Master with a jewel and a handsome emblazoned address to the retiring Master. The W.M. called upon the Secretary, who read the address as follows:—

"To the Very Worshipful Bro. the C. J. Martyn, P.G.C. of England, and Worshipful P.M. of Stour Valley Lodge, No. 1224. Dear Sir and Brethren,—We, the undersigned officers and members of the Stour Valley Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, avail ourselves of the occasion of your retirement from the chair, at the close of this your second year of office, and to testify to you our united and grateful acknowledgments, not only for the able manner in which you have conducted the duties of the Lodge, but also for the kindness and good feeling with which those duties in your hands have been ever associated. On behalf of the Lodge we have first to express our regret at your necessary retirement, and to assure you that you take with you our highest respect and esteem. We thank you for your kindness in coming to the assistance of the Lodge when it had so much need of your aid. We gratefully thank you for the many kind tokens of your regard, expressed by the gifts you have so kindly presented to the Lodge; for your prompt and unfailing attendance to its duties, no matter what obstacle or distance intervened; for the great interest and cheerful concurrence you ever evinced in all our proceedings; and, finally, we express our thanks for your continuous, energetic, and zealous support, to which the success and prosperity of the Lodge is mainly to be attributed. Individually we feel that we are deeply indebted to you for the many personal acts of kindness and courtesy extended to all and each of us, whenever an opportunity was afforded for so doing. Our regret at your leaving the chair is softened by the remembrance of your assurance that we shall neither lose your presence among us, nor your interest in the welfare of our Lodge, but that we shall still be able on all occasions to avail ourselves of your ready aid and kindly council. As a

slight token of our esteem and regard and appreciation of your valuable services, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying jewel, which we hope you will many years live to wear; and that the Great Architect of the Universe may long continue to preserve you and all yours in health, happiness, and prosperity, is the united and earnest wish of all."

[The names of every officer and member of the lodge were appended.]

The jewel is set in gold, and bears the name and number of the lodge; on the blue ribband is a beautiful emblazoned medallion, with the Sudbury Borough Arms inscribed. After the presentation the immediate Past Master, in a few but feeling and appropriate words, thanked the lodge for their very handsome and unexpected present; and a vote of thanks to Bro. Brownlow for the ability displayed in the execution of the address, and a similar vote to Bro. Hills for the presentation of a set of gauntlets, brought the business of the lodge to a close.

After the banquet, toasts were given in the following order:—

"The Queen and the Craft;" "The M.W. the Grand Master of England, the Marquis of Ripon;" "The R.W. Past Grand Masters, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland;" "The R.W. Dept. Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon and the rest of the Grand Officers, past and present;" "The R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Col. Sir R. A. Shafiq Adair;" "The V.W. the D.P.G.M. the Rev. E. I. Lockwood and the Officers Past and Present of P.G.L. of Suffolk;" "The Worshipful Master;" "The Immediate Past Master, Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, Past Grand Chaplain of England, and Installing Master;" "The Visitors;" "The Officers of the Lodge;" "The Tyler's Toast."

Black Masonry.

MIDDLESEX AND SURREY.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The third meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held at the Greyhound, Richmond, on the 16th inst. In consequence of absence from town of several influential brethren, and other unavoidable circumstances, the apologies for inability to attend were more numerous than had been anticipated, and there can be no doubt that future meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge must not be held in August. There were, however, several brethren from distant parts of the province.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened shortly after the hour announced by the R.W. Bro. Col. Francis Burdett, Provincial Grand Mark Master Mason, assisted by his deputy the V.W. Bro. E. Davison, and the business of the day, which was not of a very important nature, was proceeded with.

The minutes of the previous Provincial Grand Lodge, held at the Adelphi, London, in March last, having been confirmed, and the roll of lodges connected with the province called and reported, the R.W. Provincial Grand Mark Master proceeded to appoint, and in many instances invest, the following brethren as Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Bro. F. B. Philbrick, Prov. G.S.W.; Bro. William Roebuck, Prov. G.J.W.; Bro. Conrad C. Dumas, Prov. G.M.O.; Bro. George Neall, G.S. Works, Prov. G.S.O.; Bro. Drewett, Prov. G.J.O.; Bro. Rev. W. Biggs, Prov. G. Chaplain; Bro. Gilbert John Smallpiece, Prov. G. Treasurer; Bro. Cocks, Prov. G. Reg. of Marks; Bro. James Stevens, P.G.O., Prov. G. Secretary; Bro. Thomas R. Parker, Prov. G. S.D.; Bro. W. S. Webster, Prov. G. J.D.; Bro. Robert M. Edis, Prov. G. Inspector of Works; Bro. John Boyd, Prov. G. D.C.; Bro. John W. Dawson, Prov. G. A.D.C.; Bro. W. C. Hale, Prov. G. Swd. Bearer; Bro. Henry R. Hodger, Prov. Swd. Bearer; Bro. William Worrell, Prov. G. Organist; Bro. John Gilbert, Prov. G. Tyler.

Several Masonic matters of minor detail having been discussed, the R.W. Provincial Grand Mark Master announced that the next meeting of the Provincial Grand Mark Lodge would be held in London in November ensuing.

Provincial Grand Mark Lodge was then closed and the brethren adjourned to an elegant cold collation, amply provided, and well served. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and responded to, and the greatest unanimity prevailed amongst the brethren until the hour arrived when separation became inevitable.

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE ROSE
CROIX DEGREE FOR IRELAND.

Report of the Vice President to the Convocation of Prince Masons, held at Dublin, Monday, April 15th, 1872.

(Continued from Page 506.)

As I am addressing you on subjects of general interest, I can hardly, before I conclude, pass over an event unprecedented in the annals of Irish Masonry, the visit of the Prince of Wales, who came, not merely as a casual visitor to see a large public building, but to take his place in our Temple as a Brother. His manly and memorable address on that occasion proved that he felt the spirit of the fraternity which he professed. He identified himself with our society, and our society has not forgotten the fact. If ever, in the decrees of Providence, Albert Edward is to ascend the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, it will not be a merely lip-loyal welcome which will await him from the Freemasons of Ireland. The adventitious honours of rank and station have no weight in commanding our respect, but we can honour an honest, straightforward and masonic spirit, whoever evinces it; loyalty, in our hearts, is a rational attachment to law and order, and the due subordination without which government cannot exist, as well as a feeling of suitable respect for those whom our constitution makes the administrators and protectors of law and order. The fact that the Prince of Wales has identified himself with our body affords at once an answer and a rebuke to those assertions which have been so boldly made respecting its anarchical and irreligious tendency and objects; assertions, I say, boldly made; as stoutly denied; never proved; but still repeated with the same unblushing ostentation as before.

But our real offence is not that we are conspiring against the laws, the morals, or the religion of this country, or of any sect, party or denomination within it. It is that we have the courage to dare to adopt an opinion of our own, and to avow it. That is always a crime in the eyes of those whose standard of right is conformity with what they choose to dictate. But, believe me, the spirit of investigation, once raised, is not so easily laid. It is like the genius in the fable; he was pent into a little vessel for a long time; but when let out by removing the magic seal, he soon scaled between earth and heaven, a gigantic form. The story tells us how he was got back into the vessel, and stopped down again—but there the simile fails. The genius of inquiry will not go back, for any exercise that can be used, into his ancient limits. His searching eyes are busily prying into every subject—history, science, philosophy, religion itself—and what cannot stand the light of his touch of truth must be contented to be soon thrown aside as having done its work. Let us take care that we too be not found to be the shadow of a name! Great names and venerable names will not always save those who bear them from collapse—"this was once a paradox, but now the time gives it proof."

When I congratulate you all, as happily I am able to do, on the peace and prosperity which have prevailed hitherto within our Order at large, and the highly satisfactory state of our Rose Croix Chapters in particular, it is right that I should state what, in my opinion, has been the reason why that peace has been so long preserved amongst us, and why it is that our Chapters, like different members of the same great family, seem to be all equally anxious to maintain its reputation abroad and their own amicable and fraternal relations among themselves. I think our peace, and the absence of jealous rivalry and civil strife attributable mainly to the good organization, by means of which the government of the fraternity is carried on, by means of the

Grand Chapter. It is an elective body, to a great extent, and a numerous one. To control it by mere individual influence would be impossible; to entertain jealousy of it would be absurd. To disregard its authority would be simply to dishonour the rules chosen by ourselves. I regard it as a most fortunate circumstance in the history of the Masonic Order in Ireland, that the governing bodies of its several subdivisions mutually acknowledge each other's authority, and respect each other's edicts. It used to be a sort of stock phrase formerly in masonic discussions that the Grand Lodge had nothing to do with the Grand Chapter, or the Grand Conclave, and vice versa; that was a mere mode of expression, meaning only that neither body interfered with the administrative duties or powers of the other. But to shut our eyes to the fact that different degrees exist—that the higher degrees are, year after year, more anxiously and generally desired, or that the whole is one vast system which cannot suffer in one member without injury to the rest—would be unworthy of men who pretend to common sense. Long ago the compact was ratified by which the governing bodies, honourably and cordially, agreed to recognise each other's sentences; and what, let me ask, would be the fatal consequence if that compact were to be annulled? Where would be our boasted unity of action? What sanction could any masonic body give to its decrees, say of suspension or expulsion, if the person suspended or expelled was to be welcomed by other masonic powers as a faithful subject—as a brother entitled to all the honours they had to bestow? If we cannot be ruled by a Supreme Imperial Chamber, call it what you will, let us at least preserve our federal governments in their integrity, and not dishonour them by refusing to recognise in one degree of masonry, the very same authority we are bound in another, to uphold and maintain. The one believe me, cannot say to the other "I have no need of thee." We cannot undo, by a single resolution, the results which have been the effect of the silent and unobserved progress of years, hitherto adopted and approved by all. Theories are very well,—but not when they are contradicted by plain facts.

As to our interior state, within the several Chapters, it of course depends on the due care and choice of those whom we admit to participate in the benefits of the society. Our present condition is good proof that such care and such choice have been, in general, wisely and cautiously exercised. No exhortation of mine could be so powerful an inducement to preserve in that wise and cautious course as the contemplation of such a brotherhood, sustained and affiliated by our mutual exertions; such a noble union, carried on in so generous, cordial, harmonious, and fraternal a spirit.

It is time to close these observations, which have run to greater length than I intended. I can hardly do so without strong feelings of emotion. Looking back upon the past, I cannot but think of the many gaps left in the circle of friends I once met here; and perhaps the predominant feeling of my mind at this moment should be gratitude to that Almighty Power, which has so long spared me, and has indeed recalled me as it were from the gate of the grave, and permitted me to address you here once more. Yet I must not omit to express, so far as I can do so, my thanks for your kindness and attention. I did not expect to stand before you again as the Vice-President, after once that high office, has become entrusted to other hands. But my honoured friend Sir Edward Borough found its duties to interfere too much with his own arrangements and avocations, and so was forced to resign it, regretted, no doubt by all who have experienced his high-bred courtesy and appreciated his manly character. I cannot but claim it as a very high honour to myself that it was again offered to me, who had for some time retired from masonic life, and from duties which had become too heavy for me to bear; and if, as is possible, the offices of Deputy Grand Master and Vice-President should hereafter be borne by distinct individuals, I trust you will find between those important officials hereafter—as at present the same intimate friendship and mutual respect that unite the present Deputy Grand Master and myself, with no fiercer rivalry than

that which becomes men who are anxious, by all lawful and honourable means, to carry out a lawful and honourable object in their respective departments, and that without imperilling a friendship which the lapse of years has rather augmented than impaired.

Original Correspondence.

PROFESSOR RAWLINSON AND THE TEN TRIBES.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

If Professor Rawlinson cannot extinguish the Ten Tribes by an intermixture and absorption of them by "the former population of Mesopotamia and India," in his attempt to shew, which I think I have proved him to have failed, he must find means of extinguishing them in some other way. They must be got rid of somehow, no matter how. Why it should be so, it is difficult to see, for there are few things more clearly foretold, in fulfilment of God's promise to the Fathers, than the preservation, exaltation, enlargement, and final restoration to "the Land of Israel or Ephraim." As the Tribes, after the death of Solomon, had divided and formed themselves into two distinct nations, always in hostility towards each other, so they were to be preserved as separate and distinct peoples, until the termination of their captivity or dispersion. It is Israel and Judah that are finally to return to the land given to their fathers (Jer. xxx. 3). "The words of the Lord are spoken concerning Israel and concerning Judah" (ver. 4); and it is of the former that it is said, "Though I make a full end of all nations whither I have scattered thee [not Judah, for they were in Babylonia, whereas Israel was scattered, according to the Professor, through countries 'nearly 900 miles from east to west, and not less than 138 miles in breadth—that is, at least fifteen times as large as the territory from which they had been taken,] yet will I not make a full end of thee" (Jer. xxx. 11). But, as I have said, they are not only to be preserved; they are to become illustrious—a distinguished people; for Jehovah has said, "An everlasting covenant will I make with them: and their seed shall be illustrious among the nations; and their offspring in the midst of the peoples. All they that see them shall acknowledge them, that they are a seed which Jehovah hath blessed" (Isa. lxi. 8, 9; Lowth's translation). But they are to be blessed not only in themselves; they are to be made an instrument of blessing to others. "And He saith unto me, thou art my servant, Israel, in whom I will be glorified" (Isa. xlix. 3). For "Behold I will lift up mine hand to the nations, and set up my standard to the people; and they shall bring thy sons in their arms, and thy daughters shall be carried on their shoulders. And kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their queens thy nursing mothers: they shall bow down to thee with their face towards the earth, and lick up the dust of thy feet; and thou shalt know that I am Jehovah; for they shall not be ashamed that wait for me" (ver. 22-3).

The promises to the effect, made to Israel in contradistinction to Judah, abound in the prophetic books; and while these remain, which is to be as long as the heavens and the earth remain (Jer. xxxi. 35-37), it is "kicking against the pricks," to strive, as Professor Rawlinson does, to extinguish them, by "an inextricable intermingling with the former population of Mesopotamia and India;" or by a coalescing with the Jews of the dispersion," who returned to their land, under the permissive decree of Cyrus, B.C. 536.

It is by force of this latter assumption, that Professor Rawlinson attempts to make good his theory of the extinction of the Ten Tribes, as a separate people, in the event of his former assumption that they were assimilated with and lost in the populations of Mesopotamia and India failing, let me look at it a little.

That the books of Ezra and Nehemiah, is referred to by the Professor, afford evidence of the return of some of the Israelites, with the Jews, from Babylonia to Palestine, there is no doubt. During the period of the 70 years'

captivity of Judah, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some of the Israelites, who had been carried further north, found their way into Babylonia, and upon the publication of Cyrus's decree, returned with the Jews, and afterwards formed with them one people. It is not pretended by those who, relying upon the many divine promises to that effect, the many historical facts, which seem so fully to sustain those promises, believe that Israel maintained itself as a people, separate from Judah, after the era of the captivity, as it had done between the revolt and the overthrow of the kingdom, but not of the tribes of Israel joined those of Judah, and Benjamin in Babylonia, and with them returned to their own land. As there was "a remnant" left in Israel when the great bulk of them were carried away, so there was "a remnant," who returned with the Babylonian captives. But it is a fine assumption, without even a shadow of evidence to sustain it, that that the Israelites, who had been turned into Assyria and India, returned in such numbers, with the Jews, from Babylonia, as to "make the returned peoples representative, not of the curtailed Jewish kingdom of Rehoboam, but of the original kingdom of Saul, David and Solomon." The improbabilities of this are manifold; I notice two or three of them.

(1) There is an absence of all mention by Ezra and Nehemiah of a return of any number of the Assyrian captives (Israel) with those of Babylonia (Judah), which was not likely to have been the case, if, as the Professor assumes "many Israelites" took advantage of Cyrus's decree. It was "the chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin," not of Ephraim or Israel, "and the priests and the Levites, with all whose spirits God had raised to go up to build the House of the Lord, which is at Jerusalem," who rose up to return to the land, so in chap. ii, 1, we read, "how these are the children of the province that went up out of the 'captivity,' of those which had been carried away, whom Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylonia, had carried away into Babylonia (that is of Judah and Benjamin) and came again unto Jerusalem." In like manner, in chap. iv. 1. "When the adversaries of Judah and Benjamin heard that the children of the captivity builded the Temple," they took steps to "weapon the hands of the people of Judah," (verse 4). And when Darius issued his decree in favour of the resumption of the building, Ezra and his companions, who are spoken of as "the children of the captivity," (Ez. x, 7), are afterwards said to be "the men of Judah and Benjamin," (verse 9). In point of fact, so far as any conclusion can be formed from what is said of those who returned from the captivity, the number of Israelites among them was so inconsiderable, and so insignificant a portion of the whole, that they are passed over in silence, while those of Judah and Benjamin are constantly spoken of, as "the children of the captivity."

(2) Professor Rawlinson agrees that "the elaborate genealogies of the sons of Reuben, Gad, Manasseh, Issachar, Naphtali, and Asher," in 1 Chron. ix. 2, 3, "can only be accounted for by the supposition that persons of those tribes were included among the Israel of his day," i.e., of the writer of the First Book of Chronicles—Ezra or Nehemiah. By being "included among the Israel of his day," the Professor intends us to understand that they had come up with the other captives, and again possessed the land. But he has evidently overlooked the fact, that these genealogies are not given with any purpose of shewing which of the people had returned. They had nothing to do with that. The Jews were always most careful to preserve their genealogies, for civil purposes as well as for others; but those to which he refers were the genealogies of all Israel, going back, indeed, to Adam, Seth, and Enos, as "they were written in the books of the Kings of Israel and Judah" (1 Chron. ix. 1), the preservation of which had been carefully looked to in Babylonia, and were now restored to their proper place. Jarchi considers them to have been given by Ezra, the compiler of the book, as if he had said, "I have given the genealogies of the Israelites as I have found them in the book which was carried into Babylonia, when the people were carried thither for their transgressions; and

this book which I found is that which I have transcribed in the preceding chapters."

(3) Nor does Professor Rawlinson strengthen his case by reference to three or four cities or other places which he finds in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah, as amongst those that became occupied by the returned captives. In fact, he startles one by the serious blunders he makes. He says, (1) "Jericho, for instance, was an Israelite town," (2) "So was Nebo," (3) "So was Bethel." It is said "Homer sometimes nods," and some of the great men of our day seem to do the same thing. Jericho was not an Israelite town; it was the second principal city of Judah, the original metropolis of the tribe, and where David for some time dwelt, after he had received the submission of all the tribes (2 Sam. vi. 5). Nebo was also a city of Judah, believed by Eusebius and Jerome to be the same as Nabau, which was situated eight miles south of Lebanon. Bethel, originally called Nujath-Arba, was also in the tribe of Judah, as we read in Josh. xv., where is a description of the allotment of the tribe: "And unto Caleb he (Joshua) gave a part among the children of Judah even the city of Arba, the father of Anak, which city is Hebron" (ver. 13).

The Professor lays some stress upon the fact, that the people are called Israelites, after the return from Babylonia; but that was the ordinary appellation, and it is used, whenever there is no apparent reason for making a distinction between Israel and Judah. They are also called "The Twelve Tribes," he says (Acts xxvi. 7; Jas. i.); but this is another ordinary appellation of the whole people, in like manner as "The Twelve Apostles," was of Christ's chosen ones, who are still called "The Twelve," after the death of Judas, and while they were only eleven. It should be noted, too, that James, who wrote before the dispersion of the Jews, on the final overthrow of the Temple and kingdom by the Romans, addresses himself to the Twelve Tribes "scattered abroad;" as we say, the tribes of Israel were. Be it observed, however, that all this is compatible with the presumption, that some of Israel, though not the great body of them, returned with the Jews from Babylonia. But the presence of even some of Israel was not necessary to induce the offering of twelve bullocks for all Israel, and twelve he-goats for a sin offering (Ezra viii. 35). This might surely have been done for the great family, albeit, a large portion of them were still scattered abroad, without a sacrifice and without an apahad (or priest). Hos. iii. 4. But if we are to accept loose inferences against many and striking facts, what shall we infer from the circumstance of the returned tribes having feasts in remembrance of the taking of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans, of the siege of Jerusalem, of the burning of the city, and of the murder of Gedaliah (Zach. viii. 19), all calamities pertaining to Judah; while we do not read of anything commemorative of the invasion and partial depopulation of the land by Tiglath-Pileser, of the siege of Samaria, of the taking of the capital, and of the extinction of the kingdom,—all calamities pertaining to Israel. The inference from these facts would be, that it is the men of Judah and Benjamin, and the rites of Judah and Jerusalem, to which the narrative of Ezra, to which the Professor refers, appertains, and not to Israel and the kingdom of Samaria, as, indeed, we see in Ezra x. 7, 9.

I think I may now say that Professor Rawlinson completely fails in his attempt to shew (1) that the carrying away of Israel by Tiglath-Pileser and Shalmaneser or Sargon, was but partial; so partial, indeed, that the foreign colonists, though said to have been sent into the cities of Samaria instead of the children of Israel, were "lost in the remnant of the Israelitish people;" (2) that the captive Israelites were scattered over so wide an expanse of country that a large portion of them "became inextricably intermingled with the former population of Mesopotamia and India," and were absorbed by them; (3) that such as escaped this swallowing up by the heathen, took advantage of Cyrus's decree, and returned with Judah to their own land, wherein the two people, so long living in enmity, formed one, under the common name of Jews, or Israelites. In these opinions of his,

the Professor stands almost alone, for how much sower those who have made the history of the Hebrew race the object of study may differ as to the destiny of the ten tribes, after they were carried into captivity, there are very few who hold that they were extinguished, either in absorption by the people amongst whom they were placed by the Assyrian kings, or in amalgamation with the tribes of Judah and Benjamin; or partly by the one and partly by the other. On the contrary, they have been sought for, and found everywhere. As the Professor himself says, "the lost tribes have been found a hundred times by a hundred different travellers, and in a hundred different localities. Elaborate articles have been published to shew that they are identical with the people of Malabar, with the Mashmeerees, with the Affghans, with the Kards, with the Anglo-Saxons, and with the Red Indians;" and quoting on with, he adds, "There is scarcely any human race so abject, forlorn, and dwindling, located anywhere between the Chinese and the American Indians, who have not been stated to be the Ten Tribes, which disappear from history, during and after the Babylonian captivity.

That a man should stand alone is nothing to his disparagement; it may be much to his honour. But then he must be able to show good reason for it. He must show that all, or nearly all, who have given attention to the subject on which he is at variance with them, are wrong—that they read the "lessons of history" inaccurately—and that many as there may be of them, and painstaking and capable of forming a sound judgment, as they may seem to be; they have spent their strength for nought, and occupied their time in "idle and unprofitable exertions," spinning "arguments of the most flimsy and unprofitable kind," which are, in "a short time, forgotten," not "having been adopted by any writer of any (or even of no) reputation."

Professor Rawlinson has done nothing of this; but he expects us to accept his peremptory decisions as decisive of the question; or, when he condescends to argue, or to produce what he deems proofs, he builds upon false premises, or draws false conclusions. But, indeed, any such attempt as this of Professor Rawlinson to answer the question, "Where are the Ten Tribes?" must fail. It demands a careful and patient investigation. It must be shown that we misinterpret scores of prophecies and promises which seem to be so plain and explicit as to be almost incapable of misinterpretation, and that we imagine obvious correspondences between those prophecies and promises, and numerous facts in history, where no such correspondences exist. It must be shown, for example, that the Getæ found, where they had been traced to, from the place of Israel's captivity, in the neighbourhood of the Caspian and Euxine, subsequently known as the Goths, who overran the Roman Empire, planted themselves in the chief countries of Europe—branches of whom, as Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, occupied these islands, and are now colonising, civilising, and evangelising the world, do not present very striking evidences in their history, of being the direct descendants of representatives of that people whose punishment, mission, achievements, and position amongst the nations of the world, occupy so prominent a place in the role of prophecy, as Israel or Ephraim, who, thought to be scattered were to be gathered,—were to be saved "from afar off;" and from "the land of captivity,"—were to "build vast cities and inhabit them," were to plant vineyards and drink the wine thereof, were to be "sifted among all nations, like as corn is sifted in a sieve, yet without the least grain falling upon the earth," were to obtain possession of "the islands in the midst of the sea," were to possess "the blessings of the heavens from above, the blessings lying in the deep beneath, with the blessings of the eternal mountains, with the innermost bonds of the everlasting hills;" so extending their habitations by conquest and colonization as to encompass the earth, giving birth to powerful nations, and "filling the face of the earth with the fruit of righteousness, as the missionaries of good tidings in almost every island of the ocean, as elsewhere; so that the uttermost parts of the earth have heard songs,

even glory to the righteous," the land being "glorified in the valleys; even the name of the Lord God of Israel in the isles of the sea." When any fair attempt may be made to show this, those who believe that they trace "our origin" to stock of Israel must pause, and review the ground they have taken up. But towards this Professor Rawlinson's contribution is *nil*.

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM CARPENTER.

BRO. EMRA HOLMES AND THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

My good friend, Bro. K. T., finds fault with me in your last issue, for speaking as I have done, in my lecture on the Order of the Temple, of the Good Templars. May I be allowed to say that I felt bound to speak as I did, not because I am an enemy to the Total Abstiners, but because I object, as many more object to them, when they assume titles to which they can have no possible claim, and so bring into contempt a time-honoured name.

When the Temperance folk organised Bands of Hope, we, as Masons, could make no objection. When they called themselves the "Ancient Order of Rechabites," or some such name, we might smile, perhaps, at the oddness of the title; but there was a significance in it, which those who knew who the Rechabites were, admitted, and acknowledged the name was a good one, and suitable to those who professed their principles.

But when "K. T." says the Good Templars have as good a claim to their title as the Knights Templar, I join issue with him at once, and challenge the proof of his statement.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Knights Templar possess no proofs of their descent from the Red Cross Knights, who were persecuted by Clement V.; admitting that they claim only to be Knights, by adoption, as some of our Scotch brethren teach; still, I suppose, "K. T." will allow that we have records of our existence for the past hundred years. Can the Good Templars claim so great an age as this, or even a fifth of it?

It is unpleasant to see a statement in the newspapers to the effect that the Prince of Wales was installed as Commander of the Good Templars in the Faith and Fidelity Encampment, and with all due respect to the Tetotallers, I would say—leave our names and titles alone.

What had the Templars to do with total abstinence—I mean from intoxicating drinks?—A total abstinence of another sort they shared with other monastic orders; but why a new crusade should be preached against drink by respectable mechanics, in gaudy crimson collars, and Sister Right and Left Supporters, whatever that may be, I am at a loss to know?

Those who know me best will not, I think, accuse me of favouring the publicans. I have refused to join a lodge before now, because it was held at a public house, and have always warmly advocated the meeting of masonic bodies in their own halls. At the same time I must protest against the Tetotallers calling themselves Good Templars, as strongly as I should if they took it into their heads to call themselves Good Masons.

Fraternally yours,

EMRA HOLMES,
A Knight Templar,
And I hope a Good Templar, too.

MASONS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I observe by the *Suffolk Chronicle* of last week, that a series of lectures have been given in Ipswich lately, against the Roman Catholic Church.

At the last of these lectures it was stated that the Rev. C. Woodward, Chaplain to the Masonic Institution, offered up prayers, and then the lecturer, a Mr. Owens, proceeded to say all that was unpleasant and priuriently suggestive about convents and nunneries. Now, Sir, I am not a Roman Catholic, and I certainly am not a

particular friend of the Catholic religion, but I strongly object to brethren bawling their Masonic ware at political or religious meetings. The Rev. C. Woodward (who I believe to be a thoroughly amiable man in private life) is quite at liberty to preside, if he likes, at anti-papal or Orange meetings, if he pleases; but I deny that he has any right to do so in his Masonic capacity.

What has Masonry to do with rabid Protestantism, and men who preach down Ritualism as if it were of a Satanic origin? Why, as a writer in the *Shipping Gazette* once said, when speaking of the Dedication of the Masonic Temple in London,—Masonry is full of Ritualism. Besides we are liberal, or profess to be, and as Masons, all religions founded on morality, and especially all Christian forms of religion should be treated with respect.

Masonry should not be in antagonism to religion, nor should it be allowed to interfere with it, any more than with politics.

Yours fraternally,
VECTIS.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have seen with regret in the *Suffolk Chronicle* of Tuesday the 13th inst., an account of a meeting here got up against the Roman Catholics, when an itinerant lecturer abused the monastic systems. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. C. Woodward, described in the paper as Chaplain to the Masonic Institution for Boys. If the Rev. C. Woodward, in his private capacity, or any other clergyman, thinks fit to attend a meeting got up antagonistic to their fellow Christians, I have no objection; but I must protest against Masonry and Masonic Institutions being drafted into the quarrel. Freemasonry has an equal respect for all religions which acknowledge a Supreme Deity.

Yours fraternally,
A PAST MASTER.

Ipswich, 19th, Aug. 1872.

THE BALLOT FOR W. MASTER.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I do not think that there is much difficulty in answering the query, in your last number, of our worthy brother, W. Date. He must either be a very young Mason, or not have attended much to Lodge business for some years, or he would not have suggested as an amendment on the present system, a method of procedure, whose only merit appears to be that it is certain to entail the greatest amount of hopeless confusion, and give the greatest amount of trouble to the officers of the lodge, which it is in truth possible to conceive.

The usage of the Craft has long been to elect the W.M. and those other officers whose annual election is imperative, by scroll, and not by the pure ballot.

I cannot conceive a more simple, fair, or convenient system in itself, it has all the sanction of recognized law by custom and use, and any change would act most detrimentally to the interest of the Craft, and the convenience and comfort of the lodges themselves.

Sir and Brother, I am,
A MASONIC STUDENT.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am glad Bro. William Date has directed our attention to the above subject, as there appears to be in many quarters great laxity and irregularity respecting the election of a W.M. We should know nothing of what he terms "opposing candidates," for there never should be any necessity to justify to the use of of such a description in a Masonic Lodge. All Past Masters of the lodge, as also all Past Wardens, in addition to the present W.M. and Wardens, are eligible for election to the first chair, and it is their decided right to be considered as candidates for that office without any seeking on their part. The method of proposing a W.M., say in November, and electing in December, is open to objection, because then those not proposed would be considered ineligible for election in December; whereas they would be quite as eligible as those pro-

posed in the previous month. To avoid all misconception, and to prevent any exhibition of unmasonic feeling at the nomination, I recommend the following for adoption: "The mode of electing the W.M. shall be as follows:—The Secretary shall supply every member present qualified to vote, with a printed or written list of all the brethren eligible for the office of Master; every member shall place a X, or other distinctive mark opposite the name of the brother for whom he intends to vote, and drop the paper (when folded) in the balloting box; the brother having the minority of votes shall be withdrawn, and the voting shall proceed as before, until some brother obtains a majority of the votes of the members present, when he shall be declared duly elected by the presiding officer."

This has been found to work well in several lodges, where it has been adopted, and I am persuaded it is far superior to any other plan yet suggested. In fact it is a union of several bye-laws on the subject, and is rendered as short and simple as possible, to render errors in its working almost impossible.

In the election of Treasurer, it is well for each member just to write the name of the Brother he intends to vote for, on a slip of paper, and place it (when folded) in the balloting box.

As I have made a study of the bye-laws for lodges, I shall be happy, on receipt of those adopted by Bro. Date's lodge, (or any other brother's lodge) to point out any improvements or additions which might be made.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. HUGHAN.

Truro, Cornwall, 17th Aug., 1872.

[I leave town for a fortnight, so it will be desirable for Brethren to postpone their communications until the 31st inst.]

PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I fancy the above heading should have been "Officers of the Lodge." If so, in answer to J. P., I would refer him to the Constitutions (1871), head "Master and Wardens," Art. 9.

Unless the Lodge remove him for non-attendance at the end of the twelve months, J. P. will be entitled to rank as a Past Warden, whether he has attended or not.

Yours fraternally,

X.

OUR CEREMONIES.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I think it is admitted, that prior to 1717, when the first Grand Lodge was formed, there were no degrees as we now have them; at least, there is no evidence to support the contention.

A very simple ceremony, viz., that of initiation, was in being prior to this time.

Yours fraternally,

X.

Obituary.

BRO. SIR T. FERMOR-HESKETH, BART.,
M.P., P.G.M. W. LANCASHIRE.

The whole Masonic fraternity in the United Kingdom, and especially the brethren in West Lancashire, will hear, with the deepest regret, of the death of Bro. Sir Thomas George Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the western division of the county of Lancaster, President of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, and Principal Superintendent of Grand Royal Arch Chapter, West Lancashire, which took place at Rufford Hall early on Tuesday morning last. As the head of an important province, the deceased baronet fulfilled the duties of his Masonic office with great impartiality, showed a constant willingness to assist in any benevolent effort, rarely failed to be in his place at the meetings in connection with the P.G.L., and as President of the Masonic Institution, he displayed many virtues, which will make his loss all the more deeply felt by those who must deeply mourn his departure. His death will cast a gloom over

the whole province, as well as the high social circles in which he moved, and amongst all ranks and political parties.

The deceased baronet lost his wife in 1870, so that he has not long survived her. While in London attending to his parliamentary duties, he was seized with inflammation of the liver, the illness which caused his death, and he arrived at Rufford from the metropolis on Tuesday week. A fatal result was not then anticipated, but on Thursday his ailment began to assume a serious aspect, and, notwithstanding the assiduous attentions of his medical advisers, he gradually sank, and died on Tuesday morning, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and, therefore, in the very prime of life.

The Hesketh family date from the time of the Conquest, and take their name from the parish of Hesketh, in the hundred of Leyland, about nine miles N.E. of Ormskirk. The Hesketh pedigree is regularly deduced from Richard de Haskaythe, who lived in the thirteenth century, and whose descendants, for several generations, were knights. Deceased was the sixth baronet, born in 1825, his father being the fifth baronet, Sir Thomas Henry Hesketh, and his mother, Annette Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Bonford, of Rakinstown, county Meath. Our brother was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1843 succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father. In 1846, he married Lady Arabella Fermor, eldest sister and heiress of the fifth and last Earl of Pomfret. In 1868, with the authority of a royal license, he assumed for himself, and his second son, the additional name of Fermor, prefixing it to his surname. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

Sir Thomas's connection with Freemasonry has been highly honourable to the fraternity, and creditable to himself. In 1859, he received the appointment of Deputy Provincial Grand Master of West Lancashire, from the hands of the late Bro. Le Grand Nicholas Starkie, of Humroyd (father of the present Prov. G.M. of the Province of East Lancashire), who was, at that time, the Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire. In the year 1865, Sir Thomas was appointed to the office of Prov. G.M. of the West Lancashire province, and in 1868 he was appointed Prov. G. Supt. of Royal Arch Masons. At that time, the Chapter for Lancashire was divided into two divisions, similar to those of the Craft Lodge, the eastern including Manchester, Bolton, and all towns east of the great north road from Stockport to Burton, in Westmorland; and the western division, comprising all the towns on the west of the north road, excepting Manchester and Bolton. In pursuance of his general desire to further the interests of Craft Masonry in his province, it was anticipated that the deceased Prov. G.M. would, in the course of a few weeks, lay the foundation stone of the new Masonic Hall in Liverpool, but death has rudely disturbed the pleasant prospect of again seeing the Masonic chief at the head of what was expected to be one of the most influential gatherings of Masons which have taken place for some time.

The deceased baronet fulfilled many and highly important social offices, with quiet and steady application, if not with the noise which too frequently does duty for efficiency. He represented Preston in Parliament since 1862, in the Conservative interest; was a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Lancaster and Northampton, being greatly respected by the benches of both shires. In 1848, he was High Sheriff for the county of Lancaster, and at his death, was Lieut.-Colonel of the 6th L.R.V., and Colonel of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia. He was also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

There is a general desire amongst Masons that they should have an opportunity of paying a last tribute of respect to their departed Prov. G.M., but it is not yet definitely decided whether the funeral will be of a public or private character.

As a token of respect, the flag was hoisted on Wednesday and following days, half-mast high, at Bro. G. Kenning's, Masonic Depot, Monument-place, Liverpool, and at the business premises of several other leading Masons in town.

VISIT OF BRO. ALBERT G. GOODALL TO ENGLAND.—On Wednesday, June 10, Ill. Bro. Albert G. Goodall, General Foreign Representative of the Grand Commandery of New York, and of the Supreme Council of the A. and A. Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, departed for Europe in the steamer Java. The Knights of Morton Commandery, No. 4, of which he is Commander, resolved to give him a "send off," for which purpose they chartered the steamer Seth Low to accompany their Commander down the bay. Among those present on board the steamer were M. E. and Illustrious Bro. John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment K. T. of the United States; Illustrious Bro. Daniel Sickles, Secretary General, Thirty-third Degree, H. E. for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States; R. E. Sir John A. Lefferts, Past Grand Commander, and the following eminent Commanders: Sirs Charles Akman and Ralph W. Kenyon, No. 27; Sir George Van Vliet, No. 18; Sir George W. Southwick, No. 31; Sir Thomas C. Cassidy and W. Edwards, No. 4; R. E. Sir Charles Roome, Grand J.W.; E. Sir Samuel Stevens, P.G.C. of New Jersey; M. E. Comp. M.C. Tomlin, H.P. of Zealand Chapter; Sir George Scott, Treasurer of St. Omar Commandery, No. 13, New Jersey, and a large number of prominent representatives of the Grand Commandery of this State. The sail down the bay was most delightful. Old Father Neptune having been propitiated for the occasion, made the water as smooth as a mirror, while Boreas went somewhere to see a man, and took the stormy winds with him. The Low kept alongside the Java, and within speaking distance, clear down to the lightship, and when the steamer halted to discharge her pilot, the Knights gathered in the bow of the consort, and after singing "Auld Lang Syne," gave nine hearty cheers, a tiger, and the grand honours. The boats were then parted, the Java upon the mysterious ways of the mighty deep, and the Low to return to the metropolis. On the way up the time was in part occupied by addresses, in which the Dispatch, John A. Lefferts, Dan Sickles, Fitz Gerald Tisdell, Dr. Peters, Joe Costa, and others, participated, and there was a most pleasant and enjoyable time. But one serious accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion, and that is one to be regretted for years to come. A sudden lurch of the boat carried away the hat of the Dispatch, which, being an editorial hat, contained matters of vast and preponderating influence to the fraternity at large, now, alas, forever lost in the waters of the bay. We respectfully ask that if any fisherman or other person should recover the lost tile, it be borne in procession to this office, where it will be embalmed and preserved as a precious relic.—*New York Dispatch.*

[Ill. Bro. Albert G. Goodall will leave England for America on the 24th.]

"For a long period I have been subject to frequent attacks of lumbago, at times so severe as to totally unfit me for business. After trying many medicines for it, to little or no purpose, I was induced to use your Pain Killer, and the result was surprising, for in a few days the pain left me entirely, and has not since returned.—J. J. Honnox, New Mills, Derby, Nov. 1869.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs. Gabel's Cornice Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these animalcules, and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabel, the old established dentists, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Harley-street, Cremish-square, London, where they practice their unique system of painless dentistry.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HEALTHY HOMES.—How melancholy to a sensitive mind is the reflection that in addition to a pale face and painful illness, the pecuniary means of himself and family are rapidly becoming exhausted. Ninety per cent of our ailments might be altogether prevented, or directly cured, if the first faulty action were set right. This great end is accomplished with wonderful certainty and safety by Holloway's Pills, which are adapted to the stout as well as the frail, and are equally suited to every constitution and climate. They purify the blood, that seat of life and source of health; and in its revivifying streams, diffuse regularity and vigour throughout the system, and give every organ its proper natural function.

NEW ZEALAND.

We extract the following items from the *New Zealand Mail*, which has a regular Masonic department:—

"It is surprising that in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, where two Masonic Lodges exist, no steps are as yet taken to celebrate St. John's Day, although in several minor towns, the initiative is taken for having a supper and ball.

"The Red Cross Knights of Rome and Constantine are now busily engaged in Wellington in opening a Conclave under a special and direct dispensation from the Grand Sovereign of England.

"A special meeting was held on the 23rd ult., in Otago, of the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Kilwinning 417, St. Andrew's 437, and Celtic Lodges 477, for the extension and welfare of the Order, as well as other matter connected with St. John's Day.

"It is hoped that at the next annual Grand Lodge of England a representative for New Zealand will be present on behalf of this colony. This step could be easily accomplished, if the District and Provincial Lodges were to have a preliminary meeting at some central town or city accessible to the majority of the Masonic body. This plan of direct representation would benefit the Order, and bring our isolated body prominently before the Grand Lodge and the Masonic world at large. If this arrangement could not be accomplished, surely some active and distinguished member in England could be easily induced to act for us. Unity is strength, and unless every part of the circle is strongly cemented, no uniform action or harmonious working can be attained.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, August 30, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24.

- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dille, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, AUG. 26.

- Lodge 831, British Oak, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont-square, Mile-end.
- " 905, De Grey and Ripon, Angel Hotel, Great Ilford.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.

- Lodge 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1348, Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.

- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.

- Lodge 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington-park.
- " 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green, Tottenham.
- " 898, Temperance-in-the-East, 6, Newby-place, Poplar.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.

- General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188. Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
- Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnal Green, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lec, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
- Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M. Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M. Preceptor.

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MASONIC MUSINGS.

BY BRO. J. BALFOUR COCKBURN, P.Z. 278,
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In the following remarks which I now lay before your readers, I propose to myself the investigation, so far as can consistently be done with a due regard to our secret rites and hidden mysteries, of the nature and objects of our craft—to demonstrate that Freemasonry is no empty name—that its foundations are strengthened by principles deserving of universal approbation—that its attentive study and diligent pursuit are well worthy of general consideration, and that no time or labour can be deemed misapplied or wasted by the patient and persevering enquirer, who delves deeply into that mysterious mine of truth and science, shadowed o'er by our solemn rites and ceremonies. I would prove that, according to the eloquent words of De Witt Clinton, its principles are based on pure morality; its ethics are the ethics of Christianity; its doctrines the doctrines of patriotism and brotherly love; and its sentiments the sentiments of exalted benevolence.

Fully aware am I that this subject must appear to many an oft told tale, and though the tiny rivulet of hesitating words and possibly obscure phrases, which is now permitted to merge into the open, and trickle on its course, can bear no comparison with the impetuous torrents of fervid eloquence which, inspired by this glorious theme, have so frequently roused the wonder and excited the admiration, not alone of the brethren, but of the world at large. Still would I fondly hope that my remarks, however feeble, may not altogether fall on stony soil, gaining encouragement from this.

“Not all who seem to fail have failed indeed;
 Not all who fail have therefore worked in vain;
 For all our acts to many issues lead;
 And out of earnest purpose, pure and plain,
 Enforced by honest toil of hand or brain.”

Within the last few years no subject has made more general progress and advanced further into all ranks of life than education, and of the various branches of education not one is more universally popular or in reality more desirable of general diffusion than that of the history of mankind from the earliest to the latest ages. General history, consequently, holds a very prominent position in all educational schemes, not alone

a necessary qualification for society, but as a means of expanding the intellectual faculties, and of adding valuable and precious treasures to our mental stores. Unhappily, alas, profane history holds up to our view little more than a mirror, reflecting but the rise, decline, and fall of nations and empires, sustained, induced, and effected by brute force, violence, and lawless usurpation—by tyranny, extravagance, and luxury, by overweening pride and demoralising pursuits. Thus many of those whom the world has semi-deified as heroes have in reality been the most ruthless oppressors and terrible destroyers of their fellow-men—many of the mightiest monarchs “have shut the gates of mercy on mankind,” and “waded through slaughter to the throne”—and most of those great political revolutions which have convulsed the countries of the earth and occupied the pages of the historian, sprang forth, and proceeded, under divine permission, and for the accomplishment of the divine decrees from the operation of causes more frequently disgraceful than honourable to our nature. And it was, no doubt, with all these facts well before his mind, for no riper scholar of history ever existed or one who had more wisely drawn therefrom the rule and conduct of his blameless life than the good prince whose sad loss we still deplore, used the expression, “with how little morality the world is governed.” It must therefore be with feelings of unalloyed satisfaction that the student of the volume of Masonry finds that it is comparatively free from this painful retrospect—that it treats of the effects and fruits produced by the best qualities of the human heart and mind—by religion and by science, and if sometimes this bright picture is dimmed by clouds of grievous error and self delusion, of fanatical zeal and talents misapplied, if the actors of the moment prove but men, who “professing themselves wise became fools, and vain in their imagination,—if, I repeat, such a scene has unfortunately to pass before him, it is because no faithful representation of human nature can be exempt from blemishes, no virtue secure from being carried to an excess, which, beyond a certain limit becomes sinful, and cannot fail to give rise to misery and moral evil,—that, in fact, no man or woman born can escape the primæval curse

“Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
 Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
 Brought death into the world, and all our love.”

No, not even the greater Man, of whom sang
 Deckard in bold yet religion breathing strain.

“The best of men.”
 That e'er wore earth about Him, was a sufferer;
 A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit:
 The first true gentleman that ever breathed.”

Published works on Masonry, and under this category I would include only authentic and genuine works, are, and to a certain extent must necessarily be rare,—for many years those of Bro. Preston, and Bro. Oliver might be regarded as the sole guides to those employed in Masonic researches:—within a more recent period however the indefatigable labours of Findel, Hughan, Carpenter, and a host of others have thrown a flood of literary light on the path of the Masonic student, guiding him onwards to that bright goal of all our exertions, the discovery of that great truth in which our everlasting salvation must depend. These works and publications may without doubt be consulted with advantage in

their several branches of science;—but with all due deference to these great luminaries of our Order, I hold that they fail in giving a connected view of it,—such as every intelligent Freemason should always keep clear and distinct before his eyes, and be enabled to point out with promptness and perspicuity to those brethren who may desire to partake with him in the enjoyment of its beauties.

Masonry is usually divided into “speculative” and “operative”—A division sufficient perhaps for ordinary purposes, but too indefinite to form a basis of clear arrangement, and liable to great objection as permitting the inference that a speculative is not an operative Mason in any sense, and vice versa, a position which to the initiated cannot fail to be regarded as very foreign to the truth. I take it that it would be better to consider Freemasonry as one great whole, as one entire system, resolving itself into various branches; and to endeavour to explain and demonstrate the intimate union that exists, so that in the well-known words. “The mutual connection of the whole system and the relative dependency of its several parts” may be completely illustrated,—and thus an opportunity would be afforded to every good Mason to become more or less acquainted with most of them, though perhaps it would be expecting too much for any brother to make himself master of them all:—indeed in such a case it might well be said that

“The wonder grew,
 That one small head should carry all he knew.”

Freemasonry, then, may be likened to a vast and goodly tree, spreading forth into six branches, all growing from the same root, all emanating from the same stem; that root—the Fear of God—that stem, the Love of Man. These six branches may be thus classified.

- 1st. The Religion of Masonry.
- 2nd. The Polity or Constitution.
- 3rd. The History.
- 4th. The Literature.
- 5th. The Science; and
- 6th. The Art.

Firstly, then, we must direct our attention to the contemplation of the religion of Masonry—its theology and morality combined—the former regarding the doctrines it upholds with reference to the Deity, His nature, attributes, dispensations, and worship; the latter regarding the precepts it inculcates, and the lessons it teaches with reference to our duty towards God, our neighbours, and ourselves.

We must, in the second place, carefully investigate and fathom to its lowest profundity, its constitution on civil and social polity, founded on its peculiar character as a secret body. We must clearly understand the system of discipline of each individual lodge, and its connection with other lodges, as well as its subordination to the Grand Lodge from which it derives its charter and authority; and, finally, the constitutions, charges, landmarks, and mysteries of the Order, the ceremonies, rites, signs, symbols, and modes of working, must all be diligently studied, and in our memory locked.

No one who pretends to be a good Mason, and a fortiori, no one possessing the natural desire of becoming a ruler in the Craft, should remain in ignorance of any of these particulars, or refuse to draw aside the mantle which shrouds

the glimmering star which may illumine his path onwards to improvement and knowledge. For, failing a competent acquaintance with these important points, he is prone to think and speak lightly, and to permit the diffusion of an erroneous impression, through the minds of others, with respect to the fundamental principles of his profession.

We must, thirdly, direct our regards to the history of Masonry under all the aspects which it has necessarily and unavoidably assumed in different ages, and amongst different people—from its earliest origin to the present day—more especially must we carefully note all that has been handed down by oral tradition and otherwise. Marking its progress during certain Masonic periods in our country, and in those nations, the lodges of which have derived their constitution from us.

No branch, however, opens to us a wider or more luxuriant field in which to prosecute our researches, than the literature of Masonry. That illustrious band of learned men, amongst whom the names of Champollion, Young, Ernest Renan, Le Normand, Rawlinson, Layard, Hinckes, Lubbock, M'Causland, and Ferguson, stand pre-eminent, have disclosed to our astonished view, antiquarian, philological, and ethnographical curiosities, which they have discovered in the archives of the Egyptian and Assyrian dynasties, midst the mighty works which once adorned the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates, and buried deep in the undoubted Hamitic remains of Central America—evolving thereby the precious sparkling brilliants of truth from the crust of ignorance and mythical superstition in which it had laid embedded for countless ages. Then there is the Sacred Volume, every page of which is stamped with the impress of Divine authority—every word of which, if we rightly read it, conveys irrefragable truth. To this Book of Books we must have recourse for a thorough acquaintance with that mode of Masonry and those sublime and significant representations which were adopted by God's chosen people, and have, with little alteration, been transmitted through Christian hands to the lodges of our own country; and as we, in a spirit free from cavil or contentiousness, study Holy Writ side by side with the researches of those who have so recently opened to us the key of prehistoric archæology, we cannot but give a warm assent, and yield a ready acquiescence to that which has been so clearly and firmly laid down by one of the most philosophic of the writers on this subject, and that is, that any addition to our knowledge of prehistoric events, come whence it may, must contribute to a better understanding of the primæval history in Genesis, and must tend to mitigate the evils that have arisen from the unnatural state of hostility that has prevailed throughout all ages of Christendom, between the religionist who disregards science, and the philosopher who ignores revelation.

But to descend to comparatively more recent periods, and to date our researches from that epoch, when history, in its ordinary sense of the authentic history of mankind commences, which admittedly has its starting point at the first Olympiad, we can discern the traces of our mysterious science on the classic ground of Greece

and Rome, and in the writings of those antient days from the fall of Troy to the end of the Augustan age, on the Acropolis of Athens, by the sunny shores of the Ægean Sea, on the Capitol of the once proud mistress of the world, and by the banks of the Tuscan Tiber. We can likewise trace its footsteps amongst the Chinese and Druids, the erring followers of Confucius, and the bloody Hierophants of the Celtic tribes. To the man before whom this intellectual banquet is spread, and who still complains that all is barren and bare, we would say:—

“Croire tout découvert est une erreur profonde, C'est prendre l'horizon pour les bornes du monde.”

Fifthly, we must regard the science of Masonry, strictly speaking, as embracing the whole circle of abstract demonstration and experimental knowledge, constituting the studies of natural philosophy, arithmetic, and mathematics, and through all the various branches over which this letter reigns dominant; the application of the same to the government of the universe, as well as to the comfort and refinement of social life. In this section we may, with all propriety, also include the theory of those arts which are so intimately connected with science itself as almost to deserve being included under the same division, viz., architecture, design, and sculpture.

And now, finally, we come to the art,—that is, operative Masonry—which we must consider with special reference to the form in which it has existed in the lodges of our country from Roman, or perhaps, more strictly speaking, from Saxon times, till that glorious period, when the grand-daughter of the celebrated Chancellor Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, ruled the land, and of whom Dibdin sang—

“No reign than Anne's in war more justly crown'd,
No reign for learning justly more renown'd.”

These lodges were composed, in all probability, on the Semitic model of the days of Solomon, chiefly, if not exclusively, of working Masons, instructed and governed by architects of higher mental attainments, and deeper views of science than the community in general. The whole fraternity, however, being, as a rule, subject to a Grand Master of noble birth, or high rank and influence, whose qualifications it may with all correctness be assumed, were not those of an operative Mason; but whose zeal and ability in the prosecution of the more elevated branches of general knowledge were undoubted, and whose high moral character marked him as worthy to occupy so high and so exalted a post—a leader, guide, and judge, to whom the words of Wordsworth might apply, one possessing

“Temperance proof
Against all trials, industry severe
And constant as the motion of the day;
Stern self-denial round him spread, with shade
That might be deemed forbidding, did not there
All generous feelings flourish and rejoice;
And resolution competent to take
Out of the bosom of simplicity
All that her holy customs recommend.”

To these operative Masons, so wisely taught, so judiciously guided, and so munificently patronised, we owe the splendid edifices which adorn our country, and which, when time shall have passed his destroying hand over them, and

they are gradually sinking away into crumbling ruins, when perchance the oft quoted Antipodean will be driving down shafts to discover and trace out the foundations of Westminster Abbey, as we are now doing at Jerusalem and at Ephesus, will still have their historical remembrance, and afford a convincing proof that the British Empire, at its zenith, had a just and overwhelming claim to be enrolled amongst, and to hold a commanding position amidst the most cultivated nations of the earth. Our cathedrals and our colleges bear witness to the progress of the Craft during the several periods of what is usually denominated Gothic architecture; and when another style was introduced, and its proudest monument, St. Paul's, had been completed by Sir Christopher Wren—our Arch Architect, and at that time Acting Grand Master of the Order—there was an importance and a prominence given to the tenets of the Craft, such as it had possibly never before received, and the portals of Masonic lodges were thrown open to all who were qualified by birth and character, and who were desirous of penetrating into the adyta, let their profession and their pursuits be what they might.

From this era may be dated a great accession to the number and respectability of our lodges, by the admission of persons of education and independence as *accepted* masons—brethren who possessed the necessary talents and leisure to investigate the true objects of the science, and bear powerful and convincing testimony to its innocence and utility.

From the foregoing survey, superficial as it is, it appears to me that we may be enabled to collect data for the construction of a sound definition of masonry, and although it is always one of the most difficult, and often one of the most unsatisfactory things to decide on the terms of a definition, more especially where many subjects are to be embraced, I am not aware that the one which I shall now propose is liable to any objection but that of being too long. I should affirm then, that “Freemasonry” is a secret combination of the Arts and Sciences, and especially of Architecture, which implies a knowledge, and requires a practical application of them all, with religion under every modification, whether true or false.”

This mysterious combination has been kept secret by the establishment of a *social compact*, into which none have ever been admitted, but upon certain inviolable conditions; the terms of which none have ever been at liberty to reveal, the basis of which is a beautiful system of morals, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols; The genuine fruits and proper outcome of which tend necessarily and powerfully to promote Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, goodwill toward men. That the mysterious terms under which this secret compact exists have been handed down to us from ages past in a condition inviolate, is one of the proudest boasts of our Order, and that it will still for ages to come be so handed down, we have no reason to doubt. Woe to him, if he should e'er arise, who fails in this important item of his obligation; with but slight paraphrase, every brother may then apply the words of Horace to the outcast:—

Est et fidei tuta silentio
 Merces: vetabo qui Cereris Sacrum
 Volgarit arcanæ, sub isdem
 Sit trabibus, fragilemve mecum
 Solvat phaselon.

Hence it is evident that an acquaintance with the nature, mysteries and obligations of the Society into which we are admitted at our initiation, does not necessarily imply more than a very slight knowledge of the religion and intellectual combination, for the extension, preservation and transmission of which, that Society has been formed and has carried out its secret duties from generation to generation. Both these, the combination and the compact, ought to be made respectively the object of attention and serious investigation in every well instructed Lodge:—but as the rites and ceremonies, the signs and symbols of our convention, constitute the theme of the regular lectures, my observations shall be confined on the present occasion, and probably on any future one, should time and circumstance permit me to resume my musings, to the great end for which the various means of instruction have been adopted. It will be obvious to every reflecting Mason that the proper order to be followed in our researches will be that in which the novice receives his first instruction, and in which it is afterwards communicated to him in his passage to the higher degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason,—beginning with the most simple elements and cautiously developing the sublime object of the science. I propose therefore to invest the order which the superior dignity of the moral and religious investigation would prescribe and then having laid a firm foundation, it may be more easy to work upwards, cementing and adorning each successive course of Masonry by which we gradually raise our structure, till at length by the favour and permission of the Great Architect of the Universe, we may erect a tower of strength, crowned with a Holy Temple, pointing at least if not reaching to the Heavens—and dedicated to the honour and glory of Him who from His throne beholds all the dwellers upon earth, and graciously accepts their sincere, earnest, though humble endeavours to magnify His Name—and into which all may enter freely, for therein is neither Greek nor Jew, Barbarian, Seythian, bond nor free—but Christ is all and in all.

Let us begin then with the act of building, our sixth branch or division—and let us contemplate Architecture, or the knowledge of practice of the best modes of constructing every kind of edifice or fabric without restriction as to purpose or material,—on the principle of Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. Architecture includes the rules and methods of forming every description of temple, dwelling or monument, with their accessories and decorations, of fortifications or muniments of war, of ships or floating vessels. And it is therefore commonly divided into Civil, Military and Naval.

To one class of buildings our attention must be particularly directed, as being more dependent on that which is, in its strictest sense, Masonry—the craft of a Mason in stone. An obstacle, we may observe, is found on the very threshold of our Temple of Mystery, which none but the Mason's foot can clearly overstep, and this is the question—How came Architecture, or Masonry,

as a part of Architecture, to be connected in so intimate, so peculiar a manner with Religion, as to constitute by any process of amalgamation, that which is now denominated Freemasonry? The complete solution of this enquiry is the keystone of our noble Arch, the glorious corner stone which the builders refused, the sublime subject of many intricate and mysterious speculations which must be gradually and carefully approached in a Master Masons' Lodge. In the meanwhile I will endeavour to reply to this important question in terms which may sufficiently demonstrate the fact, and account for the origin of this connection between Religion and Architecture, without improperly disclosing its main object, the extraordinary means by which it has been effected, or all the purposes to which it has been applied.

In every age since the Flood, nay, proofs are now rapidly accumulating that even at a period long antecedent to this great opening of the floodgates of divine wrath, and in all nations which have attained to any degree of civilisation, a very few excepted, the skill and ingenuity of man have been exercised in the design and erection of some kind of sacred edifices, that is, of buildings dedicated and consecrated to the honour or worship of the Celestial Being, or beings supposed to control his destiny; and this rule applies with equal force to the worshippers of the One God, Jeovah, to the votaries of Polytheism and Idolatry, to the Holy Patriarchs, to Jews, Christians, and those who adored the personified attributes of Divinity, or fell down like the stiff-necked Israelites of old, and worshipped the molten calf which Aaron had fashioned for them.

The motives for this general practice might be various, and in a multitude of cases, let us hope, that it was more or less praiseworthy. It might arise from true and genuine piety, which suggests that whatever we do, we should do all to the Glory of God; that our best talents and faculties should be devoted to His service, from whose bounteous hand we have received them; and that although He, Invisible and Incomprehensible dwelleth not in temples made with hands, yet that His honour is magnified, and our reverence exhibited, by raising to the glory of His Name, the most august and most perfect works of which the limited powers of man are capable.

The practice of which I speak might also spring from that "last infirmity of noble minds," which perhaps has been more correctly described by one of our most elegant and philosophic writers, one whom the gracious lady who sways so wisely the sceptre of this realm has recently delighted to honour, as the first infirmity of minds ignoble as well as noble—"the desire for fame, which displayed itself on the Plain of Shinar, and which has been, with results not always too satisfactory, the great incentive to daring actions, arduous undertakings, and, unhappily, also to terrible crimes, but which, nevertheless, could be more fully satisfied by contributing to the splendour of public monuments than by any other means. Or it might be that the heads of nations regarded the solemnities, and therefore the places of religious worship and observance as possessing a powerful influence over the character and dis-

position of their people, as effective instruments of rule and government. They were possibly on this account more solicitous about the forms and decorations of their temples, which appealed directly and at once to the æsthetic tastes of the assembly, than about the purity of their religion, or the morality of their lives.

Whatever may have been the cause, such unquestionably has been the fact, that both Jewish and Pagan, Suranian, Semitic, and Aryan history abounds with notices of sacred architecture, while little is said of any other kind, and existing ruins of the art confirm the belief that this sacred architecture was the principal object of attention. Now it must be remembered that true religion had its traditions, its types, its symbols, its figurative language, its sublime mysteries unfolded by degrees, its deep recesses and dark sayings, not to be illuminated till the sun of righteousness should arise with healing on its wings. Its manifold corruptions plunged their authors into deeper and deeper darkness, dimmed though they could not extinguish that light which shineth in darkness, and for a long period left the whole world, with the exception of one favoured race in profound obscurity. Human philosophy, the outcome of schools void of the guiding influence of true religion, mingled with the dregs of heaven-born truth, produced a compound of falsehood, trickery, and folly, in which scarcely the faintest lineaments of the original divine doctrine, whereon the happiness of the human race depended, was to be traced.

Still it was there—the rough casket in which the brilliant gem was encased, could not restrain its gorgeous rays from bursting into light, and it was occasionally discovered, and joyously hailed, by highly-gifted men, whose eyes were not blinded by the clouds of prejudice or passion.

Still it was there, rousing admiration and wonder in those permitted to witness its splendour, resembling in its unlimited magnificence the glorious orb of day, sinking to rest beyond the boundless prairies of the western world, tinging the whole universe with its golden hue, awaiting but the master-spirit to explain its mysterious beauties, and powerfully recalling to the reflecting mind the never-to-be-forgotten lines of Longfellow, wherein he has adapted the beautiful myth of the Red Swan to a sunset picture:—

"Can it be the sun descending
 O'er the level plain of water?
 Or the red swan floating, flying,
 Wounded by the magic arrow,
 Staining all the waves with crimson,
 With the crimson of its life-blood,
 Filling all the air with splendour,
 With the splendour of its plumage."

Still it was there, and to its inspiring influence we owe not less the massive pyramids of Egypt, the ruins of Thebais and Juxor, the colossal buildings of Sicilian Pæstum, and the cyclopean structures of Greece, than the Temple of Solomon, and the Cathedral of St. Paul. But though this precious principle was preserved, it was concealed; though it stimulated the ardour, and rewarded the search of true philosophers in every age, it could only be communicated to those who were qualified to embrace it. Hence arose that otherwise unaccountable precaution that nearly all the sacred edifices of

Pagan countries, and also of the Hebrews, till the Christian era, should contain a secret chamber or *adytum*, not to be approached but by certain privileged individuals, while the Temple itself was open either entirely, or partially to the people without distinction. To the initiated, after many an awful trial of competency and fortitude, the lesser, and then the greater mysteries, were sparingly disclosed; and in the dark or barely lighted penetralia of the heathen temple, the traditionary lore of an antediluvian world, was figuratively or enigmatically dispensed.

Having thus taken a general view of the materials of which Freemasonry is composed; having laid down to the best of my ability, a definition of it and entered to some extent upon the consideration of that branch which we call the Art, as it has been applied especially to sacred buildings. I have only to express the hope that I have succeeded in the aim I had in view and shewn at least that Masonry is not a mere empty name:—if so, then would I fondly trust that those members of the Craft who may peruse these lines, may be induced to regard the Order to which they belong in its highest point of view; may carry out into the world those lessons which are so beautifully illustrated within the tiled portals of his lodge; that they may

Bear and forbear with their brothers
If they would be happy here;
Bear and forbear, loving others
If they would be loved and dear;—

that the charge delivered to them with the badge on their entrance into the mystic rites, may not be confined to its mere literal significance, but bear with it a wider and ever-extending import; and that

Those hearts that have been long estranged,
And friends that have grown cold,
May meet again, like parted streams
And mingle as of old;

and that finally they be further urged on to study its true nature and to trace its sublime and salutary operation, not alone in the history of man at large, but also in the utmost recesses of that Temple, the human heart, whose *adytum* is open alone to themselves and to God. And should there remarks fall perchance in the way of one without the pale of the 'mystic tie,' let no foolish scoff or flippant jest, at the expense of the Order, rise on his lips;—let him learn, if he knew it not before, and bear in his mind, that, as excellently expressed by an eloquent Divine— "Freemasonry teaches us to be what Christianity would have us be, imitators and followers of all that is great, and noble, and good, and excellent, and true." And if he is a man and worthy of of acceptance as a brother, his creed will be

'Tis only noble to be good:
Kind hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood.

The ceremony of installation will be worked by Bro. E. Gottheil, P.M., on Wednesday, September 11th, 7.30 p.m., at the Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Forster's Railway Tavern, Fen-church-ereet, E.C. Brethren desirous of becoming proficient in the above ceremony, are solicited to attend, especially as it is so seldom rehearsed in a Lodge of Instruction, more particularly by one so well able to perform the duty as Bro. Gottheil.

NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the Fratres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.

BY EMMA HOLMES, 31°,

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 515.)

Jaques de Molay and three other of the most illustrious of the Templars were at this time kept in close imprisonment in Paris, and in March, 1313, they were brought out on to a great scaffold, erected opposite the Cathedral of Notre Dame, to renew their confessions before the eyes of the world. Two of the four did whatever was required of them, but not so the Grand Master.

When he had first appeared before the Pope's Commissioners in 1309, I gather from Bro. A. O. Hays's most interesting account of the Templars, published in the *Freemason's Magazine*, 1868 and 1869, (which, if it had been as full and exhaustive as to the Masonic Order, as it was of the old Knights, would have been invaluable)—he cried out at once against the avowals which had been inserted in the apostolic letters and solemnly denied them; and in regard to these apostolic letters one circumstance required some little consideration.

The confessions which were imputed to De Molai and which he stated were fabrications were inserted in the bull *Faciens Misericordiam* addressed to all the courts in Christendom. This bull is dated 12 August, although the Festival of the Assumption, the 16th Aug., is given as the day on which the Grand Master is declared to have made them; in fact four days after the bull was issued. This very important circumstance was first noticed by Fleury. It was therein declared that the heads of the Order had confessed and been absolved, yet before the Commissioners we find De Molai still treated as a heretic and unreconciled to the Church, and as such sent back to his prison at Paris, and denied both pecuniary and spiritual aid, being a heretical and unreconciled Templar. When De Molai was again brought before the Commissioners, after relating all that the Templars had done for Christendom he added "In fact there is no order that has spent so much blood for the Church and made themselves so redoubtable to the enemies of the Catholic faith.

The Commissioners admitted the praiseworthiness of their actions, but said without faith they were as nothing.

The Grand Master replied, says Bro. Hays, in these noble words, "We acknowledge the truth of what you state, but in faith the order has never been wanting. I attest that I believe in God, in the persons of the Trinity, and in all the other Articles of the Catholic Faith. I believe that there is but one God, one Faith, one Baptism, one Church, and that in death when the soul is separated from the body, there is but one Judge of the good and evil. This is the belief of the Order of the Temple."

Subsequently, however, after a long term of imprisonment, and the use of torture as well, Jaques de Molai did make some sort of confession but when brought with his companions on to

the scaffold, to the astonishment of all present the Grand Master advancing and raising his chain-bound hands on high, and, addressing the mighty multitude assembled, said in a loud voice:—It is just that, in so terrible a day, and in the last moments of my life, I should discover all the iniquity of falsehood, and make the truth to triumph, I declare then, in the face of heaven and earth, and acknowledge, though to my eternal shame, that I have committed the greatest of crimes; but it has been the acknowledging of those which have been so foully charged on the Order. I attest, and truth obliges me to attest, that it is innocent. I made the contrary declaration only to suspend the excessive pains of torture, and to mollify those who made me endure them. I knew the punishments which have been inflicted on all the Knights who had the courage to make a similar confession; but the dreadful spectacle which is presented to me is not able to make me confirm one lie by another. The life offered me on such infamous terms I abandon without regret." The other Templar followed the grand example set him when both were hurried back to prison. So maddened was Philip by this unexpected overthrow of all his precious schemes to leave the evidence of the head of the Order on record against it, that that very same evening he and his companions were burnt to death by small fires of charcoal, which protracted their agonies to the last possible moment. No traces of the former weakness or indecision were visible; the two died as greatly, as they had determined to do, Hays says that while the executioners were pushing the preparation for their deaths

De Molai, addressing the people, said "I declare, Sirs, before heaven and in the sight of God who hears me, and before whom I am this day to appear, and I declare by the most solemn and sacred oaths of our Holy Religion, that we are innocent of the crimes imputed to us, and that the Holy Order, which has honoured us beyond our deserts in admitting us into it sacred brotherhood, is not at all guilty; it is pure, and infinitely useful to our Holy Religion. But we have been guilty of the most execrable crimes in charging ourselves in our depositions, and in charging our Order with impieties and abominations which never existed but in the hearts of our traducers and murderers."

To the last they endured their awful torments with admirable calmness, neither cry nor groan escaped them. They implored the mercy of God, and although their bodies were half burnt away, they sang songs of rejoicing, and still maintained the innocence and holiness of their Order.

It has been said that the last words of De Molai were "Clement, false judge and cruel butcher, I summon thee to appear within forty days before the tribunal of the Sovereign Judge; and thou Philip, infamous and wretched king, before the same tribunal within a year." The Dauphin, who died with him, expired repeating the devout motto which the Templars bore on their standards—"Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed nomine, tua ad glorium."

Knight mentions this legend, which is well known, and which Bro. Hays thinks may have arisen after the event.

Be that as it may, the Pope did die within the

time; in fact, precisely forty days after De Molai, and of dysentery. The church in which the body was placed took fire, and the corpse was half consumed before it could be removed. The chroniclers cast reproaches upon Clement's morals, and accuse him of entertaining a criminal passion for Brunisand de Foix, Countess of Talleyrand, the daughter of the Count de Foix, who was considered to be in her time the most beautiful woman in France. She is said to have had the greatest power over the Pope, and when she wished any petitions granted, she was wont to place them on her naked bosom before him.*

Philip, after De Molai's death, fell ill of fever, and died 29th Nov., 1314, in the forty-sixth year of his age. Some suppose that the fever was the result of poison.

Raynourd says that all those who were leaders in the persecution of the Templars, came to an untimely end. Every one knows the horrible end of Edward II. in Berkeley Castle, and some of us have seen the room where he was murdered.

Bro. Haye says the people believed in the innocence of the Order, and received the last words of the Templars in the light of oracles. They abandoned themselves to the liveliest grief, and shed abundant tears. Looking upon the Knights as martyrs in the cause of truth, a judgment confirmed by posterity, many gave money for masses for the repose of their souls.

Bro. Haye adds:—"Upon the whole question, there can exist but one opinion regarding the Order of the Temple, that while innocent of every crime brought against it, it was hunted to the death on account of its wealth and growing power."

Reviews.

The Old Charges of British Freemasons. By WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London.

We have frequently placed upon record an expression of our profound appreciation of Bro. Hughan's Masonic labours, and, to some extent, we can now only repeat our judgment upon his merits as a Masonic student and archaeologist. But the most recent example of his zealous researches, is of too great importance to the Craft in general to be quoted merely in that formal style of complimentary notice, which seems to be stereotyped, however well bestowed.

Probably no subject has of late excited more interest in the minds of many thoughtful brethren, than the *veraxa questio* of the antiquity of the Craft. All kinds of theories have been broached, some plausible enough, although resting upon frail foundation; others utterly baseless, because at variance with our traditional history and customs. That coincidences have been construed into proofs "strong as Holy Writ," is a fact none will gainsay. That resemblances and affinities to ancient rites have been cited as evidence of identity between those rites, and the existing ceremonies of Freemasonry, is patent to all who have considered the question.

Notwithstanding,—or should we not say rather in consequence of,—their mistaken efforts and misdirected zeal, the real records of the Craft lay buried in obscurity, so that as a reaction from the fables of antediluvian Masonry, we have actually witnessed, in the present day, attempts to refer the creation of speculative

Freemasonry to the revivalists of 1717, and to brand the memories of our Andersons and Desaguliers' with the stigmas of imposture and fraud. Fortunately, however, sufficient evidence is extant to attest the existence of the Craft long before the advent of the Georgian era in British annals; and it is to such painstaking and discriminating Masonic students as Bro. Hughan undoubtedly is, that we are indebted for many interesting and invaluable facts as illustrations of Masonic progress in the olden time. Bro. Hughan avows himself a believer in the theory that "the present association of Freemasons is an out-growth of the building corporations and guilds of the middle ages, as also the lineal descendants and sole representative of the early secret Masonic sodalities"—a theory comprehensive enough to comprise, within its ample area, nearly all the accepted traditions of the origin of the Craft. He, as a natural sequence, disavows the so-called "1717" theory, repels and refutes it by a few well-chosen examples of the working of "speculative" Masonry long before that memorable year of revival. He then proceeds to lay before the reader a sketch of the several MS. "Constitutions," commencing with "Halliwell's," approximate date, 1390, down to Krause's MS., printed 1810. Transcripts of all the original MSS. of note, with the exception of two which have already been published, are given in this valuable work, and it is further adorned with a fac-simile of portions of the York MSS., 1704, and also of the "Antiquity" MS., A.D. 1686, at present in possession of the celebrated time-immemorial lodge of that name, now No. 2 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England. This unquestionably authentic document was never printed in extenso until the publication of Bro. Hughan's "Charges." Inasmuch as a family likeness runs through all the "Constitutions," we need scarcely quote any part of the curious regulations which have been handed down by our predecessors in the Craft, but we can bear testimony to the fidelity with which the various transcripts are rendered, and to the general value of the compilation as a whole. It is, in short, a work of reference with which every Masonic antiquarian should be provided—presenting, at one view, in a compendious form, all the data upon the subject that can be traced by diligent enquiry and patient research.

It would be unjust were we to omit alluding to the very masterly preface, from the pen of our accomplished brother, the Rev. Adolphus F. A. Woodford, Past Grand Chaplain, rector of Swillington, Leeds. As a scholar and an antiquarian, Bro. Woodford has long been favourably known beyond Masonic circles, as well as by the numerous brethren who love and esteem him; and although he has set up a high standard of literary perfection as his exemplar, we may safely say that his "preface" to Bro. Hughan's book will, in no way, detract from his well-earned fame. It is a capital resumé of the entire subject, and as a scholarly contribution to Masonic literature, is fully commensurate with the importance of the theme. Bro. Woodford's "guild" theory, is not ventilated now for the first time, inasmuch as we well remember hearing his instructive oration in support of the theory at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Freemasons' Hall, in 1864, and our learned brother has sustained the assumption in many a friendly controversy since that time; but we do not hesitate to add that time and truth are fighting on his side, and that every recent addition to our Masonic stores of information, confirms his ideas, and justifies his conclusions.

Masonic Emblems.—Stevens and Richardson, Great Queen-street.

We have great pleasure in directing the special attention of our readers to a very beautiful work of art in photography, which represents the Sacred Volume, opened at the sixth chapter of the 1st Book of Kings, together with the appropriate emblems of the Craft.

The execution of the work leaves nothing to be desired, and the price at which it is produced, 1s. 6d. plain, or chastely coloured, 2s.,

brings it within the reach of every Mason. We trust it will command a rapid and extensive sale, as such a specimen of artistic skill deserves the utmost encouragement. Messrs. Stevens and Richardson, Stationers and Steam Printers, 5, Great Queen-street, are the publishers of this really choice Masonic *morceau*.

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

BRO. EMRA HOLMES AND "A MASONIC STUDENT."

"A Masonic Student," is directed to Knight's London, and to Addison's Knights Templar for the information he seeks. I hope to make use of some of his valuable notes on the order contributed to your contemporary.—After I have done my task, however, I hope my brethren, and particularly such learned and esteemed contributors to the *Freemason*, as a Masonic Student will remember that I merely write to inform the younger members of our Order, and that I do not seek to instruct brethren so much better able to instruct me. My sole desire is to awaken curiosity into the origin of the Masonic Order of the Temple, whose traditions I think are as much entitled to respect as those of the Craft, but I think that the history of the Knights Templar has yet to be written.—EMRA HOLMES.

BRO. LYON'S NEW WORK.—We understand that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, P.G.M., the Royal Patron of the Craft in Scotland, has been generously pleased to place his name among the subscribers to Bro. D. Murray Lyon's "History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, and of Freemasonry in Scotland." We are informed that His Royal Highness will extend his patronage generally to the work. The interesting volume will be published in October by the well-known firm of Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London. Already a large proportion of the limited edition has been subscribed for by the fraternity, and the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, (M.W., Grand Master of England) and other eminent Masons have signified their intention of subscribing. From what we have heard we fear the whole edition will be exhausted before anything like publicity has been given to the work. We therefore, venture to suggest that the number should be increased, and every opportunity be embraced to make the forthcoming history known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Crystal Palace, on the occasion of the Foresters' great *fête* on Tuesday, was visited by 84,950 persons, a rather larger number than has ever before attended on one day.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Negligence always inexcusable, becomes altogether unpardonable when a pestilence, such as Fever threatens to stalk throughout the land, and relentlessly claim all ages for its victims. Have these remedies handy.—At certain seasons, when the very air seems foul with infection, and the water provokes disease, it becomes the paramount duty of all invalids to keep themselves and their families in full health and vigour. No wound or sore should now be permitted to run its destructive course; no skin disease should be allowed to depress the nervous system; when all such predisposing causes of danger may be effectually removed by this healing ointment and these purifying pills, without enervating or irritating the constitution.—ADVERT.

"There is no medicine at the present day I value so highly as the Pain Killer. I have used it in my family for years, and in every instance it has proved a sovereign remedy. I tested its virtue to-day on a severe burn, and found it all that could be desired.—A. D. MILNE, Editor of the *Evening News*, New York.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C.C."

* M'Leam's "Latin Christianity," Vol. vii., p. 324.

COSMOPOLITAN MASONIC CALENDAR, 1873.

Information wanted of the Names, Numbers, Place and Days of Meeting of all New Lodges and Chapters consecrated during the Years 1871 and 1872.

Secretaries and others will oblige by forwarding the above to the Publisher, 198, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

J. G.—An E.A. cannot hold office in a lodge, but he has as much right as any other member to vote or to propose candidates and joining members. These rules are applicable to all English lodges; but in the United States, none but Master Masons can exercise the privilege of voting, &c.

The following stand over till next week:—Review of "Shakespeare a Freemason," by Bro. J. C. Parkinson; Reports of Lodges, 1224, 2 (S.C.); Mark Lodge 143; Girvan Encampment; Laying Foundation Stone of Masonic Hall at Liskeard.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATH.

BILLINGTON.—On the 22nd inst., at his residence, 72, High-street, Deptford, Bro. W. Billington, No. 871, well and deservedly respected.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early train.

The price of the Freemason is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance.)

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

MASONS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS

Our attention has been called by two correspondents to a circumstance which requires the attention to be drawn to it of the whole Masonic community,—as well as that of the individual whose name is brought so prominently into notice:—

The letters alluded to will be found in our last week's issue, under the above title,—and are called forth in consequence of our Rev. Bro. Woodward, Chaplain to the Boy's School, attending a public meeting at Ipswich, called for the purpose of hearing a lecture by a Mr. Owens, against the Roman Catholic Church.

It appears that a series of lectures have been delivered in Ipswich, recently, by the itinerant lecturer we have named, and that they have been given in the various chapels of the town, got up

we presume by the dissenting bodies, in order to create a feeling of hostility towards the High Church and Catholic party, as we learn that they have been aimed equally against Ritualism and Romanism.

The *Suffolk Chronicle*, an able liberal county paper, in reporting the meeting to which we more particularly allude, mentions the fact that the proceedings were opened with prayer, by the Rev. C. Woodward, Chaplain to the Masonic Institution for Boys,—from which we are led of course to infer that Bro. Woodward was present in his Masonic capacity, for how otherwise could the reporter know he was a Mason at all?

We have not the pleasure of Bro. Woodward's personal acquaintance, and therefore we hope he may take in good part what we have to say. We should have thought that an old Mason like Bro. Woodward, would have known that it is contrary to Masonic law, to take any part, as Masons, in political or religious discussions. The reason Masonry has stood so long in England, and is now the only secret society allowed and protected by the law, is that it disallows all interference on the part of its members with politics and religion. Masonry abroad has frequently interfered in a most unbecoming manner, with political and religious feuds and as a consequence it has grievously suffered in the estimation of all good men and peaceable subjects.

In England, on the contrary, we have always boasted that we have kept free of all quarrels of State or sect, and so long as we continue to do so, and so long only, can we expect to remain unmolested. As "A Past Master" very pertinently says, "If the Rev. C. Woodward in his private capacity, or any other clergyman, thinks fit to attend a meeting got up antagonistic to his fellow Christians, I have no objection, but I must protest against Masonry and Masonic Institutions being dragged into the quarrel. Freemasonry has an equal respect for all religions which acknowledge a Supreme Deity."

Bro. Woodward must be aware that Masons are of all creeds, all climes—Hindoos, Parsees, Mohamedans, Greeks, and Roman Catholics, We admit them all. We ourselves have known excellent Catholics as excellent Masons.

It is true that Freemasons are now under the ban of excommunication by the Pope, himself a Mason, (he was initiated at Florence when only Count Mastai Feretti, and before he ever aspired to wear the triple diadem), but what of that? We can surely afford to return good for evil, and the papal excommunication does not hurt us. At all events, we beg to draw our reverend brother's attention to the first of our ancient charges, in which it says:—

"Let a man's religion, or mode of worship, be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order, provided he believe in the glorious Architect of Heaven and Earth, and practice the sacred duties of morality. Masons unite with the virtuous of every persuasion in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love; they are taught to view the errors of mankind with compassion, and to strive, by the purity of their own conduct, to demonstrate the superior excellence of the faith they may profess."

As "Vectis" very properly observes, "What has Masonry to do with rabid Protestantism, and

men who preach down Ritualism, as if it were of Satanic origin? Why, as a writer in the *Shipping Gazette* once said, when speaking of the dedication of the Masonic Temple in London, Masonry is full of Ritualism."

Masonry and Masonic pretensions should never be flaunted at public meetings.

If, in our private capacity, we hold strong sectarian or radical views—as citizens, we have a perfect right to air them when we please; but we have no right to put on our Masonic garb, literally or figuratively, and obtrude ourselves amongst political or religious opponents.

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL OAK LODGE, (No. 871).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, 22nd inst., at the White Swan Tavern, 217, High-street, Deptford. Bro. John William Reed, W.M., opened the lodge. There were present during the evening Bros. W. Andrews, P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Secretary; H. A. Collington, P.M.; J. Hawker, P.M.; J. Truelove, P.M.; W. Myatt, S.W.; S. O. Lewin, S.D.; R. Harman, D.C.; F. G. Skinner, W.S.; C. C. Kilsby, R. Cox, W. A. R. Harris, W. J. Sievey, R. Killick, J. H. Wilson, L. Lemon, R. Mason, E. Good, and others. Amongst the visitors were Bros. J. Lightfoot, P.M., Treasurer, 147; S. Hoare, S.D., 1155; W. B. Smith, 1326; and G. Montgomery, 1326. The ballot was taken for Mr. Lemon Lemon, and proved unanimous in favour of his admission. The W.M., in his usual fluent, correct, and impressive manner, raised Bros. W. A. R. Harris, E. C. Kilsby, and W. J. Sievey to the third degree. He then initiated Messrs. E. Good, R. Mason, and L. Lemon into the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry. In consequence of the large arrears of business, and the propositions received for initiation, it was unanimously resolved that an emergency meeting be held on Thursday September 26th, at five o'clock, p.m. It was announced that Bro. William Billington, a Past Steward of the Girl's School, (1869), and an old member of this lodge, had died that evening, also the death of Bro. M. J. Simmons was announced. It was unanimously resolved that letters of condolence be sent to their families, also that the lodge be placed in mourning. The lodge was then closed.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

CUMBERLAND.—*Whitwell Lodge* (No. 1390).—The first regular meeting of this promising lodge, took place on Tuesday, the 20th. The lodge was opened in due form by the W.M., Bro. Rodger Dodgson, supported by the other officers. The minutes of consecration, and emergency for initiation of Tyler, were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for the following joining members:—Bros. Rev. G. Brown, St. Andrew's Lodge; John Bell, S.W. 1353; John Barrow, W.M. 1353; Reuben Pearson, W.M. 995; W. Whiteside, S.W. 1398; John Case, P.M., P.Z., P.G.J., West Lancashire; James Postlethwaite, J.W. 1398; Thomas Brown, 872; W. B. Atherston, 113; Henry Atkinson, 119; which proved unanimous in their favour. The following were balloted for as honorary members:—Bros. John Whitwell, M.P., Grand Warden of England D. Prov. G.M. of Cumberland and Westmoreland; Edward Busher, Prov. G.S.B. Eng., Prov. G. Sec.; Capt. A. C. Mott, R.N., P. Prov. G.D., West Lancashire; and Henry Barber, P.M., P.M. 995. As in the former cases, the ballot was unanimously in their favour. The following candidates were then balloted for, viz.:—Mr. Walter Crook, engineer, Millom; Thomas Massicks, Esq., ironmaster, ditto; Mr. H. Myers Meakin, solicitor, Broughton-in-Furness; Mr. John Holloway, schoolmaster, Millom, and they were unanimously accepted. Messrs. Crook and Holloway being in attendance, they were severally admitted and initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by the W.M., in a very impressive

manner, the working tools being given by the S.W., Bro. T. Dodgson, P.M. 995; and the charge by the J.W., Bro. Mills. The W.M. then proposed that letters of thanks be forwarded to the following brethren for their kind presents to the lodge, viz. :—By Bros. Whitwell, D. Prov. G.M., a very handsome bible; Busher, Prov. G. Sec., a very complete box of working tools; R. Pearson, W.M. 995, of square and compasses for bible. The W.M. also announced the following presents:—by himself, a perfect ashlar and windlass; by the S.W., polished oak ballot box; by the J.W., a pair of globes. The W.M. then invested the Bro. Rev. G. Brown, Chaplain; and Bro. Whiteside, Steward. Business being over, the lodge was finally closed at ten p.m. with solemn prayer.

DERBYSHIRE.

BUXTON.—*Phoenix Lodge of St. Ann* (No. 1235).—On the 8th of August the brethren of this lodge, with several friends from other lodges, had a pic-nic party at Wormhill Vicarage, at the residence of Bro. A. A. Bagshawe, Prov. G. Chaplain of Derbyshire, S.W. and Chaplain. Mrs. Augustus Bagshawe and her daughter, Miss Vale Bagshawe, gave them a hearty welcome. The health of both ladies was given amidst true, hearty, Masonic cheering, and responded to by Bros. A. and V. Bagshawe who assured the brethren that their wives entertained the highest opinion of the value of Freemasonry. Though the weather was rather showery the games of croquet, and other amusements were kept up till 8 p.m., when, after tea, the brethren took their departure. We trust that such gatherings may promote goodwill, and keep up the sincere brotherly feeling which exists in that young and flourishing lodge.

DEVONSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Devon was held yesterday, at the Bath Saloon, Torquay. Business commenced at 10.30 a.m., when the Committee of Petitions for the Province assembled in the ante-room of the saloon.

The Secretary read a record drawn up by the executive of the committee of the proceedings of the committee during the past year. Five pounds each had been voted to two distressed brethren, one Bro. from Tavistock, and the other a Bro. from Exmouth. Five pounds had also been advanced by the Chairman towards defraying the funeral expenses of a brother, who for many was a member and Tyler of No. 159, who was nearly 90 years of age when he died. The committee now recommend the Grand Lodge to grant the widow of a brother residing at Newton £5, whose husband was initiated in No. 223 in the year 1813, and died 36 years since. This widow had maintained herself without relief until the present, but was now become very aged, and needed assistance. The committee also recommended the further grant of £5 to a widow at Devonport, whose husband was late a member of No. 202; £10 to a brother, a member of 164, a farmer who, by misfortune, had been placed in distressed circumstances; and a further £5, to the assistance of the brother at Exmouth that the committee had previously relieved. In this case the brother had been placed in distressed circumstances through an attack of paralysis, and the committee thought his case very deserving of relief. The record and recommendations read were unanimously adopted by the general body of the committee for the presentation to the Grand Lodge, and a recommendation added that in future all petitions should be sent to the Chairman or Secretary seven days before the next meeting of the committee.

The Prov. G. Lodge assembled at noon in the noble ball-room of the Saloon, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. The Prov. G.M., R.W., Bro. the Rev. J. Huyshe, M.A., Past G. Chaplain of England, presided, assisted by the following officers:—R.W. Bros. L. P. Metham, D. Prov. G.M., Past G.J.D. of England; W.D. Moore, Past G. Prov. G.M.; V.W.; Bros. Major Clerke, Prov. S.G.W.; Captain J. Tanner Davey, Prov. J.G.W. pro tem.; the Rev. C. R. N. Lyne, the rector of St. John's, Exeter, P.G. Chaplain; J. Way, Prov. G. Treas.

urer; W. G. Rogers, Prov. G. Secretary; S. Jones, Prov. S.G.D.; J. Greenfield, Prov. J.G.D.; L. D. Westcott, Prov. D., Supt. of Works; H. Miller, Prov. G.D.C.; J. B. Price, Prov. G.S.B.; H. B. Starke, Pro. G.O., pro tem.; J. Brown, Prov. G. Purst. pro tem.; J. Gregory, Prov. G. Tyler; J. M. Hiffley, E. Aitken Davies, S. S. Tremayne, H. W. Hooper, W. Littleton, J. H. Westlake, Prov. G. Stewards. V.W. Bro. Encas J. M'Intyre, the G. Reg. of England, also attended, and was introduced by the Prov. G.M., and was received with the usual honours. A few other visitors and a large number of the brethren of the province were also present. On the roll of the lodges being called the following were found to be representvd:—Nos. 39, 70, 105, 106, 156, 159, 164, 189, 202, 223, 230, 248, 251, 282, 333, 328, 372, 666, 710, 797, 847, 254, 1,099, 1,205, 1,212, 1,247, 1,254, 1,332, 1,358, 1,396, 1,402. The Prov. G.M. explained that he had received a letter from the Prov. J.G.W. Captain Shanks, R.M., absent on recruiting duty at Greenock, regretting his inability to attend that meeting, and enclosing a donation of £5 towards the Fortescue Fund of the Province.

The minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge held at Paignton, August 3rd, 1871, and the special lodges held at Plymouth, February 22nd, 1872, and at Newton Abbott, June 25th, 1872, were read and confirmed.

The Secretary's report was read and adopted. From this it appeared that all the lodges but two had sent in their returns, Nos. 489, and 1,284. Of those who had sent in their returns, No. 954 had returned the largest number of subscribing members, 95; and No. 1,135 the lowest, 15. The whole of the subscribing members returned were 1,780. To these were to be added the brethren of the two lodges that had not made their returns. With those it was believed that the subscribing brethren in the province bordered close upon 2,000.

The Treasurer's report was read, received, and adopted. This showed a balance in hand of £216 os. 3d.

The committee of petitions' report was read, received, and adopted. The grants it recommended were ordered to be paid.

A recommendation was urged by the chairman of the committee for the brethren to support their local hospitals and asylums. The benefit of these establishments he showed had been recently largely shared in the case of the Royal Albert Hospital by some of the brethren. R.W. Bro. Metham threw out a suggestion of the advantage of this province at some future time adopting a plan now carried out in Lancashire and Lincolnshire, whereby brethren's children were assisted in their education without removing them from their parents' homes. The report of the Treasurer of the Fortescue Fund was read and adopted. During the past year that fund had increased by £105 3s. 1rd., amounting now to £1,644 6s. 3d. funded and banked. Votes were made of £10 to the Masonic Institution for Aged and Decayed Masons; £20 to the Institution for Masons' Widows; fifty guineas to the Masonic Boys' School; ten guineas to the Royal Albert Hospital; fifty guineas to the Fortescue Fund.

R.W. Bros. Moore and Metham proposed and seconded an address of condolence being forwarded to the brethren of Cornwall at the loss they had sustained in the death of their much respected Prov. G.M., the late Bro. Augustus Smith. Both the R.W. brethren very warmly eulogised the eminent Masonic qualities the lamented brother had exhibited in his general conduct, as well as in connection with his brethren. The proposition was supported by the Prov. G.M., and carried with the unanimous affectionate regret of the brethren at the loss of their distinguished brother, with whom many of them had frequently, with much pleasure to themselves, joined in the Masonic duties of his Province.

The new lodge, the Jordan, No. 1402, was consecrated in ancient form by the R.W. the Prov. G.M., assisted by his officers and the whole of the brethren present. At the close of the ceremony, Bro. T. Perry was installed its W.M. for the ensuing year. The following

brethren were appointed its officers:—Bros. C. J. Harland, I.P.M.; J. Chapman, S.W.; J. Murray, J.W.; F. M. Sawe, Treas.; F. Hinton, J.D.; W. A. Goss, P.M., D.C.; the other offices were left open for the present.

On the proposition of V. W. Bro. J. T. Davey, seconded by V.W. Bro. Major Clerke, W. Bro. V. Bird was elected the Treasurer.

The P.G.M. appointed the following brethren his officers for the ensuing year:—R. W. Bro. L. P. Metham, Past G.J.W., D. Prov. G.M.; V.W. Bro. W. Cann, 39, Prov. S.G.W.; W. Bro. Capt. Keyworth, 164, Prov. J.G.W.; V.W. Bro. the Rev. C. N. Lyne, 105, and Bro. the Rev. John Matthews, 444, Prov. G. Chaplains; W. Bros. V. Bird, 954, Treas.; W. H. Hooper, 1,254, Prov. G. Regis.; W. G. Rogers, 1,284, Prov. G. Sec.; R. H. Rae, 189, Prov. S.G.D.; C. J. Harland, 1,402, Prov. J.G.D.; E. Aitken Davies, 1,099, Prov. G.S.Wks.; F. R. Tomes, 1,255, Prov. G.D.C.; J. M. Hiffley 223, Prov. C.A.D.C.; T. Daud, 39, Prov. S.B.; G. E. Alexander, 666, Prov. G.O.; W. Cole, 421, G. Purs.; J. Gregory, Prov. G. Tyler. During the consecration of Jordan Lodge an eloquent oration was delivered to the brethren by the R. W. the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Starke presided at the organ, and the choral services were rendered with great taste by a choir of the brethren under the superintendence of Bro. T. Goodall, J.W. 954, assisted by other brethren.

At the close of the business a large party of the brethren dined together in the handsome supper-room of the Bath Saloon. The P.G.M. presided. At the dinner V.W. Bro. J. R. Collins, the G.S.B. of Cornwall, was commissioned to convey orally to the brethren of his Province the sympathy of the Devon brethren at the decease of Bro. Augustus Smith.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge* (No. 1331).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held in the Royal Hotel, High-street, on the 8th inst. The chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. C. Carnegie, I.P.M., G. Purst., Hants (the W.M., Bro. J. Fenn, having been prevented by duty from attending), and was supported by the following officers:—Bros. Capt. Richardson, R.E., S.W.; A. McKenzie, J.W.; J. Osmond, P.M.; R. White, Sec.; J. Denison, as S.D.; W. A. Hanley, as J.D.; A. Swann, as I.G.; U. Lucas, Tyler. The lodge was opened in form in the 1st degree, and Bros. Phillips and Scadden, 30th Regiment, who had been proposed as joining members, were severally balloted for, and unanimously accepted. The lodge was then opened in the 2nd degree, and those brethren were examined respecting their proficiency in that degree, which, proving satisfactory, they were entrusted with a test of merit, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the 3rd degree, and Bros. Phillips and Scadden were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, the S. Warden presenting the vryking tools. The lodge was then closed down to the 2nd and 1st degrees, and ultimately adjourned to the 5th September.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge for Herts, held its annual meeting at Hitchin, under the banner of the Cecil Lodge, No. 449, on Monday last. The following brethren were present:—The R.W. Bro. W. Stuart, Past Grand Warden of England, Prov. G. Master; the W. Bros. H. B. Heath, F. H. Wilson Iles, G. Lambert, H. Lloyd Thomas, and J. Sugars, Past Prov. G. Wardens; H. B. Hodges and J. Shillcock, P.G. Wardens; Rev. G. Finch, Prov. G. Chaplain; J. D. Medcalf and E. West, P.G. Deacons; W. Rogers, Prov. G. Treas.; J. Sedgwick, P.G. Sec.; S. Austin, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; T. S. Carter, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; W. Wilson, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; the Rev. L. Deedes, Chaplain; J. Boatwright, S.D.; E. Salisbury, P.M. Steward; H. Campkin, I.G.; J. E. Cussans, P. Page, Abel Smith, M.P.; F. Roberts, W. J. Morris, and G. W. Martin, P.M., &c. (Hertford Lodge, No. 403); J. Neale, W.M.; R. R. Shillitoe, P.M.; G. Mickleby, S.D.; R. Shillitoe, J.D.; Edwards, Wade, Groom, F. Shillitoe, and others (Cecil 449); W. C. Barnes, W.M. 809; E.

West, P.M.; E. Parker, S.W. 1327; E. H. Edwards, S.W.; Gladsmuir, H. Cribb, W.M. 409; and others.

The lodge was opened in due form.

The Treasurer's accounts were passed.

The P.G. Master then proceeded to appoint and invest his officers for the ensuing year, as follows, viz.:—Bros. J. Neale, W.M. 449, P.G. S. Warden; H. Cribb, W.M. 409, P.G. Junior Warden; the Rev. Lewis Deedes, Chaplain, 403, Prov. G. Chaplain; W. C. Barnes, W.M. 869, Prov. G.S. Deacon; G. Mickley, S.D. 449, Prov. G.J. Deacon; W. Wilson, P.G. Dir. of Cers.; H. C. Finch, P.M. 404, Prov. G. Registrar; W. Rogers, 404, Prov. G. Treas.; J. Sedgwick, P.M. 404, Prov. G. Sec.; Boatwright, S.D. 403, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; R. Shillitoe, J.D. 449, Prov. G.S. Bearer; E. Parker, S.D. 1327, Prov. G. Purst.; G. W. Martin, Prov. G. Org.; E. Salisbury, P.M. 403, &c., 1st Prov. G. Steward; Hill Smith, 449, 2nd Prov. G. Steward; and Thomas, Prov. G. Tyler.

Five guineas were voted out of the Provincial Grand Lodge funds to the Hitchin Infirmary.

Nearly sixty brethren afterwards dined together in a large room at the Sun Hotel.

The dinner was very well served by the host.

The usual loyal and customary toasts were given.

The proceedings were enlivened by some capital glees and songs by Bros. Ransford, Wilby Cooper, and Baxter.

We must congratulate the Cecil Lodge on the great success of the meeting.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Stanley Lodge*, (No. 1325).—On Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., the brethren of this lodge were summoned to attend their Masonic duties at the Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, the principal business being to instal the W.M. elect for the ensuing year. Bro. John Horburg, W.M., presided at the opening of the lodge, and was supported by Bro. J. Hamer, P.M., and P.P.G. Treasurer: Bro. Wylie, P.P.G. Reg.; Bro. Pemberton, P.M., 1264; and Bro. Peter M. Larsen, P.M., 394, &c. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the ballot was afterwards taken for the candidates for initiation, as well as for a number of joining members. Bro. Horburg and Bro. Larsen then presented Bro. Thomas Leighton, W.M. elect, for installation, and Bro. Homer proceeded with the ceremony, assisted by Bro. Wylie. The newly installed W.M. subsequently invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. C. Leighton, S.W.; W. H. Hamlyn, J.W.; J. Horbury, I.P.M., Treasurer; J. M. Eccles, Secretary; H. Sears, S.D.; H. Ashmore, J.D.; H. Bell, I.G.; and D.R. and J. W. Davies, Stewards. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Bros. Homer and Wylie for their presence and services. The brethren subsequently banqueted at Bro. Simpson's, under the presidency of the W.M., and during the evening the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to with enthusiasm.

LIVERPOOL.—*Temple Lodge*, (No. 1094).—As the day upon which the general annual picnic of this lodge was held this year, proved of the most stormy, wet, and disagreeable character, a member of the leading Masonic spirits connected with No. 1094, determined to have a supplementary day's outing in the country, as a kind of *solatium* to the ladies for disappointed hopes and dripping be-muddled dresses on the previous occasion. The day chosen was Thursday, the 22nd inst., and the place selected was the pleasant Village of Hale, situated at a convenient distance from Liverpool. Utwards of thirty brethren and ladies started in the morning from London road in a splendidly appointed omnibus, while others followed at a later period of the day in private vehicles. The weather was gloomy and threatening, but fortunately only one slight shower in the afternoon was all that came to damp the spirits of the party. Bros. D. W. Winstanley, I.P.M., and Yelland, J.D., made satisfactory arrangements for the comfort of the "outers," and Bro. F. Marsh, P.M. Sec., and P.P.A.D.C., West Lancashire, gave valuable help in the way of carrying out the day's pro-

gramme. A substantial repast was provided by Mr. W. Bell, "mine host" of the Wellington Hotel, and every one seemed to enjoy the day's trip with the greatest zeal. The usual out-of-door amusements, with dancing as a special feature, were engaged in, and the party returned to town at seasonable hour, highly gratified with their excursion to Hale.

WAVERTREE.—*Installation Meeting of the Duke of Edinburgh Lodge*, (No. 1182).—No better evidence of the genuine progress of Freemasonry in the province of West Lancashire could be quoted than the prosperity which has marked, and continues to mark the existence of the suburban Duke of Edinburgh Lodge, No. 1182. Consecrated under circumstances of a highly favourable character, and supported by brethren to whom Freemasonry was something more than a mere name, it has gradually increased in numbers, and upheld the quality of its members, which prevailed at the beginning. During its short life there have been no fewer than 130 initiations, and as earnest zeal and application have characterised the majority of the initiates, the working of the lodge has been worthy of its position. Very much of the success attending the Duke of Edinburgh must be attributed to the steady and self-sacrificing efforts of excellent officers, who, by their example and precept, have done much to stimulate and encourage the "rank and file" of the lodge. The anniversary of the consecration, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st inst., at the Coffee House, Wavertree, near Liverpool, was highly interesting and eminently successful. It was interesting, as the business paper contained the always impressive ceremony of the installation of the Worshipful Master elect; and most successful, because there was not only a large muster of the brethren of 1182, but an unusually imposing array of P.M.'s of other lodges, who attended out of respect for the W.M. and W.M. elect. The brethren were summoned for two o'clock, and shortly after that time the lodge was opened, according to the ancient and approved form, in the first degree, by Bro. Philip Richards Thorn. The officers present during the afternoon were: Bros. S. Cookson, I.P.M.; W. Woods, P.M.; Thornton, P.M.; William Pughe, S.W.; J. W. Williams, J.W.; William Brown, Treasurer; J. G. Bales, Secretary; J. Edginton, S.D.; B. Myers, S.; R. Martin, junior, S.; and W. Crawford, Tyler. Amongst the members present were Bros. J. C. Brew, E. Gibson, J. Williams, A. Vaughan, W. Thomason, G. Williams, J. York, J. Bullock, J. Hope, G. Collings, L. Simmons, C. Jones, T. Ward, M. Bennett, C. Llewelyn, T. F. Jones, R. S. McDona, R. Hargreaves, J. Curlender, D. Kaye, J. Jacobs, T. Wilcox, G. McCoy, &c. Special invitations had been issued to a large number of visitors, and amongst the number of those who accepted and were present were:—Bros. J. Hamer, P.P.G. Treas., J. T. Callow, W.M. 673; R. Ing, W.M. 594; H. Pearson, P.M. 1035; F. Sargent, P.M. 694; J. Fozzard, P.M. 694; J. Hocken, P.M. 673; C. Leedham, P.M. 220; S. Johnson, P.M. 673; Peter M. Larsen, P.M. 594; H. Syred, 142; A. Saqui, 205; D. Jackson, 673; R. Washington, 220; S. Kirkpatrick, 249; C. Munro, 823; R. R. Martin, 249; W. Veale, 1356; J. Dawson, 673; G. Budd, 673; J. Roberts, 673; J. W. Williams, 1356; W. Lewis, &c. After the minutes of previous meetings had been read by the Sec., and unanimously confirmed, the lodge was opened in the second degree. Bro. W. Woods, P.M., then took the chair as Installing Master, and Bro. William Pughe, the W.M. elect, was presented to him by Bros. P. R. Thorn, I.P.M., and J. Hamer, P.P.G. Treas., for installation. The ancient charge having been read by the Secretary and cordially assented to, the lodge was opened in the third degree. All brethren below the rank of P.M. withdrew, and Bro. Pughe was duly chaired as W.M. by the board of Installed Masters. The other brethren were then re-admitted, and the newly-installed W.M. was initiated in the third degree, according to ancient form. The W.M. afterwards invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. P. R. Thorn, I.P.M.; J. W. Williams, S.W.; W. Brown, Treas.; J. C. Bales, Sec. (re-elected for the fifth time); B. Myers,

S.D.; R. Martin, jun., J.D.; J. C. Brew, I.G.; C. Llewelyn, S.S.; J. Williams, J.S.; and G. Scott, Org. Bro. W. Crawford was unanimously re-elected and invested as Tyler of the lodge for the year. The installation ceremony was performed in a highly efficient and impressive manner by Bro. P.M. Woods, assisted by Bro. J. Hamer, who gave the charges to the different officers in that complete style for which he has so long been well known. Before the business of the afternoon terminated, the W.M. said he could not allow Bro. Hamer (who was on the point of starting for Prescott, to attend chapter duties) to leave the lodge without expressing his personal thanks to him for his presence and services that day. His (Bro. Hamer's) name was as a "household word" amongst Masons, and he was sure everyone present must have felt that he had done them an honour, and conferred a privilege, by being amongst them that afternoon. Bro. Hamer, who was evidently delighted with this expression of opinion by the W.M., briefly thanked him, and promised that he would again, on an early occasion, visit the Duke of Edinburgh Lodge. On the motion of Bro. P.M. Woods, seconded by Bro. I.P.M. Thorn, a vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Hamer by the whole lodge for his valuable assistance in the installation ceremonial, and this vote will be put on the minutes. The brethren then adjourned from labour to a sumptuous banquet provided by the fair hostess of the Coffee House, which was laid in the large and splendid lodge-room. About 60 brethren sat down, under the presidency of the W.M., who was well supported right and left by a strong force of his own and other Past Masters. The dinner was of the most *recherché* character, and the wines of the best brand. After dessert had been placed on the table, the W.M. gave the toasts of the "The Queen," "Bro. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Past G.M.," "The Princess of Wales," and "The Rest of the Royal Family." "The Marquis of Ripon, M.W.G.M.," and the Earl of Carnarvon, R.W.D.G.M.," each of the toasts being responded to with great enthusiasm. The W.M. then said;—"The next duty, brethren, which I call upon you to perform is a very serious one, and I ask you to drink the sentiment in solemn silence. I ask you to the 'The Memory of Our Late Provincial Grand Master, Sir Thomas George Fernor Hesketh.'" The whole of the brethren, standing, drank the toast amidst the most profound silence, and the intense feeling of sympathy which marked the impressive proceeding, showed the deep regret cherished by every brother at the sudden loss of their head of the Province, the W.M., next gave the late officers of the P.G.L. of West Lancashire, this toast being received without any demonstration, out of respect for the loss so recently sustained in the death of the P.G.M.—Bro. P. R. Thorn, I.P.M., then said, Brethren the gavel has been placed in my hands, and I must claim your attention for a few moments for the next toast, which is "The Worshipful Master." It has been placed in my keeping as a matter of right, but I wish it had fallen into better hands for the purpose of submitting this important toast. I have fulfilled the duties which are now laid upon our W.M. for the last twelve months, and I am quite sure you will appreciate my successor, as a true and zealous Mason, and one anxious to do his duty. To me it is a source of the greater pleasure to find him in the proud position which he now occupies, to which I trust all the senior and junior officers and brethren will seek to aspire. A position not easily filled, but one of which every Mason ought to be proud. (Hear, hear.) I am certain, brethren of the Duke of Edinburgh Lodge, it must be a source of the greatest satisfaction to Bro. Pughe, to find he has been unanimously elected, without the slightest opposition,—without a single dissentient voice,—elected in recognition of his zealous and indefatigable exertions, out of pure love for the order which he has ever displayed, since he "saw the light" in his his mother lodge. Brethren, I feel confident in my own mind he has taken upon himself a task which he will discharge with ability and honour, and credit to the lodge; and I trust that, though he is now held in the highest estimation by every one in the lodge at his installation, he will leave the chair

better beloved, and even more appreciated, than he is to-day. Brethren, I will give you the toast of "The W.M.," and I ask you to drink it in bumpers. The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm and Masonic honours. In reply, the W.M. said: I must candidly confess, brethren, I rise, under great difficulty, because I feel I cannot do sufficient justice to the honour you have done me. As to my present position, I must tell you that I am very proud of it, and all the more, that it has been given me with thorough good will, without a single dissentient, and with the assurance that every one has placed me here with hearty good feeling. I assure you I appreciate the office, not only because it is a distinguished one, but because I was one of the first five initiated in this lodge, and the only officer amongst those five. I have gradually worked my way up, and gained my present position by an honest endeavour, at all times, to do my duty; and, therefore, while I feel proud of the honour conferred upon me, I shall endeavour to requite your kindness by faithfully discharging every duty appertaining to the office of the Master of this lodge. I must also thank the P.M.'s for their advice and assistance, which have been of the greatest value to me. Brethren, I again thank you for the honour conferred upon me, and for the manner in which the toast was received. The W.M. next gave "The Installing Master," referring to Bro. Woods as a worthy mason, and one who needed no eulogy. Bro. Woods, in acknowledging the toast, which was very cordially received, said it was a great honour to have the esteem and appreciation of so many brethren, from whom he had received nothing but favours since the formation of the lodge. He believed that he was the first, with Bros. Bales and Thornton, proposed the formation of that lodge, and when they looked back and witnessed the success which had attended it they must each feel the greatest satisfaction at the result of their efforts. The lodge had commenced with very few members, but during the first two years there had been the greatest number of initiations. When he was elected W.M. of the lodge his idea was that there would be nothing to do except to get into the chair, but he quickly found his mistake. He worked diligently and with all the ability he possessed, and happily he found his efforts crowned by the approbation of his brethren. With regard to the installation ceremony, he had worked late and early to master it, and if he had satisfied them he was amply repaid. "The Past Masters" (proposed by the W.M.) was acknowledged by Bro. Thorn, I.P.M., who thanked the brethren for the cordiality with which the toast had been received. The Worshipful Master, in giving the toast of "The Officers of the Lodge," he said he hoped no one would find fault with the selection he had made because he had done his best to create no ill-feeling. He had great confidence in the brethren he had chosen, and no W.M. ought to feel greater pride in his officers than he did. The toast was suitably acknowledged by Bro. Williams, S.W. Bro. Woods proposed "The West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution" which was responded to by Bro. H. Perason, P.M. 249. "The Visiting Brethren," given in happy terms by Bro. Thorn, was acknowledged by Bros. Fozzard, P.M. 1035, Callow, W.M. 673; Ing, W.M. 594; and Syred, No. 148. The "Tyler's toast" brought a most enjoyable entertainment to a close. Excellent songs were contributed by Bros. Parry, Edington, Washington, Jacobs, Myers, and Collings. Bro. Veale not only played the accompaniments, but at the installation ceremonial did good service by his musical ability.

Royal Arch.

DEVONSHIRE.

EXMOUTH.—*San Chapter.* (No. 106).—The annual meeting for the installation of Principals took place on Monday, the 19th inst. The companions met according to summons at high twelve. The chapter was opened in due form by the Principal. The companions were then admitted, and officers were ballotted for. Subsequently a conclave of Past First Principals was formed, when

Comp. D. Mackenzie, was installed Z., Comp. John Way, H. and Comp. Walter Keyworth, J. by P.Z. N. Bickford, assisted by I.P.Z. Maynard. On the return of the companions to the chapter, the following were appointed officers for the year:—Comp. Dr. Atkins, Scribe, E.; Comp. W. E. Stone, Scribe, N.; Comp. Proctor Sherwin, P.S., Comp. Maynard, P.Z., Treasurer, Comp. Bickfield, P.Z., Registrar; Comp. Carter, Secretary; Comps. Bastin and Lacey, A.S.; Comp. Dr. Hodge, P.Z., D.C.; Comp. Melhuish, Janitor. After the investiture of the officers, the newly installed Z. proceeded to exalt Bros. Robertson and Loran to the sublime degree, performing his duties most satisfactorily. The lectures were delivered respectively by Comps. Way, Bickford, P.Z., and Hodge, P.Z., 33°. The First Principal then proposed a resolution expressive of sympathy with the widow and family of the late Comp. B. B. Bastin, P.Z. Treasurer, &c. The chapter also voted a sum of money for a memorial tablet over the remains of the late Comp., W. Shrimpton, S.E. The chapter having been closed by the Principal in due and ancient form, the Companions adjourned to a banquet, which was presided over by the Z., at which between 20 and 30 Companions were present. The banquet reflected great credit on Mrs. Bastin. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly honoured, and the Companions, most of whom reside a long distance from the chapter, separated at an early hour.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

LANCASTER *Rowley Chapter* (No. 1,051).—The regular meeting of the chapter was held at the Masonic rooms, Lancaster, on the 19th inst., when there were present Comp. Hall, M.E.Z.; Dr. Moore, Grand Standard Bearer, P.Z.; Simpson, H.; Whymper, J.; J. M. Moore, Scribe E.; Heald N.; Ayrie, P.S.; Saul and Taylor as A. S. Watson, Jan. A vote of thanks was proposed by Comp. Moore, P.Z., seconded by Comp. Simpson, H., to the M.E.Z., for the present to the chapter of a handsome kneeling stool, and the same was carried unanimously. There was a candidate for exaltation, but he was unable to be present. The companions, however, worked the ceremony, Comp. Dr. Moore kindly taking the arduous duties of preceptor, which he filled with his well-known ability.

**FUNERAL OF BRO. SIR T. G. FERMOR-
HESKETH.**

The last sad offices towards the late Provincial Grand Master of West Lancashire, were performed on Friday, the 23rd inst., when his remains, without worldly show, and with becoming solemnity, were interred in the family vault underneath the chancel at the west end of St. Mary's Church, in the quaint village of Rufford. Many of the brethren in the province desired to attend the funeral, to show their respect for their departed chief; but at the request of the deceased baronet, and by the desire of the family, the obsequies were made as private as possible, the attendance being confined to the family and friends, the tenantry of Rufford, and only a limited number of Freemasons in the immediate neighbourhood. The Masonic brethren, without wearing any distinctive clothing, except that of mourning, lined the road from Rufford Hall to the church, and there was, besides, a large gathering of the general public, all anxious to do respect to their late landlord, patron, and parliamentary representative. Much respect was shown for deceased by the villagers, who made it a day of mourning, the blinds of all the houses being drawn down until after the funeral.

The "sad array," which consisted of a hearse, four mourning coaches, and several private carriages, left Rufford Hall, the Lancashire seat of the late Prov. G.M., shortly after eleven o'clock, and proceeded to the church in the following order:—The school children, the boys wearing black rosettes; the tenantry residing in Rufford, numbering about fifty. The hearse followed, and the mourning coaches were occupied as fol-

lows:—The first contained Mr. T. G. Fermor-Hesketh, the deceased baronet's second son, and heir to the Fermor estates in Northamptonshire; Mr. Lawrence Rawstorne, of Penwortham, who married Miss Hesketh; Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., and Lieut.-Colonel Mansergh, relatives. The second carriage contained Colonel Ogilvye, Bro. Captain F. A. Stanley, M.P.; Mr. R. Townley Parker, Cuerden Hall; and Mr. Edmundson, Gresgarth Hall. The third carriage contained Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, P.D.G.J.W., Latham House; Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P.; and Rev. W. Seymour, Whatford vicarage, Rugby. The fourth carriage was occupied by Sir Henry Edwards, Bart.; Mr. E. Wilson, deputy high sheriff and solicitor to the family; Dr. Hammond, of Preston, Sir Thomas's medical adviser; and Mr. Williams, solicitor, London. The private carriages of the following gentlemen followed in the procession:—Mr. L. Rawstorne, Lord Skelmersdale, and Mr. R. T. Parker. Major Goodair and Captain Pedder, of the 6th Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, Preston District, as well as some non-commissioned officers, were in the procession.

At the entrance to the churchyard the funeral cortege was met by Bro. the Rev. J. F. Goggin, P.P.G.C., W.L., rector of the parish, and the Rev. R. Falls, curate. As the body was borne along the pathway the opening sentences of the Burial Service were read with great impressiveness by Bro. Goggin. The church was filled with villagers, and the rector having read the service appointed by the Church, the body was conveyed to the entrance of the vault below, where the service was continued. The coffin was then placed upon a carriage, conveyed to the interior, and placed beside that which contains the remains of Lady Arabella, the deceased baronet's wife, who died about a couple of years ago, and the service was then concluded in the presence of the mourners. The outer coffin, which was of oak, with brass panels, and covered with flowers, bore the following simple inscription on the shield:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P. died August 20, 1872, aged 47 years." The funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs. Bannister and Son, of Preston.

The Masonic brethren present at the funeral subsequently dined at the Hesketh Arms Hotel, Rufford. They afterwards adjourned to an upper room, where Bro. Lambert, P.M. Nos. 613, 296, and 580, and P.G.D., of East Lancashire, presided. Addressing the Brethren, he said:—

We have assembled ourselves, together not only as Freemasons, but as persons warmly attached to him whom we have deposited in the silent grave. We have now assembled in our usual numbers, in consequence of a telegram received yesterday, although the lodge at Croston did not receive notice—otherwise there would have been at least 400 present. Our motive for appearing to-day was in general unison with the principles of the craft. It has always been customary from time immemorial amongst the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, on the death of a deceased brother, but especially for one distinguished and well beloved amongst the brethren, to assemble together to accompany his remains to the tomb, and there to inter him with the usual solemnities. I will give you a history of the deceased as a brother Mason, as he was a Provincial Grand Officer of his province. He was initiated in No. 32 Lodge (Adelphi), Liverpool, and I had the honour to assist at his installation with Bro. Kilpin, who was then the Worshipful Master. He was appointed Deputy Grand Master of the Province, and in 1859, he was raised to the superior degree of Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire. I need not name to the brethren here the kind and noble manner in which he has performed the duties, and his friendly feeling to the brethren at large. The great Architect of the Universe having been pleased out of his mercy to remove our brother from the cares and troubles of this transitory life to a state of eternal duration, and thereby weaken the chains by which we are united man to man, may we who survive him anticipate our approaching end; and may we be more strongly cemented in the ties of union and friendship, and mutually promote the friendship and happiness of each other. Our deceased bro-

ther was deeply beloved by his family, tenants, and neighbours, who have suffered an irreparable loss, and his kind and genial feeling towards the craft will never be forgotten.—There was scarcely a dry eye during the delivery of the address.

It is generally understood and desired that Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, P.P.D.G.M., will succeed the deceased as P.G.M. of West Lancashire; and that Bro. the Hon. F. Stanley, P.P.G.S.W., will succeed Lord Skelmersdale, as Deputy. These appointments would be certain to prove generally popular in the province.

Original Correspondence.

PROFESSOR RAWLINSON AND THE TEN TRIBES.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am almost ashamed to ask for any more space, to add to what I have already written on Professor Rawlinson's attempt to shew that the Ten Tribes are extinct, after he had raised our expectations of a satisfactory answer to the question "Where are the Ten Tribes?" I would not ask for further indulgence were it to add anything of my own, but if I am permitted to give the opinions of three or four writers, in reply to the Professor's question, I think your readers will find the matter of some interest, if only as pertaining to an historical question. But it will show, furthermore, to those who take an interest in the subject on which the Professor writes, that "we're nae that fou" as to have taken up an opinion on which we can find no one capable of thinking and of investigating, who entertain convictions similar to our own, and able to give reasons for them.

Doctor Abbadie, a well-known writer and antagonist of Bossuet, whose works were published at Amsterdam in 1723, thus writes: "Unless the Ten Tribes have flown into the air, or been plunged to the earth's centre, they must be sought in that part of the North which in the time of Constantine was converted to the Christian faith, namely, among the Iberians, Armenians, and Scythians, for that was the place of their dispersion, the wilderness where God caused them to dwell in tents, as when they came out of the land of Egypt. Perhaps (he adds) were the subject carefully examined, it would be found that the nations who, in the fifth age, made irruption into the Roman Empire, and whom Procopius reduces to ten in number (he wrote "De Bello Gothico," and died about A.D. 560), were in fact the Ten Tribes, who, kept in a state of separation up to that time, then quitted the Euxine and Caspian, the place of their exile, because the country could no longer contain them. Everything fortifies this conjecture, as the extraordinary multiplication of this people, marked so precisely by the prophets, the number of the tribes, the custom of those nations to dwell in tents, according to the oracle (see Poesek: Hosea xii. 9), and many other usages of the Scythians, similar to those of the Children of Israel." He concludes that the Ten Tribes, separated or not from other peoples, could not fail, in their circumstances, to multiply exceedingly, and that they found God again in their dispersion.

The famous antiquarian, Speed, who wrote towards the close of the sixteenth century, elaborately discusses the origin of the name Saxon, and examines several of the theories that have been advanced as to the country from which they originally came. He refers, among other authors, to Albinus, the friend of Bede, who lived in the eighth century. Albinus, he says, believes the Saxons to have been descended from the Sacæ, a people in Asia, and that afterwards, in process of time, they came to be called Saxons, as if it were written Sax-sones, i.e. the sons of the Sacæ. To this opinion," says Speed, "Master Henry Ferrers, a gentleman of ancient descent, great reading, and a judicious antiquary, agreeth, whose judgment for any particular, I have always honoured, and from his 'Progeny of the English Monarchs' I have taken my principal proceedings in these Saxon successors.

The old English chronicler proceeds,—“As touching the ancient place of their abode, Ptolemy, the Alexandrian, placeth the people, Sasones, in the inner Scythia, betwixt the mountains Alani and Tapuri; and Amianus Marcellinus citeth the Sacæ (no doubt the very same) a fierce and savage nation, who inhabited overgrown places, commodious only for cattle, at the foot of the mountains Ascamimia and and Comedus, near unto which the city Alexandra, Tribatra, and Drepsa were adjoining, and are so set by Ptolmey. Neither is it less probable that our Saxons descended from the Sacæ, in Asia, than the Germans from those Germans in Persia, of whom Herodotus writeth. . . . Of the Sacæ, Strabo writeth, that they made invasions into countries afar off, as namely, Armenia, where they left the memory of their success in a part of that country by calling it Sacacena, after their own name. From these parts of Asia, as Scythia and the rest, one band of them, consisting chiefly of their youth, proceeded by degress into Europe, and passed the Ness or Foreland, which the Romans called Cimbrica Chersonesus, being at this day the continent part of the kingdom of Denmark, in which place they were first known by the name of Saxons, and here, also, they, among themselves, began first to be distinguished into other tribes, but, more properly, we may say into Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. From hence, afterwards, they departed, and passing over the river Elbe, divided themselves into two companies, whereof the one taking into the upper parts of Germany, by little and little obtruded themselves into the ancient seat of the Suevians, which now of them is called Westphalia, and Saxony; and the other encroached upon Friesland and Holland (then called Batavia), with the rest of those countries that lie along the German seas. . . . Most certain it is, by Eutropius and Bede, that before the year 300, when Diocletian swayed the Roman sceptre, the Saxons out of Cimbrica Chersonesus sore offended the coasts of Britain and France with their many piracies, and were fearful even to the Romans themselves. These multiplied in number and strength, seated in the maritime tract of Jutland, Sleswick, Alsatia, Ditmarse, Breime, Oldenburgh, all Friesland, and Holland; and indeed, according to the testimony of Fabius Quæstor, 'wholly all the seacoasts, from the river Rhine unto the city Donia, which now is commonly called the Denmark.' And whither Henry of Erfurd affirmeth Saxon-land to stretch from the river Albis unto the Rhine: 'the bounds of no one people of all the Germans extending any way so far,' saith he." He adds, "These Gete (no doubt the Jute) Ptolmey likewise placeth in the Island Scandia, lying very near the coasts of Germany, upon whose uttermost promontory—as said an ancient MS.—the Jutes did for certain inhabit, which unto this day of the Danes, is called Jutland. These Jutes, Gutes, Getes, Goths, or, as Bede calls them Vites, gave names to those parts of Britain which they inhabited. . . . This may suffice for the originals of these three people; who, as Cisner affirmeth, retained still the same manners after they were settled in Europe, as they had formerly done in Asia. (Speed's Chronicles, 1660).

Mr. Wilson, who speaks of Speed as "one of the most learned, earnest, honest, and successful of our English antiquaries, and quotes the preceding exertions, with some others, from him, observes thereupon, that it is curious, Speed, amidst all his gropings, should have entirely overlooked the real and very simple origin of the name "Saxon," upon which origin of the name he thus writes. "There was a name which it might be expected they (Israel) would retain, for by it the promised seed of Abraham were to be called; and that is the name of his son Isaac. By this name the house of Israel was being called a little time before their captivity: "Now therefore hear thou the word of the Lord; thou sayest, Prophesy not against Israel, and drop not thy word against the house of Isaac." (Amos. vii. 16.) The name of Isaac means 'he shall laugh.' Sarah said at his birth, the Lord hath made me to laugh, so that all people shall laugh with me. But the name may also be taken in an evil sense; and in this it seems to

have been deserved by the Ephraimites, when bitter weeping was about to be their portion. They laughed to scorn, and mocked the messengers which King Hezekiah sent to call them to repentance. Of two kinds of laughter the Jewish remnant were warned to beware: 'Now, therefore, be ye not mockers' (Isa. xxvii. 22.) It is as rejoicing in God's salvation, and as making known that joy to others, that we were to bear the name of Isaac. The first syllable of that name; it may be noticed, is no original part of the Hebrew word 'to laugh,' and would naturally be dropped, when compounded with the word 'son,' or 'sen,' meaning a repetition or copy of his father. 'Isaac's son,' naturally becomes Isaac-son or Saxon." (Watchmen of Ephraim, vol. ii. p. 121.)

Professor Piazzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, whose works, "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid" (1864), and "Life and work at the Great Pyramid in 1865" (1867), are spoken as monument of patient research; and are referred to as of scientific authority, thus writes in the third volume of the last named work.—"At present we all appreciate the name, Saxons, as applying to a majority of the inhabitants of Great Britain and the United States, with their roots among the Scandinavian, German, and Gothic populations of the Continent; but the Anglo-Saxons are no more the aborigines of these European than of the American countries, where they are now found. They came, indeed, confessedly, according to all history, to these regions from the eastward, within the last eighteen hundred years; and if we enquire of the ethnologist what all the Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, German, and Gothic nations are called in their science, we are told, 'Indo-Germanic; or that they all had an eastern and southern origin. This subject has been followed up more particularly by Mr. John Wilson, of Brighton, for the English-speaking races of the Anglo-Saxon, with some remarkable results, one of the first being, that, though in the dark ages, constituting a part of the Gothic immigrating hosts, and in so far Goths, (with whom we are accustomed to connect everything barbarous and savage) they, the Anglo-Saxon portion, and some others, too, of the Goths, were not savages, but had, on the contrary, the physiological testimony, in large, well-formed brains and fine hair, of a race long nurtured in superior intellectual and social culture; besides political proofs of the same, in the possession of very complete and wisely-devised systems of laws, with orderly manners and customs. That all Goths were necessarily barbarians, is an idea that has grown up from our first descriptions of them having been unfortunately written chiefly by their enemies, whom they were conquering, viz., the pampered and enervated sons of Rome, in her decline and decrepitude. To such luxurious debauchees, the simple and regularly-living Goths were, of course, mere so-called savages, and yet might be more highly appreciative of moral virtue. While, as for artistic feeling, and in architecture, where the Romans did little else than servilely follow the Greeks, the Gothic peoples produced an entirely new variety of the art, and so exceedingly exquisite, as to oblige all the present world to use the name of Gothic in connection with the beautiful, just as systematically and frequently as erroneous literary, and Roman-derived prejudices had hitherto made us inclined to appropriate it also to everything the very opposite of beautiful. What was the country, then, whence the Anglo-Saxons started on that occasion? This is the second point on which Mr. Wilson has reached some most noteworthy results, and by the method of language, applied in a very safe and thoroughly inductive manner; for he distinguishes the traces of the original foundation of a language, from the often very numerous facts, and sometimes preponderating mass of substance, introduced into it at subsequent times. The chief importation of this nature which Mr. Wilson finds in the Anglo-Saxon, is from the Persian or Median. In this conclusion he was, indeed, preceded, as he acknowledges, by Sharon Turner, and many other writers on the Germanic and Scandinavian languages and peoples. In so far, indeed, there is nothing contradictory, either to ancient tradition or modern science, in deriving the Anglo-Saxons, with some portion of Selavonians, Scandinavians,

and Germans, from Persia, or Media, as one station, merely, of a more extensive journey, by either the southern or northern route from thence. In fact, the generally acknowledged theory of the German philologists, given expression to in Burzen's third volume of 'Egypt's Place in Universal History' (p. 459), brings the modern Germans from still further east than Persia or Media, or from what he terms the 'primæval land,' Iran proper, Airyana Vaego, or the high land about the sources of the Oxus and Jaxartes, between the 40th and 37th degrees of north latitude, and the 86th and 90th of east longitude, or in Eastern Central Asia; that, says he, was the aboriginal Iran proper, inhabited by the fathers of the Aryans (and, consequently our own, as we speak the same language.)" Having observed that Mr. Wilson has shown satisfactory indications, after eliminating the Persian and Median imported additions into the Anglo-Saxon language, that there is a small portion of Egyptian or Coptic, similarly imported, but that the structure and foundation of the language is Hebraic; in fact, that the basis of the English language may, to a remarkable extent, be found in the Hebrew, many of our most common words and names of familiar objects being almost pure Hebrew—the Hebrew of the Ephraimite or Israelite, and not of the Jewish portion of the tribes, Professor Smyth proceeds to say, "This is, without doubt, a very capital point; because as clearly as linguistic connections can make them so, and agreeably with all the principles of language, applied to ethnological science, and which, indeed, seldom has such broad and ample foundations to work upon in its ordinary discussions and conclusions—the Anglo-Saxons are shown to be compounded of the very Israelite people of old; in fact they are the representatives of those Israelites, or may be said to be themselves of Israelite descent, and, therefore heirs of whatever portions of Hebraism were retained when the more particular religious rites of Mosaicism were abolished and superceded, under king Jeroboam." ("Life and Work at the Great Pyramid," vol. 3, p. 581., &c.)

I must not trespass farther on your space. It would be gratifying to many of those who take a deep interest in the subject upon which Professor Rawlinson had now employed his pen, to hear that he had reconsidered the subject; and in the light of such promises as those of Jeremiah had discerned, not the extinction, but the preservation of Israel—"He that scattereth Israel will gather him and keep him as a shepherd doth his flock." "I will sow the house of Israel and the House of Judah with the seed of man, and with the seed of beast. And it shall come to pass that like as I have watched over them, to pluck up and to break down, and to throw down, and to destroy, and to afflict, so will I watch over them to build and to plant, saith the Lord." (Jer. xxxi.)

Yours fraternally

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

[I am sorry to be obliged to append a long list of corrections, required in my letter which was printed in the last *Freemason* (August 24th), without which certain passages in that letter will remain unintelligible, and others more or less difficult to understand.]

In page 520, col. 1, line 3 of the letter, for *by* read *in*—line 4, for *India* read *Media*—in par. 2, line 1, for the effect read *this effect*—in line 9, for *India* read *Media*—in par. 4, line 1, for *is* read *as*—in col. 2, line 8, after "effect" insert *and*—line 13, for *but* read *that*—line 14, for *not* read *none*—line 20, for *fine* read *pure*—line 22, for *turned* read *carried*—line 23, for *India* read *Media*—line 13, for *how* read *now*—line 22, for *weapon* read *weaken*—in par. 3, line 1, for *argues* read *argues*—in col. 3, par. 2, line 7, enclose the words, "The Ten Tribes" in inverted commas—line 28, for *aphad* read *ephod*—line 44, for *rites* read *cities*—line 60, for *India* read *Media*—in page 521, col. 1, line 17, 18, for *Mashanecres* read *Kashmircres*—line 19, for *Kards* read *Kurds*—line 20, for "quoting on with," read *quoting Dr. Kitto*—line 24, for *disappear* read *disappeared*—in par. 3, line 18, take away the comma, after *found*—line 28, for *of* read *or*—line 32, for *thought* read *though*—line 44, for *with* read *unto*; and in the next line for *innermost* read *utmost*—in col. 2, line 1, for *land* read *Lord*.

In page 520, col. 3, all the lines after 13 to the end of the par. should be struck out, and the following take their place—Israelite town; It was a town in the tribe of Benjamin, part of the Kingdom of Judah. Nebo was a city of Judah, believed by Eusebius and Jerome to be the same as Nabau, about eight miles south of Hebron. Bethel, though once an Israelite city, was taken by Abijah, King of Judah (2 Chron. xiii. 19); and I do not find that

it was ever retaken by Israel. In the time of Asa, that and other towns of Ephraim were still in the possession of Judah (Ch. xv. 8), as they were at a still later period (Ch. xix. 4). In fact, at the time spoken of by Professor Rawlinson, Bethel was not an Israelite city, but a city of Judah.

In the first letter, in *Freemason* (Aug. 3rd), the following errata occur:—p. 471, col. 1, line 30 from the bottom, for *and*, after Tiglath-Pileser, read *or by*—line 3 from the bottom, for *on* Sargon read *or Sargon*—col. 2, line 5, for *Korsaban* read *Korsabad*.]

PROHIBITION OF MASONIC PROCESSIONS.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Sir and Brother,—

I met a brother from Ireland a few days ago, who seems to be well posted in Masonic matters, who told me, that previous to the 24th of June last, a circular was issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland prohibiting Masonic processions on that day. I thought that through your columns and other sources of information I have, that if anything of that kind had occurred I should have known it. I therefore doubted his statement.

Could you, Sir, or any of your numerous readers enlighten me?

Scotland, 19th Aug., 1872. ENQUIRER.

THE BALLOT FOR W. MASTER.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Your correspondent, "A Masonic Student," must forgive me if I frankly tell him that I have not gathered very much "light" from his communication. He thinks I must be a very young mason, or I should not have suggested any amendment to the present very perfect system of electing a W.M. Although it really has nothing to do with the point at issue, I may relieve "A Masonic Student's" doubts by informing him that my G.L. certificate is dated several years ago, and that I have always given as much attention and study to Masonic matters as my professional avocations would allow. Your correspondent fails to seize the point which I presented for solution, viz.:—that under the present system of voting a brother might be placed in the chair without having the majority of the votes present. In order to make more evident my meaning, I will suppose a lodge of twenty members met to elect a W.M. There shall be five brethren eligible for the office, whom we will call respectively A, B, C, D, and E. Each brother of the twenty present recording his vote for his favourite candidate, the result shall be as follows:—A, 5 votes; B, 4 votes; C, 4 votes; D, 4 votes; E, 3 votes. Thus A, having five votes will be elected W.M.; although, if his name were placed singly before the lodge he might not obtain another vote beyond the five already given in his favour.

Your other correspondent, our learned brother W. J. Hughan, does not think my question so very frivolous, and I thank him for the attention which he has devoted to it. The expression "opposing candidates" in my letter, to which he justly objects, was merely a slip of the pen and not intended to convey the meaning that there should be any "seeking for the office" on the part of those brethren eligible for election. I deprecate as strongly as our talented brother does, any unseemly opposition, and especially the bickerings and complaints that one unfortunately sometimes hears after an election of W.M. It is precisely for this reason that I think some authoritative rule required.

The mode of election proposed by Bro. W. J. Hughan, is in principle the same as that suggested by myself last week; but to the working details of his plan there appears one objection. The preparation of the lists of eligible candidates (of which a considerable number might be required if the voting were even) would entail either trouble in writing or expense in printing. And this trouble or expense, be it remembered, must be repeated every year. I see no reason why, instead of putting a X against the name in list, the voter should not himself write the name of the brother for whom he votes on a slip of paper, fold it and deposit it in the ballot box. The W. M. could count the number of slips to see that they corresponded with the number of

voters. I suggest then that the bye-law should stand somewhat as follows:—

ELECTION OF W. MASTER.—"The Secretary having read out the names of all the brethren eligible for the office of Master, every member shall write the name of the brother for whom he intends to vote on a slip of paper, which he shall place, folded, in the Ballot Box. The brother having the least number of votes shall be withdrawn; the Secretary shall again read out the remaining names, and the voting shall proceed as before, and shall be repeated in like manner until some brother obtains a majority of the votes of the members present, when he shall be declared duly elected by the presiding officer."

It is, I believe, important that there should be uniformity of working in this, as in all other matters, within our lodges, and I shall be glad to elicit the judgment of some of our leaders and rulers.

I am, Dear Sir,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM DATE.

Crewkerne, August, 26th, 1872.

GIBRALTAR.

LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP.—The regular meeting of this Lodge took place on the 7th inst., a goodly muster of the brethren had gathered together within the walls of the Masonic Hall, as it had transpired that although no business appeared on the summonses, the W.M. would in all probability seize this opportunity of presenting the immediate Past Master with the Testimonial which had been voted to him some months back and which it was generally known had arrived out from England by the last mail. Punctually at 9 p.m. the W.M. Bro. Carver opened the lodge, being supported by Past Masters Balfour Cockburn, Salmond, Dautez, Henry and Mc Loughlin, Bro. Price, S.W. Bro. Marshall J.W. &c. After the usual preliminaries, the W.M. stated that as no business had presented itself, he considered this a most favourable occasion to carry out, what was at all times, but more especially in this instance, a most interesting and gratifying ceremony, and with a few graceful and appropriate words he proceeded to present Past Master Bro. Balfour Cockburn, with a singularly chaste and handsome silver claret jug on which was engraved a long and highly complimentary inscription. Bro. Balfour Cockburn returned his acknowledgements for this very magnificent gift in suitable and expressive terms, adding that the many pleasant and instructive hours he had spent in the Lodge of Friendship had made too deep and too lasting an impression in his heart, to need any reminder such as the beautiful cup now before him, nevertheless he accepted it with the highest personal gratification and he would be even proud of exhibiting it, and perhaps it might prove an incentive to lukewarm brethren to devote their energies to the service of the Craft, confident that honest industry and devoted service, must always bring with it some pleasing and tangible proof of general approbation.

Prior to closing, the names of Captain Collings and Lieutenant Preston, Royal Engineers, were announced as candidates for initiation at the next regular meeting. The Lodge was then closed according to ancient custom and the brethren retired to refreshment.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE HON F. WALPOLE, D.P.G.M., FOR NORFOLK.—Early on Tuesday morning, a yacht riding at anchor in Holkham Bay, on the Norfolk coast, was seen to be making signals of distress. A heavy gale, which had lasted all night, was blowing from the North, and the sea was running tremendously high. The Penny Readings Lifeboat, Eliza Adams, which belongs to the National Lifeboat Institution, and is stationed at Wells, was immediately manned and rowed down to the Bar, where she was joined by a steamer, and proceeded towards the yacht, which proved to be the Stella. The lifeboat with difficulty succeeded in getting alongside, and saved those on board, consisting of Bro. the Hon. Frederick Walpole, M.P. for North Norfolk, and his young son, two friends, and four of the crew

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

POSTPONEMENT OF CONSECRATION.—In consequence of the death of Sir T. G. Fermor Hesketh, late P.G.M., W.L., the Consecration of the West Lancashire Lodge, No. 1403, has been postponed from the 4th Sept., till the 30th, when it will take place at the Commercial Hotel, Omskirk.

We have much pleasure in informing our numerous readers and subscribers that the Stability Lodge of Instruction, will re-open for the session 1872-73, under the preceptorship of Bro. Henry Muggeridge, on Friday, the 6th of September, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at the Guildhall Tavern, No. 33, Gresham Street, City.

PRUSSIAN FREEMASONRY AND THE JEWS.—At the Quarterly Communication to the Grand Lodge of England, which will be held on the 4th proximo at Freemasons' Hall, the Most Worshipful Grand Master will inform the brethren that a letter has been received from the representative of the Grand Lodge of England at the Grand Royal York Lodge of Friendship at Berlin, announcing that upon a revision of the laws of that Great Body it has resolved in future to initiate Jews and men of all religious denominations.

The Friends of Bro. W. Foster White, P.S.D., will be glad to be informed that he is recovering from his severe illness.

Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Truscott has resigned his seat as a director of the Freemasons' Tavern Company; and Mr. William Lawley has been unanimously elected in his stead.

A complimentary dinner was given at the Star and Garter, Richmond, on Thursday evening, under the presidency of Sheriff Sir John Bennett. There were present about sixty ladies and gentlemen, and during the evening Bro. Beard was presented with a time-piece, a candelabra, and a vase, which were accompanied with a handsome folio, in which were inscribed words of eulogy in favour of the recipient.

PORTUGAL.

The grand lodge met in solemn form on the 5th July, to celebrate the happy event of the union of the two Masonic bodies at Brazil, the greatest joy and Taternity reigned throughout the festive meeting. Portuguese Freemasonry is so closely alluded to that of Brazil, as to make it impossible not to rejoice of the act union which will give the greatest lustre to the United Grand Orient of Brazil. We congratulate our brethren of the other side of the water on this glorious event, and they have our sincere wishes for prosperity to the new Masonic body sprung by the union of the Grand Orient of Lavradio, and of the Benedictins at Rio de Janeiro.—*Boletim.*

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs. Gabriel's Coralite Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these animalcules, and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practise their unique system of painless dentistry.

Obituary.

BRO. WILLIAM BILLINGTON.

Bro. Wm. Billington was initiated in Wellington Lodge, No. 548, on January 12th, 1864, and continued a subscriber to it until October 11th, of same year. He became a joining member of the Royal Oak Lodge, 871, on July 25th, 1866, and continued a subscriber until his death, which melancholy event took place on Wednesday, 21st inst., the immediate cause being that insidious and fatal disease, consumption. During his membership of the Royal Oak Lodge he greatly distinguished himself by the prominent part he took in advocating the Masonic Charities. He was a Past Steward and Life Governor of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Girls. He served some of the minor offices in the Lodge. He was a Mark Master Mason, having been advanced in the Southwark Lodge of Mark Masters No. 22. It is sad to add that his wife died the following Saturday, 24th inst., and we hear (but hope it is not true) one of his children have since died. From a circular we we have seen it appears the members of the Royal Oak Lodge are invited to attend his funeral, which, with that of his wife, will take place on next Saturday, 31st inst., at Brockley cemetery, at half-past three. He has, to use a homely phrase, lived respected, and died regretted, and that too, by a large family of sorrowing children.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, September 6, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Lodge 144, St. Luke's, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.
" 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.
Mark Lodge 1, St. Mark's, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street.
" 139, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gatheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Colonial Board at 3 o'clock.
Lodge 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead.
" 1257, Grosvenor, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi.
" 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road.
" 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue.
" 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury, Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tavern, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cotterbone, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.

Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Quarterly Communication Grand Lodge at 6 for 7 p.m.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Lodge 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
" 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
" 1351, St. Clement Danes, 265, Strand.
" 1360, Royal Arthurs, Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, Wimbeldon.
Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnal Green, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

Lodge 1275, Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross Road
Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M. Preceptor.
Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

Advertisements.

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NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the Freres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.

BY EMRA HOLMES, 31°.

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 531.)

Dugdale, in his "Monasticon," gives a copy of one of the deeds of accusation against the Knights Templar, in which they are charged with the foulest crimes, as before related. He has elsewhere, in his "History of Warwickshire,"* referred to another manuscript, from the contents of which it would appear that among other things they were charged with having treacherously gone over to the side of the infidels during an engagement, and completely routed and destroyed the Christian army to which they had previously been attached.

Whatever may have been the crimes actually committed by the Templars, "It was as far from charity as sound logic," says old Fuller, "from the induction of some particular delinquents to infer the guiltiness of the whole body." It must be evident that the sovereigns of Europe were influenced by interested motives in wishing the suppression of the Order, and the conduct of Edward II. was highly consurable, as he carried into execution the decrees of the Pope, although secretly acknowledging his firm belief of the innocency of the Templars of many of the charges made against them.

There were two strong reasons why Philip le Bel sought the destruction of the Templars. They had sided with the Pope, Boniface,† his

* Vol. ii.

†The following was the respectful mode in which one of her most Christian sons addressed the head of the Holy Catholic Church:—"Philip by the grace of God, &c., to Boniface, the pretended Pope, little greeting or none.

Be it known to your Supreme Foolship, &c.' (Sicut maxima tua fatuitas, Raynouard vii.)

great enemy and the predecessor of his great tool Clement; and they were rich whilst he was always needy—or as the penny-a-liners would say, a victim to impecuniosity. In the "Retrospective Review," quoted by Wallen, there are the following judicious remarks upon the subject of the suppression of the Order. They will be found in a review of a work entitled Nicolai Gutleri Historia Templaliorum, (Amstelodam, Svo., 1703).

"The quarrel of the French King with the sovereign Pontiff, Boniface VIII, is the first circumstance of his reign which seems in any degree to elucidate this question. The imperious obstinacy, and the unappeasable rancour of the French monarch gave this contest a character of personal animosity which raised in the mind of Philip an insuperable feeling of hatred towards all those who had rendered any assistance to his great enemy. The Templars, it seems, had been guilty of this offence.* Although possessed of considerable revenues, Philip was always poor, and to supply his wants he resorted to means alike disgraceful to himself, and injurious to his subjects. But to accomplish the destruction of a noble and gallant order, whose riches and influence were alike to be dreaded, and who reckoned among their numbers some of the highest and proudest of the land, was a task which required the most subtle contrivance. The golden reward, however, was sufficient to tempt the avarice of Philip, and his unfeeling and obstinate temper was a guarantee for his success. It is true that by the decrees of the council of Vienne, the estates of the Templars were all conferred on the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; but it was nearly ten years before the French King could be prevailed upon entirely to yield them up. It required the utmost exertion of the joint influence of the Pope and Philip to induce Edward II. of England to unite in this foul conspiracy. Strongly convinced of the innocence of the accused, he applied to the Pope in their behalf. He even addressed letters to several of the sovereigns of Europe, beseeching them not to give ear to the injurious aspersion which had been cast on the characters of this faithful and valiant soldiery. But the malignity of Philip would not be thus disappointed. He despatched ambassadors to the court of England, and his son-in-law, yielding at last to his repeated instances, consented to investigate the conduct of the Order.

The English Templars were cast into prison; but the atrocities which marked the proceedings against the Order in France were not committed here, though the Pope, in the plenitude of his fatherly affection, mildly censured the English monarch for having forbidden the use of the torture.

The following extract from the Popular Cyclopædia will prove of interest. Under the head of Templars, the writer says:—

"From the class of the knights, who were required to be of approved nobility, and who were the actual lords of the possessions of the Order, the officers were chosen by the assembled chapters, viz. —Marshals and Bannerets, as leaders

*Ventura Chron. Astense, c. xxvii t. xi, p. 192, cited by Sismondi, Rep. Ital. Vol vi. c. 26.

in war; Drapiers, as inspectors over their ward-robes; Priors, as superiors of single preceptories or priories; abbots, commanders and Grand Priors, as rulers over provinces, (similar to the provincials of the Monastic orders), and the Grand Master as the chief of the whole order.

The latter had the rank of a prince, and considered himself equal to the sovereigns of Europe, since the Order, like the Jesuits in later times, by virtue of the papal charters, acknowledged the Pope alone as its protector, being independent of any other ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction." The author of this article, in speaking of the suppression of the Order by Clement, which he endeavoured to justify by the horrible crimes and heresies of which the Order had been accused, says that historical records represent the the accusers as expelled Templars, who calumniated the Order at the instigation of its enemies. "The charge of apostacy from the Catholic faith could not be substantiated. The other allegations, such as that they worshipped the devil, practised sorcery, adored an idol called Baphomet, contemned the sacrament, neglected confession, and practised unnatural vices, were, according to the general opinion of historians down to the present day, malicious representations, or absurd calumnies. A gold box of relics which the Templars used to kiss according to the custom of the Catholics, was what gave origin to the story of Baphomet; and because in an age previous to the general reception of the doctrine of transubstantiation, they practised the ancient manner of celebrating the mass, (viz., without the elevation of the host,) this was called contempt of the sacrament; their confessing exclusively to their own members was the ground of the charge that they received absolution from their temporal superiors, and the friendship by which they were united, gave rise to the imputation of unnatural practices." The writer in the Popular Cyclopædia says also, that "In England, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Germany, the Templars were arrested, but almost universally acquitted, and adds that at the council of Vienne, the Pope solemnly abolished the Order, not in the legal way, but by papal authority (per provisionis quam condemnationis oram)." It is also stated in the article quoted that the Templars maintained themselves longest in Germany, where they were treated with justice and mildness. At Störlitz some were found as late as 1319. Can the author mean 1519?

This writer also states that the members who were discharged entered the order of St. John, and this is no doubt true as to the majority, especially in Scotland. The very fact of their doing so proving their innocence of the gross crimes imputed to them, as a great Order like the Hospitallers would never have received them had they been guilty.

A writer in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," in an article on the Templars, quoted in Dr. Oliver's "Historical Landmarks," speaks thus of their connexion with the brethren of the mystic tie. "These Knights were much connected with the Masons, and are supposed to have been frequently initiated among the Syrian fraternity. On the dissolution of their Order in the fourteenth century, the Provincial Grand Master of Auvergne, Pierre D'Aumont, with

two Commanders and five Knights, fled, disguised as Masons, to one of the Scottish isles, where they found the Grand Commander, Hampton Court, and other members of their Order; and they resolved to preserve the institution, if possible, although in secret, and adopted many of the forms of the Freemasons to conceal their real designs. They held a chapter on St. John's Day, 1313, when D'Aumont was chosen Grand Master, and in 1361, their seat was removed to Aberdeen, and by degrees the Order spread, under the veil of Freemasonry, over great part of the continent, though its rank and power were at an end."

Hypercritical brethren have objected to this writer's statement, because there was no such title as Provincial Grand Master, or Grand Commander at the time alluded to, and because the names of D'Aumont and Hampton Court cannot now be traced with accuracy.

But as a writer in the *Freemasons' Magazine** very pertinently says, in reply to one of these captious critics,—“Much confusion existed at the time of the suppression of the Order with regard to titles. I am perfectly well aware that Grand Prior or Preceptor were those most in use; but I gather from my small reading on the subject, that Great Priors, Great Preceptors, or Provincial Masters, were synonymous terms; under these were Priors, Bailiffs, and under these Preceptors.” De Molay, in urging his objections to the union of the Templars and Hospitallers, admitted that one good result would probably follow, inasmuch as many Commanders might be suppressed, and some saving affected thereby. It would appear, therefore, that the writer in the “*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*” spoke erroneously of the Grand Prior of Auvergne as Grand Master.

Signor Rosetti also strongly asserts that the Knights Templar were a branch of the Freemasons.

It is only fair to state that at the time of the inquisition into the Order, amongst the Knights who were imprisoned in England were, according to Addison, Bro. Himbert Blanke, Knight Grand Preceptor of Auvergne. How he came to be imprisoned in England we do not know, and it is still not impossible that Pierre D'Aumont may have preceded or succeeded him in office, as Himbert Blanke was imprisoned for some years in England.

Addison elsewhere describes Bro. Himbert Blanke (page 250) as one of the veteran warriors who had fought to the last in defence of Palestine, had escaped the slaughter at Acre, and had accompanied the Grand Master from Cyprus to France, whence he crossed over to England, and was rewarded for his meritorious and memorable services in defence of the Christian faith with a dungeon in the Tower. Here, Addison says, Blanke was confined in the Tower with William de la More, the Master of the Temple, and Grand Preceptor of England, and in another part of the book (page 280), he says he was not confined in the Tower, but was confined in Newgate.

It may be that Bro. Blanke himself escaped, and that Pierre D'Aumont may have been the name of one of the companions of his flight.

* Vol. xvii., page 9.

At all events, he could better have escaped into Scotland from England than from France, and the story is not so improbable after all.

As to the difference of titles, Addison speaks in one place of the Grand Prior or Preceptor of Rome, and in another, of the Grand Preceptor of England.

I have read somewhere that there are traces of a Masonic lodge meeting in Aberdeen so far back, at least, as about the year 1500, and we know that some Scotch lodges claim to have existed hundreds of years before that.

Our learned and highly-esteemed Bro. Hughan, in his analysis of ancient and modern Masonry,* makes mention of a Charter granted by David I. to a lodge in Stirling in 1147, in which the following occurs:—“And that you mack, instruct, and teach the Masonry of St. John in all its pairs and secrets, and as ilk belted knights and cross-legged knights with armour, for the cause and keeping of our holy religion, and all times of meeting so there be no scurrility or banning among you in the lodge, and such offending shall forfeit and pay five pound Scotts, the one-half to the lodge, the other half to the altar of St. Mary's, to say mass for their souls.” Bro. Hughan thinks, however, that too much stress is laid on this Charter, and thinks that the term belted knights is used only as an illustration.

Addison says, † “The Grand Master of the Temple ranked in Europe as a Sovereign Prince, and had precedence of all ambassadors and peers in the general councils of the church. He was elected to his high office by the chapter of the kingdom of Jerusalem, which was composed of all the Knights of the East and of the West, ‡ who could manage to attend. The western nations or provinces of the Order were presided over by the Provincial Masters, otherwise Grand Priors, or Grand Preceptors, who were originally appointed by the Chief Master at Jerusalem, and were, in theory, mere trustees, or bare administrators of the revenues of the fraternity, accountable to the Treasurer-General at Jerusalem, and removeable at the pleasure of the Chief Master. The superior at the Temple at London is always styled Master of the Temple, and holds his chapters, and has his officers corresponding to those of the chief Master in Palestine. The latter, consequently, came to be denominated Magnus Magister, or Grand Master. The titles given, indeed, to the superiors of the different nations or provinces into which the Order of the Temple was divided, are numerous, and somewhat perplexing. In the east, these officers were known only in the first instance by the title of Prior, as Prior of England, Prior of France, Prior of Portugal, &c., and afterwards Preceptor of England, Preceptor of France; but in Europe they were called Grand Priors and Grand Preceptors, to distinguish them from the Sub-Priors and Sub-Preceptors, and also Masters of the Temple. The Prior and Preceptor of England, therefore, and the Grand Prior, Grand Preceptor, and Master of the Tem-

* *Freemasons' Magazine*, Vol. xviii., page 244.

† *History of the Knights Templar*, page 61.

‡ Where could Addison have got this phrase, and does it point in any way to the degree of Knights of the East and West, which is said to date from the Crusades?

ple in England, were one and the same person. There were also at the new Temple at London, in imitation of the establishment at the chief house in Palestine, in addition to the Master, the Preceptor of the Temple, the Prior of London, the Treasurer, and the Guardian of the Church, who had three Chaplains under him called Readers. The Master at London had his General and Particular, or his ordinary and extraordinary chapters. The first were composed of the Grand Preceptors of Scotland and Ireland, and all the Provincial Priors and Preceptors of the three kingdoms, who were summoned once a year to deliberate on the state of the Holy Land, to forward succour, to give an account of their stewardship, and to frame new rules and regulations for the management of the temporalities.*

The ordinary chapters were held at the different preceptories, which the Master of the Temple visited in succession. In these chapters new members were admitted into the Order; lands were bought, sold, and exchanged; and presentations were made by the Master to vacant benefices.

I have quoted a statement from the “*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*,” to the effect that the Knights Templar were supposed to have been initiated into the Masonic mysteries whilst in the east. Laurie, in his admirable “*History of Freemasonry in Scotland*,” † distinctly states that the principal reason for suppressing the Order was its connection with Freemasonry. “It was the discovery, indeed, of their being Freemasons,” he says, “of their assembling secretly, and performing ceremonies to which no stranger was admitted, that occasioned those calamities that befel them.”

He goes on to say, “it may be interesting to some readers, and necessary for the satisfaction of others, to show in what manner the Knights Templar became depositaries of the Masonic mysteries. We have already seen that almost all the secret associations of the ancients either flourished or originated in Syria and the adjacent countries. It was here that the Dionysian artists, the Essenes, and the Kassideans, arose.

From this country, also, came several members of the trading community of Masons, which appeared in Europe during the dark ages; and we are assured that, notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of that province, there exists, at this day, one of these Syriac fraternities on Mount Libanus. ‡ As the order of the Knights Templar, therefore, was originally formed in Syria, and existed there for a considerable time, it is no improbable supposition that they received their Masonic knowledge from the lodges in that quarter. But in this case we are fortunately not left to conjecture, as we are expressly informed by a foreign author, § who was well acquainted with the history and customs of Syria, that they were actually members of the Syriac fraternities. In my lecture, “*Random Notes on Freemasonry*,” I called attention to the fact that my learned and valued friend, Canon Tris-

* *Concil. Mag. Brit.*, tom. 11, p. 335, 339, 340, 355, 356. *Monast. Angl.*, p. 818.

† Page 43.

‡ “*Authologia Hibernica*” for April, 1794.

§ *Adler de Drusis Montis Libani*, Rome, 1786.

tram, in his interesting work, "The Great Sahara," had stated that he found Freemasonry existing amongst the Arabs; but that though their signs were almost identical with ours, the words were different. I wondered at this until I came across the accompanying extract the other day. To us who believe in the antiquity of our degrees, it is significant. I refer your readers to the *Jewish Chronicle*, June 14th, 1872. In an article entitled, "Is Darwinism Anti-Biblical," the following passage occurs:—

"The resemblance of the modern Arabic to Hebrew is so striking, that there can scarcely be a doubt that both are derived from the same parent language; yet the utmost confusion would result from an attempt to give to Hebrew words in the Bible the exact meaning now attached to the corresponding words—words absolutely identical in sound and etymology in modern Arabic."

Admitting that the Arabs of to-day possess our Freemasonry of the time of Solomon, we can readily understand that though they have handed down the signs as they received them, and as they were communicated to the Crusaders who joined the Syriac fraternities, yet, as the language has changed, the meaning of the words has changed also. This we know to be the case in our own language.

(To be continued.)

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW MASONIC HALL AT LISKEARD.

The brethren of St. Martin's Lodge (510), Liskeard, who at present meet for the transaction of their business at the London Inn, in that town, some time since determined that they would erect at their own cost, aided by the subscriptions of brethren and friends from other places, a new Masonic Hall, and a piece of land suitable for the purpose having been obtained, the necessary arrangements were rapidly made, and recently the foundation stone of the new hall was laid by Bro. Reginald Rogers, D.P.G.M. of Cornwall, in the presence of a large number of Masonic brethren, and of hundreds of spectators. The work of construction has been entrusted to Bro. Thomas Lang, of Liskeard, and the stone-cutting to Mr. James Nicholls: the building will cost about £850, will consist of a large Masonic Hall, and offices, and is to be completed in about six months from the present time. It will be erected on a capital site on the Parade, almost immediately opposite the Hotel.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the brethren assembled at the London Inn, and headed by the band of the Liskeard Volunteers, they marched to the site, a distance of about a hundred yards only. Amongst those present were Bros. Lorenzo Metham, D. Prov. G.M. of Devon, and P.G. Deacon of England; Reginald Rogers, D. Prov. G.M. of Cornwall; Ross, P. Prov. G. Chaplain of Cornwall; Christopher Childs, P. Prov. G.S.W.; J. Ough, P. Prov. J.W.; Rich, P.M. 350, Prov. G.J.W.; E. Aitken Davies, Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Devon; Hele, Mus. Bac., J.W. 333, P. Prov. G.O.; G. Kerswill, P. Prov. G.J.W.; J. B. Kerswill, P.G.S.; J. Crossman, J.W. 970; G. Bate, S.W. 557; O. Colmer, 406, St. Austell; and the following members of St. Martin's Lodge:—Bros. R. A. Courtney, W.M.; White, S.W.; Gerry, J.W.; R. Coath, Treasurer; Botterell, S.D.; J. George, J.D.; Nancarrow, I.G.; Penwarden, Tyler; J. Skin, P.M.; W. Skin, P.M.; G. Welsh, P.M.; W. Richards, P.M.; R. Hooper, P.M.; R. Clogg, Beaglehole, Ham, and others.

Arriving at their destination, the brethren at once formed round the stone, and the interesting

proceedings were commenced by a prayer from P.P.G.C. Ross. The stone was then lowered into its place, corn, wine, and oil, having been thrown upon it by one of the officiating brethren—as a symbol of prosperity and abundance. Following this came the usual brief address, which was read by the D.P.G.M., who, with a small silver trowel, had already passed it slightly over the mortar, and declared the stone to be properly adjusted by plumb, level, and square, which were delivered in succession by the officers to whom they belonged, and the address concluded, the architect placed himself in front of the D.P.G.M., "who whispered something which all Masons know," and thereupon the architect produced the plan of the building. This was duly exhibited and examined, and various formal questions were then put to, and answered by the W.M. of St. Martin's Lodge, relative to the object and purposes of the new Masonic Hall. One or two other formalities were gone through, after which the D.P.G.M. of Devon read from an official book some remarks on the custom of putting corn, wine, and oil, on the foundation stone, and having performed this task.

Bro. Metham delivered the following oration:—Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren,—It gives me great pleasure to be present on this auspicious occasion, in compliance with the invitation of the brethren of St. Martin's Lodge, and I esteem it a compliment to the Province of Devon to be so invited. They are your brethren, neighbours, and friends, and therefore, equally with myself, take an interest in whatever interests you. And so with the Grand Lodge itself, as a very humble member, I can assure you that nothing that concerns the well-being of the Craft is indifferent to them. For they must consider it a favourable omen that the members of a Lodge are so impressed with the importance of Freemasonry that they come forward, and by their individual efforts, erect in its honour a suitable temple, and notably when they do so to clear themselves from the imputation that they are actuated by convivial rather than by purely Masonic feeling. To do this is a proof that brethren are prepared to make a sacrifice not only of time and money, but of old association. But, Right Worshipful Sir, before proceeding further, let me take this opportunity of conveying to your Province, through you, an expression of sincere condolence from your brethren of Devonshire on the occasion of your late great—I was going to add, irreparable loss. Your P.G. Master, Bro. Smith, was our frequent visitor, and was well known to many of us individually. He was in my estimation, a good specimen of the true Englishman, for no man had a greater horror of wrong, or a stronger determination to resist it. He used the talents which the Great Architect of the Universe had given him, of time, money, and intellect, for the good of his fellow creatures. He converted the physical waste into a productive and beautiful garden, and the moral waste, created by over-crowded dwellings, filth, and ignorance, which was rapidly deteriorating the population of the Scilly Islands into a race only to be equalled in degradation, physical and moral, by the Swiss Cretins; he converted, by firmness and sound legislation, into an equally productive garden of cleanliness, decency, manliness, and intelligence. He was far-seeing, for he was the first in all England to apply the principle of compulsory education to his tenants, and the consequence is that nowhere is to be found a more intelligent, thriving, and contented race of people than that which now inhabits the Scilly Islands. It may gratify you to inform you that at our P.G. meeting on Thursday last a unanimous resolution of condolence with your Province on their great loss was cordially carried. One of your own Grand Officers was present, and will tell you how sincerely this was expressed. Returning to the subject of our meeting to-day, I would venture to beg my brethren of St. Martin's Lodge to consider well the importance of the task they have undertaken. Better would it be for them to turn back, although they have put their hands to the plough so far, than to persevere in a light or unbecoming spirit. I entreat them to reflect that a Temple, however gorgeous, is in itself no proof of genuine Masonry; it is but the ark in which Masonry is to be

enshrined. I entreat them to remember that the solemnity of our most sublime ceremonies is only of value, so far as the moral principles they inculcate are practised within and without the lodge. I entreat them always to keep before their eyes and impressed in their deepest memory that "Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth," cordially adopted and faithfully applied, are the brightest and most fitting jewels and most enduring furniture of a Freemason's lodge. Again, I entreat the brethren of St. Martin's Lodge to reflect that by the ceremony of to-day, by coming as it were out of the shade into the broad light of day, they have challenged the regard of all their fellow townsmen, and that they must be prepared to know that every word and action will be more strictly scrutinised than when they remained in comparative obscurity. And what steps ought to be taken to meet this most justifiable and wholesome examination? If this temple be indeed erected to true Masonry, you, brethren, of St. Martin's Lodge, must take the greatest care that none are permitted to enter its portals but men who can carry themselves erect among their fellows, and who are able to prove that they have done no dishonourable action which would disentitle them to take their place among "just and upright men." You must take care that you admit none whose domestic conduct will not bear the strictest scrutiny, whose life is not temperate, and whose disposition is not averse to quarrel; for one litigious spirit would spoil the harmony which should at all times be the leading characteristic of a Freemason's lodge. Make sure that no candidate seeks initiation without sufficient thought or consideration, for the presence of such induces a listless indifferent tone in the lodge at those moments when it is most desirable that an attentive, earnest interest should pervade the members. Rigidly exclude every one who appears, after due enquiry, to be seeking admission for the purpose of retrieving a ruined fortune; such men have for years been the great bane of Masonry. Nor is it right that any, on whom even undeserved misfortune has fallen, so that they cannot pay their just debts, should continue in active communion with the Order. Masonry is a luxury which all who enjoy should be able to pay for with their own means, leaving something which can be spared for the necessities of others, without doing injury to themselves or their connections. He who cannot satisfy the just demands of his creditors should not be allowed to spend either time or money in the lodge, or on Masonic objects, both time and money are due to his creditors, are needed by his family, and should be diligently applied to retrieving his embarrassed affairs. But when that end is accomplished, and to which all true Masons should lend their best aid, then might the brother take his old accustomed place, welcomed with all the respect due to the integrity and perseverance which had waged a successful battle with misfortune. One word more, brethren, and I have finished. Let this foundation stone be to you as an altar, around which to renew your mutual pledge, with a solemn resolution to observe it under all circumstances, change, temptation, and trial, and to practise charity, that great watchword of our order. In every relation of life towards each other, towards your relatives, towards your friends and neighbours, and towards strangers of every language, creed, and colour, practice always charity; not only the charity of alms-giving, enjoined on us, as that is by our obligation, and blessed by the command and practice of the Great Architect of the Universe himself, but that more precious charity which thinketh no evil and speaketh no evil. Do this, and not only shall the world see how dearly Masons love each other and their fellow man, but you will indeed be living that true Masonic life which is but darkly shadowed forth by the emblems, secrets, working tools, lectures, and temples of our Order, beautiful as they are; and which are as nothing when compared with the bright warm reality of Masonry fulfilled—(applause).

This concluded the ceremony at the stone, and the brethren then returned to the London Inn, where a substantial dinner was provided for them. Various toasts were proposed, and a pleasant evening was spent.

CONSECRATION OF THE SOUTHWELL LODGE, No. 1405.

This lodge, to be held at the Scaracen's Head Inn, Southwell, was inaugurated by consecration on Thursday, the 18th inst. Amongst the brethren present were Bros. Evelyn Hardolph Harcourt Vernon, Prov. G. Chaplain; John Charles Nixon, Prov. G.S.W.; Samuel Richard Parr Shilton, Prov. G.J.W.; Frederick William Parsons, Prov. G.D.C.; John Comyn, P.Prov. G.S.W.; Henry Alfred Attenborough, P.Prov. G.S.B.; Thomas William Robinson, P.Prov. G.S.B.; Matthew Vowles, P.Prov.G.P.; Richard Fitzhugh, Prov. G.P.; James Turpin, Prov. G.O.; Charles George Wragg, W.M., 411; Charles Huthwaite, 411, 402; Joseph Thompson, 411; John Taylor, 47; William Michael Rook, 47; William Henry Gee, 47; John Cumming Bauwell, 47; John Samuel Dobson, 47; John Varley, 47; John Wartnaby, 47; Henry Glover, 47; Edward Tinley, 1085.

The brethren having entered and proceeded in procession three times round, Bro. J. C. Nixon, the Consecrating Officer appointed by the Provincial Grand Master) took the chair, and having appointed his officers pro tem., he opened the same in ancient form.

Brother S. R. P. Shilton then informed him that the brethren then present desired to be formed in a new lodge, and that a petition had been duly presented, which he proceeded to read, and which the W. Grand Master had approved, and granted a warrant in consequence of it, which he now presented.

The warrant having been read, and been approved, and declared valid and constitutional,

Bro. Nixon then took the warrant in his hand, and requested the brethren to approve or disapprove the officers nominated therein, which was unanimously approved.

The ceremony of consecration then proceeded, all the implements of masonry being covered with white, and the brethren kneeling, the Prov. G. Chaplain gave the preparatory prayer, and anthem, "Hail, Universal Lord." The lodge tools were then examined, and were found complete. Incense was then scattered over the lodge, and the grand honours given.

The usual procession then took place, the Masters and Wardens carrying the vessels of corn, wine, and oil; these elements of consecration were then sprinkled upon the lodge in ancient form.

The Provincial Grand Chaplain then gave the prayer of consecration, and the lodge was duly dedicated according to ancient form.

The lodge was then formed, and opened according to ancient custom by Bro. J. C. Nixon. The lodge was raised to the Fellow Craft degree, and afterwards to the third degree. All the brethren below the rank of Installed Master having retired, a board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. S. R. P. Shilton was presented at the pedestal as the Master designated in the warrant to be Installed Master of this new lodge, Bro. Nixon, remarking that Bro. Shilton was P.M. of several lodges, duly installed him in the chair. The board of Installed Masters was then closed by the newly installed Master. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and the W.M. saluted by Master Masons. The W.M. then appointed his officers. The lodge was then lowered to second degree, and the W.M. saluted by Fellow Crafts. The lodge was lowered to the first degree, and the W.M. saluted by Masons in that degree. The W. Master proposed six joining members, and nine for initiation, which were seconded by the various brethren present.

The lodge was then closed in ancient form with solemn prayer.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doses of the most powerful medicine."
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

PRESENTATION TO BRO, THE REV. C. J. MARTYN, P.G. CHAPLAIN, I.P.M., No. 224.

Masonry for a long number of years appears to have undergone many vicissitudes in the town and neighbourhood of Sudbury, and it is therefore with pleasure that we hail anything like its permanent resuscitation. We believe the first lodge was established in the town about 200 years ago, but there are no authenticated records of its transactions now in existence. However, there was a very good lodge established some years since in Clare, which was removed to the Rose and Crown Hotel, Sudbury, but owing to the lukewarmness of the members and a lack of proper "working," it in time ceased to exist, and was struck off the rolls by the Grand Lodge of England—no meetings having been held for years. Many years since there was also a lodge held at Long Melford,—there are still Freemasons alive who were initiated there; the books of this lodge were at one period in the possession of the late Mr. John Purr, and contained some magnificent specimens of calligraphy,—the writing being quite equal to copperplate, with the flourishes and initial letters, so much admired in those days. It is to be regretted that these books were not preserved. About five years since a few "good and true" Masons met, and after overcoming many obstacles, obtained "a warrant" to open the Stour Valley Lodge (No. 1224), the meetings being held at the private lodge room at Mr. Bridgman's, bookseller, Market Hill. This stood its ground for over two years, but misfortunes overtook the W.M. and the Immediate Past Master, so that there was every indication that the lodge would be broken up, but a few of the other officers stuck manfully to the work, and as it fortunately happened that the rector of Melford, the Rev. C. J. Martyn, was then acting as Grand Chaplain of England, and not only distinguished by his position, but well known for his love of Masonry, and active benevolence, it was determined to apply to him to assist the brethren in their distress. This he at once most courteously acceded to, and the members of the craft were once again in the height of prosperity, Bro. Martyn being elected to fill the Worshipful Master's chair, which he has done for two years in succession. It was not only as a brother Mason that the Rev. C. J. Martyn proved himself a true friend to the lodge, but by his kind and cheery demeanour, and his invariable courtesy he quickly endeared himself to every member. On his retirement from office, the brethren determined to show their appreciation of his valuable services, by presenting him with a Past Master's jewel. This, which was supplied by Mr. Joseph F. Hills, jeweller, the present W.M., is a most handsome specimen of the goldsmith's art. The Past Master's emblem, the square, is beautifully chased, with a pendant, on which is represented, masonically, the figure of the forty-seventh Problem of the first book of Euclid. The ribbon portion contains the name and number of the lodge in relief burnished, also the arms of the borough of Sudbury, heraldically emblazoned in colours, and finely enamelled. It also bears the following engraved inscription:—

"Presented to the Very Worshipful Brother, the Rev. C. J. Martyn, Past Grand Chaplain of England, by his brethren of the Stour Valley Lodge, No. 1224, August 16th, 1872."

Accompanying the jewel was the following address, written on vellum, most artistically illuminated in colours, by Bro. G. Washington Brownlow, an artist of some eminence, and a member of the lodge:—

"To the Very Worshipful Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G.C. of England, and Worshipful P.M. of Stour Valley Lodge, No. 1224.—Dear Sir and Brother—We, the undersigned officers and members of the Stour Valley Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, avail ourselves of the occasion of your retirement from the chair at the close of this, your second year of office, and to hereby express to you our united and grateful acknowledgments, for the able and successful manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the lodge, and also for the kindness and good feeling to which those

duties in your hands have been ever associated. On behalf of the lodge, we have first to express our regret at your necessary retirement, and to assure you that you take with you our highest respect and esteem. We thank you for your kindness in coming to the assistance of the lodge when it had so much need of your aid. We gratefully thank you for the very kind tokens of your regard expressed by the gifts you have so kindly presented to the lodge, for your prompt and unfailing attendance to its duties, no matter what obstacle and distance intervened, for the great interest and cheerful concurrence you ever evinced in all our proceedings, and finally we express our thanks for your continuous, energetic, and zealous support, to which the success and present prosperity of the Lodge is mainly to be attributed. Individually, we feel that we are deeply indebted to you for the many personal acts of kindness and courtesy extended to all and each of us whenever an opportunity was afforded you of so doing. Our regret at your leaving the chair is softened by the remembrance of your assurance that we shall neither lose your presence among us, nor your interest in the future welfare of our Lodge, but that we shall still be able on all occasions to avail ourselves of your ready aid and kindly council. As a slight token of our esteem and regard, and appreciation of your valuable services, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying jewel, which we hope you will many years live to wear, and that the great Architect of the Universe may long continue to preserve you and all yours in health, happiness, and prosperity, is the united and hearty wish of us all."

The lodge was held in the new lodge-room at the Literary Institution, where besides those who signed the address were present, Bro. Stoor, P.M.: Bro. Postle, I.G. 1008; Bro. Long and Bro. J. J. Harding, South Suffolk. The Lodge having been opened in the first degree by Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G.C. of England and W.M.; the ballot was then taken for Bro. Lamb, 1008, as a joining member; who was unanimously elected. Lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bro. James was passed. The W.M. elect Bro. J. S. Hills, P.J.G.W. for Suffolk, was presented for installation, and having answered the usual questions was declared to be duly qualified for the office. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and the brethren below the degree of Past Master retired, and the Board of Installed Masters installed Bro. Hills in the Worshipful Master's chair, according to ancient form (the installing officer being Bro. Martyn), and he was duly proclaimed and saluted in the north, south, east, and west. The new W.M. then proceeded to appoint and invest his officer as follows:—Bro. J. T. Barker, S.W.; Bro. F. Wheeler, J.W.; Bro. G. H. Grimwood, S.D.; Bro. W. H. Smith, J.D.; Bro. H. Welham, Sec.; Bro. Charles Emerson, Treas.; Bro. A. O. Steed, Org.; Bro. R. Davis, I.G.; Bro. H. Sholl, Tyler. The address to W.M., Wardens, and Brethren was given most impressively by the installing Master. Before closing the Lodge the W.M. said, he has a most pleasing duty to perform in presenting the P.M. with a jewel and emblazoned address. Quoting from a Masonic writer, we are told that to be invested with jewel of a W.M., as an emblem of its office, is the highest honour that the lodge can confer upon any of its members. So it is in a certain sense: but as the authorities of the Grand Lodge permit the wearing of honorary jewels, in my estimation the highest honour that can be conferred, is not the investiture of an untried Worshipful Master with the insignia of his office, but is it to be found in the lodge decorating the breast of a worthy and Worshipful Past Master who can perform the important duties appertaining to the chair of the lodge with zeal, courtesy, integrity and assiduity, so as justly to have earned the respect and approbation of the brethren; one who spared neither time nor trouble in promoting the study of our ritual, and who, like some of the Past Masters of this lodge, including our I.P.M., have by their conduct and judgment, won the gratitude and brotherly affection of all who have worked under their rule; and whose qualifications, I think, cannot be more fully acknowledged than by decorating the breast of such a Past Master, with the

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C. M.—We do not recognise masonic meetings held on Sundays.

Review of "Shakspeare a Freemason," by Bro. J. C. Parkinson, will appear next week.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

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UNITED GRAND LODGE.

The Quarterly Communication to Grand Lodge, was made on Wednesday evening last, in the Temple, Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT, Prov. Grand Master for Middlesex, on the throne. Grand Lodge was well attended, there being about 200 brethren present. Among the Grand Officers, were the Rev. Sir J. Warren Hayes, P.G.C.; Horace Lloyd, Q.C., President of the Board of General Purposes; A. J. McIntyre, G. Reg.; Thos. Fenn, P.A.G.D.C.; L. Evans, Past President of the Board of General Purposes; Rev. A. B. Fraser, G.C.; H. Browse, P.G.D.; Jabez Hogg, P.G.D.; Rev. J. Studholme Brownrigg, G.C.; E. S. Snell, Joshua Numm, P.G.D.; Conrad C. Damas, J. M. Clabon, C. A. Cottebrume, Geo. Cox, P.G.D.; J. Cooper Forster, P.G.D.; W. Pulteney Scott, P.G.D.; W. Raynham Stewart, P.G.D.; Major Creaton, P.G.D.; S. Leith Tomkins, P.G.D.; W. Ough, P.G.P.; T. A. Adams, P.G.P.; Jos. Smith, P.G.P.; Jas. Brett, P.G.P.; Hyde Clarke, P.G.D., and John Boyd, G.P. Bro. John Hervey, Grand Secretary, also attended.

After the Grand Lodge had been formally opened, and the minutes read, the Grand Master on the throne directed Grand Secretary to read the letter which had been received from the representative of this Grand Lodge at the Grand

Royal York Lodge of Friendship at Berlin, announcing that upon revision of the laws of that Grand Body, it had resolved in future to initiate Jews and men of all religious denominations. This was accordingly done, and the letter was directed to be entered on the minutes.

The report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, which was taken next, contained a recommendation for the following grant, viz.:—A Bro., (W. B.) of the Crystal Palace Lodge, No. 742, Sydenham, £150.

In moving the confirmation of this grant,

Bro. J. M. Clabon said that the grant appeared to be large, but under the circumstances, it was not too large. Having been in the chair when the grant was recommended, he had the fullest means of knowing that it was a deserved grant, and it was for that reason he moved its confirmation. The brother had been in Masonry twenty-seven years, and had been of great service to the Craft. If the brethren were now in Grand Chapter instead of Grand Lodge, he believed they would hear more of the merits of this brother than they did in this place. He desired to say one more word about the amount being excessive. The Board of Benevolence had now £6000 or £7000 a-year, and they were laying by out of that £1000. They had now £31,000 collected together as capital. Grand Lodge would remember that some years ago he asked them to advance the money to apprentice the children, but it was not thought desirable. That was so, but he thought the time would come when they would have to consider the application of that surplus. They were laying it by, but were not doing good with it. In the case of the old Mason before them, who had been twenty-seven years in the Craft, living for it, and doing all he could for it. £150, £200, or £300 drawn from the accumulated fund, would be doing good; and if so, he would say, for Heaven's sake, do it; it was better than giving dribblets of £5 to mere paupers. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. George Cox, P.G.D., seconded the motion.

The Grand Master on the throne said that, from all he had heard and all he knew, this was a most urgent case and one that really deserved their most earnest and sincere support. He felt confident they would not be doing wrong. As far as he was concerned, from what he knew of the case, and from what had fallen from Bro. Clabon, they would not be doing wrong in granting this sum on the first application.

The motion was carried unanimously, and with every demonstration of satisfaction.

The following is the report of the Board of General Purposes which came next in order:—

"The Board of General Purposes have to report that they have suspended Brother N——— H——— B———, of the Montefiore Lodge, No. 1017, for contumacy, under the following circumstances: on the 20th February last it was ordered by the Board that Brother B——— should be summoned to attend their next Meeting to shew cause why he signed the Grand Lodge Book and the Scrutineers' Sheet as W. Master, his election not having been confirmed, and he not being an Installed Master. Brother B——— was summoned accordingly, but did not comply

with the summons, and thereupon a peremptory summons was issued. Brother B——— again failed to attend or to give any reason for non-compliance, and on the 16th July, upon due proof of the service of such peremptory summons, he was suspended by the Board as above-mentioned."

To the Report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts at the last Meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 16th August, 1872, showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £3,310: 17: 0, and in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for Petty Cash £75.

The report having been agreed to be taken as read,

Bro. Horace Lloyd, Q.C., said, I have now to move that the report which has been taken as read, and which is before the brethren, may be received and entered on the minutes; and I call attention to the fact, that on a full consideration of the matter, we prefer that form of motion to that which was used at one time; "that the report be adopted and entered on the minutes, inasmuch as it appeared to some, at any rate right to suggest that by adopting the report, Grand Lodge was pledged to any recommendation or suggestion the report might contain. I do not say it was so, but by using this form of words we satisfy everybody. The report states matters within the province of the Board to deal with. If they confine themselves to that, they have a right to ask that it should be received for what it is worth. If they go beyond their proper province, then their report ought not to be received. On the present occasion, however I have a few words to add with respect to some what a singular matter. It is that Bro. B. on being summoned before the Board of General Purposes for a Masonic offence, thought fit to treat the summons of the Board with entire contempt, and did not present himself. Thereupon, a peremptory summons was issued, and again he omitted to attend. The Board then had nothing further to do but to suspend him at once, and to report him for contumacy. It is not a matter of choice; our duty is prescribed by the Book of Constitutions. Generally, however, when anything of this sort has happened, although the Board of General Purposes has no power at all to remit the contumacy when it has once taken place, and the brother has failed to attend at the proper time, the President of the Board in bringing the matter before the Grand Lodge, as it is his duty to do—he has no choice about it—has himself suggested that, probably, on due explanation by the brother and his making submission, there will be no objection to the suspension being remitted and the original matter inquired into; and I am sure it would have given me the most unfeigned pleasure if that course had been taken upon the present occasion. Now, what happened I will endeavour in a few words to put before Grand Lodge. Bro. B. not choosing to attend on the original summons, he was summoned several times afterwards, and we had good reason for believing the summonses reached his ears; but we could not say the summons was served with that formality and effect which would enable us to treat him as if it were a properly served peremptory summons, and to follow it up by

suspension; and we adjourned it from time to time, till at last a peremptory summons was served in a complete manner, and we hoped he would free himself of the charge of contumacy. We suspended him as we gave him notice. At the next meeting he did attend, having previously written to the Grand Secretary. He was admitted before the Board of General Purposes, and I stated to him, I hope with all proper courtesy, that the matter had gone out of our hands, that we should have been extremely glad if we had the power to go into the matter without troubling Grand Lodge with it, but we had no choice, that the law bound us, and forbade us to do anything of the kind, that the matter must go before Grand Lodge; but that if he or any friend was present on the occasion, he could plead the cause. He left the room, as we thought satisfied, but he returned and said he should withdraw from Masonry. I will read his letter, which he wrote afterwards to Grand Secretary, if it is thought necessary, but I do not think it is necessary to do so; but I will read one paragraph:—"Inform the Grand Lodge I am very glad I treated the Board with contempt." As he is very glad he did so, I do not see why he should not be contented with that satisfaction, or why I or any of the members of the Board should try to set him right in a matter in which he has from first to last acted wrong. Therefore, I move that this report be received and entered on the minutes.

Col. Cole, P.G.D., was much obliged to the President for such a lucid and satisfactory statement. The form he had put the reception of the decision of the Board in, was exactly what it should be, and it would remove a great deal of misunderstanding, and cause a great deal of satisfaction. There had always been, and was on the last occasion, though he was not present, a strong feeling against a certain report made among certain people. If it had been distinctly understood that the mere reception of it in that way, was the expression of the Board of General Purposes he knew there were those who would not have entered on it. Many believed that it committed Grand Lodge to what was said in it, when many in Grand Lodge disagreed. He was glad this decision had been come to. There was one remark he would make about the minutes. It would be better for the satisfaction of all present that the Master's own order had been read out to them now. He supposed that the proceedings would have to be carried further than the mere reception. He would like to understand, because if this report was merely a recommendation, it would be necessary to carry it further.

Bro. M'Intyre, Q.C., G. Reg.: There is no further motion necessary, because by the Book of Constitutions the decision of the Board is final, unless appealed against; therefore, the brother being suspended for contumacy, the suspension remains.

Bro. Horace Lloyd, Q.C.: If we had been obliged to ask Grand Lodge to confirm the suspension themselves to suspend him, then there would have been a reason for our brother suggesting that it would be carried further. We had no course to follow but to suspend him, and our decision is final, unless appealed against.

Bro. F. Bennoch wished to ask a question with regard to this very important matter. He apprehended the decision merely related to the question before Grand Lodge. Now, in the event of any similar report coming from the Board of General Purposes, would the new idea be carried out in its entirety?

Bro. M'Intyre must rise to order. That had nothing to do with the question now before Grand Lodge. The question before Grand Lodge was, whether this report should be received and entered on the minutes, and there was no other question. If any brother objected, he could, but he was not to ask Grand Lodge to say what, at any time hereafter, might be the construction to be put upon any other motion.

Bro. Bennoch begged pardon. He understood that it had been the custom on previous occasions to move—(No, no). Then that being explained, he had nothing more to say.

The motion of Bro. Horace Lloyd was then put, and carried unanimously.

Bro. John Hervey, Grand Secretary, said the next business on the paper was a motion by Brother MATTHEW COOKE, P.M. in No. 23, to add to section 6, "Of the Board of General Purposes," Book of Constitutions, page 109, small edition, after the words "by the authority of the President," "Every Meeting of the Board is open to the Craft, and any brother may, on the production of his Grand Lodge Certificate, attend, but shall take no part whatever in the matters under discussion or adjudication," but that unfortunately it so happened that the lodge of which Bro. Matthew Cooke was a member, had not made its returns. Hence that brother was not admissible to Grand Lodge, and could not carry out the motion of which he had given notice.

Bro. Conrad C. Dumas, A.G.D.C., having been requested by Bro. Cooke to give notice on his behalf of a renewal of his notice of motion at next Grand Lodge, begged to do so.

Bro. T. Fenn, P.A.G.D.C.,—He must give notice at the Board of Masters.

Grand Lodge was then closed in due form.

In the absence of Bro. Ganz, Grand Organist, Bro. E. T. Barling, Organist, of Sheerness, officiated.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

DEVONSHIRE.

SOUTH MOLTON—*Loyal Lodge of Industry* (No. 421).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Tuesday last, at the Freemasons' Hall, Bro. William Cole, W.M., in the chair, Bros. Traill and Reed were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The sum of one guinea was voted to a distressed brother that had been initiated in this Lodge some 30 years ago, but had never been a subscribing member to this or any other Lodge.

SEATON—*De La Pole Lodge* (No. 1181).—The fifth annual meeting of the brethren of this lodge, was held on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at the Pole Arms Hotel, for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect, Bro. George Evans. The lodge was summoned for three p.m., and the ceremony of installation was conducted by Bro. Sam. Jones, P.M. 112, 1135, 1332, P. Prov. S.G.D. of the province. On this occasion the

lodge was honoured by the presence of the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. the Rev. J. Huyshe, P.G.C.; and V.W. Bro. Aeneas J. Mc Intyre, Grand Registrar; also the following visiting brethren:—Bros. Samuel Jones, P. Prov. S.G.D., Installing Master; J. J. Mackenzie, P. Prov. S.G.D.; J. Dand, Prov. G.S.B.; S. S. Moore, P. Prov. S.D., Dorset; F. G. Sutton, P.M. 847; J. Murch, E. Murch, Burrows, R. Ellis, J. Hussey, R. Radford, W. Roberts, A. Field, R. Haresford, E. Meadon, C. Langley, J. Martin, J. Roberts, J. Hussey, &c. The ceremony of installation being concluded, the W.M. appointed his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. Dr. Pattenson, I.P.M.; J. Brown, S.W.; W. Salter, J.W.; Captain C. C. Dick, P. Prov. G.S.D., Secretary; J. Harris, S.D.; L. Loveridge, J.D.; W. Newberry, I.G.; J. Arbery, Tyler. This having concluded the business of the meeting, the brethren adjourned to a well-served banquet, which reflected credit on the worthy host and hostess. The cloth being removed, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured and responded to, and the brethren separated after a most pleasant reunion.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL—*Hamer Lodge* (No. 1393).—Bro. W. T. May, W.M., occupied the chair of K.S. at the monthly meeting of the Hamer Lodge (No. 1393), which was held at the Breck Hotel, Windermere-street, on Tuesday, the 27th ult. The officers present were:—Bros. J. Jones, S.W.; J. Harriman, Sec.; T. Berry, S.D. (who acted as J.W.); R. H. Evans, J.D.; H. Jackson, I.G.; T. Dilcock, J.S.; W. G. Veale, M.C.; T. H. Dobson, Org.; and W. Williamson, Tyler. The members present were:—Bros. J. Hamer, P. Prov. G.T.; R. Cain, W. Walsh, T. Ramskill, C. Tyler, E. Lowenthal, G. T. Freeman, J. Bluck, A. Rigmaiden, G. Dutch, R. Parry, E. Parry, W. S. Hart, J. Cassidy, J. Roberts, E. Wilson, H. Burrows, &c. Amongst the visitors were—Bros. J. H. Johnston, P.M. 1350; F. Day, W. Mott, T. Pennington, H. Parry, W. Crane, &c. Immediately after the lodge had been opened, the W.M. said he could not proceed with the business until he had referred to the loss which the province had sustained in the death of their Prov. G.M. He had sat under Sir Thomas both when he was D. Prov. G.M., and also as head of the Province of West Lancashire, and he (the W.M.) had always found him do his work well, thereby meriting the admiration of the brethren. He moved that a letter of condolence should be framed by that lodge, and forwarded, through Bro. Alpass, P. Prov. G. Sec., to the family of the deceased Baronet. This was seconded by Bro. J. Jones, S.W., and at once agreed to. Bro. Lowenthal was then passed to the degree of F.C., and Mr. Hugh Davidson was subsequently initiated into the mysteries of the Craft by Bro. J. Hamer, the respected "father" of the lodge. In acknowledging a vote of thanks for his services, Bro. Hamer expressed the warmest hope that the lodge would greatly prosper, and said he would at any time be glad to attend, and give the brethren any, or all, of his Masonic lectures. The lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. It may be stated that, as a mark of respect for the departed Provincial Grand Master, the lodge clothing was mounted with mourning, and many of the brethren appeared in suitable "black." During the evening, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. "The Memory of Bro. Sir T. Hesketh" was drunk in solemn silence, after having been proposed in highly eulogistic terms by the W.M. There was no singing during the evening, out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH—*Cannongate Kilwinning Lodge* (No. 2).—This lodge assembled for "initiation" in its old historic Chapel of St. John, (Edinburgh), on the 15th inst., when proceeding from labour to refreshment, a few select toasts were given and warmly responded to with full Masonic honours. Amongst these were "The Queen" (so beloved by her Scottish subjects for her eminent virtues and gracious acts)."

"The Army, and particularly the Royal Scots Grays—*Nulli Secundis*—and the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders." Bro. Archer then proposed, as a personal toast, "The Grand Lodge of Greece, and its first Grand Master—a Scottish Mason, initiated in Lodge St. Andrew, of Edinburgh," &c., which, like the toasts preceding it, met with a warm response.

BENGAL.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

A quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, was held at the Freemason's Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1872. There were present:—The R.W. Bro. Hugh David Sandeman, District Grand Master; W. Bros. John Pitt-Kennedy, Deputy District Grand Master; J. B. Roberts, Past Deputy District Grand Master; I. L. Taylor, as Dist. S.G.W.; W. E. Jellicoe, as Dist. J.G.W.; D. J. Zemin, Dist. G. Registrar; W. B. Mactavish, Dist. G. Treasurer, and Offg. Dist. G. Secretary; H. B. Lewis, as Dist. S.G. Deacon; W. G. Amos, as Dist. G. Director of Ceremonies; W. H. Fitze, as Dist. G. Sword Bearer; C. H. Compton, Dist. G. Organist; J. C. McGregor, as Standard Bearer; R. C. Sterndale, A. J. Ferris, *M.D.*, A. Le Franc, W. Hay, J. Blackburn, Dist. G. Stewards; G. Alexander, Dist. G. Tyler.

The following lodges were represented:—Star in the East, No. 67; Industry and Perseverance, No. 109; True Friendship, No. 218; Humility with Fortitude, No. 229; Marine, No. 232; Anchor and Hope, No. 234; Courage with Humanity, No. 392; St. John, No. 486; Excelsior, No. 825; Temperance and Benevolence, No. 1160; Sandeman, No. 1374.

The visitors were:—Bros. A. B. Mitchell, W.M. 401, S.C.; W. C. Bishop, 1374; and W. Boroughs, unattached.

The District Grand Lodge was opened in due form at 6-45 p.m.

Apologies were read from several brethren for unavoidable non-attendance.

The Grand Secretary stated that a mistake had been made in the printed proceedings of the last Quarterly Communication, the name of Worshipful Brother D.G. Liebenhals having been omitted from the list of exclusions from Lodge "Courage with Humanity," No. 232, and the initials of Bro. Vangricken being given as "T." instead of "J."

The Minutes of the Communication of the 21st March, 1872, having been printed and circulated, were, with the alterations above referred to, on the motion of the District Grand Master, taken as read, and on being put to the vote, were confirmed.

The District Grand Master then addressed Grand Lodge as follows:—

Worshipful Brethren.—We have this evening to consider the usual reports on the working of our funds during the past quarter. The District Grand Lodge fund has decreased owing to an excess of disbursements over receipts, and the Committee of General Purposes again complain of a non-receipt of certain returns and dues. The proposition of this Committee, that three of its members be authorized by District Grand Lodge to audit the Treasurer's Accounts previous to the usual quarterly meetings of the Committee, in order to avoid unnecessary delay at such meetings, seems to me to involve a question of executive detail with which it is scarcely necessary for us to interfere, as it is one that the Committee can well decide for themselves; but I can, of course, have no sort of objection to such formal authority being given, if you think it advisable that the District Grand Lodge should pass an order on the subject. The Committee express a hope that the proposition by the District Grand Secretary, Captain Murray, will meet with favour; and it is with much pleasure that I draw your attention to the liberal donations made by Bros. Sagriell and Atkinson towards the desired restoration of our Benevolent Fund. I think that the Committee have acted prudently in not yet writing off the cash balance locked up with the Administrator-General on account of the estate of the late District Grand Master. By keeping the amount in our books we avoid losing sight of the claim, however small the hope of ultimate recovery may be.

The District Grand Lodge will, I am confident, cordially concur with the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence in their expressed feeling of regret at the departure from Calcutta of W. Bro. Farr, who took such an active interest in our charitable funds. It is well known to that excellent Brother that we all regret his absence on our own account, and that we heartily desire his return to Calcutta, if such return be advantageous to himself. It is satisfactory to see that the Committee, with the small funds at their disposal, have been able to do so much good. The disbursements during the quarter have slightly exceeded the receipts. Referring to the proposition before the Benevolent Fund Committee by W. Bro. Roberts, I do not observe that the required statement was placed before the Committee of General Purposes as determined. I would venture to suggest that all vested funds be, for the future, held in the joint names of three persons, and the book debt certificates of promissory notes produced at every quarterly meeting of the Committees. If held in the names of three Grand Officers in their official capacities for the time being, there will be no difficulty in realizing when it is desirable to sell the notes, while complete safety will be fully secured.

Complaints are very frequent from Lodges as well as from individual masons, of an inability to procure Grand Lodge certificates; and I desire to call the attention of Masters to the circumstance, as it is, in the great majority of cases, due to the non-submission by private Lodges of their periodical returns to the Grand Lodge of England. These returns are altogether distinct from those which are rendered to the District Grand Lodge, and a reference to No. 40 of our By-laws will show that "the returns of the Grand Lodge of England are to be sent direct to the Grand Secretary in London." The form of return for the Grand Lodge does not correspond with that required by the District Grand Lodge, and this circumstance alone should show that a single return is not of the work done in private Lodges under its jurisdiction, the Grand Secretary in London is obviously not in a position to issue certificates until he has received the returns which should be submitted to him direct. I need scarcely dwell upon the great desirability of the observance of punctuality in the submission of such returns, as a matter of justice to brethren who are entitled to receive certificates, and who may be put to great inconvenience by their non-receipt. Until a brother is duly registered, he cannot of course be recognised as a member of our body by the Grand Lodge in England; and it frequently so happens that petitions for the establishment of new Lodges are returned from home on the score of informality, inasmuch as the names of the petitioners are unknown in the Grand Secretary's Office for want of returns overdue.

I will make my remarks on the motion in the Agenda Paper by W. Bro. E.H. Lloyd at the proper time, and will content myself with saying at present that the motion as it now stands would, if carried, involve a breach of our constitutional law, as laid down in pages 19 and 69 of the Constitutions.

I have received a report from the District Grand Secretary, Captain Murray, regarding the Lodge "Chota Nagpore" at Hazareebaugh, which he visited on his way to the Hills in April. Our Very Worshipful Brother, assisted by a deputation from this District Grand Lodge, dedicated the Masonic Temple which has been erected by the local Freemasons, and of which architectural plans have been deposited among our archives. Bro. Murray took the opportunity of inspecting the books, and speaks generally of the Lodge as being in a very satisfactory position. He mentions especially that the banquet charges were kept separate from the monthly subscriptions of members to the Lodge itself; that the fees due to District Grand Lodge are placed every month in the hands of the Master by his Treasurer; that arrears of subscriptions are unknown; that the attendance is punctual and regular; and that the registers are complete and kept well up to date. Irregularities and such heads are so frequently permitted to exist in Masonic Lodges, that I make no apology for noticing thus prominently points which ought to be rigidly observed; in every well-regulated

body of Freemasons, but which are none the less creditable to the small but influential number of Craftsmen who have lately evinced so much zeal for the good of our Order at Hazareebaugh.

A further report from the same Brother informs me that he has recently inspected the books of Lodge "Dalhousie" at Mussourie. He reports very favourably on the state of this Lodge, which is working very prosperously under the present Master, W. Bro. T.H. Clarke, District Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies, who is well supported by Brothers H.G. Scott, Trotter, and others. Bro. Murray, in reporting on this Lodge also mentions that the expenses of entertainment are kept wholly distinct from the funds of the Lodge, which are entirely devoted to Masonic objects.

The Report of the Committee of General Purposes was then read.

After some remarks from W. Bro. Roberts, to the effect that the general funds of Grand Lodge should be kept completely and absolutely separate from each other, and that the monies belonging to the Fund of Benevolence should never be diverted from their legitimate object on any plea or pretext, it was proposed by W. Bro. Taylor, and seconded by W. Bro. Zemin, that the accounts be passed, and they were passed accordingly.

W. Bro. Roberts proposed that a detailed statement of the vested funds of the Fund of Benevolence, showing all the payments of interest made by the District Grand Lodge on account of the loan of Rs. 2,000, as well as of the interest realized from the Bank of Bengal on the balance of the securities—viz. Rs. 1,600—be prepared by the District Grand Treasurer and submitted at the next convocation of District Grand Lodge. The proposition was seconded by W. Bro. Kennedy, and carried.

The District Grand Treasurer reported that Lodge No. 218 had, since closing of the accounts, submitted their returns for the quarters in arrear, and had deposited money on account of their dues.

W. Bro. Lloyd proposed, and Bro. Turner seconded, that the cash balance of Rs. 223-9-6 appearing in the Treasurer's accounts as being locked up with the Administrator-General on account of the estate of the late Bro. J.H. Linton, be written off. The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Report of the General Committee of the Fund of Benevolence was read.

The proposal of W. Bro. Murray, to the effect "that as the vested assets of the Fund of Benevolence in the hands of the late District Grand Treasurer were not forthcoming, it was the duty of the Members of the District Grand and Calcutta Lodges to subscribe amongst themselves a sufficient sum to place the Fund in its former position," was, in the absence of Captain Murray put to Grand Lodge by W. Bro. Zemin, and being warmly approved was carried, when the District Grand Master requested the District Grand Secretary to address all Lodges in the district by circular on the subject.

It was proposed by W. Bro. Roberts, and generally approved, that the appeal thus to be made to Lodges should embrace the whole sum of Rs. 3,823-2-6 which was now really owing to the Fund.

W. Bro. Lloyd, in pursuance of notice moved "that the Master and Wardens (or substitutes for such Wardens) of a private Lodge be empowered to appear at the Meetings of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, and be admitted, on the Master of such Lodge vouching to the District Grand Tyler and Assistant Director of Ceremonies that such Brethren as appear with him are his Wardens, or are such other Brethren delegated to appear as representatives for his Wardens, and are Members of the Lodge under his rule."

The District Grand Master explained that the Master and Wardens of a private Lodge were empowered to appear in Grand Lodge as Members, provided that their names had been returned to the District Grand Secretary, and that in order to give every facility to Masters who desired to send substitutes in cases when the Wardens themselves could not appear, the Grand Tyler's book was generally kept open till 5 o'clock on the day on which Grand Lodge met, and that

the District Grand Secretary held from the District Grand Master a general power to admit such substitutes. The District Grand Master further pointed out that none but Members of Grand Lodge had a right of admission, and that he was the only officer of Grand Lodge with authority to admit visitors. While therefore he was anxious and willing to do everything in his power to promote the public convenience, he could not admit the right of the mover to lay down the terms upon which visitors might be admitted. The matter then dropped.

Bro. Compton intimated his wish to resign his post as Organist to the District Grand Lodge.

A collection was made for the Fund of Benevolence, amounting to Rs. 121-4, which were handed over to the District Grand Treasurer.

There being no further business, the District Grand Lodge was closed in due form at 8-45 p.m.

SOUTH AFRICA.

PORT ELIZABETH.—On the festival of St. John, the installation of the W.M. and the investiture of officers of the Lodge of Good Will, No. 711, took place at the Masonic Temple, on the Hill. Between fifty and sixty brethren were present, and took part in this interesting ceremony. Among those present were:—Bro. McIntyre, W.M. of the British Kaffrarian Lodge; Bro. Wheelwright, W.M. of the Lodge of Good Hope; Bros. P.M.s' J.C. Kemsley, Tonks, and Bain, and several visiting brethren, amongst whom was the late Mayor, Bro. J. Miller. After the brethren had retired, and the Board of Installed Masters had duly placed the W.M. Elect, Bro. S. Bain, in the chair of K.S., according to ancient custom, the W.M. proceeded to the investiture of his officers, as follows:—Bro. J. A. Bell, S.W.; Bro. C. W. Frames, J.W.; Bro. W. Armstrong, Treasurer; Bro. P.M. H. E. Tonks, Secretary; Bro. A. Hill, S.D.; Bro. J. Riches, J.D.; Bro. H. Frost, I.G.; Bros. J. W. Clark and J. Horton, Stewards; and Bro. J. Morley, Tyler. The addresses were delivered with great pathos and feeling by the Installing Master, Bro. H.E. Tonks; and the Lodge being then closed in form and harmony, the brethren adjourned to the banquet hall, where a most sumptuous repast had been prepared by Bro. W. Phillips, of the Club, than whom a more successful caterer can scarcely be found. After the solids had been disposed of, the W.M. rose and proposed the first toast, "The Queen and the Craft," which was responded to with the accustomed enthusiasm. The W.M., in proposing the next toast, said he had the happiness of proposing "The Health of Bro. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Past Grand Master, and he felt sure this toast would be responded to most heartily, the more especially as it had pleased Providence to restore our Brother to health, after a very severe and dangerous illness, and he sincerely trusted he might be long spared to us, both as a brother Mason and as our beloved Prince. (Drank most enthusiastically). Then followed in their order, the M.W.G.M., The Marquis of Ripon; the Earl of Zetland, P.G.M. of England; Bro. R. Southey, P.G.M. of South Africa; and following these came the toast of the evening, by the I.P.M., Bro. Tonks, who, in a few kind words, expressive of his confidence in the able government of the W.M., proposed "The Health of the W.M., Bro. S. Bain," which was drank with all the honours. The W.M., in responding, said he thanked them sincerely for the cordial and hearty manner in which his health had been proposed and received by them. The dearest wish of his heart was to see Masonry flourish amongst them; it was to his mind one of the noblest institutions extant, and was well worthy of both their zeal and attachment, and that they might depend upon his best efforts being directed to filling the chair of the Lodge both with credit to himself and, he trusted, with satisfaction to them all. It was peculiarly pleasing to his feelings that his former occupancy of the chair of the Lodge should have merited this additional mark of their favour, and that no objections on his part should be wanting to sustain that good opinion of the brethren, of which he felt at that moment justly proud, and his sole aim should be to further the interests of their venerable institution. Other toasts then followed,

including "The Retiring Officers," "The Newly-elected Officers," "The I.P.M., Bro. Tonks," "The W.M., Officers, and Brethren of the Sister Lodge," "The Visiting Brethren," and "Prosperity to the Lodge of Good Will." This toast was given by Bro. John Miller, the late Mayor, who said that, although he confessed to his short-coming as a working member, still he had the prosperity of the Order at heart, and felt sure that under the able management of the present Worshipful Master the Lodge could not fail of being prosperous. The W.M., in response, said he felt it his duty to reply to the last toast, and in doing so would take that opportunity of stating, more especially to those brethren who had honoured them with their company as visitors, that they had it in contemplation to alter the present building, by putting another storey on it, and that he hoped on the next occasion of their annual festival they would be received in a building much larger than the present, more commodious for the purposes of Masonry, and a very great ornament to the town. The toasts were interspersed with some capital singing, among the latter Bro. Signor Abecco sang two delightful ballads, accompanied on his harp. The Tyler's toast and "God save the Queen" concluded a agreeable evening.

Royal Arch.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*The Caledonian Unity Chapter*, (No. 73).—The companions of this chapter met on Tuesday, the 27th ult., in their hall, Buchanan-street. D. Gilchrist, M.E.Z., presided; assisted by Comps. McDonald, H; G. W. Wheeler, J.; T. Findler, Scribe, E., and other officers. The work consisted of the advancing to the Mark and Chair degrees of Bros. Thomas Potter of St. Mary's, No. 27; and John F. Flambridge, of the Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 73. The nomination of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, all the superior officers being unanimously re-nominated. The election will take place on the 23rd inst. The M.E.Z. then, in the name of a few of the companions of the chapter, presented to T. Findler, S.E., a Royal Arch jewel, as he was about to take his departure for Barrow-in-Furness, stating that had time permitted, he had no doubt that the rest of the companions would have gladly have joined in the same. Comp. Findler said he was so surprised at the unexpected gift, that it had really deprived him of speech, for he had not received the slightest intimation that anything of the kind was in contemplation, but the spontaneity of the gift would enhance its value in his eyes, and while a rich ornament to adorn his person he should never be able to wear it without thinking of the happy hours he had spent with the companions of the Caledonian Unity. On the clasp of the jewel is inscribed "Presented to Comp. Thomas Findler, for his services to Chapter 73, as P.S., J., and Scribe E.; August 27, 1872."

Mark Masonry.

LANCASHIRE.

PRESTON.—*Birchall Lodge* (No. 143).—The regular meeting of the members of the above prosperous lodge, was held on Monday, the 19th inst., at the Bull Hotel; Bro. Lieut.-Col. Thos. Birchall, W.M., P.G.J.W., in the chair, supported by Bros. Major Thomas Wilson, S.W.; R. Robinson, J.W.; J. J. Greaves, M.O.; Capt. Lockart, S.O.; R. Wilborne, J.O.; Geo. Galloway, P.M., S.D.; J. Green, J.D.; Jno. Cockshott, Registrar; Cuff, Secretary; W. Bro. Jas. Porter, P.M. 60, G.S.D. England; W. Bro. Thos. Hargreaves, P.M. 141, G.J.D. England; Capt. Whitehead, Clegg, R. Robinson, Janitor, and several others. The lodge was opened at 7.30, and after the minutes of last meeting had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. Rawley, Cottam, Johns, and Atherton, for advancement; also for Bro. Rev. F. A. Cave-Brown-Cave, University Lodge, 67, Oxford, as a joining member, and in each case proved unani-

mous. Bros. Soulby, Sykes, and Cottam, being present, were introduced and advanced, and this being the whole of the business, the lodge was closed according to antient custom with solemn prayer at 9.30, after which the brethren adjourned to an excellent repast, provided by the Worshipful Master, and a pleasant, profitable, and agreeable evening was spent. It was announced during the proceedings that the Most Worshipful Grand Master would hold a special Grand Lodge at Manchester, on Wednesday, Oct. 2nd.

LIVERPOOL.—*West Lancashire Lodge of Mark Masters* (No. 65).—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday evening last at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool. Bro. Thomas Clarke, who occupied the chair of W.M., opened the Lodge shortly after six o'clock, supported by Bro. T. Ashmore, S.W.; Bro. J. Taylor, J.W.; Bros. Hamer, Larsen, and Leedham, P.M.s. The minutes of the previous meeting, held on the 1st July, having been read and confirmed, various communications were read, and other business transacted. The ballot was taken for Bro. W. S. Barker, of the Derby Lodge, and Bro. S. May, of St. John's Lodge, No. 673, and both brethren were unanimously elected. The brethren then proceeded with the election of W.M., there being twelve brethren eligible for the office, and on the vote being taken Bro. T. Ashmore was declared elected by a majority. Bro. J. L. Goepel, P.M. and P.G.S.O., was unanimously and by acclamation re-elected the Hon. Treasurer for the seventh or eighth time. There being no other business of interest, the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren subsequently adjourned to a capital banquet.

Knights Templar.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*Girvan Encampment*.—Monday, August the 19th, will be a day to be long remembered in the annals of the Girvan Encampment, No. 32, as on that occasion no less than eleven came forward to be created Knights of that religious and military Order. The encampment met at 22, Struthers-street, the M.N.C. Sir Knight R. Bell, presiding, assisted by J. Park, D.C.; T. Clanachan, P.N.C.; M. Clanachan, C.C.; Thos. Chatfield, S.C.; D. Butler, J.C.; and G. W. Wheeler, Recorder, who also acted as Prelate. Petitions for reception into the Order were then read from the following companions, viz.:—J. Findler, of Lodge 13, Chap. Scribe E. 73 and 104; J. Hay, Lodge 73, Chap. 73; J. Hughes, Lodge 39, Chap. 73; H. Nevill, Lodge 6, Chap. 73; J. Thompson, Lodge 28, Chap. 73; G. Pollard, Lodge 11, Chap. 12; G. B. Adams, Lodge 360, Chap. 50; R. J. Smith, Lodge 6, Chap. 67; D. B. Fleming, Lodge 437; H. and Chap. 69, J. Dardie, Lodge 219, J. and Chap., 67; and E. A. Green, Lodge 178, Chap. 87; the votes being unanimous in favour of their reception, they were then introduced, and after passing through the solemn ceremonies of this rite, were duly created Knights of the Temple. A Priory was then opened, and the same two gentlemen, along with Sir Knights T. Scott and P. Hepburn, were dubbed Knights of Malta, and entrusted with the secrets of that degree, the whole of the ceremonies being impressively rendered. Refreshment were then served, and the following, amongst other toasts, were given and responded to:—"The Queen and the Craft;" "The Royal Arch and Supreme Council of Scotland;" "Knight Templarism, and our Illustrious Frater, the Prince of Wales;" "Our Visitors from America and England," responded to by Sir Knights A. Bryson, of No. 1, Providence Commandery, Rhode Island, U.S., and D. Gilchrist, of the Royal Kent Encampment, Bengal, both of whom spoke highly of the very efficient work they had witnessed, and eulogised the N.C. and his staff of officers, and their pleasure at being present on so interesting an occasion. The next toast was "The M.N. Commander," proposed in an elaborate speech by Sir Knight J. O. Park. Sir Knight Bell briefly replied, expressing his pleasure that their work had been such as to meet the approval of their visiting brethren, who, as travellers, had a

better chance of judging than those of the encampment, who had never seen any other body at work. He then gave the health of "The Treasurer," Thos. Clanachan, one of the old Girvan Knights, without whose labour in past years the encampment would not now be in existence. Drunk with enthusiasm. Sir Knight Clanachan replied, and a collection being made in aid of a distressed frater, this truly interesting meeting was brought to a close.

Reviews.

The Israelites found in the Anglo-Saxons. By WILLIAM CARPENTER, P.M. and P.Z. London: George Kenning, 198, Fleet-street.

Mr. Carpenter is truly a veteran and an indefatigable author. During a long and laborious life-time, he has been a constant contributor to newspaper and periodical literature, and has edited and conducted some of our most advanced independent and popular journals; and yet, at the same time, he has found opportunity to contribute to Biblical literature well nigh a score of volumes, several of them of great labour and merit, and all of them evincing great painstaking and research. He has, indeed, given a whole library to the Biblical student. Now ripe in years, and apparently not satisfied with the retrospect of a life of so much labour and usefulness, he has caught the contagion and enthusiasm of Wilson, Glover, and Hind, who have sought to impress on the Anglo-Saxon mind the idea, that the ten tribes of Israel have never been really lost, but that, during a long course of centuries, they have been specially hidden away, as Israel, but at the same time protected and developed by the Almighty Providence, which rules the world and regulates the history of man; and that now, in the fulness of time, the veil being removed, we are, by infallible signs, to recognise those ten tribes, so long regarded as lost, in the stirring, pushing, prosperous, dominant Anglo-Saxon race. Traces of this thought are to be found in the works of some old writers, but it is only during the last few years that it has been brought out with clearness and positiveness, and enforced upon us by successive students of the question, as a distinct article of belief—"A truth so strange, 'twere bold to think it true;" though, undoubtedly, it is a belief that will find willing acceptance among the Anglo-Saxon people, whether in England, America, Germany, or elsewhere, if its advocates can only support their theory with anything like plausible argument. Those who have long been familiar with the Protestant Bible, have grown up with a high esteem for the special privileges of the Israelitish people, as depositors of religious truth, and the chosen instruments of the world's enlightenment; and if they are now taught, on what assumes to be the joint authority of scripture and history, that they are the true descendants of that favoured people, the doctrine will harmonise with the idea, that they have, in this modern era, a mission to mankind, somewhat analagous to that which was given to the Jews in ancient times. It will be very easy and agreeable further to persuade themselves that the missions are not only analagous, but identical, and that they are sharers in the exalted privileges, and heirs of the promises given to Israel. We have been taught to believe in Abraham, and follow him as our spiritual father; but if, in addition, we are to believe that we have Abraham for our natural father—our progenitor, according to the flesh—this must at least be flattering to the prejudices of our early religious training. What a pedigree is ours, if we are to trace our descent direct from that venerable patriarch, who stood on the plains of Mamre, pleading, face to face with God, for the apostate and doomed cities—from Abraham, who was the friend of God, the father of the faithful, and the type and model of spiritual character! We cannot wonder, if the few writers who have hitherto ventured on this topic, have been led away by a lofty and contagious enthusiasm; nor shall we wonder if their readers should yield themselves readily to the fascination of this belief, and adopt it even with more decisiveness than their teachers.

On entering upon the examination of this question, it is important to the student to clear his mind of all identity between the Israelites, (the ten tribes) and the Jews, (Judah and Benjamin).

It is a common opinion, arising principally from want of precision of thought, that the Jews are the only remaining representatives of the once distinguished seed of Abraham, and that the promises of restoration to Palestine, and future aggrandisement, are all to be realised in their experience, and in their's alone; in fact, that the Ten Tribes are lost for ever to the comity of nations. Our reading of prophecy does not bring us to this. So far, we are one with our author, as to believe there still remains a destiny for the ten scattered tribes, distinct from that of Judah, who have hitherto been so remarkably preserved as a separate people, amid all their persecutions and wanderings.

Mr. Carpenter thus expresses himself on this branch of the subject—"The sure word of prophecy depicts a glorious destiny for Israel, as the messengers or missionaries of God's grace and mercy to mankind, through whom Judah is to be regenerated and restored, and the fulness of the gentiles to be brought in; and if the identity of the Saxon race with the Israelites is shown to be highly probable, many passages of Scripture and history, hitherto doubtful or perplexing, will become clear.

That the Jews (Judah) will be restored to their own land, is the general belief of Jew and Gentile, as the necessary fulfilment of the Divine promises given in the Hebrew prophecies; but Mr. Carpenter maintains that Israel (the Ten Tribes) must likewise, and, indeed, must first be restored to their inheritance, in fulfilment of promises given by God, and recorded by the same prophetic authorities. This is the very basis of his arguments—Israel, as well as Judah, has been carried away; and Israel as well as Judah must be restored. Anything less will fall short of a complete fulfilment of prophecy, and no one who believes his Bible, can reconcile himself to the persuasion, that the Lord will be slack concerning his promises. In support of this view the prophet Amos is quoted:—"I will sift the house of Israel among all nations like as corn is sifted in a sieve, yet shall not the least grain fall upon the earth. Behold, saith the Lord, I will bring again the captivity of my people Israel, and they shall build the waste cities and inhabit them, and they shall plant vineyards and drink the wine thereof; they shall also make gardens, and eat the fruit of them. And I will plant them upon their land, and they shall no more be pulled up out of their land, which I have given them." (Amos ix.)

Mr. Carpenter further argues that the promised land was given to the seed of Abraham "for ever," as an "everlasting possession," and, accepting these terms in their fullest significance, he contends that the land cannot be permanently alienated from the sons of Jacob and their descendants—a conclusion which would seem irresistible from the stand point indicated.

Where, then, is this ancient and interesting people to be found? It has been said they have been discovered in Russia, Tartary, China, Japan, Turkey, Afghanistan, Burmah, Malabar, and Abyssinia, the customs or traditions of small communities leading to their identification with Israel. No doubt small numbers may have found their way to these several places, but these small and scattered fragments of a people that once was truly great, can never represent the national aggregate.

Having thus prepared his readers, by a series of arguments, to show that the ten tribes are not absorbed, or lost, as a nation, and that though carried away and unrecognised for centuries, they are yet to be restored, according to the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, Mr. Carpenter proceeds to trace the history of the tribes, and to identify them with the Saxon race. Their deportation is thus described:—

"The kingdom was first made tributary to Assyria, and the principal inhabitants were transported to the river Kur, which mingles its waters with the Araxes, and empties itself into the Caspian Sea. After the lapse of a few years, during which the sufferings of the remaining people,

occasioned by the siege of Samaria, appear to have been horrible in the extreme, Sargon carried away the rest of the tribes into Asshur—that is Assyria—and to Halah, to the river Habor, or Chebar, and to Gozan, north-west provinces of Assyria and Media. Thus, Ephraim, or the kingdom of Israel, was utterly extinguished, 722 B.C."

It was, indeed, a complete national annihilation, as the writer of the Second Book of Kings says: "The Lord was very angry with Israel, and removed them out of His sight; there was none left but the tribe of Judah, only." Nor are we of those who believe that the Ten Tribes returned with Judah, when she went up from the Babylonish captivity. A few may have done so, but there was no national return of the Ten Tribes to the land of their forefathers. Indeed, Samaria, the capital, continued in the possession of Gentile people, who had been sent thither from the north-east, and who had united the worship of Jehovah with that of false Gods, and between whom and the Jews there ever existed a complete alienation. "The Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans."

As to the chief locale of Israel's captivity, our author, following Sir Isaac Newton and other authorities, places it on the east of the Black Sea, in Georgia and Circassia, the inhabitants of which, as Herodotus states, practised circumcision. Philo describes the Jews as being very numerous in the East, under the empire of the Persians, and Josephus says that in his time the Ten Tribes were in great multitudes beyond the Euphrates.

The chapter devoted to this point is very interesting, but we cannot enlarge on the discussion. Equally interesting is the chapter about the Getae, or Goths, from whom the descent of the Anglo-Saxons is traced. Here the authority of Sharon Turner is pressed into service. He says, "The most authentic facts that can now be gleaned from ancient history, and the most probable traditions that have been preserved in Europe, concur in proving that it has been peopled by three great streams of population from the East, who have followed each other. (1.) The Kimmerian, Keltic or Celtic race. (2.) The Scythian, Gothic, and German tribes, from whom most of the modern nations of continental Europe have descended. (3.) The Sclavonian and Sarmatian nations, who established themselves in Poland, Bohemia, Russia, and other vicinities."

"This able writer," says Mr. Carpenter, "who has set aside many fanciful and fallacious theories on the origin of the Saxon race, has shown that the Scythians or Goths drove their predecessors, the Celts, towards the northern and southern extremities of Europe, and not only reached the Rhine, but crossed it into France; and from the branches of the latter stock, our own immediate ancestors, as well as those of most of the celebrated nations of Europe, have unquestionably descended—as the Anglo-Saxons, lowland Scotch, Normans, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Germans, Dutch, Belgians, Lombards, and Swiss. Europe changed her inhabitants, as it were, the new race issuing from the Danube, whence, as we have seen, they had made their descent on the Roman Empire."

To sum up, in the language of Mr. Carpenter himself, "The probabilities, I think, are very striking, that the Getae of Mœsia and Dacia were of the Ten Tribes who were carried by the Assyrians into upper Media and the countries between the Caspian Sea and the Euxine, and who thence pursued a westward course, along the shores of the latter sea, peopling the north of Germany and the Cimbrian Chersonesus; and who, under the name of Goths, overran the western Roman Empire, the great branch of them being now known as Anglo-Saxons."

The whole theory rests on the soundness of these arguments, and we must recommend our readers carefully to study them.

There are, however, many collateral arguments on which Mr. Carpenter, more or less relies, and which he urges with great skill, and in a manner that cannot fail both to please and to profit.

Thus, a chapter on Israel's migration from the East to the West, recalls to our recollection, many

interesting memorials of their sojourn there, among others, many sepulchral monuments, evidently of Hebrew origin. And we are also reminded that several rivers on the Euxine are called after Israelitish names. Much stress is laid on the similarity between the Israelitish and Gothic character and institutions. Thus we see in all the institutions of the Saxons, the principle of self-government; and, what is somewhat remarkable, ten was an adopted number. They chose one from every ten men amongst them to sit in the council of their little community, generally consisting of ten compartments or wards. Ten of these wards formed a tything or parish, and ten of these tythings formed a hundred. It will be remembered that by the Mosaic institutions, the people were placed under rulers of thousands, of hundreds, of fifties, and of tens. And a Jewish synagogue, corresponding to a modern parish, appears, at a subsequent period, to have been put under the direction of ten elders. The Saxon county, which was more extensive than the hundred, corresponded to the Tribe in Israel.

Nor should we overlook the fact, that the Saxons had the Israelitish division of the day, The ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Persians, Syrians, and other Eastern nations, reckoned their day as we do, from sunrise to sunset. The Saxons, however, retained the Israelitish reckoning."

The Saxon language is said to yield proof of Israelitish origin, to some considerable extent. Sharon Turner has collected two hundred and forty-seven Saxon words, which are undoubtedly derived from Hebrew, and the cognate Arabic; and some have maintained that 95 per cent. of Saxon words are derived from the Hebrew. A careful examination of Saxon proper names is said, by Mr. Carpenter, to disclose the Hebrew custom, which, as is well known, gave names that were significant.

A whole chapter is devoted to show that Getæ is a name given to Israel, and means a down-trodden vine—a figurative expression that may well be applied to a crushed and down-trodden people, especially when we bear in mind the fact, that Israel is often represented under the symbol of a vine, or a vineyard.

The latter part of the work is devoted to the consideration of the prophecies that identify Israel and the Anglo-Saxon race, and are thus classified:—

- I. Israel's localisation.
- II. Their Christianization.
- III. Their original possessions.
- IV. Their giving birth to nations or kings.
- V. Their diversified works.

Their principal localisation is fixed in "the ISLANDS," in the midst of the sea, the authority of 41st chapter of Isaiah being cited to justify this; and the British isles are identified as those indicated in prophecy, while Ezekiel is made to connect Tarshish and Sheba, or England and India in such a manner as to fix the prophecy unmistakably on England, with her Indian possessions. We should have been glad to see this chapter enlarged a little, for its arguments, as they stand at present, appear to us somewhat crude and inconclusive, though, probably, had they been more amplified, they might have been more convincing.

This same remark will apply to some of the succeeding chapters. To us, indeed, the latter part of the volume does not appear to be so fully argued out as the former; nevertheless, it abounds with interesting matter, and will well repay a careful perusal. Upon the whole, Mr. Carpenter's is a much more readable and popular book than others that we have seen on the same subject.

The argument is better sustained, and the reader is more thoroughly carried away by the views and hypotheses of the author. He will, indeed, often be tempted to take as demonstrated, what even the author admits to be only shown to be plausible and highly probable. Perhaps we may justly say, that a case of high probability is fairly made out on behalf of the theory in question; but we should certainly require some further light on prophecy, and some fuller evidence from history, to absolutely convince us that the Anglo-Saxons are truly the descendants of the ten tribes which revolted under Rehoboam, and were, about 250 years afterwards, extinguished as a nation, and carried away into captivity.

It is but just to add that the volume is a revised and enlarged publication of a series of papers originally published in the *Freemason*, and that the compact between Jews and Christians precluded the author from adducing arguments from the New Testament. Mr. Carpenter thinks he could have sustained his theory by even stronger proofs, if he had been permitted to do so. It might be well to prepare another and a larger edition, free from this restraint, if these stronger proofs are really forthcoming, for the subject is worthy of exhaustive treatment.

We might further suggest, that should another edition be published, a map, showing the migrations of the Ten Tribes would be a valuable illustration, and a useful aid to readers. A copious index, too, of the numerous Scripture quotations and illustrations, would be very acceptable to those who really wish to study a question which is fraught with so much interest.

The Family Friend. S. W. Partridge and Co.

This illustrated monthly magazine is fast increasing in popularity, and deservedly so. We are bound to recognise the excellence of this unpretending, but really most useful publication, and hope that as the aim of the editor is to assist in arresting the progress of pernicious literature, which is now, to a fearful extent, finding its way to the homes of our country, the members of our ancient and honourable society will support him in his good work.

The magazine will be found to be worthy of its title, and pre-eminently a friend to the British workman, and to all lovers of unsensational reading.

The People's History of Cleveland. Tweddell and Sons, Stokesley, Yorkshire.

Again, another work from the inexhaustible and most fertile brain of the veteran man of letters, Bro. Geo. M. Tweddell. This time it is of such a character, that we predict a speedy and large sale of its several parts, and hence we have faith in its completion in a few months. We are sorry to find, however, our friend's experience has not been always of this pleasurable character, for we possess parts of several most excellent publications of his uncompleted, and have been so for months, and some for years. We wish him heartily all the success he deserves.

WAS SHAKSPEARE A FREEMASON?

(From the Royal Cornwall Gazette.)

I wonder whether Shakspeare—Charles Knight will have it to be Shakspeare, and I believe him to be correct, for surley Shakspeare knew best how to spell his own name—was a Freemason: Two or three months ago I read that Mr. Parkinson said he was; and I have surmised a hundred times since, off and on, whether the asserter of the statement was right or not. Mr. Parkinson is, I think, prominently connected with the London daily press. At any rate he is the newly-elected Master of a Lodge recently formed at no great distance from the metropolis under somewhat peculiar circumstances. As well as I remember, a Bard of Avon Lodge, whose appropriate site would be renowned Stratford, had been neglected in its properest home, so some men of taste, who love both Masonry and Shakspeare, were authorised to rebuild the lodge nearer London. It was at its installation that Mr. Parkinson asseverated that England's greatest writer was a Mason. He referred, in very chaste language, to Shakspeare's qualities as author, playwright, actor, and man; but, when he would have spoken of his proofs that the immortal William was a Brother (had the newspaper report continued) the veil was drawn between the sons of light and the profane, and, as one of the last, I have been groping about ever since. That Shakspeare was a butcher, farmer, woolstapler, deerstealer, and ostler, and that he was neither, has been well discussed. More recently he has been claimed for some of the learned professions, especially for the law. That, in heart and soul

he was a musician, painter, philosopher, lover, botanist, and naturalist, all of us, even the most casual reader, must admit. And so, Mr Parkinson may mean that, in thought and sentiment, he was a speculative Mason—that he has enshrined in undecaying monuments, though they be but of words, some of the richest treasures of the Masonic creed. But you will remember that one of the most telling arguments of those who have laboured to prove that the poet was of their calling, was that none but a professional—none but a man versed, nay steeped, in the technicalities of his trade—could say the things he has said in such words as he has used. The argument told until some other writer used it to shew that Shakspeare was of his craft. And then the on-looker saw that both were wrong and both were right—that the bard's knowledge of minutest details were almost as wondrous as his grasp of Nature and Truth; and that, as he is for all time, so he was of no particular trade. However I guided my inquiry by this argument. If Shakspeare was a Freemason, surely he would use the terms, the symbolisms, of his Order. They are most expressive. They seem to be cherished by every modern brother. He uses them daily and hourly. Did Shakspeare employ them? Upon this hint I—looked. Here is the result. Shakspeare never wrote such a word as "Freemason." I thought I had him when I came to "The singing masons, building roofs of gold;" but this beautiful phrase belongs to the little honey bees—instinctive masons, whose association, loyalty, building skill, industry and provision for the future make them worthy our best study and deepest admiration. The clowns, in Hamlet, who fun and joke in the churchyard about Christian burial and crowners' quest law, ask "What is he that builds stronger than the mason? We know the answer too well. The Count of Rousillion has to stay with the King of France (in All's Well) much against his inclination; but his complaint that he will be able to do nothing nobler than "creak his shoes on the plain masonry" is not redolent of the tessellated pavement. A term much used by Masons, in these times and in some of their oldest documents is, "Master." It was a favourite word of Shakspeare's. He uses it no less than five hundred and ninty-two times. The master of the vessel; the master of the Tiger; master doctor (frequently); master guest; master parson; master tapster; master constable; master schoolmaster; "my very noble and approved good masters," as addressed by Othello to the duke and senators sitting in the Venetian council-chamber; but never does it come as master Mason or as the master of a lodge. Ah! Lodge! Shallow accuses Falstaff: "You have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broken my lodge." That is not the lodge we want. The fantastic Don says to the country wench, Jaquenetta, "I will take thee to the lodge," but hardly means the place where woman is not permitted. Indeed our author speaks of lodging as much as lodge, and both words are used in the same sense. Nowhere does he use "craft" as a Mason would. The word "apprentice" is never employed by him; though once only he speaks of "apprenticehood." In Richard II., Bolingbroke speaks of serving a long apprenticehood to banishment—so long that when his freedom comes he will be able to boast of nothing but that he had become a journeyman to grief. Pretty talk, but unmasonic, that is not specially masonic.

"The triple pillar of the world transformed." Ah! here is a clue to something. It is a clue; but to one of the finest pieces of scorn in the English tongue. Philo says of the once noble Antony, "He becomes the bellows and the fan, to cool a gipsy's lust—the triple pillar of the world, transformed into a strumpet's fool!" Surely Shakspeare was not overfond of architecture. How significant, how full of meaning, is the column. Shakspeare never availed himself of the word "Architect." How often other writers employ it—the architect of his own fortunes, the Divine Architect of the Universe, &c. He uses it but once, and then it is as "an architect and plotter." "Corner-stone" he refers to once; to copestone or topstone, never. "Yond, corner-stone" is pointed at by one of the characters in *Coriolanus*, as being as difficult to move as the heart of the banished patriot. Arch he only uses

nine times. I can find no special meaning in any phrase in which it occurs. Banners he knows all about, but not as an internal decoration; banneret he only uses once; it was too Frenchified. He makes the "banquet ready" the privy chamber," but that apartment was then, as now, of the State, and not of any section of it. Shakespeare, however, gives the Mystic Brethren a capital motto for the entrance door of their secret apartment:—"All dedicated to closeness!" In the *Tempest*, Prospero tells Miranda the cause of their misfortunes. He had been all dedicated to closeness and the bettering of his mind, having previously said that he was "wrapt in secret studies." The arts with which those studies led to, all readers of the *Tempest* well know.

"Act on the square," boys, is a favourite modern maxim; and Shakespeare, or I greatly err, used the word "square" in that sense. In *Timon of Athens* we have it that it is not square (equitable or just) to take revenge on the innocent for the crime of the evil-doer. But he also employs it to denote a quarrel. In the *Midsommer Night's Dream*, Oberon, king of the fairies, and his queen never meet in the grove or green, by fountains clear or spangled starlight sheen, but they do square or quarrel. Autolycus, in the *Winter's Tale*, as a pedlar, is described by a servant as chanting to the sleeve-band of an article of lady's attire and the work about the square on't. I don't think there were feminine Masons in those days. "Compass," too, is a favourite word, but is not employed as Mr. Parkinson, I dare say, would like to find it. When Julia, about to array herself in the weeds of some well reputed page, is asked by Pucetta, "What compass will you wear your farthingale?" And when the merry wives of Windsor speak of the garter's compass, in neither is it Masonically; indeed Shakespeare mainly applies the word in the meaning of to embrace or comprise. Cube, and gavel, and triangle are not once mentioned. Apron and rule are. Flavius rates the mechanics of Rome for walking abroad without the implements of their calling; but "Where is thy leather apron and thy rule?" is addressed to a carpenter and not a Mason. Corn, wine, and oil he does combine. When Gonzalo, in the *Tempest*, would reduce the island's inhabitants, to a state of idleness, he would have "no use of corn, or wine, or oil;" but the combination of these products of the earth was older than the days of Shakespeare, or of any English writer. When Dogberry gave the charge to "comprehend all vagrom men," or crook-backed Dick, on the eve of bloody Bosworth, directed Norfolk to hie him to his charge, it was hardly in the Masonic sense of the word. So we may go on until all are tried. Our great writer used language such as Masons and all who speak at times figuratively, must use. Darkness for ignorance; light in the sense of truth; darkness as symbolical of what is untrue; and a thousand other symbolisms might be quoted, all apt and beautiful in any system which aimed at inculcating the purest morality and the highest beneficence. But now comes, probably, the most curious fact of all. We know how Masons now, and in times so remote that their history is lost in mist, loved their Bible. Those great cathedral and bridge builders of the middle ages loved unity and brotherhood, but they revered their Bible. The divine may find prayer recommended by Shakespeare. He mentions the name of God more than a thousand times. But in not a single instance, in all the tens of thousands of phrases he has penned, has Shakespeare used the word Bible. So, putting it all together, I doubt, though Mr. Parkinson has asserted it, the internal evidence of the great man's great works that he was a Freemason.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.—Since the Crusaders no less than thirty-four princes of the Imperial House of Comnenes have been Grand Masters of this Order, and the most illustrious men in England, including the Royal Successors, and his Lordship the Earl of Beech (Lord Kenlis is the present G. Sov.) have been found amongst its rulers and sovereigns, an order which the Abbé Giustiniani declared, in 1692, to be the most ancient in the world.

ANCIENT TEMPLARS' SONG.

The following, for which we are indebted to Bro. EMRA HOLMES, Grand Provost of England, and Eminent Commander of the Prudence Encampment of Knights Templar at Ipswich, is a MS. found amongst some old papers belonging to the Encampment, and will prove of interest to the members of the chivalric degrees.

ANCIENT TEMPLARS' SONG.

Copied for the Encampment of Prudence.

BY BRO. JOHN SANSUM.

God bless the noble band,
Who grace this happy land
With valiant knights!
May the United Three
Of the blest Trinity
Cement the unity
Of all great lights.

Twelve men were highly loved,
But one a Judas prov'd.
Put out his fire!
May Simon haunt all fools
Who vary from our rules.
May the heads of such tools
Rest high on spires.

'Gainst Turks and Jews we fight,
And in religious right
We'll breathe our last.
Poor pilgrims begging we
Will our Jerusalem see;
All steps, Sir Knights, have ye
Gloriously past.

Enter'd, pass'd, rais'd, arch'd,
And then like princes march'd
Through rugged ways.
At length great lights we view,
And poor old Simon too,
Also the word so true,
Glory and praise.

God in his rainbow* gave
Colours which now we have,
Black, Red and Blue.
These colours emblems are
Of royal love most rare;
We are in soul sincere,
Just, good and true.

Sir Knights clap (sic) hand in hand,
None but Knights Templar stand
In circle round.
May we all live in love,
And every comfort prove.
May manna from above
Fall on this ground.

This ancient song is quoted in a Masonic document belonging to the Royal Order in Edinburgh, bearing date 1720 or 1730.—J. S.

Bro Emra Holmes vouches for the fact that this manuscript has been in the possession of G. S. Findley, P.E.C., the Registrar of the Encampment, for many years. Bro. Findley lent it to Bro. Holmes a short time since to copy.

* Natural philosophy does not seem to have been much studied when these quaint verses were written. At all events the author evidently knew nothing of the prismatic colours.

NEW ZEALAND.

An emergency meeting of the Masonic body under the Scotch constitution took place on the 24th May, at the Masonic Hall, Dunedin. The following brethren were duly installed:—Bros. W. H. Reynolds, as R.W. Substitute Prov. G.M.; T. Hislop, as W.Prov. G.S.W.; T. Gore, as W. Prov. G.J.W. The ceremony of Installation was performed by the R.W. Prov. G.M. of New Zealand, S.C., Vincent Pyke, in his usual impressive manner. At the conclusion of the mystic ceremony, the brethren adjourned for refreshment. The first toast of the evening was "The Queen and the Craft," which was received and acknowledged with all the Masonic honours.

COMPENSATION TO A BROTHER FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—At the Summer Assizes, lately concluded at Liverpool, Bro. Thornton, P.M. of 673 and 1182, brought an action against the Liverpool Omnibus and Tramways Company (Limited), to recover damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by him through the negligence of the company's servants. Mr. Temple, Q.C., and Mr. Segar, were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Gully, for the defendants. Mr. Temple said plaintiff was a licensed victualler, and master joiner and shipwright in Liverpool, and on the 20th February last, he was going to attend a Masonic meeting at Preston. He hailed a bus in St. James's-street, and it crossed the road to the side on which he was standing, where it stopped. He ascended to the roof, and was just going to take his seat, when, suddenly, the conductor whistled, and the horses made a jerk forward. The jerk threw the plaintiff over the rails, and he fell to the ground. He was, so seriously injured, that he had been unable to attend to business as formerly, and it would be some time before he would be able to go about as usual. Bro. Thornton was called, and stated he had been confined to bed for eight weeks, and could not now walk without a crutch. Other evidence having been called, Mr. Russell, who had no witnesses, urged that there was contributory negligence by the plaintiff, who, he said, ought to have held on by the rail until he had taken his seat. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £80.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, September 13, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
Chapter 975, Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

Lodge 1366, Highgate, Gate House Hotel, Highgate.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

Lodge 548, Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
" 1269, Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, Surrey.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
 Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P. M., Preceptor.
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Committee of Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3. Lodge 13, Union of Waterloo, Freemasons' Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
 " 87, Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st, Lambeth.
 " 1228, Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstone.
 " 1306, St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-st., Wapping.
 Chapter 1260, Hervey, Britannia Hotel, Walham Green.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Lodge 1076, Capper, Marine Hotel, Victoria Dock, West Ham.
 " 1227, Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton, Essex.
 " 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Holloway.
 " 1321, Emblematic, Tulse Hill Hotel, Tulse Hill.
 Chapter, 72, Royal Jubilee, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
 " 619, Beadon, Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188. Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
 Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnal Green, at 8; Comp. T. J. Earnes, Preceptor.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M. Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

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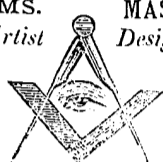
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AIDS TO STUDY.

BY BRO. WM. CARPENTER, P.M. and P.Z. 177
 XII.

In the brief glance which was taken of the old Assyrian empire in my last paper, Pul was spoken of as the Assyrian monarch who invaded Israel and exacted tribute from Menahem, about 760 B.C. But there is some doubt as to the identity of this monarch, and some difficulty in harmonising the Assyrian annals with the chronicles of the Hebrew monarchy. The former, in their series of kings, give no one which resembles Pul, and various conjectures, more or less plausible, have been hazarded, for the purpose of removing the difficulty. As it is the only one that presents itself in comparing these two sets of records, considerable anxiety has been felt about it. Pul is certainly an abbreviation, for no Assyrian name consists of a single element; and the simplest thing is to identify Pul and Tiglath-Pileser. In the Assyrian annals the receipt of tribute from Menahem, king of Israel, is mentioned. The middle element of Tiglath-pal-zira, might, as Mr. Smith suggests, give the name Pul, but he, at the same time, suggests that it is quite inconceivable that the Hebrew chronicler, who gives the full name of Tiglath-Pileser so accurately, should just before corrupt it into Pul; and he refers especially to 1 Chron. v. 26. Probably, then, the conjecture of Professor Rawlinson, *i.e.*, that Pul was a branch of the Royal family reigning in Babylonia, and not improbably over Assyria, also, as Suzerain; and Smith thinks we may even have the name of this Babylonian king in the legendary Belesys of Ctesias.

From this point we can follow both the history and chronology of Assyria to nearly its close, with tolerable certainty. It lasted about 120 or 140 years, under a succession of known Kings, among whom we recognise the well-known Scriptural names of Tiglath-Pileser, Shalmaneser, Sargon, Sennacherib, and Esar-Haddon; while, of the sixth, Asshur-bani-Pal, we at length, probably, find the name of the Greek Sardanapalus. Of the conquests of Tiglath-Pileser, against the Kings of Israel and Syria, when he took Damascus, subdued the Syrians, and car-

ried away a portion of the ten tribes of Israel, we have an account in 2 Kings, xv. 29, 37; xvi. 8, 9; 1 Chron. v. 26, by which the prophecy of Amos was fulfilled, and from which it appears that the Assyrian empire had now become great and powerful. The next King was Shalmaneser (B.C. 729), who invaded Phœnicia, and laid siege to Samaria, but dying before the fall of the place, the siege was continued by Sargon, who carried the rest of the people away, replacing them by men from Babylon, &c. Whence it appears that Babylon, at that time, at least, was ruled by the King of Assyria (See 1 Kings, xvii. 6, 24).—The son and successor of Sargon (whose existence was doubted, until the discovery of his palace at Khorsabad, by M. Botta, in 1842), was Sennacherib (B.C. 719). It was in the reign of this Prince and his successor, Esar-Haddon, that, according to Sir Isaac Newton, the Assyrian Empire reached its greatness, being united under one monarch, and containing Assyria, Media, Apolloniaris, Susiana, Babylon or Chaldaea, Mesopotamia, Cilicia, Syria, Phœnicia, Egypt, Ethiopia, and part of Arabia; and, reaching eastward to Elymais and Paratacena, a province of the Medes—with Colehis and Iberia, the two Armenias, Pontus, and Cappadocia, as far as to the river Halys. It would appear that Esar-Haddon, who brought the Babylonian empire under his dominion, at first suffered it to be governed by princes or viceroys; but his successor united it with Assyria.

In the reign of Ahaz (B.C. 743), Judah became tributary to Assyria; but Hezekiah, who succeeded him in the throne (B.C. 728), encouraged, probably, by the circumstance of Mardoc-Empadus of Babylon, throwing off the yoke, rebelled against Assyria, and incurred the resentment of his Suzerain. In the fourteenth year of his reign, Sennacherib, the new King of Assyria, came with a large army, to reduce Judah to obedience, and to conquer Egypt, Hezekiah submitted to this potent conqueror, and paid the three-hundred talents of silver and twenty talents of gold, which were demanded. In the meantime, Sennacherib had obtained possession of Ashdod, the key to Egypt, but deeming it unsafe to leave unsubdued, in his rear, the kingdom of Judah, which had once thrown off the yoke, he resolved to subdue it, and three of his chief officers were sent, with a great host, against Jerusalem, to invite the people to accept a complete transplantation, similar to that which had befallen Israel. These officers were Tartan, the chief-general; Rab-Saris, the chief eunuch; and Rab-Shakeh, the chiefcup-bearer (2 Chron. xxxii). In an insolent address to the people of Jerusalem, the "great King of Assyria" defied the great God of Israel—"How much less shall your God deliver you out of my hand?" (ver. 15).—The piety of Hezekiah obtained the promise, that Jehovah would accept the challenge; and no answer was given to the Assyrian envoys. Rab-Shakeh hastened to the King, who was warring against Libneh, on the frontier of the Jewish territory, towards Egypt (2 Kings, xix, 8); but Sennacherib, hearing that Tirhakah, King of Ethiopia, who was in alliance with Egypt, was advancing against him, sent other messengers to Hezekiah, with a letter of open defiance to the God of Israel, which called forth the final pro-

mise of the destruction of the Assyrians, and the deliverance of Jerusalem; and, on the same night, a miraculous pestilence, as "the angel of the Lord" swept away a vast portion of the Assyrian host. Sennacherib returned to Nineveh, and as he was worshipping in the house of Nisroch, his god, two of his sons smote him with the sword, and escaped into the land of Armenia, leaving the throne to Esar-Haddon, his other son, who reigned in his stead (2 Kings, xix, 37; Isa. xxxvii. 38).

Esar-Haddon (B.C. 680) renewed the wars with Phœnicia, Syria, Armenia, Susiana, Media, Babylonia, and Asia Minor; and he also describes himself as "conqueror of Egypt and Ethiopia." He is probably the king who carried Manasseh to Babylon, (2 Chron. xxxiii. 11). Asshur-bani-pal, (B.C. 663,) who appears to have furnished the Greeks with the name of Sardanapalus, undertook a campaign against Susiana, but was otherwise unknown for martial deeds; nevertheless, in the whole history of Assyria, says Mr. Smith, we have no stronger evidence than under this king of that prosperity which the prophet describes in his celebrated parable;—"The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of an high stature. . . . Under his shadow dwelt all nations; . . . nor was there any tree in the garden of God like unto him in his beauty." (Ezekiel XXXI. 3—8).

From this point, the course of the empire is involved in uncertainty. Most of the authorities agree, however, in representing the son (Asshur-emit-ilin) of the last named monarch, as succeeding him on the throne. This was either the last, or the last but one of the Assyrian kings; it being doubtful whether he is identical with the Saracus of Berossus or not. With the latter monarch, the Assyrian Empire terminated, Nineveh being destroyed by the conjoint forces of the Medes under Cyaxares, and the Babylonians under Nebo-Pelassar. It is vain to endeavour to recover the true history of the fall of Nineveh, however, by piecing together the few extant fragments of writers who lived after the event. "After all, says Mr. Smith (Ancient History of the East, p. 300,) "the real picture of the fall of Assyria (as of Babylon), and of the utter destruction of Nineveh, never to rise again, is drawn with the most literal truth, as well as poetic colouring, by the Jewish prophets, one of whom (Ezekiel) is, in fact, writing the history of Nineveh's fall as the type of Babylon's." (See Ezekiel xxxi., 11, 12; Nah. iii. 12—15; Zeph. ii. 13—15). It is scarcely necessary to add, that the precise date of Nineveh's fall cannot be fixed. The choice lies between B.C. 625, and B.C. 606. The old writers give the latter date, but the English school of Assyriologists, represented by Sir Henry and Professor Rawlinson, adopt the former, which is fixed by the Canon as that of Nebopolassar's accession at Babylon.

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NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS
OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the Fratres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.

BY EMRA HOLMES, 31°.

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 545.)

Apropos of the Arabs and their masonry, I came across the following significant quotations the other day:—

"All the secrets of Masonry are concealed in the Hebrew or Chaldee language."*

"Your popular societies are an emanation from the lodges of the Freemasons, in like manner as these proceeded from the funeral pile of the Templars."†

The following curious document is to be found in Lemming's "Encyclopædie der Freimaurerei," in German. The original is in French, and is in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Sweden at Stockholm, and has been thought to be the groundwork of the Swedish higher degrees of masonry;—the degrees into which our brother Sir Knight the Prince of Wales was initiated, and first saw the light.

Be that as it may, there are many allusions to the decorations of the Lodges, Chapters, &c., of those degrees which will be readily perceived by those who have been admitted under the Swedish system, if not by others, and as it is believed that the account given has never been published before for the benefit of English Freemasons, it is thought it would not be out of place inserting it here, though I would express no opinion as to its being historical, except in part:—

"The Testament of Jaques de Molay.

"Jaques de Molay saw at last from the course that the process against him began to take that there was nothing further to hope, either for himself or for the order, and as no opportunity was afforded him of consulting with the other Knights of the Temple, some of them being like himself in prison, and the greater part concealed after having escaped from the fury of their persecutors, he cast his eyes upon his nephew, the young Count Francis de Beaujeu, who was also the nephew of Molay's predecessor, the Grand Master, Pierre de Beaujeu,‡ with the intention of making him the means of transmitting the secrets of the Order and the proofs of his innocence to posterity. With this purpose he, shortly before the final close of the process, sent for him, and addressed him in the following terms:—'My son, I have summoned thee to me in this prison to ask thy advice in a very difficult matter. I allude to the process against me, in which the final sentence will very soon be pronounced. They promise to spare my life, yes, they promise me pardon—and even a great reward, on condition that I acknowledge the dishonourable calumnies that wicked men have invented to the destruction of the Order to be true and worthy of belief; and, on the other

hand, if I maintain the innocence of the Order, I place my freedom and even my life in certain danger.' Beaujeu, without hesitating an instant, answered that it was to be sure his most ardent wish that the life of the Grand Master should be spared. It was, however, his opinion, and which he must proclaim without concealment, that in this case honour and integrity demanded that the voice of truth alone should be listened to, and that he ought therefore to defend the Order, and rather to sacrifice freedom, nay, even life itself, and become a martyr in the cause of religion and truth. Molay, beside himself with joy, tenderly embraced his nephew, and said to him—'My dear son, this is the answer, and this the advice I had expected from thee, but would'st thou thyself, if placed in like jeopardy, be capable of thinking and acting only as truth and honour might demand?' To which Beaujeu answered that he had given him the same advice as he himself would certainly follow in a like situation. Molay proceeded therefore—'Thou hast at all times appeared a zealous admirer of the Order, and hast always shown an inclination to enter into it; but dost thou still discover in thyself the same zeal, dost thou cherish the same wish, although all hope that the Order will ever be restored to its pristine perfection hath vanished? Hast thou the courage, determination, and fortitude to defy persecution and endure every vexation and humiliation?' 'Yes, answered Beaujeu, and it is even at this moment my wish to become a member of the Order, and whatever may be the trials to which I may subject myself, I feel strong enough to overcome every difficulty, and zealously and constantly to maintain truth and propagate the holy Order.'

"It is well, my son," said Molay, and thus speaking he drew from under his inner garment a cord* to which three keys were attached, loosened them and burnt the cord. 'Thou seest,' proceeded he, 'how this cord consumeth. A similar fate will soon, perchance, be our lot. Hast thou the courage and the strength to sacrifice even thy life in defence of thy brethren, and to shed thy blood in the cause of truth?' Count Beaujeu declared his readiness to do all this, and in consequence Molay proceeded—'Thou must give me a proof of thy courage, and for that purpose he handed him the three keys, with the words—'The first of these keys openeth the smaller portal of the vault of the Grand Masters. Into it must thou descend at the hour of midnight, wrapped in a cloak, and provided with a dark lantern; then must thou raise up the coffin of thy uncle the Grand Master Beaujeu, and draw forth from under it a triangular casket of crystal, then ascend, look behind the door which leadeth to the vault, and bring me the casket.†

*Every Knight Templar received at his initiation a cord, which he was constantly to wear under his dress, and on no account to lay aside. At the trial much was made of this cord, and various uses were assigned to it; but it is believed now that it was only worn as a perpetual reminder of the vows of chastity taken by the Knights Templar in common with other monastic bodies. The three keys are still used in the Swedish rite. There are three degrees in which a key is worn attached to the riband, with the motto "Claudentem quis aperit, aperientem quis claudit."

†A reference is here made, it is supposed, to the 4th degree of the Swedish system, Scottish Apprentice and Fellow Craft.

Count Beaujeu performed the orders of the Grand Master with the utmost exactitude, and brought to him the triangular silver-mounted casket. As soon as Molay saw it, he took it in his hands, and covered it with kisses; he then said to Beaujeu—"My dear son, this basket containeth the most sacred relic that the Order received from King Baldwin, namely, the forefinger of the right hand of St. John the Baptist* The coffin from under which thou hast drawn the casket containeth not the remains of thine uncle, but a large silver coffer; as soon as thou enterest thou wilt find thyself in a spacious subterraneous chamber, in the middle of which thou must dig up another coffer, which containeth all the ancient papers and documents that belong to the Archives of the Order, together with the Crown of the Kings of Jerusalem,† the Lamp that once burned at the Holy Sepulchre, the seven branched Candlestick, the four Gospels, the Sword, the Square, and the Standard of the Order.‡ With the third key thou mayest open the coffer, under the pretence that thy uncle, the Grand Master Pierre de Beaujeu, had ordered his remains to be brought from the East to the sepulchre of the Grand Masters in Paris. I caused all these precious things which I had saved from the hands of the Infidels to be brought thither, and yet every one is firmly persuaded that they have all become the booty of the Infidels. The two pillars with which the vault of the Grand Master is adorned are hollow, and in them is a treasure which hath been for some time collected there; it hath been saved of the remains of the Order, and by degrees placed there after removing the capitals of the pillars, which may be taken off" Promise now, and swear unto me that thou wilt preserve this treasure to the use of

*We learn from Addison that on the 21st August, 1191, the Templars joined the standard of Richard Crur de Lion, at Acre, and fought with him against Saladin. In a letter he wrote to Saladin, 16th October, exhorting him to put an end of the war, King Richard demanded as the price of peace the restitution of Jerusalem, of Palestine, and the true Cross. This Cross had been captured at the battle of Tiberius, where it was borne by the Bishops of Ptolemais and Lidda, the former of whom was slain, and the other, together with the King of Jerusalem and the Grand Master of the Temple were taken captive. One of the Arabian authors, speaking of it says—"They say that it is the identical wood to which the God whom they adore was fastened. They had adorned it with fine gold and brilliant stones; they carried it before their armies; they all bowed towards it with respect." Saladin, in his reply to Richard, refused his conditions of peace, saying—"As to the cross, the reverence you pay to that bit of wood is a scandalous idolatry, disrespectful to the Most High, and hateful in the sight of God. We will, therefore, not give it to you, unless by so doing we can secure some great and manifest advantage to Islam.

†The Crowns (for there were two) of the Latin Kingdom at the death of Baldwin IV., King of Jerusalem, were kept in a large chest in the Treasury, fastened with two locks. The Grand Master of the Temple kept the key of one of those locks, the Grand Master of the Hospitallers the other. Heraclius, supported by the Grand Master of the Templars, and against the wish of the Grand Master of the Hospital, crowned the Countess of Jaffa, sister of the late King, Queen of Jerusalem. The G.M. of St. John at first refused to give up the key to get the Crowns.—Addison.

‡All these are still used, it is said, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th degrees of the Swedish rite.—

*Jennings Rosicrucians, page 264.

†Castle of Tuilleries, year VIII, quoted at page 265 of the Rosicrucians.

‡Described in Addison as William de Beaujeu, the hero, who died so gloriously at the head of his Knights at the siege of Acre; Gaudin succeeded him, then De Molay.

the Order alone, and that thou wilt make use of it to the support of those wretched brethren that have been scattered over the world by the late mournful events, and who, fearful of discovery, are now enduring the severest privations. Promise me further to propagate the Order until it may reckon nine perfect architects* amongst its numbers. For myself, I beg of thee that thou wilt, if it be possible, lay my bones in the sepulchre of my fathers, clothed in the habit of the Order,

This de Beaujeu promised, and swore to do his utmost to perform all that he had undertaken.

Molay, satisfied of the good intentions of his nephew, said to him—"I shall demand of thee before God, at the last Judgment, whether thou hast fulfilled thy promise. Farewell, my dear son, I embrace thee for the last time. From this hour I shall give myself wholly up to preparation for my end."

Hereupon de Beaujeu left him.

The rest of that day Beaujeu passed at home in solitude, for he could not at first determine with himself what he had to do, nor what course he had to pursue in order to keep his promise and fulfil his obligations, and the approach of night alone put an end to his meditations.

He then put on a travelling dress, took the cloak that he wore at his first descent into the Grand Master's Vault, together with the dark lantern and the three keys, and gave his domestics to understand that he was going a journey into the country.

Exactly at the hour of midnight he entered the Grand Master's Vault by the small Portal which Molay had pointed out to him and came to the coffin supposed to contain the remains of his uncle Pierre de Beaujeu from thence he passed through the niche as he had been instructed into a dark vaulted-chamber, and having dug in the spot his uncle Molay had told him, found the coffer. This he opened with the third key, and as it was too heavy for him to carry away at once he bound linen cloths round his body and thus brought out at several times the most important papers and documents of the order. The Crown, Lamp, seven branched candlestick, Ring of the Grand Master, &c, the sight of which caused him no small amazement, he locked the coffer and covered it up again.

The papers, &c, he could not carry out of the vault at once, but was obliged to descend several times till he had brought them all up.

He then went out of the Temple, and left Paris the same night, and went to and resided at a small vineyard in the neighbourhood of the City that belonged to him. Here he remained six days and read over repeatedly the documents respecting the former possessions of the order, at the perusal of which he was greatly astonished; at the end of this time he returned to Paris, not forgetting his promise that he would do his best to bury Molay's body in the tomb of his ancestors, and clothed in the habit of the order. He sent for his two Instructeurs and discovered to them how he had been employed for the last six days, and that he had undertaken to bury Molay in the habit of a Knight Templar, and sworn to propagate the Order until it should be able to

*An allusion, probably, to the Elected Knight of nine—the 9th degree in the A. & A. Rite.

reckon nine perfect architects upon Earth. Hereupon the two Instructeurs acquainted him circumstantially with all that had happened at the execution of the Grand Master, of which they had been eye witnesses, and that he had with his last breath summoned Pope Clement V. and King Philip the Fair, the former within 40 days, the latter within one year, to appear before the Judgment seat of God. They told him further that they had so accurately remarked the spot in which the remains of the Grand Master had been hastily interred, that they could easily find it again, that in fact, with the assistance of seven other Templars they had discovered the exact spot upon a small hillock and had placed upon it as a mark a small branch so that when they could do it with safety the half-burnt body might easily be distinguished. Moreover they had collected the ashes of those parts of his body that had been entirely consumed, and placed them in an urn. The Count De Beaujeu hearing this, sent for the Knights Templar, communicated to them what the last Grand Master had enjoined him to perform with regard to the propagation of the Order, and received from them a solemn promise to assist him in this undertaking. To make this obligation still more solemnly impressive, de Beaujeu revived an ancient custom of the Knights Templar, according to which they all pledge each other in a goblet of wine into which each knight shed a few drops of his blood. They then at the command of de Beaujeu admitted eighteen other brethren to their confidence, disguised themselves as Masons, and provided themselves with shovels, dark lanterns, and bells.* Nine of these brethren were to disinter de Molay's remains, whilst the other knights were to keep watch at the bottom of the rising ground, and at the slightest noise to give the signal of alarm with the bells.

They were also to arm themselves with swords in order to offer resistance if attacked. Having disinterred the body, they were to wrap it up in their aprons, and if asked who they were and what they were about, they were to answer that they were coming from work, and were carrying one of their comrades, a mason, who had met with an accident.†

All this they performed with the greatest exactitude, and disinterred without the least confusion or difficulty, the remains of the Grand Master, whose hands they found still bound together with the cord, and carried him into the Church of the Temple.

De Beaujeu went first, and entered exactly at midnight, and through the large portal into the vault of the Grand Masters, where he made the necessary preparations, and dug up the coffer, in which the crown and the other precious things were laid. In this coffer they then laid De

*A reference to the 4th degree, Swedish system.

†This union of the trowel and sword will be understood by members of the Royal Order of Scotland. Laurie expresses his belief that on the suppression of the Order, many of the Templars took refuge with Robert the Bruce. They ranged themselves under the banner of that Prince, by whom they were formed into a new Order, the observations of which were based on those of the Templars.—"Laurie's History of Freemasonry in Scotland," page 93.

Molay's remains, in the habit of the Order, together with the ashes that the nine Templars had before collected; the coffer was then placed in the sarcophagus or coffin, supposed to be that of the Grand Master de Beaujeu, in which, too, a large chest of treasure was contained. To these they then added the treasure concealed in the two pillars that adorned the vault of the Grand Masters, and which they were able to take out by removing the capitals.

Satisfied with the success of their undertaking, they left the church of the Temple before daylight, betaking themselves to Beaujeu's vineyard, where they renewed their obligations, and solemnly swore to propagate the Order, and to remain faithful to Beaujeu, and pledged each other once more in the above-mentioned goblet.

After this ceremony de Beaujeu exhibited to them all that he had brought out of the vault.

What was their astonishment to find that these precious things were still in the possession of the order, for they had until then been firmly persuaded that they had fallen into the hands of the Infidels at the time that Palestine was lost to the Order, and the knights were obliged to withdraw themselves from the East.

De Beaujeu now petitioned King Philip to be allowed to remove the coffin of his uncle, the former Grand Master, from the Temple Church, which was granted; whereupon he, and his nine brethren, whom he had first associated with himself, with the assistance of the other eighteen, raised the coffin containing De Molay's body, the treasures, &c., out of the Grand Master's vault with cords, and bore it to De Beaujeu's vineyard, where they interred the body of the Grand Master afresh. De Beaujeu wished to place the crown with De Molay's remains in the coffin, but the brethren would not suffer him, and the nine Templars, setting it upon his head, proclaimed him lawful king of Jerusalem.

But De Beaujeu deprecated this honour, and said:—"Assist me rather, my brethren, in preserving this sacred pledge in a secure place, so that it may be retained in the Order for ever."

This they then promised, and elected him unanimously Grand Master of the Order, under the name of Solomon.* The two "Instructeurs" and the first seven brethren were then elected councillors of Solomon.†

After that De Beaujeu replaced the papers and documents of the Order, together with the remains of De Molay, in the coffin, and had it brought to Carpentaras, whither he followed, accompanied by the twenty-seven Temple brethren. They arrived there on the forty-second day after De Molay's, and the second after the decease of Clement V., and heard that the corpse of the Pope had that morning been brought thither, and was lying in state in the Cathedral. On one and the same day, therefore, there were lying in the same church the bodies of Molay, and of Clement V.

The remains of the latter were to be carried to Uzes on the morrow, and there interred.

De Beaujeu penetrated with the desire of revenging the abominable and unjust deeds of the

*Still the denomination of the Grand Master of the Swedish system.

†Another reference to the Swedish system.

Pope upon his lifeless carcase, observed that the soldiers who should guard the body were not upon their post. He therefore, with the brethren, drew near the body and broke a lamp that was hanging over it, so that the oil ran over the papal habit and set it on fire*.

They extinguished the fire, however, after a time, took the body of the Pope out of the coffin, and placed the remains of De Molay in its stead. They then tore the tongue out of the head, and the heart out of the bosom, and struck off the head, burnt the body, and scattered the ashes to the four winds of heaven.

The next morning when the followers of the Pope saw what had happened they hastily put upon De Molay's remains, (supposing them to be those of the Pope,) another papal habit, and went on to Uzès in grand procession, where they interred the remains with all the pomp of a papal funeral.

De Molay's body remained here a whole month, at the expiration of which Beaujeu, under the pretence of visiting the vault, disinterred the corpse, clothed it in the habit of the Order, laid the precious remains in the coffin of the Grand Master, and placed upon the lid a triangular plate with the inscription, "J.B.M.B. A.D.N.J.C., M.C.C.C.X.IV., 11 Martii.†

De Beaujeu remained, according to the best accounts, in France. The two Instructeurs, however, one of which in all probability was Peter of Boulogne, (Petrus de Bonomia), the other's name is not known, left France and betook themselves first to Beinhelm, and from thence to Scotland, where they propagated the clerical branch of the Order in the Isle of Mull, and Harris and his successors have continued it even unto this day under the name of Freemasonry.

Peter of Boulogne died in the Isle of Mull at the advanced age of more than one hundred years. Thomas Wharton, otherwise called Bro. Edmund, was his successor.

On the evening of Molay's execution the gaoler who had the guard over the three knights, who were awaiting the same fate, having been an eyewitness of the execution, and the circumstances attending it, had compassion on them, and connived at their escape, and softened by their entreaties, even allowed them to carry off documents of the highest importance, as well as the sacred vessels of the Order, which they had concealed in one of the altars of the Temple Church.

Two of these brethren escaped into Scotland, taking with them the sacred fire, the third, it is supposed, took refuge in the north of Sweden.

*Historical, but whether it was purposely brought about as in the text, would be perhaps, difficult to prove. Addison says the dead body was transported to Carpentras where the Court of Rome then resided; it was placed at night in a church which caught fire, and the mortal remains of the holy pontiff were almost entirely consumed.

†Jacobus Burgundus Molanus Bustus (sic) Anno Domini, Nostra Jesu Christi 1314. These initials have another secret meaning known to those who have the 6th degree of the Zimmendorf system, and are to be seen on the sword of the Grand Master, as well as on the cross worn by the officers of the Chapter or Conclave.

‡This is said to be historical.

This narrative I had lent me in manuscript, by my worthy friend, Sir Knight G. S. Findley, P.E.C., Registrar of the Prudence Encampment. I have copied it verbatim et literatim, and have only added one or two footnotes of my own by way of commentary. I should state that this lecture, originally given before the members of my own encampment, has since been elaborated and almost re-written for the *Freemason*. I shall have to say more anon concerning the Swedish system.

(To be continued.)

Original Correspondence.

MASONS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS,

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Our Rev. Bro. Woodward's short and succinct statement confirms my own anticipated view of the case. Reporters are in the habit of placing appendages to the names of those who speak on a platform—"So-and-So, J.P.," then addressed the meeting."

It need not be imagined that such a one was there in his magisterial capacity. But Bro. Woodward's appointment is really a public one also, just like a chaplaincy to any public institution whatever. Whether placing the appendage to Bro. Woodward's name was his own act or that of the reporter seems to me to signify nothing. Our Rev. Bro. on the recent occasion, merely performed an ordinary ministerial duty, when suddenly called upon. There was no mixing up of Masonry with the objects of the meeting.

What's in a title?

Yours fraternally,

WILLET L. ADYE, R.A., 30^o & C.
Ryde, 7th Sept., 1872.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Bro. Woodward in attempting to exonerate himself from blame for attending in his Masonic capacity, or at all events, allowing himself to be reported as so attending a public meeting at Ipswich, got up for the purpose of abusing the Roman Catholics and their religion, fails to see the point of the complaint made against him.

He asks why he is singled out of more than a thousand persons present for rebuke, when the same offence had been committed by others at several previous lectures, and my reply is simply because he went as a Mason, and they did not.

Ipswich is a great place for Masonry, there are four Craft Lodges, three Royal Arch Chapters, one Mark Lodge, two Knights Templar Encampments, and one Rose Croix Chapter, and the Ipswich Masons do not like to see one of their number figuring at public meetings, either of bigoted Catholics or rampant Protestants.

I hope Bro. Woodward will bear this in mind, and not offend again.

VECTIS.

PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

In reply to your correspondent, an "Old P.M.," I beg to state that in this Province (one of the largest under the English constitution) the Prov. G.M. has hitherto selected his officers "on the recommendation of brethren having influence with him;" for instance, the P.G. Registrar and P.G. Secretary (I believe the former in particular), and that unless a P.M. can make acquaintance and get into favour with these brethren, he has not the slightest chance of being nominated for "the purple." He may have been a subscribing member in the Province, and to its charities for many years, probably passed through the chairs of various lodges and chapters, be competent to give all the degrees and lectures, notal his successors, be equal in standing in society and in the lodge to the best of us, have received all

the honours his lodge or chapter (for as one of the selected, I am proud to say the same glorious system prevails in our Prov. G. Chapter,) can bestow, and yet not be considered eligible. Further, should he presume to compete for the only office in the election of the brethren, the Pro. G. Reg. is prepared with a nominee of his own from amongst ourselves (of course holding past or present rank) for whom he will canvas and use all his influence, and we, his staunch supporters and protégés, as in duty bound, will vote accordingly.

Should a P.M. adopt the line of conduct suggested, I venture to promise that notwithstanding that he may never have given us a degree in his life, or (being probably quite competent in this respect, for any of us challenge comparison with any outsider) be a very young Mason in years as well as experience, he is morally certain to be appointed, and may retain office year after year, regardless of the seniority, Masonic standing, or qualifications of the large number of P.M.'s who have been passed over.

It has often been urged by those who object to what they are pleased to term the unsatisfactory state of things, that if the Prov. G.M. would visit lodges and judge for himself as to the qualifications of "Old P.M.'s" deserving or seeking for Prov. G. honours (or sometimes consult with members not in the Prov. G. Lodge at all), instead of relying on advisers who invariably recommend their own relations or friends only, more fair and equitable, or at all events more frequent changes in these appointments would certainly be made, but I do not believe in this, and sincerely hope that such a time will never arrive for us.

Yours fraternally,

W. L.

9th September, 1872.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,

If an old "P.M." had watched carefully the proceedings of "Provincial Grand Lodges," he could not have failed to see "the way the cat jumps." I beg to inform him that it matters not how he may work in the Craft, how much time he has bestowed upon Masonry, how much money he has expended, it is of no avail, there is "a clique" who keep the gate closed to all comers, and none is allowed to scale the barrier unless basking in the sun of their influence. Why should it be so? Are we not all supposed to be in the same crib? Do we not all stand on the same square? Are we not all guided by the same great lights? Are we not all linked together by that great chain of bonds which we we accepted at our initiation? If these be our principles why cannot we all be allowed the same privilege of attaining the summit of the mason's ambition, providing they are fully qualified. Away with that great bane of Masonry "Cliquesism," that is the lotus tree that has blighted many a good man's hopes—it is the rock upon which his fragile barque has foundered, it has snapped asunder the silver cord which many an anxious hour has woven, and has caused disension where all should be brotherly love. Such being the case, I would propose that each Grand Lodge officer should only hold office for two years, and that he be not eligible again until the expiration of at least five years. This would act as a stimulant to the Craft generally, and would promote a healthy spirit of competition. Some of the officers in West Lancashire have held office for a vast number of years, and show no sign of relinquishing their iron grasp, but rather strengthen it. In conclusion I would advise a banding together of the craft generally and see if we cannot lop off some of those cankerous branches which tend to make the tree withers and bear so little fruit.

Yours fraternally,

VELOX.

Liverpool, Sept 10th, 1872.

BRO. HUGHAN AND GRAND LODGE.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have read with great pleasure your scathing review of Bro. Hughan's "Old Charges of the British Freemasons" in last week's *Freemason*, and I venture to suggest to the powers

that be, that now would be a fitting time to testify the approval of the Craft to our learned brother's efforts in the cause of Masonry.

Few men have done so much to elucidate the knotty points, to solve the difficulties, and to write the real history of Masonry, as Bro. Hughan, and since Dr. Oliver's time there are but one or two names that could be mentioned with our brother's for deep research into the mysteries of the Royal Art. I submit that Grand Lodge would honour itself by rewarding Bro. Hughan, as he deserves, with an office worthy of his acceptance.

Yours fraternally,
VECTIS.

Reviews.

Music for the Masonic Ceremonies. By Bro. E. J. Crow, Mus. Bac. (Cantab). London: Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W., and 35, Poultry, E.C.

We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of the Craft to the really useful little publication by Bro. Crow. The words selected, and the music arranged and composed by our able brother, will be found especially suitable in the various portions of our ceremonies, where a judicious and appreciative organist renders such service to the impressiveness and success of the whole proceedings.

Bro. Crow is already favourably known to the fraternity by his "Music for the Ceremony of Advancement to the Mark," but for ourselves we give the preference to the present compilation, and trust that the brethren who are fond of the bewitching influences of music, and advocate the organist of a lodge being something more than a name, will extend their support to the Prov. Grand Organist of Leicestershire, by subscribing liberally for copies of the above publication.

Every member of a lodge should possess a copy, and certainly our vocalists in the Craft should be invited to make our meetings as attractive and agreeable as possible.

Part 1, now under review, is published at the nominal charge of 6d., and can be had direct from Bro. Edwin J. Crow, 73, London-road, Leicester, or from the undermentioned. No doubt, if the Masters of lodges were disposed to subscribe for a quantity, Bro. Crow would still further lessen the cost; but we can conscientiously recommend his excellent musical pamphlet, because it is a most meritorious production, and offered for the outlay of a trifle. We anticipate that as soon as Part 1 becomes generally known, the demand for it will become general, and then the remaining portions of the work will be issued.

The Israelites Found in the Anglo-Saxons. By WILLIAM CARPENTER. George Kenning, 198, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; 2; Monument-place, Liverpool. Price 2s. 6d., post free 2s. 8d.

Bro. William Carpenter, although "old in years," is mentally as active as ever, and has ably treated a confessedly difficult subject in the work now before us. In a neat little volume we find that our aged friend and respected Craftsman has traced the Ten Tribes (supposed to be lost) from the land of their captivity to their occupation of the "Isles of the Sea." In the compass of some two hundred pages of closely printed matter, the various passages bearing on the question in the sacred volume, and in other books, are most learnedly, and yet simply considered, so as to present to the Biblical student and to all whom it may concern, a concise and most entertaining account of the Hebrew race from the days of their troubles to the present time.

We are not aware of any work which so lucidly and fully affords an insight into all the considerations involved in such an extensive, and apparently so difficult, subject as the theories of such men as the late excellent Mr. John Wilson, and the indefatigable Mr. Hine, must of necessity receive a large amount of examination, and may be incorporated in the work, the

domian of facts has not been neglected, and we can truly say that until Bro. Carpenter's valuable and handy volume appeared, we never thought the whereabouts of the Ten Tribes at all likely to be discovered.

As it is, we have been led step by step by our careful brother, who on every hand surrounds us with evidences as he proceeds, and gradually and clearly the whole of his important plan was revealed, and we were enabled to see, not only an exhibition of those traits of character and national characteristics assigned to Israel in the books of the Hebrew prophets, but actually to follow the migrations of the "favoured nation" from one part to another, then to their settlement in these our islands, and finally, to notice in this, the fulfilment of the mission, which it was predicted should be that of Israel—viz., to occupy the isles, to raise up a standard for the nations, and to make known the true God, and his salvation to the ends of the earth.

We predict a large sale of this work, for the like of it cannot be obtained elsewhere, when the small sum per copy, and the mass of information are taken into consideration; and we hope that Freemasons especially, who should naturally feel much interested in the subject, because of the Jewish character generally of their ceremonies, will support Bro. Carpenter in his endeavours to elucidate difficult parts of Holy Writ.

We venture to remark that no student of our Masonic history could possibly peruse the pages of this unpretending little volume without feeling still more impressed with the importance of the inquiry, and we cordially invite the fraternity to aid us in seeking to place a copy of "The Israelites Found" in every religious home in this country.

On the part of the publisher we may state that if this attempt to issue, in a portable form, a series of articles which previously appeared in the *Freemason*, is at all likely to cover the cost, other contributions from the many valued contributors to the British organ of the Craft, shall also be published in a similar manner.—A PAST MASTER.

Shakespeare a Freemason; or The Bard of Avon Lodge. A Record by J. C. Parkinson, W.M. 778, P.M. 181; P.Z. 259; author of "Places and People," "The Ocean Telegraph to India," &c., &c.

A few weeks back we had the pleasure of chronicling in the *Freemason* the successful revival of the Bard of Avon Lodge, under the auspices of Bro. Parkinson and other eminent brethren, and our readers cannot have forgotten the eloquent speech in which the newly installed Master of No. 778 paid homage at the shrine of Shakespearean thought, and at the same time claimed the "Bard of Avon" as a brother.

The internal evidence upon this point, which Bro. Parkinson had discerned in the works of the great dramatist, and which he so aptly and forcibly set before a limited circle of brethren upon the occasion of the transfer of the Bard of Avon Lodge to Middlesex, is now, we are happy to say, presented in a concentrated form, and with such an aspect of completeness, and an array of authorities, as cannot fail to gratify, even if it does not entirely convince the most critical student, or even sceptical enquirer. Doubtless the undertaking is a great one, and Bro. Parkinson fully recognises its magnitude by quoting in a most interesting collection of notes to the present publication, the various theories as to Shakespeare's supposed trades or occupations, which have been broached and maintained by certain learned commentators, and supported by reference to the works of the Poet. It is unnecessary, in this connection, to do more than glance at those theories, our business being mainly with the Masonic part of the question, but it is important to bear in mind that, whereas Shakespeare could use legal phraseology, or technical trade terms, in the most free and copious manner, he would naturally be restricted, as a Mason, from employing other than obscure hints to convey his knowledge of Masonic science. Bro. Parkinson most skillfully grasps this fact, and makes it plain to the dulcist comprehension, even while he places before us indications and allusions which conclusively

prove to a Masonic perception that Shakespeare was one of the mystic tie, a Mason and a Master!

"Non sans droit." "It is in this spirit that the Bard of Avon Lodge adopt the motto of Shakespeare. It is "not without right" it bears its name, if it, as a Masonic organisation, succeeds in establishing the fact that the Poet was a Mason."

Such are the modest words by which Bro. Parkinson's work is prefaced, and few can read the accumulated evidence of Shakespeare's Masonic lore, without feeling that the case which Bro. Parkinson undertakes to establish, is logically and incontestably proved.

We honour the man who devotes the powers of a cultivated intellect to so worthy a research. We should admire him, even if his well-meant arguments appeared somewhat weak and inconsequent, but when the brilliancy of success crowns laborious zeal, we are surely justified in awarding the highest meed of praise.

We shall revert to the subject in next week's *Freemason*.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL

The "Knole" Lodge, No. 1414 will be consecrated at the Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, by Brother R. Wentworth Little, P.M. 975 and 1293, Provincial Grand Secretary for Middlesex, the officer nominated for the purpose by the R.W. Brother Viscount Holmesdale, M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Kent. A large number of Masonic notables is expected; and the South Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover railway companies have agreed to convey the brethren at single fares for the return journey from London, and the principal stations in Kent.

The marriage of the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, Past Grand Warden of England, to the Hon. Margaret Elizabeth Leigh, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Provincial Grand Master for Warwickshire, is appointed to take place on the 19th inst.

Bro. George Lambert, 30^s, has been unanimously re-elected President of the Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' Annuity and Asylum Institution for the ensuing year.

From our able contemporary, the *Daily News*, we learn that the proceedings of the Scientific Congress were brought to a close at Brussels, on the 30th ult. On the 29th, Professor Virchord, of Berlin, presided. M. Dupont, of the Belgian Museum, traced the connection of the various populations in Belgium among each other at the different ages of stone. A very lively debate arose on the question of the descent of the present race of men from the troglodytes, and on the causes in the difference of types. In the afternoon the problems of the tertiary age and of the age of bronze, occupied the Congress on the 30th ult.; the question of determining the relative remoteness of the ages of bronze and of iron, led to many valuable disquisitions, and an admirable summary of the recent anthropological discussions at Brighton was given by our esteemed and learned Bro. Hyde Clarke, 33^s, of France.

"After the long'ly testing it, I believe your Vegetable Pain Killer to be the best medicine for diarrhoea I have ever known. It gives speedy and permanent relief without any shock or causing constipation. It is a most useful and valuable family medicine.—E. T. BARRATT, Surrey Chambers, Strand, July 1869.—To Perry Davis & Son, London."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Truthful Experience.—The unsolicited and united testimonial of thousands who have received enduring benefits from Holloway's medicine extended over more than a quarter of a century, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest re-ventives. They never prove delusive in fulfilling the most sanguine wishes of the sufferers, they are not content with affording merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, liver, head and bowels in the only permanent and safe way, by depurating the blood and removing the impurities of action which are the foundation and support of almost every disease. The medicinal principle of these Pills (see Pills) is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions.—ADVT.

COSMOPOLITAN MASONIC CALENDAR, 1873.

Information wanted of the Names, Numbers, Place and Days of Meeting of all New Lodges and Chapters consecrated during the Years 1871 and 1872.

Secretaries and others will oblige by forwarding the above to the Publisher, 198, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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United States of America.

THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s. per annum, payable in advance.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. J.—A W.M. elect is presented and obligated as such in the second degree, and all below the rank of Installed Master are requested to retire. A Board of Installed Masters, consisting of three or more, is then formed, and the W.M. elect is installed in their presence according to ancient custom.

SCOTLAND.—The Report of the visit of the Prov. G. M. of Roxburghshire to Lodges 111 and 420 will appear next week.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATH.

DONKIN.—On the 9th inst., 5, Thorburn-square, Fort-road, Bermondsey, Bro. John Donkin, P.M. and Secretary, Mount Lebanon Lodge, 73; aged 49 years, respected by all.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

The price of the Freemason is Twopenny per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance.)

All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

A serious fire took place in Canterbury Cathedral on Tuesday, the 3rd inst.

It appears that at about half past ten in the morning, so we gather from our contemporary the *Daily News*, a plumber was at work on the roof at the east end, when from some cause his coke fire got upset and set light to the dry timbers of the roof. When assistance could be procured, the fire had got such hold as to defy all efforts to get at it. Bell Harry was rung, and smoke and flames were soon seen issuing in volumes from that part of the east end of the roof, nearest to Becket's Crown, and at one time the total destruction of the glorious old cathedral was seriously threatened.

It appears that two or three years ago some very excellent waterworks were established in Canterbury, computed to supply the citizens with about 180,000 gallons per diem from a reservoir on St. Thomas's Hill, and from which the service is continuous at a pressure of 70lbs. to the square inch. Our readers will scarcely credit it, but it is nevertheless a fact, that though this safeguard has been within the reach of the

cathedral authorities for rather more than two years, it was only at the last June audit that they gave their surveyor instructions to have the hydrants of the company fixed around the building. The question is, who is to blame?

We learn that the Dean and Chapter have had for centuries a water supply of their own, which, though quite sufficient for domestic purposes, was, as the *Daily News*, says, utterly useless when it had to cope with such a fire as took place on Tuesday week, and which ordinary common sense must have seen might at any time have taken place.

"As it was," our contemporary observes, "even the tardy order of the Dean and Chapter has not, for some inexplicable reason, been carried out by their surveyor up to the present moment." Had the hydrants been in the cathedral yard with a proper supply of hose at hand, the fire might have been extinguished in half an hour, as it was, it was some hours before the conflagration was got under, and all danger was over, but not until damage to the extent of £5000 had been sustained. Again we ask, who is to blame?

Thanks to the local Volunteer Fire Brigade, and its brave member Mr. George Delasaux, who at considerable personal risk, broke his way through one of the small windows of the clerestory, and dragging his hose after him, brought a strong stream to play upon the flames; thanks, also, to the active exertions of the military and others, as well as to the Phoenix office, whose hose was the first brought to play upon the burning pile, the fire was at length got under;—and the magnificent edifice reared by the piety of our ancestors was saved.

As Freemasons, we have a special interest in our glorious Cathedrals,—those monuments of the skill of the old Craftsmen, and especially this one of Canterbury. When Henry V. succeeded to the throne, Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, obtained the direction of the fraternity of Freemasons and under his auspices, so Preston informs us, Lodges and communications were frequent. As many of our readers are aware in the reign of Henry VI.* an act was passed, forbidding the assemblages of Freemasons, and this Act curiously enough has never been expressly repealed, we believe, although Coke gave it as his opinion that all the statutes concerning labourers were repealed by the Act 3 Eliz., cap 4.

However that may be, Preston says, the Act was never put in force, nor were the fraternity deterred from assembling as usual under Archbishop Chicheley, who still continued to preside over them.

Preston, in a foot note, quotes the Latin Register of William Molart, Prior of Canterbury, in manuscript, page 88, entitled *Liberatio generalis Domini Gulielmi Prioris Ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis, circa Festum Natalis Domini, 1429*, which informs us that in the year 1429, during the minority of this Prince, a respectable Lodge was held at Canterbury under the patronage of Henry Chicheley the Archbishop, at which were present Thomas Stapylton, the Master; John Morris, "custos de la lodge lathomorum" (sic) or Warden of the

*Act 3 Hen. VI., cap. 1.

Lodge of Freemasons; with fifteen Fellow-Crafts and three Entered Apprentices, all of whom are particularly named. Henry Chicheley built the Western Tower of Canterbury Cathedral at his own expense, so Maude, in his Biographical Treasury, informs us.

There are, however, two Western Towers, but we may conclude that the older of the two is Archbishop Chicheley's noble work.

Chicheley was not however the first great Freemason whose name is connected with Canterbury cathedral, for it is said that it was founded by St. Augustine, first Archbishop, "under whom Masonry flourished, and many foreigners came into England, who introduced the Gothic style of building." Preston says "Austin seems to have been a zealous encourager of architecture, and appeared at the head of the Fraternity in founding the old cathedral of Canterbury in 600." This structure of St. Augustine's was not the building of to-day, we need hardly remind our readers, for it was merely commenced, not completed, in his lifetime, and it was burnt by the Danes, and afterwards restored in 1023 by Canute.

It was again burnt, and rebuilt shortly after the Norman conquest by Archbishop Lanfranc and his successor, Anslem, partly under the direction of Prior Conrad. It was afterwards considerably enlarged, and frequently improved, and enriched by succeeding Archbishops. At the east end is Becket's Crown, the scene of the recent conflagration, which was completed in the lifetime of Thomas A' Becket, who was murdered here. Trinity chapel formerly contained the splendid shrine of St. Thomas. There are no less than ten tombs of Archbishops, most of them patrons of the Freemasons, and one of them is the original tomb of St. Thomas, to which Henry II. came barefoot to do penance, and where Louis VII. of France, afterwards canonised as St. Louis, watched a whole night. Amongst the most splendid and interesting memorials of the past are the tombs of Edward the Black Prince, (whose armour and helmet, which had hung over it for centuries, had to be removed the other day during the fire). Henry IV. and his Queen, Archbishop Chicheley, Archbishops Bourchier and Courtenay, Cardinal Pole, the Earl of Somerset, and the Duke of Clarence.

A building so full of memorials of the past must be very dear to antiquarians, to Freemasons, to Englishmen, and its safety ought to be the first consideration of its custodians.

We trust that the Dean and Chapter will take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of the sad catastrophe of the 3rd. A loss such as might have been sustained through the carelessness and neglect of those to whom the custody of this grand and venerable pile was entrusted would be simply irremediable. We are told the edifice is only insured for £20,000, and again we are forced to inquire, in the interests of the Craft, and the public, Who is to blame?

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and a nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

LION AND LAMB LODGE (No. 192).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Thursday, the 29th ult. Bro. J. Harris, W.M., in the chair, supported by the officers, as follows:—Bros. F. Pratt, S.W.; G. Abbott, J.W.; J. G. Marsh, P.M., Sec.; George Newman, S.D.; T. Cohen, J.D.; Charles Arkell, J.D.; also Bro. George Kenning, I.P.M., and Bro. Ebenezer Roberts, P.M. The lodge was opened in the first degree. Bro. J. W. Michael having passed the usual examination, and the lodge having been opened in the second, was duly passed to the degree of F.C. The lodge was resumed in the first degree. The following gentlemen having been unanimously elected by ballot, viz., Messrs. A. G. Manks, F. Fellows, and E. Follett, were regularly initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. This being the only business before the meeting, the lodge was closed in due form. The brethren then sat down to an excellent refreshment, which was ably presided over by the W.M., and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and which resulted in the termination of a very pleasant evening. Amongst the members present were—Bros. W. Figu, H. Davis, B. Marsland, S. Haynes, T. Fisher, S. Edwards, R. E. Bright, F. Scott, Charles Cann, W. Done, A. G. Putnam, J. Cook, W. Ramsey, J. Kent, W. F. Bates, J. G. Chillingworth, F. Jarvis, and W. Cotter; and Bros. H.S. Richards 145, William Worrell, W.M., 1339, Charles Jardine, S.D., 140.

HIGH CROSS LODGE (No. 754).—Between forty and fifty members of this prosperous and flourishing lodge met at Bro. Oddy's, Seven Sisters Hotel, Page Green, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. The lodge was called at the very early hour of one o'clock, on account of the quantity of business and pleasure to be gone through. The lodge having been opened in due form, Mr. H. A. Fowler, journalist, Mr. James Powell, and Mr. Henry Stevens, having been duly approved, were initiated by Bro. David Roberts, P.M., the ceremony was conducted in his usual impressive and pleasing style. After the raising of two brethren came the installation of Bro. J. Linzell into the chair, in ancient form, the installation ceremony being performed in the most perfect manner by Bro. Joseph Driscoll, P.M., United Mariners (No. 30). The W.M. then proceeded to appoint his officers as follows: Bro. T. E. Cunningham, S.W.; J. Maller, J.W.; J. Green, S.D.; Bro. T. Hughes, J.D.; Bro. S. Lance, I.G., and Bro. C. Copland, Secretary. A gloom was cast over the day's proceedings in consequence of the death of the Worshipful Master, Bro. Geo. Christie, at the early age of 39. The great loss the lodge has sustained was deeply felt; his many virtues and great zeal to promote the interests of the High Cross Lodge, had endeared him to all of the brethren. That some mark of respect should be shown to his memory was the predominant feeling of all; but it was thought that full justice could not be done to it then, and the consideration of what form it should take was, on the suggestion of Bro. Phillips, P.M., supported by Bro. H. Ballantyne, P.M., adjourned to the next lodge meeting. The W.M. then directed the lodge to go into mourning for the next three months. The lodge was then closed in due form, and upwards of forty brethren sat down to a banquet, served in splendid style, with all the delicacies of the season, and Bro. Oddy received, as he was entitled to, the hearty thanks of the brethren. After the usual toasts, an interesting part of the day's proceedings commenced, viz., the presentation to Bro. William Steedman, P.M., of a testimonial, consisting of a gold watch and chain, a Bible, and an illuminated vote of thanks on vellum, executed in Bro. Cunningham's best style. Bro. David Roberts, P.M., in presenting the testimonial said—"Worshipful Sir, and Brethren—Independent of the honour attached to filling the chair as Master of this Lodge, it confers upon those who have enjoyed that honour, a position in the lodge of occasionally being called upon to

perform some agreeable and pleasing duty in connection with it; that agreeable duty has devolved upon me to-day, and it would be still more agreeable if I had the inward conviction that I could do justice to it; but what I lack in words I know I can make up for in sincerity. As this is an occasion when I know that you are anxious that its enjoyment should not be marred by long speeches, I shall be as brief as the nature of the subject will admit. We have among us a Past Master of this lodge, and its first initiate, a brother who, by his worthy, upright, and conscientious conduct during the many years that he has been connected with the lodge, has secured the good will and brotherly love of all the brethren; his willingness at all times to adapt himself to circumstances, and render himself useful where the good working and harmony of the lodge is concerned, is well known to you all; he has served every office in the lodge from Chair to Tyler, and has generally so devoted himself to the interests of this lodge, that it was thought these services should receive some substantial recognition. Brother Past Master Steedman, it is my pleasure to be the mouthpiece of the lodge, and to present to you, in the name of the lodge and the brethren here assembled, this gold watch and chain, Bible, and illuminated vote of thanks. I have little doubt that you will know thoroughly how to appreciate this mark of respect and brotherly love, the more so when I remind you that this is the first presentation of a testimonial in connection with this lodge (though, let us hope, it won't be the last); it is no meaningless tribute. We desire you to look upon these articles as a memento of our hearty appreciation of your many excellent qualities. And now, Bro. Steedman, allow me on my own behalf to say that I hand you these tokens with the sincere conviction that they are well deserved. I hope you may live for many years to wear this watch and chain; this volume of the Sacred Law will not be neglected in your hands; and this beautiful Vote of Thanks (executed by Bro. Cunningham as his contribution to your testimonial) will speak (years after you have thrown off this mortal coil) to your posterity, words that cannot fail to make them proud, not only of your name, but of the Craft that know so well how to appreciate your worth." Brother Steedman, who on rising to reply, was perceptibly affected, said—"Worshipful Sir, P.M. Roberts, and Brethren—All the years most of you have known me you never found me guilty of making a speech, what then can you think are my feelings at the present moment? I, who desire in every word the dictionary, and my own heart, could suggest to thank you; I feel entirely unable, even decently, to express to you how deeply moved I am at this mark of your kindness. It has been, and always will be, the greatest pleasure of my life as lodge night comes round, to meet you all, brethren, and contribute my mite to promote good fellowship and assist in the working of the lodge; and I hope my energy may never slacken, or my zeal ever cool, but that it will always be, as it always has been, a labour of love. Bro. Roberts, in his desire to please, has showered upon me so many kind words that I feel he must have exceeded his instructions, and expressed more his own feelings than the feelings of the lodge. You will believe me, when I tell you that this is by far the happiest day of my life. I have had, perhaps, more than my fair share of the trials and troubles of this life; but a day like this makes me think light of them all, and lends to make me believe that my life has not been spent uselessly, when in declining years my heart is thus gladdened by these tokens of your kindness. Worshipful Sir, and Brethren, I will not further encroach upon your time than to thank you, you don't know how heartily, for this mark of your favour, and you, Bro. Roberts, for your kind expressions towards me; may we all be spared for many years to uphold and support the dignity of the Craft, and this lodge in particular, and may the G.A.O.T.U. ever preserve fresh in my memory this day. Among the visitors were Bro. John J. Wilson, P.M., Enfield, No. 1237; Bro. Charles Eye, P.M. do.; Bro. John Turner, P.M. do.; Bro. George Townsend, P.M. Lily of Richmond; Bro. W. H. Main, P.M. New Concord,

813; Bro. John J. Clarke, P.M. High Cross; Bro. John Wright, P.M. Duke of Edinburgh, 1349, &c., all of whom must have left with feelings of pleasure and delight, after an evening spent amidst so many pleasant surroundings.

PERFECT ASHLAR LODGE (No. 1178).—This lodge held its regular meeting on Thursday, the 5th inst., at the Gregorian Arms tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey. The lodge was opened by Bro. George Jolly Grace, W.M. There were present during the evening Bro. F. H. Ebsworth, P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Secretary; J. W. Avery, P.M., W.S.; J. W. Dudley, S.W.; J. Harnsworth, J.W.; J. Ruse, D.C.; G. Drapper, J. G. Tanyer, A. Lewis, W. J. Barber, A. Goodman, W. Batchelor, G. Mabbs, J. R. Johnson, S. Butcher, E. Lawrence, J. S. Hood, J. Rambert, G. Free, T. Jones, J. A. Smith, and others. Amongst a large number of visitors were Bros. A. L. Dussek, J. W., 73; T. Ball, S.D. 145; H. Dalby, W.S. 1194; G. Cattle, P.M., 1309; W. B. Smith, 1326; R. Gower, 1326; R. Godfrey, 1326. The minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, June 6th, were read and unanimously confirmed. The work, done in a good style, comprised the passing of Bro. E. Lawrence, W. B. Smith, 1326; R. Gower, 1326; and R. Godfrey, 1326; to the second degree. After the bye laws had been read, the ballot was taken, and proved unanimous in favour of J. W. Dudley, S.W., as W.M.; F. Ebsworth, P.M., as Treasurer (re-elected). W. Y. Laing, P.M., Tyler, was unanimously re-elected. The audit is arranged to be held on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 7. p.m. A Past Master's jewel was unanimously voted to Bro. G. J. Grace for his efficient services rendered to the lodge during his year of office. Messrs. F. Brett, A. Palmer, and G. Salt, were proposed as candidates for initiation at next meeting. The lodge was then closed.

STAR LODGE (No. 1275).—Installation Meeting.—The members of this flourishing and prosperous lodge, finding their quarters too small at New Cross, petitioned the M.W.G.M. to allow them to remove to Greenwich. Good reason having been given, leave was obtained. The first meeting at the new quarters "The Ship Hotel," Greenwich, was held on Friday, 6th ult. Precisely at three o'clock, the W.M., Brother C. J. Hogg, P.G.S., P.M., opened the lodge. During the afternoon there were present—Brothers H. Keeble, S.W.; W. Ough, P.G.P., P.M.; J. Smith, P.G.P., P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; T. R. Darke, S.D.; G. Pymm, P.M., J.D.; G. F. Guest, D.C.; W. Mock, T. Whiteman, T. Hobson, W. B. Tustin, W. Okey, S. Homewood, W. F. Wetten, J. J. Limebeer, W. M. Bull, G. S. Elliott, R. F. Duff, W. Kipps, J. Fox, C. Saunders, E. Townshend, W. Avill, W. Bell, T. Wheeler, R. Gutteridge, and others. The visitors were—Brothers J. Boyd, G.P.; F. Finch, G.S., S.W. 33; T. Parker, P.M. 34; F. Frampton, P.M. 87; J. Kew, P.M. 179; W. Hopkins, P.M. 179; A. Lackner, 179; T. Taylor, 554; H. Massey, P.M. 619; P. Parsons, W.M. 749; J. H. Roberts, 700; C. G. Dilley, P.M. 1155; D. Betts, 1351; W. Hilton, 1351; F. W. Parsons, 1361, with very many others, whose names we were unable to ascertain. The minutes of the meeting held on Friday, June 7th, were read and unanimously confirmed. The report of the Audit Committee was read, adopted, and entered on the minutes. It showed that after every liability had been met, the Grand Lodge dues paid to September 30th, 1872 (including a supplementary amount), that there was nearly as many pounds in hand as there were members in the lodge, viz., forty-one members, which showed what a sound financial state the veteran and experienced Treasurer had brought the lodge to in the short space of three years. The ballot was unanimous in favour of Mr. W. Meek, who being present, was initiated. Bro. R. Gutteridge was passed to the second degree. This completed the work done by the W.M., who had proved himself a careful, painstaking, correct, and admirable worker. Bro. J. Smith, P.G.P., P.M. and Treasurer, took the chair, and in his usual able manner installed Bro. H. Keeble, W.M., who appointed as his officers C. J. Hogg, I.P.M.; T.

R. Darke, S.W.; G. Pymm, P.M., J.W.; J. Smith, P.G.P., P.M., Treasurer (re-invested); F. Walters, P.M., Sec. (re-invested); G. F. Guest, S.D.; J. J. Limebeer, J.D.; W. Kipps, I.G., and Organist; S. Homewood, D.C.; J. Gilbert, Tyler. The address to the W.M. was given by the Installing Master; to the Wardens and brethren, by Bro. W. Ough, P.G.P., P.M. One gentleman was proposed for initiation. The lodge was duly adjourned until Friday, December 6th, at three o'clock. The banquet was served up punctually at half-past five o'clock, p.m., which gave universal satisfaction; it was of the usual first-class style. After the banquet, and during dessert, the W.M., on behalf of the lodge, presented Bro. C. J. Hogg, P.G.S., P.M. 58, and I.P.M., with a handsome Past Master's jewel, who, in a suitable speech, acknowledged the gift. The harmonium was well played by the Organist, Bro. W. Kipps, some good songs sung, and recitations given. The lodge was opened at New Cross on September 3rd, 1868. There were but seven founders, six locals and one from town. Two founders resigned before second meeting was held, and one died, leaving but four members on October 1st, 1869, to make the lodge. How they succeeded is proved by the fact that forty-two members are on the list, furniture paid for, and good funds in hand.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTER.—*The Royal Gloucestershire Lodge* (No. 839).—This young and flourishing lodge held its first meeting this session, on Friday, the 6th inst., in the lodge room of the Bell Hotel, in this city, T. W. Nelson Foster, W.M., presiding; Bro. T. Taylor, P.M. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, Brother Foster proceeded to initiate four candidates, which he did in his easy and perfect manner, affording much pleasure to all who heard him. The lodge being closed, twenty-two of the brethren sat down to banquet and passed a most delightful evening. This lodge took the initiative in the restoration of the "Reredos" in the Cathedral, during the Mastership of Brother Taynton, and subscribed £100, one-third of the cost then estimated; but when it was understood that this did not include the figures, and that the cost of those would be an additional nearly £600, and the brethren resolved, rather than not complete the work, they would endeavour to raise the sum required; this lodge has again come forward with over one hundred guineas. The "Reredos" is now fast approaching completion, but there is much to be done; and the Dean has decided the ceremony of unveiling shall not now take place until the whole shall be finished. So that, as the days are drawing in, and will be shorter, which would render it difficult for many of the brethren residing at a distance to attend, the event may not take place till the spring of next year.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge* (No. 1331).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, 5th inst. In the absence of the W.M., who, with a great many of the brethren, was absent at the autumn manoeuvres, the chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. C. Carnegie, I.P.M., P.P. G. Purst, Hants, supported by the following officers:—Bros. Capt. Richardson, R.E., S.W.; A. McKenzie, J.W.; J. Marversley, as S.D.; J. Smith, as J.D.; W. J. Osmond, P.M., as Secretary; F. Anderson, I.G.; U. Lucas, O.G. The lodge was opened in form in the first degree, and the minutes of the last regular and emergency meetings were severally read and confirmed. Bros. Munro and Thomas, candidates for the Fellow Craft degree, were questioned respecting their knowledge of the previous degree, which, proving satisfactory, they were entrusted with a test of merit, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and those brethren were passed to that degree, the S. Warden explaining the working tools. The lodge was closed down to the first degree. The resignation of Bro. Swain, 107th Regiment, who has left Aldershot, was accepted. Subscriptions

having been received for the Charitable Association, and other business transacted, the lodge was closed in peace, harmony, and brotherly love.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

ROCHDALE.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 298).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Rooms, Anne-street, Rochdale, on Wednesday evening last, the 4th inst. The lodge was opened at 6.30, by the W.M., assisted by Bro. P.M. William Ashworth, as S.W., and Bro. P. M. Roberts, as J.W. The minutes of the last regular meeting and lodge of emergency having been read and confirmed, the lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bros. Crossley, Hudson, and Schofield answered the usual questions to the W.M., and were afterwards raised to the degree of Master Mason by Bro. P.M. Holroyd, by the kind permission of the W.M., assisted by the Rev. Alfred Salts, Vicar of Littleboro', and Chaplain to the Lodge. The lodge was then closed to the first degree, when Mr. William Scholes was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry by the W.M. Bro. Jessie Forth, Bro. Oakden, S.D., having assisted in each ceremony. After some other business had been transacted, the lodge was duly closed, with hearty good wishes from several of the brethren. The brethren then adjourned to refreshments, after which the usual toasts were proposed and responded to most heartily, the brethren, one and all, requesting Bro. John Higgin, of St. Chads, 1129, a dear friend of Bro. Collingwood's, who has recently left for Canada, to convey to him, Bro. Collingwood, their kind regard and best wishes for his happiness and prosperity, and that he may meet nothing but friends in the country of his adoption. The brethren on this occasion seemed unusually happy, and kept together long beyond the time allowed by Bruce's Act, without being any the worse for remaining.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—*Rowley Lodge* (No. 1051).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster, on Monday, 2nd September. In the absence of the W.M., the lodge was presided over by Bro. J. Daniel Moore, M.D., P.G.S.B. England, who was supported by the following officers and brethren:—William Hall, I.P.M.; W. J. Sly, S.W.; John Hatch, P.M. 281, as J.W.; James Taylor, S.D.; James Bolton, J.D.; R. Harger, John L. Bradshaw, E. Airey, E. Simpson, P.M., 281; R. Taylor, and J. Watson. After the usual business had been transacted, the ballot was taken and proved clear in favour of W. Thomas Jackson, of Lancaster, book-keeper, who being in attendance was duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, by Bro. Moore, the acting W.M., the working tools being presented by Bro. Sly, S.W. As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Provincial Grand Master, Sir Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P., the lodge was put into masonic mourning for three months, and a resolution expressive of condolence and sympathy with his relations was passed in open lodge.

Royal Arch.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

LITTLEBOROUGH.—*Chapter of Benevolence* (No. 226).—The regular meeting of this Chapter was held at the Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough, on Thursday evening last, the 5th instant. The chapter was opened at 6 p.m., by Comps. William Briggs, P.P.Z., as Z.; Abraham Rigg, H.; J. W. Kershaw, J. The other officers present being—Comps. Robert Whitworth, Scribe E.; Stephen England, Scribe N.; William Ashworth, P. Soj.; William Peacocke, 1st Asst. Soj.; John Ashworth, 2nd Asst. Soj.; James Midgley, Janitor. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Bro. George Rothwell, of Lodge Probity and Freedom, who was duly elected, and afterwards exalted to the degree of Holy Royal Arch Masonry, by Comp. William Roberts, P.P.Z., P.G.P., Soj.; assisted by Comps.

Briggs, Rigg, and William Ashworth, P.Z. Chapter of Unity 298, Provincial Grand 1st Asst. Soj. The business of the evening being ended, the chapter was duly and solemnly closed, with hearty good wishes from Companions Roberts, Barker, and Ashworth, representatives from neighbouring Chapters. The Companions having refreshed themselves, the usual Masonic and other toasts, which were duly honoured, amongst which was the health and prosperity of Comp. Collingwood, a member of his chapter, who had recently left for Canada, the country of his adoption, and where it is hoped he will make his mark, and gain the esteem of all with whom he has to do. His health was proposed by Comp. Roberts with very great feeling, and very heartily responded by the Companions. The "Visitors" was proposed by Comp. Briggs who thanked Comps. Roberts and Ashworth, for the ready assistance they were always prepared to give. The toast was heartily received by the Companions, and responded to by the First Principal of Unity Chapter, 298, who complimented the officers upon their efficient working, and expressed a hope that they would continue to work harmoniously together, and they need not fear being visited by any Arch Mason. The companions then separated at about 10.30, p.m.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Royal Sussex Chapter.*—The quarterly convocation of the Royal Sussex Chapter of Perfect Friendship was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich when there were present Comps. S. B. King, P.Z., Acting First Principal; J. Pritchard, P.Z., Acting Second Principal; and G. S. Findley, P.Z., Acting Third Principal; J. Franks, P.Z., Scribe E.; N. Tracy, Scribe N.; P. Cornell, Prin. Soj.; Dr. Mills, P.Z. Visiting Bro., Emra Holmes, St. Lukes Chapter. The minutes of the last chapter having been read and confirmed, the companions proceeded to ballot for the officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—Comp. Long, elected Z.; S. D. King, P.Z., H.; P. Cornell, J.; J. Franks, Scribe E., re-elected; — Townsend, Treasurer, do.; N. Tracy, Prin. Soj.; — Fraser, Scribe N.; — Syer, Janitor. Telegrams from the 1st and 2nd Principals, who reside at a distance, regretting their inability to attend, and a letter from Comp. Wright to the same purport were read; and there being no further business, the Companions shared the secrets of the Holy Royal Arch, and the chapter was closed.

Red Cross of Constantine.

METROPOLITAN.

PREMIER CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND.

This conclave met at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Monday, the 2nd inst., under the presidency of Sir Knight George Kenning, M.P.S., who was supported by Sir Knights Colonel Burdett, Levander, Cubitt, Little, Sillifant, Yeoman, Kingston, Scott, Hobson, Adams, and others. Two joining members, and one candidate were elected, and a committee, consisting of the M.P.S., Treasurer, Recorder, Sir Knights Levander, and Yeoman, was appointed to report as to removal to another place of meeting. The conclave was then closed, and the knights dined together at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, where an elegant repast was provided at short notice by Bro. George States.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The following is from the *Diamond News*, published at Klipdrift, the principal of the Diamond Diggings at the Cape of Good Hope.

In all the calendar of Saints there is not one who has so many devotees as St. John, the patron Saint of the Freemasons. No Saint's day is so well remembered as St. John's day, or so well kept. It is frequently urged by those who either will not become, or cannot become Masons, that there is nothing in Masonry which is not to be found in Christianity, and that Christian brotherhood is quite as strong as that of Masonic.

These are points which others may debate. I assert the fact, patent to everyone who has eyes to see, that there is no spot in the whole wide world in which a Masonic Lodge has been founded where the members do not keep up with all their hearts and souls their aprons, sashes, and jewels on St. John's day. Visit any city or town in the United Kingdom on the 24th of June and you hear the Freemasons' March. Go to the Western Continent, or the Eastern Continent, and the same soul-stirring sound greets your ear. To India go and see with what splendour that day is celebrated. Throughout the Colonial Empire of great Britain, it is the same, and in that Dutch possession—coffee-growing Java—where every man who is not a Mason, is looked upon with suspicion, the day is a general holiday. In that beautiful "Isle of the Sea," Mauritius, St. John's Day festivities are kept up for a week at least. East, west, north or south—go which way you like, and the same Masonic enthusiasm prevails on this auspicious day. In Greenland, where they "Dance the twilight all away," as well as at Mecca and there are Masonic Lodges in both these places, St. John's day is kept up. "Turks, infidels, heretics," as well as Jews and Christians, are to be found doing suit and service to Saint John on the 24th of June. Is there any other Saint who has a "day" that is so honoured? I know of none. Certainly neither St. Peter, nor St. Paul, nor St. Mark, nor St. Luke, great as was their labours for the good of human kind, are so well remembered on any day in the year.

This being the case, it is but fair to say that there must be something in Masonry which none but Masons understand, feel, and enjoy. Mark! Here in these fields, where neither town—no, nor camp, was known two years ago, there are already two lodges established, and both of them celebrated St. John's Day with a fervour not surpassed in any part of the universal world. I was present at the festivities of one—the Octahedron, and I am bound to claim sufficient space of you to let the world know how the gay and festive members of that well-regulated lodge did honour to their patron saint. I venture to say that no Masons in any part of the globe did more honour to St. John on Monday last than did the Octahedrons. This was their manner of doing it.

They assembled in their temple at high noon, and went through "the usual ceremonies." What they are, it is not for any one of the uninitiated to guess at. All I can say regarding that is, that the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—Bros. I. S. Gordon, W.M.; J. W. Harsant, S.W.; A. R. Gooch, J.W.; Du Toit, S.D.; Read, J.D.; Webster, Treasurer; Maxwell, Secretary; Robinson, Chaplain; Rens, I.G.; Giani, Tyler. That they are all known to be "true and accepted Masons," is a sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the Octahedrons will be well administered during the next twelve months.

The morning service was all solemnity, the evening was all festivity. The Masons are renowned for their hospitality, indeed hospitality is one of the prominent virtues of the Craft. It is not the fashion of Masons to confine the enjoyments of St. John's Day within the limits of their own circle. A ball is considered the correct Masonic ticket. The Octahedrons never do anything but the correct thing, and they, therefore, decided to give a ball, and they gave it as Masons should, to as many of their friends and neighbours as they could accommodate.

The hall was most tastefully decorated. Over the main entrance was that all-seeing eye, without which no Masonic gathering could be tolerated. On the walls were Masonic emblems in silver and gold transparencies, interspersed with these were inscriptions in Greek, Latin, and English, expressive of the sentiments and objects of the Craft. Glittering stars formed of bayonets well placed, added brilliancy to the hall. Festoons worked in with evergreens of red, white, and blue, hanging gracefully from the cornice over the other decorations, and the effect, when the room was lighted, and the company had arrived, was dazzling. At nine o'clock the Grand Master of the Lodge—I. S. Gordon, Esq.—surrounded by his colleagues in office, officially opened the ball, and welcomed the

company. The musicians struck up, and the ball was all life and animation. The hall had the appearance of a living kaleidoscope. The patterns changed every minute. Sashes, head-dresses, necklets, and neck ribbons, were one minute blended with red, blue, and white Masonic scarfs and aprons, and the next minute the whole were in contrast.

It was a charming sight, and I stake the word and honour of a "special" upon it, that there never was a ball in which the ladies were more tastefully dressed. The dresses were unexceptionable. There was not an ill-dressed lady in the hall. The dancing was quite equal to the dressing. Beauty conspired with fashion to bring gallantry to the test, and they succeeded. The gentlemen of the Craft, and the gentlemen innocent of craftiness, yielded to the blandishments of the conspirators. "As merry as marriage bells" would ill convey the merriment of the evening. Quadrille, galop, and waltz, followed each other in succession. Not a minute was lost. Bros. I. S. Gordon and A. R. Gooch, were Masters of the Ceremonies, and they deserve great credit for the manner in which they did their work. There was not a hitch anywhere. Mr. Commissioner Campbell, who has been half a century in the Queen's service, and who is a Mason of forty years' standing, tripped it with the youngest. His face shone with as much glow as his shoe buckles. I don't believe he is a day older than when I knew him first, and I doubt if he ever will be. Mr. Commissioner Bowker, the valiant and venerable, did good wall flower business, for he is as charming in his conversation as his brother Commissioner is at dancing. The ladies know best how charming our able Public Prosecutor is, and the belle of the room is my authority for saying that what Mr. Commissioner Campbell said at the supper table was quite correct. It is impossible to name all the heroes of the evening, it must be sufficient for your readers to know that every single Mason threw his whole heart into the festivities.

At midnight the ladies were, after a parade with their partners around the hall, the band playing the "Freemasons' March," taken to the supper-room, where a most elegantly arranged supper was ready for them. That prince of caterers, Davis, of the "Sir Henry Barkly Hotel," excelled himself on this occasion. There was nothing wanting. The turkeys were done to a turn, the jellies were firm and good, and the table groaned under every delicacy of the season.

The Grand Master filled the chair, and was well supported by Bros. Harsant, S.W.; A. R. Gooch, J.W.; Du Toit, S.D.; Read, J.D., and the other officers present, who served the ladies. Before the ladies left the table, the Grand Master proposed first "The Queen and the Craft." That toast having been responded to, he called upon the company to fill their glasses, and do honour to "The Guests of the Evening and the Commissioners."

After speaking generally to the toast, he took occasion to pay a compliment to the Commissioners, who, he said, he believed, were anxious to do all they could to serve the people, and to promote the prosperity of the Fields. The Grand Master concluded by expressing a hope that all present had enjoyed themselves, and that they would have many more such merry meetings.

Mr. Campbell was called upon to respond. He did so, although he said he thought Mr. Commissioner Thompson better qualified to speak to Ladies than he was. The Commissioners were desirous to do all in their power to promote the welfare of the Fields, and he thought such gatherings as these calculated to do good. There must be more of them (loudly cheered). His concluding expression was, "We are but a small community, and must try to live in harmony together. I do think the very best feeling exists amongst us at present, and I hope it will always so continue." The honourable gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud applause. Dancing was kept up until several of the small hours had passed away, the last dance being "Sir Roger de Coverley," in which twenty couples fluttered their fantasies charmingly.

The ball will be long remembered. It is the

talk of the day. The Masons are glad they gave it—the guests are delighted they were there. Mr. Davis is praised most deservedly for the catering; and the musicians Messrs. Haygarth, Richards, and Bands, will be in request as long as there is a piano, violin, and cornet in Klip-drift.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ANNIVERSARY OF FREEMANTLE LODGE.— (No. 1,033.)

The Brethren of the Freemantle Lodge celebrated their anniversary by a banquet, on Monday, June 24th, 1872, St. John's Day, one of the patron saints of the Order, at Bro. Herbert's Freemasons' Hotel. The occasion was marked by the brethren with much heartiness. Previous to the banquet, the brethren assembled in their Lodge-room, in William-street, for the purpose of installing the Worshipful Master Elect, and his colleagues in office, for the ensuing year.—Bro. D. K. Congdon, W.M., presided, and opened the Lodge in regular form. There were present—Bro. G. B. Humble, S.W.; Bro. G. Pearse, J.W.; Bro. Sampson, Treas.; Bro. J. H. White, Sec.; Bro. E. F. Duffield, J.D.; Bro. T. Wardle, I.G.; Bro. H. Jarvis, Tyler; Past Masters Bro. T. F. Stone, Bro. W. Jose, Bro. W. Snook; Bro. F. Sherwood, W.M. of Lodge 485; together with about a dozen more of the brethren of the lodge, and other visitors from Perth, Bros. Summers, Tymperley and Dean, who attended along with their Worshipful Master, at the special invitation of the brethren of the Freemantle Lodge. After various business had been transacted, the brethren proceeded to the installation of Bro. Geo. Bland Humble as Worshipful Master; Bro. Jno. F. Stone, P.M., taking the duties of Installing Master on the occasion, and conducting the ceremony in a manner which won the admiration of the brethren. Having been duly installed into office,

Bro. G. B. Humble, the newly-elected Master, said—Brethren, it is only just that I should express to you how deeply sensible I am of the honour conferred on me, in being placed in the high and honourable position of Worshipful Master of the Lodge—the highest rank of esteem you can confer on a brother. Although deeply sensible of the honour, and very grateful to you for your election of me to that high office, yet I am deeply sensible of the duties and responsibilities that will devolve upon me in connection with that office. I have, for some time past, been connected with that lodge, and served the offices of Junior and Senior Warden respectively, and have great pleasure in thinking that my election to the Master's chair in this lodge, is in some measure to be regarded as a recognition of the faithfulness with which I have already filled the former offices. Perfection, you all know brethren, is unattainable, and I am certain, therefore, that you do not look for that in me, but that every allowance will be made for any shortcoming or deficiencies that may appear. I can promise, however, that no honest and persistent effort will be wanting on my part to attain to a knowledge of the right discharge of the duties of the office; and I am happy to think that I shall have the very efficient assistance of the Wardens and other office-bearers in the lodge. I trust that I may be enabled faithfully to perform its duties to the satisfaction of my conscience, and with what next to this I most of all desire, the approbation of the brethren of the lodge.

The W. Master then appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bro. G. Pearse, S.W.; Bro. E. F. Duffield, J.W.; Bro. Jno. De Mansfield Absolon, Treas.; Bro. Sam. T. Solomon, Sec.; Bro. T. Wardle, S.D.; Bro. L. Henderson, J.D.; Bro. G. A. Forsyth, I.G.; and Bro. H. Jarvis, Tyler.

The lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, at the Freemasons' Hotel, where about thirty sat down to one of the most, if not the most, excellent spread ever prepared there on similar occasions. It was served in Bro. Herbert's usual excellent style, and reflected great credit also on the caterer, Mr. H. Albert. The W.M.,

Bro. G. B. Humble, occupied the chair, and was supported on his left by the Immediate Past Master, Bro. D. K. Congdon, and P. M. Sherwood : on the right, by P.M.'s J. F. Stone, W. Snook, and J. N. Croke. The vice-chair was occupied by the Senior Warden, Bro. G. Pearse. A "Masonic grace" (as it was styled afterwards), having been said by the W.M., and responded to by the brethren, the very agreeable labour of doing ample justice to the good things provided was well performed by all present. The dishes being removed,

The W.M., after a few appropriate remarks to the brethren, gave the toast of "Her Majesty the Queen." Loyalty, he said, was a prominent feature of Freemasonry, and he felt certain that loyalty was not wanting in the Masons of Western Australia. They all knew, that in the person of her Majesty, they had a Queen, who, from her kindly and affectionate nature, was endeared to the hearts of all her subjects (cheers).

The W.M. next gave the toast of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." There was one thing, he said, in regard to the Prince, which they were all proud of, that is, they could think of the Prince as a "Brother Mason." He believed that the Freemasons of England regretted that H.R. Highness did not enter the Order under the jurisdiction, originally, of the English Constitution. That might arise from a knowledge of the fact, that his good and honoured father, the Prince Consort, had been rejected, which may have induced the Prince to be initiated in a foreign lodge. H.R. Highness had, however, become affiliated with the English Order, and had therefore become amenable to English jurisdiction. He occupied at present a very prominent position in the Craft, that of Past Grand Master of England, and was also, he believed, the patron of the Freemasons of Ireland. They all knew of his somewhat recent and severe illness, and how a nation feared with sad and anxious suspense his removal from this sublunary abode. If the nation had lost H.R. Highness by death, the unfortunate and melancholy circumstance would, in all probability, have changed the aspect of politics in England. But, happily, such a calamity in the Divine arrangements was averted; the Prince was restored again to the nation, and the whole country—and Masonry was represented in the throng—paid their adorations and thanksgivings to the Great Architect of the Universe, on that recent and memorable occasion—"The Thanksgiving Day."

The W.M. next proposed "The health of the Grand Master Mason in England, the Marquis of Ripon K.G., &c." He referred to the honourable position he occupied among the Craft, and also made reference to his recent mission of peace to America, where he had brought about a peaceful way of the differences of nations being settled and adjusted by arbitration, without having recourse to the horrors and calamities of war.

The I.P.M., Bro. D.K. Congdon, then proposed "The health of the new W.M." He regretted that the toast had not fallen into better hands, he said that he had the honour of proposing Bro. Humble as a member of the Lodge, and that since then, they had nearly always been together in office. He testified to his attention and zeal in the cause of Masonry, and to this Lodge in particular. He also referred to the custom that now prevailed in the Fremantle Lodge,—leaving the highest offices of the lodge to be conferred on those, only who would qualify themselves for the office. The toast was greeted with "Lodge honours."

The W.M., in reply, said he thanked Bro. Congdon for the very flattering way he had spoken of him, and the brethren for the heartiness in which they responded to the toast. It had been not only his duty but pleasure to fulfil several important offices in lodge, since he joined them; it was, he said, a sense of duty which impelled him, when appointed to an office, to discharge those duties faithfully, and to the best of his ability. He had been raised step by step, following as Bro. Congdon expressed it "in his footsteps," until he arrived at his present position in the lodge, and he expressed a hope that the present officers would emulate those who had preceded them in office. He spoke at length,

giving his impressions and experiences of Freemasonry, and concluded by again thanking the brethren for their expressions of confidence and brotherly kindness, and he trusted that he would ever deserve and merit their esteem and approbation.

Bro. E. Newman then very ably proposed "The Health of the Officers of the Lodge," which was responded to by Bro. G. Pearse, Senior Warden.

Bro. Stone, P.M., next proposed "the health of the Immediate Past Master, Bro. D. K. Congdon, and in very eulogistic terms referred to Bro. Congdon's labours during the past twelve months, and to the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

Bro. Congdon, in reply, thanked the brethren very kindly for their expressions of regard, and gave a short account of the work of the lodge during his term of office, giving a tribute of praise, very justly, to the officers who had worked so well with him,

The W.M. then gave as the next toast, "the health of the Installing Master, Bro. Jno. F. Stone, P.M.," which was well received, and briefly responded to by Bro. Stone.

The following complimentary toasts followed, and were proposed and responded to by the following brethren, in brief, pithy, and in some instances, amusing speeches: "The W.M. and brethren of Perth Lodge, No. 485," by P. Master J. N. Cooke, and responded to by the W.M. 485; "The Visitors," by Bro. Elias Solomon, and responded to by Bro. W. Snook, P.M., and Bro. E. C. C. Dean, of Perth; "The Stewards," by Bro. W. S. Pearse, and responded to by Bro. S. J. Solomon; "The Ladies," by Bro. J. De M. Absolon, and responded to very facetiously by Bro. M. Samson,

Besides the foregoing arranged toasts, the following were added: Bro. S. J. Solomon proposed "The Host and Hostess," to which Bro. Herbert replied; and the W.M. added "The Health of the Oldest Member of the Freemantle Lodge, Bro. Past Master Jose," and mentioned some of the many acts of Bro. Jose, in connection with the formation of the Freemantle Lodge. Bro. E. C. Dean replied for Bro. Jose, and gave a short history of the days and doings of the lodge, and the many difficulties they had to encounter at its formation; and added, that although not now a member, yet he still felt proud of the position they had attained unto, and wished "continued prosperity to Lodge 1033."

During the evening one or two Masonic songs were given, which added to the enjoyment of the brethren, and tended to make the proceedings thoroughly enjoyed by all. Thanks being returned by the W.M., he vacated the chair, and the meeting separated, all highly gratified with their evening's enjoyment.

Mullum in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

FREEMASONRY IN THE SCOTS GREYS A CENTURY AGO.

Few know that of the Military Lodges, of which in former times Scotland was so prolific, that originally attached to the Royal North British Dragoons was erected by the Mother Lodge,—neither is there any record of the fact preserved at Kilwinning. It is impossible now to fix the date of this charter; but seeing that the lodge had existed "for a very great length of time" prior to 1770, it is not unlikely that it was one of the oldest of the speculative daughters of the Mother lodge, and it can be no great stretch of imagination to suppose that among its original members would be found some of the heroes of Dettingen, where in 1743 the Greys are said to have covered themselves with glory. The "Scots Greys Kilwinning" having through the perils of war become dispossessed of its warrant of constitution, Colonel the Honourable William Master of Napier (afterwards 6th Lord Napier) and other officers (their regiment being then quartered at Edinburgh), petitioned for a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland—compliance with their prayer being urged on these grounds, viz., "that

they for a very great length of time had held a regular lodge in the said regiment under the authority of the ancient lodge of Kilwinning; that through the many hazardous enterprises in which they had been engaged in the service of their king and country, they had not only lost their charter, but their whole records; and that they were willing still to associate together for the true end of Masonry in a regular Lodge" to be held in the regiment. The following minute while showing the success which attended the efforts to resuscitate under new auspices this old military lodge, is interesting from the glimpse it affords of the proceedings in connection with its reconsecration within the hall of a sister lodge, the story of whose origin was also the only existing link of its connection with the ancient centre of Scottish Masonry:—

"Lodge of St. Andrew's Royal Arch in the Scots Greys or Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons, held in the lodge of Cannongate Kilwinning at Edinburgh, 12th March, 1770:

"In consequence of an application made to the Grand Lodge of Scotland on Tuesday last, 6th inst., by the Honourable Col. William Napier, in name of himself and several other gentlemen in the above regiment, craving to have a Charter of Constitution and Erection under their authority, the same was ordered, and this day appointed by the Grand Lodge to meet with the several Brethren to deliver them their Charter and consecrate their lodge. The Grand Lodge being duly met and constituted by the Most Worshipful His Excellency General Oughton, the Grand Master, and several other officers of the Grand Lodge, his Excellency, after a most suitable lecture on Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty of the Royal Craft to Col. Napier, whom he received as Master of the Lodge, delivered him their Charter; and received Capt. Basil Heron as Depute Master; Sir John Nisbett, for Senior, and John Nisbett, Esq., for Junior Warden; John Christy, Esq., for Treasurer; and James Colquhoun, Esq., for Secretary. When after the same the lodge was consecrated by solemn prayer under the stile and title of The St. Andrew's Royal Arch in the the Scots Greys or Royal North British Dragoons. Then the evening was concluded with that mirth and harmony known among the Brethren."

To this minute (which is signed by the Grand Officers and those of the newly constituted lodge) is appended a note by the Grand Clerk, certifying that the same is recorded in the books of the Cannongate Kilwinning and of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The propriety of admitting private soldiers to the privileges of the Craft has never been challenged under the Scotch constitution: so with every desire for promoting the principles of Freemasonry as widely as possible among his fellow-soldiers, Colonel Napier gave his sanction to a code of by-laws which fixed the fees for initiation at a rate moderate enough to suit the means of any well-conducted soldier, however humble his military rank. The by-laws—which are engrossed in the records as having been adopted by the lodge on 14th March, 1770, and possess several features that ought to commend themselves to the favourable consideration of some of our existing lodges—are as follow:

"That all officers and stranger gentlemen are to pay the following fees:—Entered Apprentice, £1 3s. 6d.; Fellow Craft, 7s. 6d.; Master Mason, 6s.

Quarter-Masters, E.A., 15s. 6d.; F.C., 6s. 6d.; M., 3s. 6d.
Sergeants " 8s. 6d.; " 4s. 6d.; " 2s. 6d.
Corporals and " " 6s. 6d.; " 2s. 6d.; " 1s. 6d.
Trumpeters " " 6s. 6d.; " 2s. 6d.; " 1s. 6d.
Private Dragoons " 2s. 6d.; " 1s. 6d.; " 1s. 6d.

"As the lodge has as yet no fund for charity, it is proposed that every officer of the regiment shall pay monthly 2s. 6d., each quarter-master 1s. 6d., each sergeant 1s., each corporal and trumpeter, 9d., each private dragoon 6d.,—which will in time become a fund that will enable the lodge to give some money, to a discharged brother to carry him home, to the widow and children of a deceased brother, and likewise to assist distressed brethren in other matters, such as sickness and the like. But this charity is to be entirely confined to the regiment, except in very extraordinary cases, unless the lodge shall become so rich that they can do it without hurting their own brethren; for in that case it is the

duty of every lodge to help a distressed brother, be he of what religion, country, or profession whatever.

"That the Lodge of St. Andrew's Royal Arch in the Scotts Greys do meet the first Monday after the 14th of every month, and oftener if necessary, at which time the monthly fees are to be paid into the Treasurer for the time being, he settling his accounts twice in every year, viz., the first Mondays in March and October.

"The officers of the lodge to be chosen on the first Monday after the 14th of March for the year to come, as at that time, in all probability, most of the members will be with the regiment.

"That no person belonging to the Royal North British Dragoons, after the date hereof, that shall be made a Mason in any other lodge than that of St. Andrew's Royal Arch in the Scotts Greys, shall be assumed into the above lodge, until they pay full fees according to their degree in Masonry.

"That at all times after the lodge is open'd all manner of decency to be strictly observ'd. No politicks, no swearing or bandy songs to be allowed of; and that Masons' songs be most encouraged, as they promote good humour, brotherly love, and universal benevolence more than any other songs, and are certainly the most proper for a Mason lodge.

"Be it also understood that the necessary expenses of the charter, jewels, and other disbursements on account of the lodge, shall be paid before any charity can be issued from their funds."

The subsequent minutes of the lodge contain little else than a mere record of its intrans. On the 10th of May, 1770, the lodge having been opened in Coventry, received an accession of strength in the affiliation of several brethren belonging to the regiment, and the initiation of 1 quarter-master, 6 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, and 1 private. The scene of the Grey's next Masonic labour was in Lichfield, where in the course of twelve communications 32 candidates were made. These included one lieutenant-colonel, a captain in the Royal Horse Guards, a captain in one of the regiments of Royal Foot Guards, a surgeon, a clergyman, and other civilians. At his entry the then lieutenant-colonel of the Greys was accompanied by a corporal and a couple of trumpeters. In October 1770, the lodge was "adjourned till 27th March, '71, in consequence of the Rt. Worshipful Master and most of the other officers of the lodge being dispersed in different quarters on the duty of the regiment." In April 1771, the regiment being then quartered at Newbury, Bro. Thomas Dunkerley, P.G.M. of Hampshire,—a name of historical note in connection with the Craft in England—was assumed as a member of the lodge; and at its next communication, held at Canterbury on the 14th September, '72, the lodge was visited by Bro. W. Aitken, writer, Edinburgh, (of the Canongate and Leith and Leith and Canongate Lodge), who at a subsequent meeting received honorary affiliation. Bro. Aitken afterwards removed to Ayr, where, associated with other intimate friends and patrons of Scotia's Bard, he continued to take a lively interest in Masonic affairs. It was to Bro. Aitken that "The Cottar's Saturday Night," was inscribed. Col. Napier having in 1773 relinquished the gavel, was succeeded by Sir John Nisbett, Bart.; but in consequence of the "divided situation of the regiment" the lodge stood adjourned from March 24, '73, till April 23, '74, at which date it was congregated in Colchester. At this meeting the Treasurer was authorised to aid in conveying to their homes such brethren as should be discharged after the review that was then in contemplation. We next find it upon record, under date, "York, Nov. 15, 1774," "that an attempt would, on the Regiment's arrival in Scotland next spring be made to get the fees we now pay to the Grand Lodge taken off." Another meeting was held at York on the 30th November of the same year, at which the Master, Capt. Heron, Sir John Nisbett, and other officers were present; but between that date and the 17th of April 1778, the trowel seems to have given place to the sword.

Capt. Heron presided at the lodge's revivification in the town of Reading, April 1778, when new officebearers were elected. From the other minutes we learn that communications of the lodge were held at Canterbury in May, 1779; at Marlborough in February, March, and May, '80; at Worcester in March and May, '81; at Durham in January, '83; and at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 14th April, '83, at which date Major Heron was recalled to the orient. With the record of this communication, which is notable as having been that at which Deacons were first introduced as officers of the lodge, the minutes terminate; and nothing farther is known of the "St. Andrew's Royal Arch in the Greys," save that in 1799 it ceased to make returns to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and was along with other dormant lodges cut off the roll in 1816.

Its charter, which is now in the possession of Mr. F. White, Thornhill, came to him through his maternal grand-uncle, Robert Cowan, who enlisted into the Scots Greys about the year 1765, and subsequently rose to the rank of captain. After a service of forty-three years he retired to Tarbolton, his native village, where he died about the year 1825. Capt. Cowan, when a private dragoon, was made at Lichfield in September, 1770; and being the only Freemason in the regiment when he left it, he carried along with him the relics of its connection with Freemasonry. To the Past Master of No. 252 (Bro. Hislop) we are indebted for the temporary use of these interesting memorials.

Obituary.

BRO. JAMES CAMPBELL RELPH, D.G.M.

This distinguished brother died at his residence, Campomoto, on the 26th August, 1872, and was buried in the North Front Cemetery, Gibraltar, on the 28th. Bro. Relph was a barrister-at-law and notary public, and for very many years had been leader of the Gibraltar bar. Brought up from earliest youth amidst the warm blooded Andalusians, an earnest sportsman and a celebrated pedestrian, he had mixed much with the native population, had become thoroughly acquainted with their character and habits, appreciated their good qualities, was at home in their language and ideas, and had completely won their love and esteem, and in troublous times, nothing rare, alas, in Spain, when no stranger dared to move beyond the immediate confines of Gibraltar, the stalwart form of Don Diego Relph might to be seen wandering at will over the wild tierras or plunging into the vast solitudes of the Almoraina forest district, secure from robber or brigand, for none would have dared to injure or annoy him to whom it was known that no appeal for charity or help was even made in vain, and who was ever practically proving that his life was one long and faithful service in the welfare and advancement of his fellow men. Bro. Relph was the oldest mason in Gibraltar; upwards of 30 years ago he was appointed Deputy District Grand Master by Archdeacon Burrow, Doctor in Divinity and Grand Master of the District, and on the demise of that venerable divine, Bro. Relph was appointed, with the general approbation of the whole masonic community, to the vacant chair. Of his career as District Grand Master it is unnecessary to speak, we have lost him: he is gone, we know him no more: all narrow jealousies are silent. And years must roll by ere the memory shall fade of him who now lies at peace under the shadow of that mighty fortress, wherein he had laboured for so many years, and with the welfare and happiness of whose inhabitants he was so deeply interested.

BRO. JOHN DONKIN.

On Monday, 9th inst., at his residence, Thornburn Square, Fort Road, Bermondsey, Brother John Donkin, P.M., Sec. Mount Lebanon Lodge, died. He was initiated into Masonry in the Union of Malta Lodge, in the early part of 1852. After taking his degrees there, he returned to England, and at once became a joining member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, where he passed the Chair in 1858. In due course he became Secretary, which important position he held until his

death. He was the founder and the first Worshipful Master of "Perfect Ashlar" Lodge. He was advanced to the Mark Degree in the Southwark Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 22, where he was Secretary, besides filling several other offices. He was a Past Steward of the Girls' School and a subscriber to the Masonic Charities. He has been an invalid for nearly two years. He had a severe attack of paralysis, which incapacitated him from attending to any business early in 1870. Other attacks of the same painful disease at last terminated his existence at the comparatively early age of 49 years. No brother could have been more beloved and respected than he was; his amiable, kind and gentlemanly conduct to all made his acquaintance prized by those who knew him. So much was he respected that although incapacitated by illness from attending to the duties of Secretary, yet many of the Past Masters volunteered to act for him until he was able to resume his position, all being anxious and hopeful to see him at his post again. However, their hopes were never realised. He was an engineer by profession, and manager at the well known firm of Messrs. Bryan Donkin and Co., engineers, Bermondsey. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn, with his other friends and relatives, his loss. During the recess the Mount Lebanon Lodge has lost by death three good and useful members, viz. two Past Masters, Bros. M.A. Loewenstak, who died in April, and W. Billington, whose death we chronicled at the time it occurred last month. All were Past Stewards and subscribers to the Charities. Their well known faces will be sadly missed when the lodge resumes its labours next month. The funeral will take place about 2.15 p.m., Saturday, 14th inst., at Nunhead Cemetery.

BRO. CHARLES WIGAN.

We very deeply regret to announce the death of V.W. Brother Charles Wigan, which occurred on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at his residence, near Rhuabon, Denbighshire. Bro. Wigan was a Past Master of No. 262, and Provincial Grand Secretary for North Wales and Shropshire, which appointment he held from the year 1852, to the time of his death.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, September 20, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

- Lodge 176, Caveac, Westminster Palace Hotel.
- " 1328, Granite, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon.
- Mark Lodge, 104, Macdonald, Head Quarters First Surrey Rifles, Brunswick-road, Camberwell.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dille, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

- Lodge 720, Panmure, Batham Hotel, Batham.
- " 901, City of London, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-Hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Board of General Purposes at 3.
 Lodge 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
 " 95, Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.
 " 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-st., Soho.
 " 704, Camden, York and Albany, Gloucester-gate, Regents-park.
 " 857, St. Mark's, Duke of Edinburgh Tavern, Brixton.
 Chapter 19, Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
 Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
 Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marybone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Lodge 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.
 " 1044, New Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Hotel, New Wandsworth.
 " 1320, Blackheath, Crown Hotel, Blackheath.
 " 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched-friars.
 " 1365, Clapton, White Hart Hotel, Upper Clapton.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anclty, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

House Committee Girls' School, at 4.
 Lodge 1278, Burdett Courts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park.
 " 1339, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tav., Stockwell.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Steam, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
 Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Bethnal Green, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Pensonby-st., Milbank.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

House Committee, Boys' School.
 Lodge 975, Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes.
 Chapter 176, Caveac, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.

Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M. Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

Advertisements.

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AIDS TO STUDY.

BY BRO. WM. CARPENTER, P.M. and P.Z., 177.

XIII.

The slight sketch of the history of Assyria, as it is to be gathered from the pages of sacred and profane history, given in preceding papers, may suggest to the young student, who has time and opportunity, that in the history of the early eastern empires, as they have been presented by several modern writers, there is a vast fund of useful and interesting matter; and that though that history is, in many respects, imperfect and uncertain, it is sufficiently full and minute to enable us to see something of God's providence in His dealing with nations, which He so evidently uses as instruments in carrying on and developing His great and beneficent purposes towards the human race. One generation passes away, and another follows; the earlier preparing the way for the later, which inherits the results of such discoveries in art and science as have been already made, and such means and appliances for pushing investigation still further, as enable men in successive ages to attain to higher grades of knowledge and civilisation than those possessed in the twilight of history. As with men, so with nations, which are but aggregates of men, united together by some social compact, or held together by some despotic power. In early times the latter was in most cases the governing power; and as its foundation was necessarily narrow, and it had no hold on the affection and respect of the ruled subjects, it was destined, sooner or latter, to be swept away, and give place to a state of things of an advanced and improved condition.

We have seen to what an extent the empire of Assyria dominated in the time of Esar-Haddon; and have noticed Ezekiel's symbolical description of it, as a cedar in Lebanon, under whose shadow all the nations of the earth were gathered. But its fall was certain. There was no organised administration, held together by the central power. It was even liable to a sudden collapse. To quote Mr. Philip Smith, "Its conquests were mere raids, attended by slaughter, plunder, and the imposition of tribute; and followed by no attempt to unite the conquered

provinces with the central power, or to gain the goodwill of the subject population. The empire had no internal cohesion; and each successive king had to master it anew by his own exploits. The first attempt to lead a quiet life at home, would give the signal for a general revolt. From all that we can gather of the condition of Babylon, that kingdom stood up beside Assyria, ready to seize the abandoned empire; or, at least, to resume its independence." (Ancient History of the East, p. 264).

Babylon, though comparatively insignificant, during the growth of the new Assyrian empire, had its own monarchs, with whom the Assyrians frequently carried on war. The era of Nabonassar, B.C. 77, seems to mark a political change, but what it was is quite uncertain. One of his successors, Mardoc-empadus, is, no doubt, the Merodach-baladan of Scripture, who sent ambassadors to Hezekiah. He was expelled from his throne by Sargon, and a second time by Sennacherib, who appointed Belibus as his viceroy, from B.C. 702, to B. C. 699; and afterwards, Assher-nadin, from B.C. 699, to B.C. 693. Esar-Haddon, the Assyrian monarch, assumed the crown of Babylon himself, and held his court there, occasionally; but he appears, in the latter part of his reign to have appointed a viceroy, Saoduchinus, (from B.C. 667, to B.C. 647) who was succeeded by Ciniladanus, B.C. 647-625. Nabopolassar was the last of these viceroys, or subject kings, and he aided Cyaxares in the overthrow of Nineveh, and established himself on the throne of Babylon, which he occupied from B.C. 625 to B.C. 604. The Babylonian territory under him consisted of the valley of the Euphrates as high as Carchemish, Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, and probably a part of Egypt. He carried on war in conjunction with the Medes against the Lydians, and afterwards against the Egyptians, who aided the Lydians. His son Nebuchadnezzar gave the Egyptian king Necho, a total defeat at Carchemish. Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 604-561, was equally distinguished for his martial achievements and for the gigantic works which he executed in his country, and particularly at Babylon. He reduced Tyre, after a siege of thirteen years, sacked Jerusalem and carried off its inhabitants, and invaded Egypt. There is little to record of his successors, Evil-merodach, Neriglissar, and Laborosoarchod. Nabonadius commenced his reign just as Cyrus was entering upon his Lydian war; he entered into alliance with Cræsus, and fortified his own territories against the Medes. Cyrus commenced his invasion of Babylonia B.C. 540, and having defeated the enemy in the open field, he laid siege to Babylon, which was then under the care of Bil-sharuzun, the Belshazzar of the Bible; and entering by the dry bed of the Euphrates, he captured the city, and henceforth Babylonia formed a portion of the Persian empire (Bevan's Ancient Geography, p. 215).

Thus fell these two great monarchies, to make way for the third, and their fall had been clearly and minutely depicted long before the events, by the Hebrew prophets, whose countries had often been invaded and brought into subjection by them, by whom, also, Judah and Israel were ultimately destroyed.

NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the Frateres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.

BY EMRA HOLMES, 31°.

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 562.)

Touching the Swedish system already alluded to, Findel, of course, attaches no value to the document which I have introduced to the notice of the readers of the *Freemason*.

But then it is difficult to discover to what part of our history he does attach any value.

He says, for instance, in speaking of the Grand Lodge of Germany,* "The legend of the Order of the Grand Lodge follows the error of most of the Masonic systems which arose about that period, from 1735 to 1770, viz., that the origin of genuine Masonry is to be found not in England, but in Scotland. Without taking into consideration that this hypothesis is disputed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland herself, and has no reliable authority upon which to rest, it is completely refuted, as may be seen by anyone who will take the trouble to study the accredited history of Freemasonry in England and Scotland."

Here, however, I must join issue with Bro. Findel, and state my belief that the attentive and unbiassed student will come to directly opposite conclusions to our author, as it certainly must be admitted on all hands that the Scotch lodges have charters, many of them of a date long anterior to anything in England.

But then, in his work, Findel speaks of the Henry VII. MS., copied by Locke from Leland, as a spurious document;—Mother Kilwinning and her claims are utterly repudiated; the Hereditary Grand Mastership of the Rosslyn family is, in his eyes, a cunningly devised fable; and Masons Marks are all moonshine. He says (an original idea, indeed, and worthy of the author) "the so-called Masons Marks are not thing but biting caricatures introduced into their (the Masons') buildings, in which they intended to express the tyranny of the Romish Church, and the immoral lives of the priests."†

I now proceed to show the various sources from whence our modern Knights Templar are derived, the various channels through which the great stream of chivalry has flowed down to modern times.

These are the Swedish system of Templars already alluded to, and that of Zinnendorf and Baron Von Hunde, of whose Rite of Strict Observance I shall have occasion to write,—the Scotch Templars, the English Immemorial Encampments, from whence the American Order derives, and the Ordre du Temple of France.

I am fully aware that the whole of these traditions anent the Templars have been repudiated by some sceptical brethren, who want historic proof for every statement brought forward in support of the pretensions of the present Order of the Temple, and its claims to be considered a legitimate descendant of the original Order. But I am also aware that the majority of the brethren who dispute the validity of our descent and the

reality of our Knighthood, also dispute the claims of our Craft brethren and their ancient traditions. I merely claim for the Knights Templar that their traditions should be treated with as much respect as those of the Craft.

Bro. Findel, for instance, ridicules the pretensions of the Knights Templar, but damages his cause very much by bringing up against them again those infamous charges which almost all historians have admitted were false, as I have shown in the preceding four articles, at the same time that he repudiates the Masonic Order of the Templars, he also equally objects to the Royal Order of Scotland, the Royal Arch, and the high degrees generally; declares the charter of Cologne a forgery, and Prince Edwin's charter a myth.

A well-known brother, a redoubtable opponent of the Templars, from disbelieving their claims, lost faith in the Craft, pooh-poohed the charters of the ancient Scotch lodges as forged and utterly unworthy of credence, grew sceptical as to the whole of the Craft traditions,—disputed the inspiration of the Scriptures, and finally became an avowed Atheist, and disappeared from Masonry. Another brother wrote a great deal against the Templars and the other high degrees in Scotland and in England. The reason of his animus was not known for some time, until it was discovered that he himself was conferring spurious high degrees, and pocketing the fees.

That brother became a Masonic beggar, and has also now disappeared from Masonry.

There are, of course, honourable exceptions, and we have foemen, like a "Masonic Student," worthy of our steel,—brethren whom we, as Templars, should be proud to welcome into our ranks, but who, hitherto, have held aloof; but it is to be regretted that in many instances the Templars have been attacked (as have the other high degrees) by men who have quarrelled with the constituted authorities, or who have been influenced by personal, and I am sorry to say, most unworthy motives.

But I am digressing, and must come back to my notes as to the German Templars.

From Findel* we gather that Baron Von Marschall, who had been initiated in London, was afterwards at St. Germain-en-Laye, in France, consecrated by the adherents of the Pretender in the Masonic Order of the Temple. It was this brother who transplanted this Order to Germany. After an adventurous life, chiefly passed in foreign countries (France, England, and Denmark), he, in 1749, established in Nuremberg the Lodge of "The Three Hammers," to which he imparted the high degrees, as he received them. Von Marschall was nominated Provincial Grand Master of Upper Tuscany, by Lord Darnley, Grand Master. He afterwards transferred the care of the lodge to the Baron Von Hunde, the originator of the Rite of Strict Observance.

Findel,† speaking of the simplicity and homeliness of the fundamental rules of the Craft degree, says that it gave occasion to the supposition that a great secret must be involved in them, which was only to be revealed to a very select few amongst the initiated.

This supposition, he says, was greatly strengthened by Ramsey's well-known speech and its re-

ference to the Crusades, and it was further heightened by the close intimacy kept up between Germany and France.

Findel says that French influence first began to show itself in the German lodges through the introduction of the Scotch lodges, of which the first was founded in Berlin, in 1742, from members of the Lodge "Three Globes."

Another was formed by Count Schmettau in Hamburg, in 1744; another at Leipzig, in 1747, and another at Frankfort, in 1753. From this period, he says, we may date the use of the word "nochwurdig" (Right Worshipful) in the rough minutes of the lodges, instead of the more simple one of "chrwurdig (vénérable).

Surely, Bro. Findel will hardly say that vénérable, which is of distinctly French origin, and is the title of the W.M. in French and Belgian lodges, is more ancient or more Masonic than that of Right Worshipful.

The latter title was formerly used in the old lodges, and is even now adopted by the Master in Scotland, but is very properly, being the style, heraldically speaking, of a Knight, restricted to Prov. Grand Masters in England. Esquire, as every one knows, is a title of worship, to use heraldic language; and thus Justices of the Peace being Esquires by virtue of their office, are properly styled "Your Worship." A "Masonic Student," in a recent communication to the *Freemason*, says that the old Freemasons ranked as gentlemen (generosus). One of the objections made to the theory that the Knights Templar ever joined the Masonic body, has been that a chivalric body which, obliged the candidates for the white mantle to be Knights previous to investiture, and exacted proof of coat armour, would scarcely admit handicraftsmen like Freemasons; but if a "Masonic Student" is correct, there would not have been anything out of the way in their admitting into their ranks the Freemasons, if they ranked as gentlemen, possibly through the ranks of esquires and serving brethren, as many distinguished people joined them in this way.

Does Bro. Findel know that the title Venerable is in England confined to Archdeacons, and does he, I wonder, immediately trace clerical influence or Jesuitry in the appellation, as applied to foreign lodges, as he seems to do elsewhere?

By the way, the address of the Chevalier Ramsey, alluded to by Findel, is, like most other things in Masonry, repudiated by some very worthy people.

Mr. Pinkerton, a rabid anti-Mason, in writing to *Notes and Queries* some time since, asserted his belief that Ramsey, who, he says, was a good Catholic, "was never a Mason at all."

Amongst others who propagated the High degrees in Germany, was the Marquis de Lerne, who went to Berlin as a prisoner of war, taking with him documents from the Chapter of Clermont. He succeeded better than Baron Von Marschall, as he established a chapter of his own.

Of Baron Von Hunde, before alluded to, it is said that he declared that in 1743 he had taken the chair in a foreign lodge in Paris, and had there become acquainted with several Scotch brethren and adherents of the Pretender, and that from them he had received his first idea of the higher degrees in Freemasonry. Lord Kilmar-

noch, in the presence of Lord Clifford, had made him a Templar, and introduced him to the Pretender.

Findel, speaking of him, says that he was indisputably the most active instrument in spreading the Masonic Order of the Knights Templar in Germany. He describes him as a rich nobleman from the Lansitz, an upright and well-meaning man.*

He was admitted, so Findel tells us, as a Mason at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, it appears, in 1741, probably by French brethren, and thus brought into contact with the English refugees living in France. While residing in Paris he received intimation of the existence of the Order of Knights Templar in the Scottish islands, and firmly believing in their genuineness, permitted himself to be nominated Grand Master of the seventh province. After his second residence in Paris he returned to his estates, and there in 1743, with several of the brethren who were well known to him, he began to work, and on June 24th, 1751, he established the lodge of the "Three Pillars" in Kittlitz, which forthwith became associated with Nuremberg Lodge. Many brethren of rank were made Knights, and his system, which was called the Rite of Strict Observance, became the system of Masonry adopted by the Grand Lodge of Germany.

By the way it has often struck me that if Bro. Findel and his friends are right, and if we as Freemasons, are descendants of the Craftsmen, and never had any connection with the chivalric bodies, how comes it we that give our Provincial Grand Masters the title of Knight? How comes it that so many members of Heralds' College, including the present Garter King at Arms have joined us? How comes it that our Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, and Provincial Grand Masters wear chains of gold like knightly collars of S.S.? and we have such heraldic titles in our Grand and Provincial Grand Lodges as Poursuivant? How comes it that works like Hutchinson's "Spirit of Masonry" which claims a distinct chivalric origin to Masonry, (which it dates from the Crusades), should be written in the last century, and dedicated by permission to the then Grand Master, Lord Petre? How is it that our Grand Lodge and Provincial Grand clothing should be Garter blue in England, whilst in Scotland it is green, the colour of the Order of the Thistle? Why is it that the Provincial Grand Masters there wear golden chains of office formed of thistles linked together, and fastened by green ribbon, and the Grand Master wears a magnificent jewel set in diamonds with the figure of St. Andrew and his cross upon it? St. Andrew, be it remembered, being the Patron Saint of Scotland and of the Order named, whilst Masonry in Scotland is called St. John's Masonry? If a chivalric connection with Masonry is so absurd, why is it allowed to be symbolised in this way? Findel says that the breast of the members of the higher degrees in Sweden is adorned with St. Andrew's cross, because St. Andrew was the first disciple who followed the true Master.

I merely put these queries for the benefit of the curious enquirer in Heraldic and Masonic

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†Page 251.

*Page 274.

anomalies, and must apologise to the readers of the *Freemason* for again digressing. But to return to our subject. Findel* thus speaks of the Grand Lodge of Germany, which adopted the Swedish system under Zinnendorf, who was Grand Master in 1774 and 1775, when Frederick the Great was Protector.

"The Grand Lodge of Germany further assumes that in the Building Fraternities of the middle ages, besides their art, a secret science was carried on, the substratum of which was a real Christian mystery, serving as a preparatory or elementary school and stepping stone to that and the St. John's Masonry, which latter was not a mere system of moral philosophy, but closely allied and connected with this mystery. It was conceded that the Freemasonry of our days (St. John's Masonry) sprung from the Building Fraternities of the Middle Ages, but at the same time asserted that in the early ages there existed a secret society which strove to compass the perfecting of the human race, precisely in the same manner, and employing similar means, as did the Swedish system, which, in fact, only followed in the wake of its predecessor, being concealed in the Building Fraternities, so that our society did not rise from them, but made itself a way through them. The secret science, the mystery, was very ancient indeed. The mystery formed the secret of the Higher Degrees of the Rite, which were not merely kept hidden from the rest of the confederation, but also from the members of the inferior degrees of the system itself. This mystery was fully confirmed by documents, which the Grand Lodge of Germany had in its keeping. Among these documents was the supposed testament of Molay, the last Grand Master of the Knights Templar.

This secret legend is the same as that of the Carpocratians, which is, that Jesus chose some of the Apostles, and confided to them a secret science, which was transmitted afterwards to the priests of the Order of Knights Templar, and through them to the Building Fraternities, down to the present Freemasons of the Swedish Rite. The legend of this propagation is poetic and garnished, Findel says, with a few historical facts, but is, of course,—if we accept his *ipse dixit*—on the whole, untrue.

"The Swedish system," Findel continues, "teaches that there have been men of all nations who have worshipped God in spirit and in truth, and surrounded by idolatry and superstition, have yet preserved their purer faith. Separate from the world, and unknown to it, this wisdom has been preserved by them, and handed down as a mystery. In the time of the Jews they made use of the Essenes, in which sect our Lord was brought up, and spent the greater portion of his life. Having been instructed by him in a more perfect knowledge of holy things, they had, amidst persecution, taught in silence that which had been committed to their keeping.

At the period of the Saracens and the Crusades they were so greatly oppressed that they must ultimately have sought for protection from without. As fate however, would have it, seven of them, Syriac Christians, pursued by unbelievers near Bastrum, were rescued by the

Knights Templar, and afterwards taken under their protection. When they had lived there for a certain time, they begged for permission to dwell with the Canons or Prebendaries of Jerusalem, as the life there led agreed better with their own inclinations and habits. This was accorded them, and Andreas Montebarrensis effected a union of these Syrians with the Canons to whom, out of gratitude, they imparted all their science, and so completely did they make the priests of the order the depositaries of their secrets, that they kept them and handed them over to others under certain conditions. Thus this secret knowledge which was continually being added to, lived on in the very heart of the Order of Knights Templar till its abolition, the clergy were dispersed with the persecution that ensued, but as the secular arm did not touch them, as it did the Knights, they managed to rescue many of their secret writings, and when the Knights sought repose in Scotland, they founded a chapter at Aberdeen, the first Prior of which was Petrus de Bonomia. The science was disseminated from this place, but very cautiously, first to Italy, then to the extreme north—Sweden, and Russia, and France. In Italy the Abbot Severin had been the guardian of the true science."

Findel further observes that an attempt made by Henry von Nettersheim previous to this (the middle of the last century) to found a spiritual chapter in Germany, had been unsuccessful, till at last it was brought about at the end of the eighteenth century.

The Swedish system, Findel continues, both on account of its supposed origin and its doctrine and constitution, differs in many respects from genuine Masonry, in other words, in the Masonry Bro. Findel approves.

He thinks he finds striking and most convincing proof that this system originated in the middle of the eighteenth century in the French high degrees, especially in the order of Heredom. By the way, it is stated that the ancient Order of Harodim, or Heredom is now nearly extinct, and that, in fact, our learned Bro. Dr. Beaumont Leeson is the last surviving member of the Order.

To be continued.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

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"I have one more word to say before I close of Perry Davis's Pain Killer—a most valuable medicine. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking a supply of it with me, I used it freely in my practice for cholera in 1849 and in 1855, and with better success than any other medicine.—A. HENNING, M.D., Manhattan, Kansas, April, 1866.—To Perry Davis & Son, London."

HINTS TO "MASONIC STUDENT."

BY BRO. JACOB NORTON.

"Tradition," said an author of a history of the Popes, "is a convicted liar. You may, however, hear what it has to say, as a liar may sometimes tell the truth, but do not believe it, unless it is supported by reliable testimony." In the recent discussion in Rome between Catholic and Protestant ecclesiastics about the Popeship of St. Peter, the former relied wholly on tradition, while the latter discarded it as evidence. Now the tradition about St. Peter's Popeship was proved to have been in vogue within a century, after the supposed event, yet the evangelical party would not receive it; but here, Bro. Student, wants me to believe Masonic traditions of which no trace can be found until five hundred, or even a thousand years after the period of its supposed origin. It is my intention here to analyse the so-called Masonic tradition, but as Bro. M. Student tried to correct, in the *Freemason* of August 3rd, the doubt I expressed in a communication to the *New York Dispatch*, printed in the *Freemason* of July 27th, relative to the Athelstan York Grand Lodge, of 926, and called my attention to the word "sety" or "city," mentioned in the Halliwell MS. It is necessary to remind him that the said MS. was written nearly five centuries after 926, and the author, after describing the "dyvers lordis, dukys, earlys, barns, knythys and sqwyers" who were present at the Athelstan assembly, added "And the grete burges of that syte." Now, in the first place, we know that there were neither dukes, knights, or squires, in existence in England in Athelstan's time, but as the poet took a poet's liberty by describing the supposed nobility of the realm, it is very natural to mention also the supposed burgesses. But the question is, do the words "that syte" necessarily imply York? Where there not other cities in existence when the poem was written? May he not have alluded to some other city? And in the next MS., viz., Matthew Cooke's—even the word "city" is not mentioned. The York legend was discredited by Laurie, and I cannot therefore see, that the evidence derived from "syte" amounts to anything.

The fact is, Protestants discard Catholic legends, because they originated in ages of craft on one side, and ignorance on the other. Our Masonic traditions are liable to similar charges. They were developed in precisely the same manner; that is, they began with a few curt legends, and were afterwards increased in number and demension. Thus, Halliwell's poem contains the story of "clerky Euclid," and the children of nobility whom he taught, but the location of that school was unknown to him; likewise that "some were born by other men's wives." This last addition was made afterwards, also that of fixing the location of operation to Egypt. Euclid, he says, taught the seven sciences, but the term "seven sciences" was comparatively a modern jargon, first introduced about the sixth century. (Hallam's Literature, Chap. 1). Next, it gives the story of Athelstan, in whose time Masonry was brought into England; but as already remarked, the word "York" is not there. And last, he

*Page 299 to 301.

gives the four crowned martyrs. These were all the legends then existing, to which he added from his own erudition, "Noees flod," and Nabogodonezer's tower of Babylon, seven miles high. The next author, viz., of Matthew Cooke's MS., lived after printing was invented. He omitted the martyrs, and "Mudder Mary bright;" and this inclines me to believe that the author wrote after the Reformation. But be that as it may, the additional fables which he introduced, were drawn from the Bible, with which he was but imperfectly acquainted; from the Policricon, Isodorus, &c.; whether he did not pervert the materials he drew from these sources, the same as he did with those of the Bible, I know not; and from Cooke's MS., the MSS., which I have no doubt, were the rituals of initiation, each beginning with an invocation, and followed with "Brethren, I will tell you how this worthy Craft was begun," and after giving the same legends as in Cooke's MS., (only here and there with additions and variations), the elder is then requested to lay the candidate's hand on a book, during which time the charges and laws were recited, and which winds up with an oath, "So help you God," &c. These MSS., thanks to our assiduous Bro. Hughan, are now printed, and as some of them bear dates when written, (the latest is dated 1714,) we may be very sure that those legends were all in all. That was known to the Masonic fraternity up to the eve of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England; and whatever legends we now possess which are not found in that MSS. have been added since 1717.

The author of Matthew Cooke's MS., among other legends, introduced for the first time King Solomon and his Temple into his history of Masonry; and all his additions were copied into the MSS. which I call the rituals with additional improvements. That his knowledge of Bible history was faulty, is evident from his statement (lines 548 to 572). "And the making of Solomon's temple, which King David began," &c. Bro. Student I am sure, cannot believe that David began to build the temple, though it continued a Masonic tradition, and was doubtless firmly believed by the old Masons from the 16th century to 1714, the date of the last ritual. And why? because the book of Kings, &c., in the Bible, was written nearer the time of David than the Cooke's MS., or the sources whence its author may have derived his information. The same reasoning must lead me to reject York as the location of the supposed Athelstan assembly, and for the same reason, I must also believe that the "widow's son," with the degree in which that personage plays so prominent a part, was unknown to the Masons until 1717. As already stated, the author of Cooke's MS. was the founder of the Solomonic Masonic theory, and here is another instance of his ignorance of Biblical history. He says, "And the king's son of Tyre was his (Solomon's) Master Mason." But putting his Biblical knowledge aside, if the Master Mason was the king's son, he might have been the son of a widower, but not of a widow. And that is all the Cooke's MS. has to say about King Hiram, and of the chief architect of the temple, he did not profess to know even the name of the king's

son, or Master Mason. But the author of Dowland's MS., who copied the traditions collected by the author of Cooke's MS., informs us that the name of Iram's son, the chief Master Mason, was Aynon, and nearly all the succeeding rituals, or MSS., printed by Bro. Hughan, vary the name. Thus Anon, Amon, Dion, &c., and in the ritual dated 1714, the said son of King Hiram is called Benain. Now, as the old Masons knew nothing of H.A., "the widows son," as late as 1714, and as that personage is not alluded to in any Masonic record previous to 1721, we must come to the conclusion that the legend, and the degree in which, as already said, that individual plays so prominent a part, were invented after 1714.

I shall not attempt to do injustice to the intelligence of "Masonic Student" by supposing that he believes in all the traditions communicated in the old rituals, such as the two pillars, one of which could not burn, and the other could not sink; or that Abraham taught Euclid the sciences; and that Euclid taught David in Egypt, geometry; or that Nymus Grecus, who was one of the builders of King Solomon's temple, went afterwards to France and initiated Charles Martel, &c. But as my worthy brother professes to believe in the Masonic St. Alban legend, because the said legend is given in Cooke's MS. I took some trouble to investigate the origin of the said legend; but before entering upon the subject. I must pause to relate an anecdote.

"Tom, an apprentice in a manufacturing establishment in London, brought the news one morning into his workshop, that the lion at the top of Northumberland House, in the Strand, had the day before wagged his tail three times. Of course some of the men laughed at the story, but others showed an inclination to believe him. To be brief, the working men in the shop took opposite sides, viz., wagers, and anti-wagers. John Smith, the leader of the former, argued that he himself had once seen a crowd extending as far as Nelson's monument, and he heard many declare that somebody had seen the said lion wag its tail quite plainly; and what is more, his father told him that when his grandfather was a boy, thousands of persons believed in the phenomenon. "Now, what advantage," he argued, "would it have been to any one to invent such a tale, and is it possible to suppose that thousands of people for several generations, would have credited the wagging of that lion's tail, if there had not been some foundation at the bottom? What Mr. Robinson, you say it is impossible; I deny it, as there may be a mechanism inside the animal, connected with an invisible spring on the surface, which spring is operated upon by the wind when it blows from a certain point of the compass. Mr. Jones says that the animal, tail and all, is made out of one piece of stone, but has a microscopic examination ever been made of the lion and tail in all its details? True no joints have as yet been discovered in the tail; but that is no reason *a priori* that its jointures may not be discovered hereafter." Here the speaker was interrupted by shouts of laughter from the anti-wagers, when Mr. Smith denounced his opponents as skeptics, who will believe nothing they do not see; and he continued "but it is unmanly on your part to insult a helpless boy. Here, Tom, yes, honest Tom says, that he saw the lion wag." "No, sir, said Tom, "I did not say I saw the lion wag, but Dick told me of it. When Dick appeared, he stoutly denied in the face of honest Tom, of having said three times. "The lion wagged its tail twice," he said, "but not three times;" and when questioned whether he saw the wagging, he answered in the negative; but young Harry (so called to distinguish him from a senior of that name) told him that

he saw it wag twice. When Harry appeared, he in turn accused Dick of exaggeration; he did not say twice, nor how many times it wagged; it may have wagged only once, &c. And after a good deal of prevarication, he finally admitted that he did not see the wagging, but that somebody told him, that somebody said, that somebody saw the lion wag its tail. It is scarcely necessary to add that the examination terminated with a burst of laughter, in which even the wagers joined.

And, now, I will examine my St. Alban's Tom, Dick, and Harry. I will begin with the most improved version of the legend, and then trace it backward to its nucleus. Thus Anderson tells us that "Carausius encouraged the Craft, particularly at Verulam (or St. Alban's), by the worthy Knight Albanes, who afterwards turned Christian, and was called St. Alban Proto-martyr in Britain under the Dioclesan persecution, whom Carausius employed to environ that city with a stone wall, and to build him a fine palace for which that British king made St. Alban the steward of his household and chief ruler of the realm. . . ." St. Alban loved Masons well, and cherished them much, and he made their pay right good, viz., two shillings per week and three pence to their cheer; whereas, before that time through the land a Mason had but a penny a day and his meat, until St. Alban mended it. He also obtained a charter from the king, gave them charges," &c.

As Anderson refers to the old constitutions as his authority, I took up Dowland's MS. Therein, I could find nothing about Carausius, the Dioclesian persecution, or the building of a palace for a British king. It mentioned all the rest, including the two shillings and three pence; but how the saint could pay the Masons in shillings and pence at a period when no such coin circulated in England, is more than I can tell.

Having now examined my Tom and Dick, I must next call upon Dick's Harry, viz., Matthew Cook's MS., from which, as already said, those legends were copied into Dowland's MS. &c. But I found that the Cooke MS. knew nothing about Carausius, Dioclesian persecution, &c. In short here is all that that authority furnished about St. Alban,—“And soon after that” (after Charles the 2nd of France was made a Mason by Nymus Grecus, one of Solomon's Masons employed at the building of the temple, after that event) “came St. Adhabell into England and converted St. Alban to Christianity, and St. Alban loved well Masons, and he gave them first their charges and manners, first in England, and he ordained convenient times to pay for their travail.” We have nothing here about steward of the king's household, &c.

Having pointed out how that Masonic legend gradually swelled in size, with each successive manipulation, the next question I ask, what authority have we for the very existence of such a Proto-martyr? Here, again, I found Tom, Dick, and Harry differ in the narrative. The first author I consulted was "Butler's Lives of the Saints." He, of course, gives the longest account; but as he refers to Bede as his Dick, I examined Bede's account.

Bede's account, though not quite so long as Butler's, is very circumstantial. He relates very minutely the dialogue between St. Alban and his judge; how the judge requested the saint to sacrifice to devils, and for refusing to do

so was doomed to die; that when the saint was led to the place of execution all the people followed him, and the judge was left all alone in the court, even without any servants; that, as the party had to cross a river, and there were not sufficient boats to float the whole crowd across, so the river dried up Jordan fashion, and the crowd crossed on dry land, but here the executioner was converted, and would not execute. So another executioner was sent for; but in the meantime the saint became thirsty, so he prayed, and a spring of pure water gushed up from the ground, and refreshed him. At last executioner No. 2, arrived, and when he performed the deed, his eyes fell out of his head upon the corpse of the saint; all which, Bede says, took place in 286 A.D., and as the Dioclesian edict of persecution was not issued until February, 303, A.D., it proves that Anderson pretended to know about the saint more than Bede. Indeed, there are difficulties in the way which could not be reconciled; so Anderson adopted Usher's chronology.

My next inquiry was—who was Bede's Harry? As Bede wrote in the 8th century, and as Saint Alban died in the third century, the question was, how was that story transmitted to Bede? After some hunting, I found his Harry. He may be called "Old Harry," the first monkish historian of England, viz., "Gildas the Wise." His account of the saint is shorter than Bede's. He knew nothing of the dialogue between the saint and the judge, about all the people leaving the town to witness the execution, or about the spring of water gushing up, nor about the eyes of the executioner No. 2, falling out of his head; and he gives no date whatever when it happened. But here came the question—Who was "Gildas the Wise?" Gibbon answers in his Dec. and E. of the Roman Empire, chap. 38,—“A monk, who in the profound ignorance of human life, has presumed to exercise the office of historian.” But as Gibbon's opinion may be objected to, because it is said that he did not believe in the whole, or some, of the thirty-nine Articles, so I made further inquiry. Now, listen (Knight's English Cyclopædia, Biog. Div., Article "Gildas"), Mr. Stephens, in an introduction to the Latin text of Gildas's works, says—"We are unable to speak with certainty as to the parentage of Gildas, his country, or even his name, the period when he lived, or the works of which he was the author," says the commentator of Gildas; but Mr. T. Wright attempts to show that Gildas is a fabulous person, and his history the forgery of an Anglo-Saxon or a foreign priest of the seventh century, I find in the same article, that two other Gildases lived in the sixth century, but that the three seem to have been one and the same person. Anyhow, beyond the sixth or seventh century, the St. Alban's story was unknown; no previous martyrologist or writer has alluded to St. Alban before Gildas. When, therefore, I arrived at this stage of inquiry, I was forcibly reminded of "somebody that somebody said, that somebody saw the lion wag its tail."

Next, I found in Roger De Wendover, a monk of the thirteenth century, that Offa, King of the Mercians, had a visit from an angel in heaven in 793 to disinter St. Alban. The memory of the martyr had perished, and the place of his burial

had been forgotten for about 344 years. So after a light came down from heaven, seen by thousands, the people fasted and prayed, and then went to the spot indicated by the heavenly light, and of course the body of the martyr was found, the people rejoiced, a church, etc., was built, and Roger assures us that miracles were constantly wrought by the bones, even to his time, the lame walked, the blind saw, &c., &c. Add to all which the account given by Mosheim (Ecclis. part 2, chap. 3), a very orthodox D.D., of the rage prevailing among the early monks for manufacturing fabulous saints, &c., I came to the conclusion, my dear Bro. Masonic Student, that there never was such a personage as St. Alban Protomartyr. I have other reasons to support my belief, but at present this will suffice.

And now a few more hints to Bro. Student. In the *Freemason*, August 3rd, he said that the Masons in the fourteenth century had higher wages than other mechanics. I wish him to inform me, first, how much higher wages did Masons receive than, say, carpenters; second,—How long did that last; and third, his authorities, title and page, if possible, so that I can judge for myself. I would also respectfully recommend him to consult the authorities mentioned in Matthew Cooke's MS., such as the Polycricon, Isidorus, &c. A new edition of the former was recently published in Oxford. I also learn, that "Wilkinson's Anglo-Saxon Laws," and "Thorp's Ancient Laws and Institutions of England," make mention of Athelstan's regulations for guilds. I suspect that this fact of Athelstan having sanctioned some laws for guilds, may have been the cause of the invention of the Athelstan story. We know that about 140 years ago, a Masonic genius was inspired with the idea that as Masons have secrets, and as the Templars, also, had secrets, that the Templars must have been Masons, &c., and this has not only passed as Masonic history, but thousands of Masons were induced to put on cocked hats, with feathers, crosses, and swords, and put themselves into a terrible passion, swearing vengeance against Philip IV. and Pope Clement V., for having killed their G.M., De Molay. That is the way Masonic history was manufactured. In a similar manner, the fact of Athelstan having given laws for some guilds becoming known to a priest, who took an interest in the Masonic fraternity, perhaps it was the very author of Halliwell's MS. So he jumped at the conclusion that as well as Athelstan gave laws to some fraternities, he must also have given laws to Masons, and so he made history of it. Now, I want Bro. Student to examine carefully the works of Wilkinson and Thorp, and to follow up their authorities as far as possible. If Athelstan did ever give Masons a charter, Bro. Student will surely get a clue to its whereabouts in the path indicated, or he may find at least some allusion to it. Should he, however, after diligent search fail to discover any allusion, then, he must join me in placing the Athelstan story side by side with the fables of the "Four holy crowned martyrs," with Abraham teaching Euclid the seven sciences, with Nymus Grecus imitating Charles Martel, &c.

Masonry teaches truth, true morality, and justice, accompanied with means of enlightening the mind, purifying the heart, and strengthening the understanding.

Reviews.

Shakespeare a Freemason; or The Bard of Avon Lodge. A Record by J. C. Parkinson, W.M. 778, P.M. 181; P.Z. 259; author of "Places and People," "The Ocean Telegraph to India," &c., &c.

Having expressed our opinion upon the soundness of Bro. Parkinson's views with reference to Shakespeare's connection with the Craft, we may now glance at the literary and artistic merits in the medium through which he makes known his convictions. In the first place we find a very handsomely bound volume, which is fit to grace any drawing room table, judging merely by exterior appearance, and we learn, upon opening the book, that we are indebted to the judicious suggestion and characteristic liberality of Bro. George Elliott (M.P. for North Durham) S.W. and W.M. elect of the Bard of Avon Lodge, for this admirable contribution to Masonic literature. The history of the Lodge from its formation in 1857, down to the very successful revival meeting at Staines in 1872, is collected from the records, nothing of importance being omitted. We are then favoured with a full report of the proceedings and speeches at Staines, which duly appeared in the *Freemason* at the time, and certainly while all the speeches are far above the average of post-prandial utterances, Bro. Parkinson's own oration upon the "Bard" and Freemasonry is the gem of the of the collection. The "Notes," as we have already intimated, are exceedingly interesting, and they are followed by an article, from the pen of Bro. Parkinson, entitled "At Stratford to-day" description of a pilgrimage undertaken by the writer to the tomb of Shakespeare with a view to the elucidation of a certain doubtful but important incident in the history of the lodge. The work, for work it is in every sense of the word, and also a fitting tribute to the greatness of the Poet and of Freemasonry, concludes with graphic account of the several Shakespeare Festivals at Stratford, in which are embodied the splendid speeches delivered by the late Lord Carlisle, and Mr. Creswick the tragedian, at the Tercentenary Celebration in 1864. In fine, Bro. Parkinson has worthily fulfilled a very difficult task, and has imperishably associated the Bard of Avon Lodge with the name of Shakespeare. It is an honour of which not only the members of that distinguished lodge, but the whole Craft, may justly be proud, and we derive intense satisfaction from the fact that we are able to express in some measure, the thanks of a large circle of brethren to the talented author for his labours in the good cause.

Obituary.

BRO. R. W. WIDDOWSON, J.W. 279

To mourn for the departed is an instinct of our nature. It is also becoming. We who remain, to grieve for those who have received the final summons, cannot divest our mind of the feeling of brotherhood, and the expression of grief for them is, in every well constituted mind, the expression of our own humanity, and submission to the lot, which is appointed for every living thing.

It is our melancholy duty to record the sudden death, on Monday morning, of our much esteemed Bro. P. W. Widdowson, J.W. St John's Lodge, No. 279, Leicester.

On Saturday evening our brother attended a meeting of the Commercial Lodge, 1321, and although although complaining on Sunday, nothing serious was apprehended. On Monday morning, after issuing the the necessary instructions to his men, he suddenly obeyed the summons to the presence of the Great Architect of the Universe.

During a period four years, since his initiation, he has filled various important offices in the Craft Lodge, and also in the Provincial Grand Lodge, and Provincial Grand Mark Lodge, and while mingling with his brethren of the Mystic Craft, he was always cheerful, energetic and happy.

NOTICE.

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A.B.C.—There is no law in the Book of Constitutions to prohibit the proceedings to which you allude, but all the authorities in Masonry whom we have consulted on the subject agree in opinion that candidates should be raised separately, as otherwise the solemnity of the ceremony becomes grievously impaired.

ERRATA.—In the report of the Royal Gloucestershire Lodge last week, in the 6th line, Bro. T. Taylor, P.M. should be Trayton, and in line 16, for "£100, one-third the cost," it should be £200. In the letter of "Veloxy," 17th line for *crib* read *craft*, and for *withers* read *wether*.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATH.

RIDER.—On the 14th inst., aged 70, Bro. Thomas Rider, of the Borough, and Newington Butts. Bro. Rider was an eminent builder, and was the contractor for the erection of Freemasons' Hall, and the other property of the Craft in Great Queen-street.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE MARK GRAND LODGE.

If a Masonic prophet had arisen and predicted in 1870 the success which has gratified and delighted the members of the Mark Grand Lodge of England in 1872, many would then have been most incredulous.

Looking however, at the facts—and in this instance they are as pleasant as they are "stubborn"—we suppose that under no previous Grand Master has such rapid advancement been made, and the Mark Master's degree been so popular, as under the gavel of the M.W. Bro., the Rev. George Raymond Portal, M.A.

Everywhere the Mark Grand Lodge has prospered, its certificates are now acknowledged by the Grand Chapters of Ireland, Canada, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maine, &c.; and already representatives have been appointed to, and from, three of the foregoing Grand Bodies.

The lodges and members of the Provincial Mark Grand Lodge of Lancashire, constituted by the Grand Chapter of Scotland, have left that powerful organisation *en masse*, and are now enrolled under the English constitution. Arrangements are also being made for the reception of the few remaining lodges who have not yet given in their adhesion, and no doubt before many months have elapsed, the Grand Chapter of Scotland will most cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to English Mark Masters, and

peace and prosperity will reign in Capitular Masonry throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

The fraternity are principally indebted to the Grand Mark Master, M.W. Bro. Portal; R.W. Bro. Binckes, P.G.W., (and Grand Secretary); R.W. Bro. Hughan, P.G.W.; and R.W. Bro. Matier, G.W., for this desirable consummation.

We should also state that during the term of office of the Grand Mark Master Mason, the treaty has been signed which recognises the Grand Mark Lodge as the legitimate Mark Governing Body in this country, by the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, and the Supreme Grand Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for England.

The question of representation from American Grand Chapters must be considered as a secondary matter by the Mark Grand Lodge, and the one of recognition as primary.

We scarcely believe that the General Grand Chapter of the United States will exchange representatives with the Mark Grand Lodge of England, but we feel morally certain that the latter will be recognised by the former as the only lawful governing body in this country for the Mark Masters' degree.

We commend the following to the notice of the brethren. It is copied from the published proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Maine, U.S., and is written by M.E. Comp. J. H. Drummond (General G.H. Priest of the G.G. Chap. of the U.S.), one of the highest Masonic authorities in America:—

"Whether the original organisation of this Grand Lodge by only three lodges, when there were at least five times that number in existence in England, was masonically regular, so that its exclusive authority in that country would have been sustained, has now become of no consequence, inasmuch as all the lodges have voluntarily given in their adhesion to it. We are clearly of opinion that it is the legitimate Supreme Masonic Authority over the Mark Degree in England, and that all Mark Master Masons made in England under its authority, or recognised by it as regular, are entitled to recognition as such everywhere.

"Some Grand Chapters have exchanged representatives with it, but we are not prepared to advise this Grand Chapter to do so. *Recognition does not necessarily imply exchange of Representatives.* This Grand Chapter recognises the Grand Lodge of Maine as the Supreme Masonic Authority over Craft Masonry in this jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodges of other States as Supreme in the same manner in their respective jurisdictions; but an exchange of Representatives would be universally deemed absurd. This case is not absolutely parallel, it is true, because the Grand Lodges do not recognise the Grand Chapter; but the difference in grade seems to us a sufficient reason for not exchanging Representatives. However, if, upon further consideration, it is deemed proper to exchange Representatives, it may be done, there being no necessity for finally deciding that question at the present time."

We quite think with Bro. Drummond that there is no hurry to decide the point as to Representation, so we will not enter fully into the matter now, but were it necessary to do so, we feel quite certain to make out a case for both Recognition and Representation.

In addition to "Pomeroy's Democrat," which has opened its columns in a most fraternal manner to Bro. Hughan (who for sometime has taken part in the discussion in that paper on the Mark Grand Lodge), the *Evergreen*, under the editorship of Brothers Parvin and Langridge, and the *Freemason's Monthly Magazine* (Charles W. Moore, the Masonic veteran editor), have also,

in the most straightforward and friendly style, considered Brother Hughan's plea on behalf of the English Mark Masters, who may visit or locate in the United States, and whose Grand Mark Lodge, therefore, desires and deserves recognition.

Brothers Moore and Parvin are decidedly opposed to Representation, but Bro. Langridge, in a temperate and well argued article in the *Evergreen* for May, advances many reasons why the both favours should be granted.

Bro. Moore, in the *Freemason's Monthly Magazine* for August, commences with an article entitled "The Grand Mark Lodge of England." We cannot quite follow that talented Mason in some parts of his paper.

The article is mainly a courteous reply to our learned Brother, William J. Hughan, the distinguished Masonic archaeologist of England, on some few points which were not quite cleared up by the worthy Masonic editor of "Pomeroy's Democrat" (Bro. F. G. Tisdall).

Much of the article has a value quite independent of the present fraternal controversy, as the editor supplies some most valuable details respecting the early history of the Mark degree.

The pith of Bro. Moore's objection to Representation lies in the following:—

"The Grand Mark Lodge of England does not ask representation of bodies of inferior rank, in its own grade, for this would be inconsistent with its dignity and official status, but it does ask that the Grand Chapters of this country, its superiors in grade and position, should recognise and interchange representatives with it, their inferior in rank and position; and here lies the principal difficulty to the proposed arrangement. There is an absence of equality between the parties, and where there is no equality there can be no reciprocity of representation."

This extract may be taken as a fair exponent of the intelligent brethren in the United States who oppose Representation. And as we have now given a view of both sides of the question, we shall simply await the issue before we entirely give up hope that ere long a satisfactory settlement will be aimed at, as all the parties to the discussion are actuated by the best of motives, and each are advocating what to them seems just and proper.

When the Grand Chapter of Scotland sees fit to recognise the Mark Grand Lodge of England, all the difficulties will be practically at an end, and while we sympathise with the impatience manifested in this part of Great Britain as to the delay and slowness of such an official act, we must remind them that England, as a Masonic country, has not always been free from the charge of "invasion of jurisdiction."

Even this century there were Royal Arch Chapters meeting in Scotland; which were on the roll, (and warranted) by the Grand Chapter of England, and hence, the latter actually did in Scotland, what the Mark Grand Lodge complains the Grand Chapter of Scotland has done in England.

We cannot do better in concluding our remarks by quoting the admirable *finale* to Bro. Charles W. Moore's article.

"The Mark Masters of the United States, whether as individuals, or in their lodges, will always be most happy to reciprocate fraternal

courtesies with their brethren of the Mark Grand Lodge of England," to which we reply, "Thank you, Bro. Moore, a hearty welcome always awaits American brethren in English lodges and chapters."

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

CUMBERLAND.—*The Whitwell Lodge*, (No. 1390).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Tuesday, the 17th inst. The lodge was opened at 2 p.m. by the W.M., Bro Roger Dodgson, supported by Bro. Whiteside, acting S.W.; Mills, J.W.; Bro Rev. G. Brown, Chaplain, and others; Bro. Rev. G. Brown very ably presiding at the harmonium. The minutes of last communication were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for two joining members, which proved unanimous in their favour. H. Myers Meakin, Esq., solicitor, being in attendance, was regularly initiated into Freemasonry, by the W.M. Bro. Meakin then retired, and Bros. Scott, Crooks, and Holloway, being present, and proving the proficiency, were entrusted, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when the three brethren above named were severally passed to the degree of F.C. by the W.M., the working tools in each degree being given by the Acting S.W. A very pleasing letter was read from Bro. Whitwell, D.P.G.M., expressing his approbation of the arrangement and furniture of the lodge. The W.M. announced that the Right Worshipful P.G.M. had signified his intention of appointing him P.G.S.B., at a Provincial Grand Lodge to be holden at Wigton, on the 20th inst. One candidate for initiation, and a brother as joining member were proposed, and the lodge was finally closed, according to ancient custom, and with solemn prayer, at 4.45 p.m.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WALTHAM.—*King Harold Lodge* (No. 1327).—The regular meeting of the above lodge was held on the 17th inst., at the Britannia, Waltham New Town. Bro. James Terry, P.M., P.P.G.S.B., Herts, very ably occupied the chair. The Wardens' chairs were filled by Bros. E. Parker, S.W., P.G.P. Herts, and Bro. Young, J.W. The minutes of the last regular and emergency meetings were read and confirmed. Bro. E. Parker, S.W., P.G.P. Herts, was elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. James Barwick was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. William Allison, Tyler. There was a good muster of the members, and after the transaction of the remaining business, the lodge was closed in harmony, and the brethren retired for refreshment.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

LANCASTER.—*Lodge of Fortitude* (No. 282).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 11th September, at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum. The W.M., Bro. William Hall, was supported by the I.P.M., Bro. J. Daniel Moore, M.D., P.G.S.B., England; Bro. W. J. Sly, as S.W.; E. Airey, J.W.; James Hatch, P.M. and Treasurer; Edmond Simpson, P.M. and Secretary, J. J. Whimpray, P.M.; T. Hargreaves, and a number of brethren. After the formal business had been transacted, the W.M. announced the death of the Grand Master of the Province, Sir Thomas George Fernor Hesketh, Bart., M.P., on which account the lodge had been put into Masonic mourning for three months; a resolution was passed, expressive of the regret of the brethren at his untimely death, and of sympathy and condolence with his family. A vote of similar character was passed to Bro. Bagwell, P.M., on the death of his wife. After the proclamation had been made, the lodge was closed in due form.

PRESCOT.—*Lodge of Loyalty* (No. 86).—The ordinary meeting of the brethren of this ancient lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 11th

inst., at the Royal Hotel, Prescott. The brethren present were Bros. S. Morris, W.M.; J. T. Birchall, P.M., J.W.; J. Fowler, P. Prov. A.D.C., P.M. Treas.; Jas. W. J. Fowler, S.W.; Henry Scott, J.W.; Reginald Young, Sec.; R. D. Simpson, J.D.; C. Corke, I.G.; W. Jameson, S.; W. Tyner, M.C.; T. Septibon, Tyler; Bros. W. Mercer, T. V. De Denne, J. Ellis, J. Kitchin, G. H. Turner, N.B. Vidiano, and H. S. Gurney, No 897. The lodge was opened in due form by Bro. P.M. Fowler, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. S. Morris W.M., and P.M. Fowler stated their intention of attending the meeting of the committee of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution at the Masonic Hall, 22, Hope-street, Liverpool, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of supporting the application of the Lodge of Loyalty in aid of the education of David Webster, son of an old member of "86." Subscriptions were then received from the brethren in aid of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, and a considerable sum was raised, the brethren expressing their desire to stand as well on the list of subscribing lodges as in previous years. A circular was read by the Secretary from Bro. T. Wylie, P. Prov. G. Reg., West Lancashire, suggesting the desirability of the members wearing crape on their masonic clothing as a mark of respect for the memory of the Prov. G.M. (Sir Thomas George Fernor, Hecketh). The lodge unanimously agreed that the request should be acceded to; Bro. P. M. Fowler paying a high tribute, in the course of a short speech, to the many excellencies of the distinguished brother. It was also agreed to record on the minutes of the lodge an expression of the deep regret which the members felt at the loss of their P.G.M. The lodge was afterwards closed in solemn form, and the brethren adjourned to a well served and excellent repast, provided by the host of the "Royal." During the evening the brethren cordially drank the health and happiness of their newly married Bro. Sec. (R. Young), proposed in happy terms by Bro. Fowler, P.M., and acknowledged with much warmth by Bro. Young, who spoke of his continued attachment to his mother lodge. The brethren of "86" parted after spending an exceedingly pleasant evening.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Penthalpa Lodge* (No. 974).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Goodwin-street, Bradford, on Thursday, the 29th ult., Bro. Robert Richardson, W.M., presided. There was not any, except the usual routine business to transact. This evening being fixed for receiving visits from the Hope Lodge, 302, and the Eccleshill Lodge, 1034, the lodge was opened in the first degree, the minutes of last lodge meeting read and confirmed, business transacted, and the lodge closed, the W.M. going through the work in admirable style; after which he invited all present to partake of supper, which was served in the refreshment room. The W.M. occupied the chair at supper, being supported on his right by Bro. Evans, I.P.M.; Bros. W. W. Barlow, W. M. Hope, 302; Edward Smith, W. M. Eccleshill, 1034; A. Hunter, P.M. Hope, 302; A. M. Matthews, P.M. Hope, 302; H. O. Lawson, P.M. Hope, 302; S. Walmsley, P.M. Penthalpa, 974; J. Leeson, P.M. 974; and on his left by Bro. Rev. J. Thomas, Chaplain of the lodge, and Prov. G.C.; Bros. T. Hill, P.M. Hope, 302; M. Rhodes, P.M. Hope, 302; J. Shaepi, P.M. Hope, 302; Prov. S.G.D. W. Ibbitson, P.M. Hope, 302; Prov. J.G.D.; J. Armitage, P.M. Hope, 302; C. H. Taylor, P.M. Hope, 302; J. D. Sugden, P.M. Hope, 302. The W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, after which he proposed in very eulogistic terms, what he designated the toast of the evening, the "Health of the Visiting Brethren," coupling with it the names of W. W. Barlow, W.M. of the Hope, 302, and Edward Smith, W.M. of the Eccleshill, 1034. Bro. Barlow, W.M., replied on behalf of the brethren of the Hope Lodge, so well represented by the presence of ten P.M.'s, and some fifteen other brethren. He took occasion, in thanking the brethren of the Penthalpa for their kind reception and hospitable entertainment, to compliment them upon the high standing which

the lodge had obtained in the province during its short history, and expressed the hope and belief that it would not only continue to maintain that high position, but attain one still more elevated. He also invited the W.M. and brethren of the Penthalpa, to favour the Lodge of Hope with a return visit, when all would be done to make their visit enjoyable. Bro. Edward Smith, W.M., made a few happy remarks in acknowledging the toast on behalf of the brethren of the Eccleshill Lodge, 1034, stating this was his first visit to the Penthalpa, but hoped to pay it another visit, he had been so much pleased by all that he had witnessed that evening, and trusted the brethren of the Penthalpa would pay his lodge a visit. Several other speeches were made, interspersed with excellent harmony, by members of the Penthalpa, Hope, and Eccleshill Lodges, which greatly enhanced the pleasure of a very enjoyable evening.

Royal Arch.

LANCASHIRE,

WARRINGTON.—*Chapter of Elias Ashmole* (No. 148).—The regular convocation of this chapter was held at the Chapter Rooms, on Monday last. The M.E.Z., Comp. Finney, was supported by Comps. Monop, H.; W. Richardson, J.; John Bowes P.Z., Prov. G.S.B.; W. S. Hawkins, E.; James Dickson, N., and a goodly number of members. The ballot was taken for Bro. J. W. Thorp, 148, and J. L. Wihon, and being in their favour, they were exalted by Comp. Bowes, the Symbolic Lecture being delivered by the M.E.Z. A brother having been proposed for exaltation, the chapter was closed.

Mark Masonry.

LANCASHIRE.

CONSECRATION OF THE MOORE LODGE AT LANCASTER.

We have of late had frequent opportunities of noticing the increased popularity of the Mark Master Mason, notably so in the northern provinces, and have now to report the formal consecration and constitution of a lodge in Lancaster styled the Moore Lodge, in compliment to its founder and first W.M., Bro. Dr. Moore, whose zeal and energy in the cause of Freemasonry is so well known. The meetings of the Moore Lodge, are proposed to be held at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster, on the third Mondays in the months of March, June, September, and December, and the lodge itself was consecrated on Thursday September 12th inst., by the R.W. Provincial Grand Master of the County Palatine, Bro. W. Romaine Callender, who was attended on the occasion by the following Grand and Provincial Grand Officers. Bros. Frederick Binckes, G.S. and P.G.S.W. of England; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Birchall, P.G.J.W. England; Thomas Hargraves, J.G.D. England; W. R. Goepel, P.G.S.O.; W. O. Walker, Prov. G.M.O.; John Duffield, Prov. G. Treasurer; John Chadwick, Prov. G. Secretary; W. H. Prince, Prov. G.S.D.; William Roberts, P. Prov. G.S.D.; William Ashworth, Prov. G. J.D.; John Watson, Prov. G.S.B.; and others.

The brethren having assembled in the lodge room, received the R.W. Prov. G.M. in due form, who commenced the duties of the day by calling upon the W.M. designate, Bro Dr. Moore, to state what proceedings had been taken with reference to the formation of the lodge, and what was the desire of the brethren upon the present occasion. The W.M. designate, having replied to the directions of the Prov. G.M., requested in the name of the petitioners that he would formally constitute the lodge according to ancient custom.

The warrant of constitution was read by Bro. Chadwick, Prov. G. Secretary. The petitioners signified their assent to the officers named therein, and the ceremony was proceeded with, the duties of Chaplain being ably and effectively rendered by Bro. Duffield, Prov. G. Treasurer,

and Bro. Roberts officiating as Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.

When the ceremony of consecration was completed, the R.W. Prov. G.M. requested Bro. Binckes G.S. and Prov. G.S.W. of England, to officiate as Installing Officer, when that distinguished brother took the chair of A, and the W.M. designate having been duly presented to him for installation, in due time a board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. Dr. Moore formally invested and placed in the chair of the lodge to rule over it until the next regular period of election within the lodge, and until a successor should have been regularly elected and installed in his stead.

The salutations and greetings were duly observed and acknowledged, and the W.M. proceeded to appoint and invest his officers as follows:—Bros. W. J. Sly, S.W.; E. Airey, J.W.; J. L. Whimpray, M.O.; R. Dean, S.O.; W. Hall, J.O.; James Worsley, Secretary; E. E. Simpson, S.D.; J. L. Bradshaw, J.D.; R. Taylor, I.G.; J. Watson, Tyler.

Bro. Binckes concluded the business of the lodge by delivering the addresses to the W.M., Wardens, and brethren, which were rendered in that telling and accurate manner for which he is justly celebrated.

The best thanks of the Moore Lodge were awarded to the R.W. Prov. G.M., and to Bro. Binckes, for the important services they had rendered; also to Bros. Lieut.-Col. Birchall, Hargreaves, Chadwick, Duffield, Roberts, and others, for their kind presence and assistance on the occasion.

After the lodge had been closed, the brethren adjourned to the King's Arms Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet had been provided. The chair was occupied by the W.M. Bro. Moore, who was supported by Bros. Callender, Binckes, and the distinguished brethren whose names have already been mentioned, as being present at the meeting of the lodge.

When the cloth was drawn, the loyal Masonic toasts were given and received; and the brethren separated, well pleased with the day's proceedings.

On Wednesday, the day previous to the Consecration of the Moore Lodge, the brethren met at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, under a special dispensation, Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, P.M., G.J.D. England, occupying the chair, when Bros. Edmund Simpson, P.M., Sec. 281; John Lever Whimpray, P.M. 281; William Hall W.M. 281; Frederick Dean, P.M. 281; John Jenning Bradshaw, 1071 and 281; Richard Taylor, 281; and John Watson, P.M. 281, were regularly advanced to the degree of Mark Master Mason. After the ceremonies had been ably rendered by the acting W.M., a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to him for his valuable services to the lodge.

PRESENTATION AND LAUNCH OF THE "LADY LEIGH" LIFEBOAT AT SCARBOROUGH.

Scarborough was on Wednesday, the 11th inst., the scene of a demonstration of an imposing character, and one which will not easily be forgotten by the inhabitants of the "Queen of Watering Places." The grand ceremonial to which we refer, was the presentation and launch of the new Lifeboat, the "Lady Leigh," which will henceforth be stationed at that port to assist in that noble and humane work, the saving of life from the beleaguered vessels which may suffer mishap on this our rugged Yorkshire coast. We need only repeat that the Lifeboat and its equipments are the gift to the Institution of the Freemasons of Warwickshire, the fund having been raised chiefly through the exertions of a committee formed at Birmingham, of which Lord Leigh, the Provincial Grand Master, was the President, Colonel Machin, D.P.G.M. Chairman; J. T. Collins, Esq., P.G.T., Treasurer; and Capt. Salt, P. Prov. G.S.B., the Honorary Secretary. The boat, at the request of the donors, is named the "Lady Leigh." It was expected that Lord Leigh, the Grand Master of the Province which has just performed so laudable an act, would have been present, together with Lady Leigh, to

take part in the ceremonial; but, as will be seen by a perusal of our report, they were unavoidably prevented from attending. The proceedings were announced to be inaugurated by a grand procession, which was to start from the Railway Station at 2:30 p.m. Considerably before that hour the streets in the vicinity of the Station, and particularly the thoroughfares along which the procession would pass, were crowded to excess. The object of assembling at the Station was with the view to meet the following deputation of Freemasons from Warwickshire:—Bros. Capt. Salt, P. Prov. G.S.B., Birmingham; Rev. R. H. Baynes, Coventry; G. P. Wragge, P. Prov. G.P., Birmingham; Rev. P. S. Harris, P.G.C., Warwick; J. Tomkinson, Coventry; T. Oldfield, Birmingham; Charles Lee, P. Prov. G.S.D., Thomas M. Lee, Henry Smith, Thos. Vaughton, Birmingham; The Honourable and Rev. James Leigh, P. Prov. G.C.; A. E. Fridlander, P. Prov. G.P.; M. Smart, P. Prov. G.D.C.; T. H. Smith, Birmingham; Charles Read, Coventry; Capt. Vaughton, Warwick;—Quilter, Westwood; George Beech, P.G.S., Birmingham; Booth Mason; R. Croydon, P. Prov. G.S.W., Leamington; W. Treaddell, Rugby; J. R. Harris, Daventry; H. Levy and J. B. Joseph, Birmingham. There were also present on the occasion Charles Leedham, P.M. 200, Liverpool; Alfred Kirk, W.M. 422, Gainsborough; Poulter and Beck, P.M.

The "Lady Leigh" lifeboat arrived at Scarborough on the 9th inst. She is 35 feet long, 9 feet wide, rowing 10 oars double-banked. The boat, which was built by Messrs. Forest, of Limehouse, had its harbour trial a few days since in the Regent's Canal Dock, London, when the usual qualities of stability, self-righting, and self-ejecting of water were fully and satisfactorily tested. The water shipped, when the boat was capsized by means of a crane, was self-ejected in about 25 seconds. The transporting and launching carriage of the boat was also tried on the occasion, and was found to act admirably. The boat can be readily conveyed on it along the coast, when necessary, and when manned by the crew, can be launched into the surf, thus giving the men time to obtain headway on the boat before it is beaten back on the beach by the breakers. The estimated cost of the boat, carriage, &c., is £780. The total weight of the boat, carriage, and appliances is about seven tons. The boat alone weighs three tons.

A few minutes after the appointed hour, the procession moved off from the Station down Westborough in the following order:—The Borough Police, preceded by Supt. Pattison, who was mounted.

The Band of the Sixth North York Rifle Volunteers, Coast Guard, with Rocket Apparatus, in their vehicle.

Sergeant-at-arms, and Mace-bearer. His Worship the Mayor in his robes of office, accompanied by the Rev. Canon Blunt, vicar of Scarborough, and A. W. Simpson, Esq., the Borough Recorder.

The Town Clerk (J. J. P. Moody, Esq.), and the Clerk to the Magistrates, (W. E. Woodall, Esq.) Magistrates of the Borough. Members of the Corporation. Clergy and Ministers.

THE LIFEBOAT decorated with banners, and mounted on her transporting carriage, with the complement of her crew on board, all fully equipped. The boat was drawn by a noble team of eight grey horses, six of which were kindly lent by Mrs. B. D. Nestfield, and the other by Mr. J. Ward and Mr. R. Tindall.

Carriage of John Woodall, Esq., containing the Hon. James Leigh, the Hon. and Rev. James Leitch, the Hon. and Rev. and Mrs. Woodall.

The Freemasons of Warwickshire and Scarborough, in lines, the brethren of the Scarborough lodge forming the outer files of the column, one on each side of every row of four, with two of their visiting brethren at each end.

Capt. Ward, R.N., of the National Lifeboat Institution, with members of the Local Committee and other gentlemen.

A long cavalcade of carriages followed. The procession passed down the railway station

along Westborough, Aberdeen Walk, Castle Road, Queen-street, Newborough-street, St. Nicholas-street, Falconer's-road, and the New-road to the South Sands near the Cliff Bridge. Arrived on the Sands the scene was an animated one. On every available point—on the slopes at the base of St. Nicholas Cliff, on the Spa Bridge, on the Spa itself, on the South Cliff, on the Piers, and wherever the eye turned was a dense mass of people who were evidently taking a deep interest in the proceedings. Assembled on the Sands were many thousands of spectators, many of whom were, of course, residents of Scarborough, and were apparently justly proud of the part their town was playing in the imposing ceremony, and proud also of the gentlemen who represented them as the chief citizens of their ancient borough. The procession having being brought to a standstill at a point facing the Cliff Bridge, the company gathered up around the boat. From her stern was suspended a bottle of champagne tied with blue ribands, and a large medallion bearing the following inscription:—"The Lady Leigh lifeboat was presented to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution by the Freemasons of Warwickshire, and was first launched at Scarborough on the 11th September, 1872. Chairman, Colonel Machin, D.P.G.M.; Treasurer, J. T. Collins, Esq., P.G.T.; Honorary Secretary, Captain Salt, P. Prov. G.S.B." All being duly arranged,

Capt. Salt ascended a waggon to address the assemblage. He said as the Honorary Secretary of the fund he had been requested to address to them a few remarks as to the origin of the movement which had resulted in their presenting a lifeboat to the port of Scarborough that day. The brethren in Warwickshire were desirous of testifying their high esteem and regard for their worthy Provincial Grand Master, Lord Leigh, who would shortly complete his 20th year of office as head of the Freemasons of Warwickshire. There was, however, a difference of opinion as to how this should be done, because it was known that his Lordship had an antipathy to anything like a public memorial. They knew that it would be better appreciated by and more acceptable to his Lordship if they associated their testimonial with some work of charity. At that time the report of the National Lifeboat Institution was placed in their hands, and it was felt that if, as stated in the report, notwithstanding the fact that the institution possessed a fleet of upwards of 200 boats, 700 lives were lost annually along our coast—it was felt that if this loss of life was taking place every year, help was wanting. (Applause.) They also felt as Freemasons, that if, in accordance with masonic precepts it were right to help, it was also right to serve. (Applause.) The money having been raised, they placed themselves in communication with the institution, and he must say that every suggestion offered was received by them with that kindness, courtesy, and consideration which had won for that noble institution the esteem and respect which it so largely enjoyed. He hoped this was only the first of many lifeboats which would be given by Freemasons and other kindred orders: for so long as 700 lives were lost annually for want of help, they could not say the Masons had got to the end of their work. (Applause.)

The next step would be to make a presentation of the boat to the Institution, and, through it, to the town of Scarborough! He might state that when the choice of a place was left to the committee they at once selected Scarborough as the station for the boat. There was no place where more people came from Warwickshire than to Scarborough, and no place from whence they returned with a better opinion of the kindness and generosity of the inhabitants. (Loud applause.) He concluded by intimating that the noble boat, which they saw before them would be named the "Lady Leigh," after the wife of their concerned Provincial Grand Master. He prayed that God might bless this movement in saving lives in danger, and said—

God bless this boat—the "Lady Leigh,"
And speed her safely through the angry sea.
Protect her crew, who risk their lives to save
A fellow-creature from a watery grave.

The Hon. and Rev. Jas. Forrest then ascended the waggon, and said: Mr. Mayor, Captain Ward, Ladies and gentlemen, and people of

Scarborough,—Before I proceed to present this lifeboat formally to the people of Scarbro', I would wish to say to you how much my brother the Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, regrets not being able to be present here this day. Nothing, I assure you, but a severe attack of illness and the strict orders of a doctor would have prevented him from being here amongst you. I may say this, that although he is absent from you in body, we may be quite sure he is present in spirit, and that he is at this moment thinking of the good work which you are engaged in, and wishing you God speed. I would wish, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, to read his letter to the brethren who were to be here to-day excusing himself for his unavoidable absence. The letter referred to was then read. It will not be necessary for me to add many words to those contained in the letter written by my brother, but I cannot omit expressing to the brethren of Scarboro' and the people generally our best thanks for the kind way in which you have received us to-day. I assure you it has been a great pleasure to us to be able in any way to contribute to the happiness of mankind. (Applause.) We consider it is the duty of the Freemasons to think always of, and assist, not only the brethren of their own Lodge, but all their brethren throughout the world. (Applause.) And if any one would ask,—if any of those who do not belong to us would wish to know what we do (and I know there are those who speak lightly of our order), I would point to our noble institutions, to our Boys' and Girls' Schools, and to our Institution; for the Decayed and Aged. (Applause.) And I hope before long, if our example is followed, we may be able to point to a new institution as belonging to us—the Masonic Lifeboat Institution—end all along our coast we may see them scattered and doing their good work. It is somewhat curious that Warwickshire, the most inland Masonic Province, should be the first to send a lifeboat to sea. This shows that although we cannot see the dangers of the sea, we can appreciate it; for those who do not see the danger often appreciate it more than those on the spot. And when we read in the newspapers of the calamitous loss of life so frequently occurring on our shores, we felt deeply for the sufferers; and now we feel proud that we have been the instrument of saving many a life, and of affording comfort and relief to many a home that must be rendered destitute but for the aid thus given. As Warwickshire is the central province of England, so we have begun the movement, and hope that as we are the centre, others will follow our example, and that soon every province in England will contribute its lifeboat. (Applause.) Mr. Mayor, Capt. Ward, allow me to present to the National Lifeboat Institution this boat, the "Lady Leigh," and through that excellent institution, to the town of Scarbro'. May God speed it; may the men who man this boat be actuated by noble motives, as I know they will be, and set an example to those among whom they live of temperance, sobriety, and chastity. (Loud applause.)

Captain WARD, R.N., said it was his happy privilege to be deputed by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution to accept the present of this boat at their hands. They had now 233 of these noble boats, many of which had been given by public institutions. He mentioned that both the Foresters and Oddfellows had contributed boats. They had received fourteen boats from Manchester alone. Some had resulted from legacies, and some, again, had been presented as memorial boats. They owed their noble fleet to public generosity, and they certainly should not have half the number if the people had not come forward in this noble manner. He only knew of two stations, where lifeboats could be worked, that were yet unsupplied. He earnestly appealed to the public for support in the maintenance of the Lifeboat establishments; as it was to such places as Scarbro', and Brighton, and Hastings that they must look to make up the deficiency of the small village stations, where hardly anybody could be said to represent the Institution. In calling for the extended support of the public, he shewed that last year the boats of the Institution saved 640 lives; and in the year before, above 800 were saved through their agency. On the part of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, he now expressed his most grateful thanks

to the Freemasons of Warwickshire for this their splendid gift; and in handing the boat over to the town of Scarbro', he felt sure the local committee and the crew would do their best to maintain the station in efficiency and readiness for the saving of life. He could promise them that if they did their duty the boat would do hers.

The Mayor of Scarboro' (Alderman Dr. Rooke), next rose and was received with immense cheering. When it had subsided, he said: Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Leigh, officers and brethren from Warwickshire,—I have very great pleasure indeed, on behalf of the inhabitants of Scarboro', in accepting this magnificent testimonial of your kindness and benevolence to this town. In presenting this splendid boat you have given us a token of your esteem and regard which not only the people of Scarbro' but the brethren themselves in all parts of the kingdom will long appreciate. It has been asked to-day, what is the great distinguishing characteristic of Freemasonry. In reply I would say—practical charity. We believe in doing deeds of benevolence, but we believe in doing it practically—and our benevolence takes a practical form to-day when we present a lifeboat to the exposed North-East coast. I do not know that I need say more, except once more to thank you kindly and sincerely on behalf of the inhabitants for your magnificent gift.

Capt. SALT, at this stage of proceedings, read a letter from Lady Leigh, apologizing for her absence, and deputed her daughter to perform the ceremony of naming the boat.

The Hon. Agnes Leigh then stepped upon the platform, to which she was handed by Capt. Ward, and taking the bottle in her hands, she dashed it against the boat and said, "I name this boat the Lady Leigh. May God prosper her." The boat was then launched amid renewed cheering. She was greatly admired, and appeared to be perfectly under the control of her crew. The rocket apparatus was also worked from a point beyond the Spa wall, under the direction of Capt. Evans. His worship the Mayor and his official friends, together with the Freemasons present, and other gentlemen, adjourned to the refreshment room at the Spa. A short time was spent in complimentary toasts. Amongst those given were "Success to the Lady Leigh Lifeboat," "Health, Wealth and prosperity to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire," "The Health of Lord and Lady Leigh" (which was responded to by the Hon. Gilbert Leigh), "The Health of the Mayor and Mayoress of Scarborough."

The Brethren of the Warwickshire deputation were entertained at dinner in the evening by the Brethren of the old Globe Lodge, No. 200, at the Railway Hotel, Westborough Street.

About 120 sat down to an admirable dinner, served by Mr. Shaw, and a most pleasant evening was spent with true Masonic sociability.

A Ball at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, given by the Brethren of the Denison Lodge, 1248, at which about 160 were present, concluded the Masonic celebration of the presentation and launch of the Lady Leigh Lifeboat.

KNIGHT TEMPLARISM IN CANADA

The following address was delivered by the Grand Prior of Canada at the Annual Grand Conclave, held on the 14th of August, 1872, at Toronto, Province of Ontario.

Fratres of the Christian Order of the Temple and Hospital for Canada:

Another year with its many hopes and fears, its mercies and trials, has passed away, and we are once more permitted to assemble together and renew our bonds of Christian union. Gratitude for the blessings we enjoy should pervade our hearts, and prepare us to improve our meetings. Here, as Brethren engaged in one common cause, and having at heart one object, we ought to strive by a mutual interchange of fraternal feelings, and harmonious action on all matters connected with the prosperity of our purely Christian Order, to make this and every annual assembly an opportunity for the renewal of Unity, Friendship, and Harmony. It is with pleasure I can

state that the Order of the Temple and Hospital in England was never in a more prosperous condition than at present, and in every part of the wide extent of jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Conclave, it is yearly increasing in numbers and influence. Since the last meeting of Grand Priory, four new Encampments have been added to our roll in Canada, with one under Dispensation, all in the Province of Ontario. The "Gondemar" at the Village of Maitland, where I had the pleasure of installing a most enthusiastic and well informed Brother as Eminent Commander, Frater C. Longley. At Whitby, the "St. John the Almoner," under Eminent Commander George Henry Frewen Dartnell; and the "Palestine," of Port Hope, of which Frater James M. Irwin is Eminent Commander. In Toronto, from the representations made to me that there was sufficient scope in so large and influential a city, I was induced to accede to a petition and recommend a warrant being granted for a second Encampment, the "Odo de St. Amand," having received the assurance of the Eminent Commander Elect, Frater Nelson Gordon Bigelow, that the relations between them and the existing old Encampment, the "Geoffrey de St. Adlewar," would be of the most courteous and cordial character, and tend to the establishing of a lasting friendship. The Deputy Provincial Grand Commander, V. E. Frater S. B. Hartman, in his accustomed able and impressive manner, performed the beautiful ceremony of installation and consecration. All these Encampments will now receive their warrants from the Dominion Grand Chancellor.

In London, where I regretted last year having to report the arrest of the "Richard Cœur de Lion" Encampment, I have granted a Dispensation to hold another Encampment, and the Eminent Commander, Frater Alfred George Smyth, has been duly installed by the Dep. Prov. Grand Commander, with every prospect of a successful and harmonious result. I am glad to announce that Frater Thomas MacMullen, who was suspended by me for contumacious conduct, has delivered to the Grand Chancellor the Minute and Cash Books of the old Encampment, so very improperly retained by him; and having expressed his regret, and forwarded me a written apology, requesting to be allowed to retire from the Order in good standing, I have withdrawn the suspension, with the understanding that he does not continue to be an active member of the Order.

The announcement that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had honoured the "Faith and Fidelity" Encampment of London, by being installed its Eminent Commander, will be hailed with sincere pleasure by the whole Templar body of England and no where more enthusiastically than in this Dominion. The deep anxiety and regret caused by the late protracted and dangerous illness of His Royal Highness, and the subsequent rejoicings at his recovery, called forth from the hearts of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects feelings of the most intense loyalty to the throne, and devotion to himself; and may we thus ever, whether in prosperity or adversity, prove loyal to our vows and professions as Templars. With the Heralds, then, who lately proclaimed His Royal Highness Eminent Commander of the "Faith and Fidelity" Encampment let us, too, heartily exclaim,— "Long life, honour, and prosperity, to His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Eminent Commander of the Temple and Hospital, and may God prosper and bless our illustrious and Royal brother!"

The relations between ourselves and the sister Encampments of the United States, I am happy to say, continue to be of the most cordial and fraternal nature. The Encampment from Portland (Maine) paid a visit to Montreal in the month of June, and the Eminent Commander, with some twenty-four of his Knights, honoured me with a visit at the Camp at Laprairie. I only regret that my time was so occupied with the duties of the military camp as to prevent my visiting them, in Montreal, and assisting to pay them, with the Montreal Encampment, that attention I should have felt it a pleasure to offer.

At our last meeting of Grand Priory I made some appointments of Representatives at State Grand Commanderies in the United States, my object being to promote a closer and more intimate feeling of friendship between the members of the sister jurisdictions and our own. It appears

however, that the Grand Encampments of the United States, claiming absolute and exclusive power over Foreign relations does not follow the same to be exercised by their State Grand Commanderies, and issued an edict to that effect, and restricting this interchange of representatives; regretting that I should in any way trespass upon the privileges of the Grand Encampment of the United States, I have directed the Grand Chancellor to notify the fratres to whom rank in the Grand Priory was thus accorded, that we hope, if it does not interfere with their allegiance, that will consider themselves still Honorary Members of this Grand Priory.

With regard to myself and the Grand Officers appointed Canadian Representatives of the State Commanderies, as a matter of course our functions and duties as such must cease.

The visits of Encampments from the United States to Canada has given rise to a wish on the part of several of our fratres for a change of costume to admit of their taking part in processions and masonic demonstrations. For my own part I cannot agree with the necessity of this change. The order of the Temple as now constituted was never intended for the public gaze or street display, and the modern innovations of a military uniform and drill, so much thought of in the United States, does not convey to my mind the dignified position we ought to assume as successors, although by adoption, of our predecessors, the Knights of old, and although I have no wish or intention to disparage the feelings which actuate the order in the United States, it does not follow that we should approve of or adopt their views; and however consistent may be the military dress with the cocked hat adopted by them as memento of the dress worn by the soldiers of the revolution, it certainly is not an appropriate one for us. I am always glad to entertain and recommend any proposition for the good of the Order, or that would gratify the members, but I fail to see any good in this contemplated change, about which am in receipt of several communications. Our costume, assimilating as it does to that worn of old, is emblematical of the Order, and at the installation of an aspirant the beautiful ceremony of initiation fully explains it,—the white mantle and overcoat is to represent a pure life, with a red cross as a symbol of martyrdom.

The argument used, that it is not a suitable one to assist at the laying of foundation stones or other masonic demonstrations, cannot be applicable to the Temple—such ceremonies being entirely within the province of the Craft degrees of Freemasonry, and never could have formed any part of the duties of the Knights Templar. I am myself strongly opposed to all public displays, and deprecate them most strenuously. There is too great a desire to blazon forth all our doings, which neither can be understood nor appreciated by the public at large. The following quotation from a recent masonic address at New Orleans, by Bro. the Rev. W. V. Tudor, conveys all I could wish to say:—"Secrecy is a peculiar feature of masonry; and the meaning and power of masonic secrecy lies in another word, and that is—silence, and may be read in these words:—"When thou doest thine alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right doeth;" or this, "He shall not cry or lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the streets."

One argument adduced in favour of the proposed change is, "that it is the only way in which the success of the Order in Canada can be secured." It is a matter of much regret to me that the principles of the Order of the Temple, its history and antecedents, is so little understood as these sentiments would seem to imply. If the opportunity of exhibiting themselves in public with an attractive costume be really the principal inducement for persons wishing to join the Order, such accessions to our ranks would do us but little credit, and there are surely enough of other distinguished societies where they might readily obtain the opportunity of the public display they covet, and without being hampered with the vows of the Templar.

I have already appointed a Committee to inquire into, and report upon, such matters as may be thought conducive to the prosperity of the Order in Canada, with a view to the removal

of every possible cause of difference, and the strengthening the ties that bind us to our English allegiance, and although so entirely opposed to any alteration in the costume, will request that this desire for an out-door dress be also taken into consideration for submission to the Supreme Grand Conclave in England. To the same Committee, I would also specially refer the consideration whether, as we have now so many Encampments formed, it would not be expedient at once to establish one or more Provincial Grand Conclaves, the formation of which would, I strongly feel, be the means of advancing the prosperity of the Order, which depends so much on unity of action and a strict adherence to the principles by which we profess to be governed.

I have to announce to you that I have directed credentials to be made out, conferring the rank of a Past Deputy Provincial Grand Commander and Honorary Corresponding Member of this Grand Priory on Sir Knight Richard Woolf, F.S.A., of Worcester, England, Past Commander of the "St. Amand" Encampment, Worcester, a member of the Supreme Grand Conclave, and one of the Committee now engaged in revising the Statutes of the Order. Frater Woolf is well known as the writer of several able treatises, among them a most excellent and interesting little work, which I strongly recommend for the perusal of all Templars, intitled, "A Sketch of the Order of Knights Templar and Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, with notes on Masonic Templars." (London: Robert Hardwick, 192, Piccadilly, 1865).

It would appear an impression is entertained by some Encampments in the United States that there are other Degrees in Masonry considered as a necessary pre-requisite to the Templar. As I have been instrumental in introducing several of those degrees and orders into Canada, it may not be out of place to allude to them, and state that no other degree is required for a novice of our order than that of the Royal Arch, as practised in England. The Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, although a Christian one, has no connection whatever with that of the Temple, and is held under quite a separate jurisdiction. The historical notice, in the Statutes of that Order, has unintentionally been the means of disseminating a very great error, which was contradicted by a declaration from the Grand Sovereign of that order last year, namely, that this Masonic Red Cross was the actual representative of the ancient and still existing public Order of that name, supported by a wild fiction that Abbé Giustiniani, who was attached to the Venetian Embassy in London, and was himself a Grand Cross, had conferred the novitate cross on certain Freemasons. It is clearly shewn that this is not the case, and it merely claims to be a revised branch of the masonic brotherhood which formed part of the system of the Baron Hunde, about 1759, and is the same Order as that over which the late Duke of Sussex presided from 1813 to 1845, for reception into which the degree of Master Mason is a necessary qualification.

By the last mail I am in receipt of a communication from the Grand Vice-Chancellor, informing me that an Encampment, known in London as the "Holy Cross and Beaumont," is not on the Roll of Grand Conclave, the committee having declined to recommend the granting of a warrant of confirmation of an old warrant dated in 1793. The holder of this warrant, Brother Morton Edwards, not a Knight Templar on Grand Conclave Register, and who claims to be the Commander by virtue thereof, has been suspended by the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, of which body he was a Grand Officer, on the complaint of the authorities of Grand Conclave, under the Tripartite Treaty of 13th March, 1871, between the supreme authorities of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital, and Malta, the 33rd Degree, and the Grand Lodge of Mark Master for pretending to confer the Degrees of Knight Templar and Knight of Malta in England. The Grand Chancellor will read a circular, also received in connection with the Treaty above named.

Since writing the above, I very much regret to say that our valued friend and V. E. Frater, T. D. Harrington, the Deputy Grand Prior of the Do-

minion, has written me to say that his health for some time past, has been so impaired as to render it impossible for him to attend Grand Priory, and as he has been recommended to avoid all exertion and excitement, he finds it necessary to tender me his resignation as Deputy Grand Prior. I know I express all your feelings in saying with what pain on the one hand we receive this intelligence of his indisposition, and with what gratification on the other, we will hail his restoration to health and his appearance again amongst us. I am further sure of meeting your fullest and most hearty approbation in nominating as his successor our valued and esteemed V. E. Frater Samuel B. Harman, one of the oldest of the Grand Officers and members of the order in the Dominion, who will now be proclaimed and saluted as Deputy Grand Prior of the Dominion.

And now, Fratres of the Temple, let me thank you for the kindness you have always manifested towards me, and the respect you have been pleased to entertain for my opinions in all matters connected with the Order—giving me credit for motives of active zeal to advance the interests add ensure the prosperity of the Canadian Branch of the Temple, and I remain ever,

Your faithful Frater,
 † W. B. MACLEOD MOORE,
 Grand Prior of the Dominion of Canada.

Scotland.

ANNUAL VISIT OF THE PROV. G. MASTER OF ROXBURGHSHIRE, TO THE LODGES OF ST. JOHN AND ST. JAMES, HAWICK.

On Friday night the 6th inst., the Lodges St. John, No 111, and St. James, No. 424, Hawick, received the annual visit of the Grand Master, Henry Scott Inglis, Esq., of Torsonce.

The worthy gentleman was received at the Railway Station by a deputation of the brethren, headed by Bro. William Irvine, manufacturer, Hawick, Substitute Prov. Grand Master that was to be. From the station they wended their way to the Tower Hotel, where the honorable gentleman received further deputations from both lodges. From this favourite hostelry, after dressing, they bent their steps to St. John's Lodge Room, where the brethren were assembling in goodly numbers, among which were deputations from the Hawick Lodge, "Journeyman," No. 8, Edinburgh, also from the "Flowers of the Forest," Selkirk, No. 32, while the lodge from the city of "Sour Plums," Galashiels, put in an appearance, among whom were distinguished the stalwart form of Councillor Thomson. Lodge Jedburgh, No. 14, was not wanting, and again was heard the ancient slogan, heard in many a well-contested border fray of "Jetharth's here." Last of all came a deputation from the worthy P.M.'s own Hall Gates, Stow, and the manner in which it acquitted itself proved that the light of Masonry did not burn lonely in the distant village.

In due time the brethren formed into procession, preceded by sword-bearers, marshalled by I.P.M. Bro Kyle, and stepped blithely forward, on their way to St. James Lodge in the Exchange, to the enlivening strains of the old Masonic march, "The Merry Masons," played by the Hawick Saxhorn Band. Here a goodly company, upwards of one hundred, sat down to a most rechere banquet, furnished by Brother Pakison, of the Bridge Hotel. After discussing the good things set before them amidst an incessant flow of wit and repartee, business was proceeded with, the books were examined, and everything being found in excellent order, both lodges received the hearty commendations of the P.G.M., after which the fun and hilarity of the evening began, and soon grew fast and furious.

The first toast of the evening, "To the Memory of the Holy St. John" by the Prov. G. M., was drunk in solemn silence, after which followed "The Queen," with all the honours, Bro. Lawson leading off with the anthem in his usually happy style, in which he was assisted by the whole company.

The Prov. G.M. then "gave the Patron of the Scottish Craft, the Prince of Wales," pre-facing the toast by a smart appropriate speech. The toast was hailed with applause and drunk with all the honours till the roof and rafters of the baronial hall rung again.

The Prov. G.M. followed, informing the company that Bro. Irvine had been appointed Substitute Prov. G.M. Thanks were returned by Bro. Irvine in his own racy style, accepting the high office cheerfully, and stating that he would do all in his power to work the Craft to advantage, and increase the brethren in the South of Scotland.

The next toast was "Lodge of St. James," coupled with the name of Brother Bruce, the Master," the Prov. G.M. stating the pleasure and gratification it afforded him to meet so many intelligent, well-dressed brethren; he considered it an honor to preside over them.

Thanks were returned by Bro. Bruce, who, in winding up his remarks, proposed the health of the Prov. G.M., the man beloved by all, the large hearted, finely cultivated, genial, Scottish gentleman. The toast was drunk with three times three, in ancient Masonic form, and finished off with "He's a jolly good fellow" by the whole strength of the company. The enthusiastic applause brought the Prov. G.M. to his feet, who assured the brethren that he was always glad to meet the men of the Border; on these occasions he was always sure of a hearty welcome; they never did things by halves; their whole history showed that, whether it was in defending their rights, inspiring their ancient enemies of England, or in welcoming a brother, there was no half-heartedness; it was done with all their might, it was thorough, and he was at all times proud and happy to meet them.

The Prov. G.M., in a good introduction, next proposed the health of "Lodge Journeyman No. 8, Edinburgh," characterising it as a lodge that he regarded with fond affection, and it was well worthy of all the affection he could bestow upon it; it was staunch, ever ready and ever true.

Bro. Henry, of Journeyman Lodge, returned thanks in an excellent speech, in which he gave the Prov. G.M. full and deserved credit for his geniality and urbanity, and excellent qualities as a Chairman.

The "Health and Prosperity of Lodge Selkirk, No. 52," was then proposed, coupled with the name of Bro. Clapperton.

Bro. Clapperton then returned thanks in a spirited speech, pointing out that though the "Flowers of the Forest" were a wide away, the Sutons of Selkirk were left and were near, who would never stain their reputation, and never be the last in the fray.

The Prov. G.M. then gave the health of Lodge No. 104, Jedburgh, coupled with the name of Bro. Scott.

Bro. Scott returned thanks, in a happy speech, for Lodge No. 104, Jedburgh.

Lodge St. John's, No. 111, Hawick, was the next to receive attention at the hands of the worthy Prov. G.M. The subject was neatly and appropriately introduced, coupled with the name of Bro. Noble.

Bro. Noble, in a vigorous speech, returned thanks for the kind and gracious manner in which the Prov. G.M. had spoken of Lodge No. 111. After all, he thought they were deserving of all that had been said of them, as they claimed to be real Teribus men, the sons of heroes; and any faintheartedness or halfheartedness must not and never would be found amongst them; like their fathers, who "rallied up by Teribus," they would always be found in the van. The telling remarks he made provoked a hurricane of applause, and were cheered to the echo.

The Prov. G.M. then gave the health of Stow Lodge, No. 216, coupled with the name of Bro. Carr, which was drunk with great cordiality.

Bro. Carr returned thanks in a happy pointed speech, short and pithy.

Bro. Scott, Sec. of St. James's, No. 424, proposed the health of Proxy Master of their lodge, Bro. Davidson, making graceful allusions to his tact, energy, and business qualifications.

Bro. Davidson then returned thanks.

Bro. Heeney proposed the Provincial Grand Lodge of Selkirk and Peebles, coupled with the name of Bro. Thomson, in a smart speech, after

which Bro. Thompson replied in his rich, racy, humorous manner. By this time the dial indicated low twelve, and the proceedings were brought to a close in the ancient Masonic manner.

Each, then, took off his separate way, happy and well pleased. Altogether it was a night never to be forgotten. The Prov. G.M. is admirably fitted for the chair, courteous and pleasant, good at a speech, happy and apt in his quotations, and smart in repartee. The speeches were good, and the songs were the choicest and sung with great spirit, and nothing was said or done that the most refined and cultivated could not have listened to. As usual, the Teetotallers and Good Templars mustered in strong force, and proved conclusively that the inspiring jug is not necessary to enable one to spend a good happy night.

Original Correspondence.

MASONS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS,

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

But few Masons sympathise with the uncalled for attack made by two or three un-discerning brethren, against our Rev. Bro. Woodward, on account of his late attendance at a public lecture on Papacy, held at Ipswich. If your correspondents are Masons, they can scarcely have sufficiently cultivated the virtue of charity, which Masonry so strongly upholds and which thinketh no evil and teaches us to admonish an erring brother privately or, they would hardly have made this groundless charge. In becoming a mason, a brother neither gives up his individuality nor curtails his liberty as a subject, and a death blow would be dealt to Masonry, if our Rev. Brethren were debarred from doing what is their strict duty, viz., at all times and in all places to protest against the errors of the Romish Church. Our Rev. Brother attended the Ipswich Meeting solely as an individual and a Minister of the Gospel. He neither wore Masonic clothing, nor announced himself as Chaplain to our Schools, nor offered nor was asked to offer up a prayer as such. Masonry had nothing whatever to do with the meeting or lecture, and it is simply unmasonic, unjust, and moreover indecorous to pretend to hold him responsible, because the reporter of the Suffolk Newspaper identified and described him Masonically. Our Rev. Brother may rest assured of the sympathy of a very large majority of Masons, and can well afford to treat this attack with the only notice it deserves, viz., silence. We shall next see some recognised brother attacked for attending a Conservative or Liberal Meeting. Masonry takes no part in religious or political demonstrations, but neither does it uphold such tyranny as "Vectis" states to be predominant in Ipswich. I should like to know in what degree a Mason surrenders his liberty of thought, action or opinion, whether, in religion or politics, in order that I may avoid it. A Mason and a younger man in age and Masonry, than our Rev. Brother, I feel indignant at the presumption which recommends, him who has committed no offence, "not to offend again." As Chaplain to our Schools our Reverend Bro. belongs to us in London as much as to the Ipswich section and we should much regret to see him toadying to them, in opposition to his freedom and duty. Prove him guilty of having compromised Masonry and then we will unite in reproof.

Yours fraternally,
N. R.

THE SCOTS GREYS AND FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

The interesting sketch of the Scots Greys a century ago, in relation to Freemasonry, was by my friend and Bro. D. Murray Lyon, the historian of "Mother Lodge, Kilwinning," and the "Lodge of Edinburgh."

His name has been omitted from the article,

and I now write to let your numerous subscribers know that the graphic sketch was by him.

You will excuse my thus troubling you, but having forwarded the paper for publication, it seemed to me incomplete, without a signature.

W. J. HUGHAN.

THE BALLOT FOR W.M.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

It seems that I have been in error, in advising a second ballot to be taken for the W.M., provided an absolute majority of the members be not obtained in the first vote.

In the absence of any definite rule being laid down in our Book of Constitutions, many Lodges and Past Masters, in common with myself, have considered that it was very desirable to secure a majority of the brethren present in favour of the W.M. Elect, but I am told positively, on good authority, that it has been ruled otherwise at "Head Quarters," and that the first Ballot is final. Whatever may be our individual opinions as to such a course, I at once withdraw my suggestion of a second ballot, as recommended at page 522 of the *Freemason*, although it still appears to me the better plan.

W. J. HUGHAN.

NEW ZEALAND.

TIMARU.—St. John's Lodge. (No 1137 E.C.).—The annual meeting for the Installation of W.M. and officers of the above lodge took place at the Oddfellow's Hall, Barnard-street, on the 27th of June, the ceremonial being conducted by Brother C.W. Bishop, Deputy District Grand Master, assisted by P.M. Brother Henry Thompson, of Christchurch. Among the visitors were Brothers E. Price, R.W.M., and C. Jacobs, P.M. of the Caledonian Lodge, S.C., the Rev. L. L. Brown, Chaplain of St. John's Lodge; about fifty brethren of the local lodges being also in attendance. The D.D.G.M. having first installed Brother G.H. Wildie as W.M. for the ensuing year, then installed his officers, as follows:—Bro. J.W. White S.W.,; Brother G. W. Wade, J.W. Brother R. Scott, (re-invested) Treasurer; Bro. W.M. Sims (re-invested) Secretary; Brother W. Ziesler, Organist; Brother F. J. Wilson, (re-invested) D. C.; Brother W. Hobbs, S.D.; Brother John Macintosh, J.D.; Brother H. Fieldwick, I.G.; Brother Exley, (re-invested) Tyler. The D.D.G.M. then addressed the Master and officers severally in the duties of their respective offices in eloquent and impressive terms. The W.M. said he had a pleasing duty to perform, which was, to present their late Master, who had so ably discharged the duties of his office, with a P.M. jewel and a purse of sovereigns in recognition of his valuable services to the Lodge. He hoped Brother King would live many years to wear it. The W.M. then invested Brother J. King with the jewel, which is a very handsome one, bearing the appropriate emblem of the rank of P.M. in gold relief upon a surface of blue enamel, framed with gold, the head of the framing bearing a square, compass and five pointed star from which, by means of a ring it is a joined to a blue ribbon and attacher, the back of the jewel bearing the following inscription:—

To Bro. John King, from
S. John's Lodge, 1137. E.C.
Brother J. King, in feeling terms, returned thanks. He never expected so great an honour, for he was not aware that he had done anything to deserve it. He assured them he should ever value their present, not so much for its intrinsic worth, but as being a mark of their friendship and esteem, business of the Lodge being concluded, the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, to which full justice was done. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were drunk, the proceedings being enlivened by some capital singing. Altogether, the large party of brethren assembled spent a most happy time, which lasted until the small hours next morning, the lateness of the hour being through the fact that the banquet did not commence until nearly midnight, owing to the lateness of the arrival of the Grand Officers who came by coach from Christchurch.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishops-gate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Lodge 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington-park.
 " 753, Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood.
 " 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green, Tottenham.
 " 898, Temperance-in-the-East, 7, Newby-place, Poplar.
 " 1056, Victoria, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 Chap. 820, Lily of Richmond, Greyhound Hotel, Richmond.
 Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
 Lodge 65, Prosperity, Guildhall Coffee-house, Gresham-st.
 " 766, William Preston, Cannon-st. Hotel.
 Mark Lodge 118, Northumberland, Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
 Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, BethnalGreen, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsoby-st., Milbank.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Lodge 780, Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (753) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsfield, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M. Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

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NOTES ON THE “UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.”

A Lecture delivered before the Fratres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st. July, 1872.

BY EMMA HOLMES, 31^o,

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 577.)

Mackey, quoting from Clavel, thus speaks of the Rite of Strict Observance, before alluded to.*

“The Rite of Strict Observance was a modification of Masonry, based on the Order of Knights Templar, and introduced into Germany in 1745 by its founder, the Baron Hunde. It was divided into the following seven degrees:—
 1. Apprentice; 2. Fellow Craft; 3. Master; 4. Scotch Master; 5. Novice; 6. Templar; 7. Professed Knight.

According to the system of the founder of this Rite, upon the death of Jacques Molay, the Grand Master of the Templars, Pierre d’ Aumont, the Provincial Grand Master of Auvergne, with two Commanders and five Knights, retired for purposes of safety into Scotland, which place they reached, disguised as operative Masons, and there finding the Grand Commander, George Harris, and several Knights, they determined to continue the Order.

Aumont was nominated Grand Master at a chapter held on St. John’s Day, 1313. To avoid persecution the Knights become Freemasons. In 1316 the Grand Master of the Temple removed his seat to Old Aberdeen, and from that time the Order, under the veil of Masonry, spread rapidly through France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere. These events constituted the principal subject of many of the degrees of the Rite of Strict Observance. The others were connected with alchemy, magic, and other superstitious practices. The great doctrine contended for was “that every true Mason is a Knight Templar.”

He also says that the Clerks of Relaxed Observance were a schism from the Order of Strict Observance. They claimed a pre-eminence over not only the latter Rite, but over all Masonry. The Rite was divided into ten degrees, called Apprentice, Fellowcraft, Master African Brother, Knight of St. Andrew, Knight of the Eagle,

*Lexicon of Masonry, pp. 235-6.

Scotch Master, Sovereign Magus, Provincial Master of the Red Cross, and Knight of Light. This last degree was divided into five sections, comprehending Knight Novice of the third year, Knight of the fifth year, Knight of the seventh year, Knight Levite, and Knight Priest. To be initiated into the mysteries of the clerks, it was necessary to be a Roman Catholic and to have taken all the military degrees of the Rite of Strict Observance. Alchemy was one of the objects of their secret instruction.

Findel says* “Towards the end of the year 1778, the Scotch directories in Auvergne and Burgundy invited to a Convent National des Gaules, in Lyons, which assembly was actually convened in November and December.

The name of Templar “was exchanged for that of Chevalier Bienfaisant de la Sainte cité,” and some important changes in the ritual of the Strict Observance were made, without, however, causing any breach with this latter.

It appears that Bro. Von Weiler had in 1774, received from Baron Von Hunde, Grand Master of the Strict Observance, a warrant to establish the Order in France. He was very successful, and the Grand Orient, whose chief officers secretly belonged, Findel says, to the Strict Observance, resolved in 1755, to unite themselves to those directories formed by Weiler, and in the following year a treaty of union was approved of by a very large majority.

I have before noted the tradition about D’Aumont, which is quoted again from Mackey, in relation to the Rite of Strict Observance, and have mentioned some of the objections to it.

The readers of the *Freemason* will, I dare say, pardon me, if I return for a moment to the subject of these traditions. I dare say many will take a greater interest in the subject, when they learn that Jacques de Molay was intimately connected with the Order in England.

Addison informs us that Jaques de Molay succeeded the Grand Master Gaudini, 1293; that he was of the family of the Lords of Louvic and Raon, in Burgundy.

This illustrious nobleman was at the head of the English Province of the Order at the period of his election as Grand Master. He was first appointed Visitor General, then Grand Preceptor of England. During his residence in Britain he held several chapters or assemblies of the brethren at the Temple at London, and at the different preceptories. He stood as sponsor to the son of Philip le Bel, and visited France for that purpose.

He also informs us at that time Bro. Himbert Blancke, Knight, Preceptor of Auvergne, who was one of the Knights examined when the Order was suppressed, had been in the Order thirty-eight years. He was received at the city of Tyre, had been engaged in constant warfare against the Infidels, and had fought to the last in defence of Acre.

When he was asked why they had made the reception and profession of brethren secret, he replied “through our own unaccountable folly.”

Bro. Thomas le Chamberleyn, in his examination, said the reception was the same in England as beyond the sea, that all seculars were excluded, and that when he himself entered the Temple

*Page 234.

Church to be professed, the door by which he entered was closed after him. On being asked why none else were present but the brethren, he said he knew of no reason, but that it was so written in their book of rules.

Addison states that the Templars were imprisoned over three years in England; so that it is not at all impossible that Himbert de Blancke may have been succeeded by D’Aumont during his imprisonment, or D’Aumont may have been his deputy, and acted as Grand Prior of Auvergne during his absence in England.

One of the rack-extorted confessions of Templars which was exhibited in London, and which had been obtained in France, was from Robert de St. Just, who had been received into the Order by Brother Himbert, Grand Preceptor of England*; one would be glad to know what, if any, connection there was between the Grand Preceptor of England and the Grand Prior of Auvergne. It has been objected that the names mentioned in the traditions of the Knights who perpetuated the Order cannot be traced. It would be surprising if they could.

From the “Student’s France,” edited by Dr. Smith,* I gather that at the time of the suppression of the Order the Templars formed a body of 15,000 veteran warriors. Dr. Smith says “no less than 546 Templars appeared before the Royal Commission, formed to try them, from different parts of the Kingdom, all of whom agreed in declaring that the accusations against them were utterly false and calumnious,—that the faith of the Order was and always had been immaculate,—that its original rule had been faithfully and strictly observed,—that all statements to the contrary were base and infamous perjuries.”

The Archbishop of Sens, one of Phillip’s creatures, assembled a Provincial Council, and condemned fifty-four of the Templars. The sentence was carried into effect on the 10th May, 1310, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, at Paris. The unhappy sufferers died with the utmost constancy, and protested with their last breath their entire innocence.”

The editor, speaking of Clement V.’s suppression of the Order, which the Pope pronounced 22nd March, 1312, mentions that two-thirds of their moveable property was claimed by the French Crown, “by way of compensation for the expenses of this iniquitous prosecution.”

He goes on to say that the Grand Master, Jaques de Molay, and his three brethren, the Preceptors of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Poitu, remained still to be disposed of. They were then kept two years longer in confinement in Paris, and on the 11th of March, 1314, were brought forth before a Commission, named by the Pope, to hear their final sentence, which condemned them to perpetual imprisonment.

The presiding Cardinal had no sooner ceased than the Grand Master and the Preceptor of Normandy suddenly stood up, and, in energetic language, recanted the confessions formerly extorted from them, and called Heaven to witness that they were wholly guiltless. The commission was adjourned till next day, but Philip caused the two prisoners to be conveyed the same night

*Addison’s Templars, page 273.

*pp. 186, 187, 188.

to a small island in the Seine, close to his palace, where they were burnt to death.

"They persisted to the last in asserting their innocence," Dr. Smith adds, "and suffered with a constancy which moved the admiration of all beholders."

The author of "The Student's France" names Ferretti of Vicenza as the historian who mentions the incident already adverted to of the Grand Master summoning the Pope and Philip to appear before the throne of God to answer for their heinous crime.

I have before alluded to Wileke's attack on the Templars, quoted with such unction by Bro. Findel, whose *bête noir* is the Order of the Temple, I believe.

Let us see what a great author of our own says, and what his estimate is of Wileke's book.

In Milman's Latin Christianity,* the learned Dean says, "Wileke asserts (page 342), that Moldenhauer's publication of the proceedings against the Templars (now more accurately and fully edited by M. Michelet), was brought up by the Freemasons as injurious to the fame of the Templars. If this were so the Freemasons committed an error; my doubts of their guilt are strongly confirmed by the process. Wileke makes three regular gradations of initiation. First, the denial of Christ; second, the kisses; third, the worship of the idol. This is contrary to all the evidence; the two first are always described as simultaneous. Wileke has supposed that so long as the Order consisted only of Knights, it was orthodox. The Clerks introduced into the Order, chiefly Friar Minorites, brought in learning and the wild speculative opinions. But for this he alleges not the least proof."

Wileke, in his history of the Knights Templar, reviews the accusations made against them on their suppression, but repudiates the claims of the modern Templars to be their successors.

He supposes that the secret form of worship amongst them was introduced about 1250-1270.

He speaks of them as Gnostics, and says that following the bent of their age, they revered astrology and alchemy.

The heresy of the Templars, he says, was displayed at first only as a private opinion. "What previously had only been the belief of a few, now became general doctrine," says Findel in the appendix to his History of Freemasonry, who quotes Wileke as his authority, "their customs were turned into a ritual, their simple unassuming chapter was formed into a lodge, a secret teaching in dogma and ceremonial was inculcated, which most probably originated with the clergy."

The secret doctrine of the Order has been a matter of perpetual strife, and has awakened much speculation.

In the last century, says Findel, when Freemasonry erroneously supposed herself to be a daughter of Templarism, great pains were taken to regard the Order of Knights Templars as innocent and free from all taint of mysticism.

"Several centuries ago," he adds, "the Freemasons, in their eagerness to obtain historical facts, permitted false statements to be palmed upon them."

It would appear, then, according to his own statement, that this tradition of the connection of the Templars with Masonry was several centuries old.

Bro. Findel (or Wileke, for we hardly know whether the author is quoting Wileke, or only giving a digest of his views), alluding to the report in the eighteenth century, that the Knights Templar were still in existence, denies the possibility of such being the case, because when the Order was abolished, its power was annihilated, and "it was impossible to wake it from the dead."

He continues,—“Besides those members who were executed, many were in prison, and many had taken to flight and perished; some of the Knights, after the abolition of their Order, were set at liberty, and either entered other Orders, or were provided for by different convents, and not a few wandered about in an abject state of want and poverty. The fugitive Knights could not of themselves re-establish the Order (Why not Bro. Findel?) and still less those who have recognised and obeyed the superior powers; neither could they affect anything in their own favour in the Order of the Knights of St. John, or in the building fraternities, for it is probable many joined these communities, and the new confederacies which were sought to be instituted, never boasted of any vitality, and soon fell into oblivion. If the Order had continued to exist until the year 1459, it would most surely have incorporated itself with the new Order of Chivalry, which the Pope endeavoured to establish on the island of Lemnos, as no better opportunity could have been offered it of becoming known. If it had still existed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it would have been discovered and betrayed by the Jesuits. It could not have remained even a score of years concealed, still less centuries.”

For a violent opponent of the Masonic Knights Templar, it is rather an important admission to make the probable absorption of the Knights into the Order of Hospitallers, and amongst the Masons; but does Bro. Findel think for one moment that the Hospitallers would have admitted them, had they been guilty of the dreadful crimes imputed to them?

It is true, I dare say, that, as Findel elsewhere says "Not the Templars alone, but many other spiritual Orders of Knighthood were suspected of being addicted to heresy"; but if the truth were known it would simply come to this, that the Templars, like the Freemasons, were, in consequence of their long connection with the East, less bigoted in their religious views than quite suited the fancy of the Ultramontanes of that day, that they were more tolerant of the opinions of others, and in fact were liberal Catholics, or, more properly speaking, what we should now call Latitudinarians.

We all know the old lawyers' advice—"If you have a weak case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

Findel must have a very weak case against the Templars of to-day, when he rakes up against them all the foul calumnies which impartial historians have long ago consigned to the dust of oblivion.

Is it likely, we ask, that a body which had been so persecuted, which was under the ban of

excommunication when excommunication meant something more than it does now, should seek to incorporate itself with a new Papal Order of Chivalry?

And as to the statement that it could not have remained concealed for any length of time, because of the Jesuits, why, by parity of reasoning, it might as well have been said that Freemasonry itself could not so exist, and with equal show of logic and common sense.

No truths are so dangerous as half truths. One of the charges brought against the Templars was that they were Gnostics, heretics in fact, just as the old Catholics of to-day will, no doubt, be termed, because they do not believe in the infallibility of the Pope. Well, it is not impossible that there was a shade of truth in this, that in fact they believed in the Creeds, that is in the form of belief which the Church of England, for instance, accepts for true. See Jacques de Molay's confession, quoted in a previous article.

He confessed all that the Catholic Church holds to be true, though not enough, perhaps for the Church of Rome. If the Templars were the depositaries of Masonic lore, as Laurie suggests, the Hospitallers, from their intimate connection with them, could scarcely avoid the contamination, as their enemies would have said.

The Templars, as men of world, would hardly be bigoted Catholics, and would be naturally disposed towards the reception of "Light."

I have already drawn attention to the probable initiation of the Templars into our mysteries, taught and practised as they were by the Syrian fraternities. Why may not the Templars have got their Masonry through the Saracens?

It has been objected that if we admit this, we admit the charges brought against them. But this I emphatically deny. We all know that to be a good Mason, one must be a good man, and I am yet to be informed that it was otherwise in "the days of old."

Bro. Haye, in his History of the Knights Templar,* says "It was stated by De Clifton that when the arrest of the English Templars was known in Scotland, John de Husflete, Preceptor of Blancradioch, and the others, threw off their habits, fled, and dispersed themselves "propter scandalum exortum contra ordinem," and we are told by a learned French author that, having deserted the Temple, they ranged themselves under the banner of Robert Bruce, and fought with him at Bannockburn.

Reynouard excuses himself from speculating on the fate of the Scottish Knights in these words:—"Que devinrent ils? Ce n'est pas à moi de soulever le voile mystérieux de ces infortunés; l'histoire publique se tait; mon devoir est de me faire comme elles."

Legend states that after the decisive battle of Bannockburn, when Scotland drove the usurping English from her soil, Bruce, in return for their eminent services, formed these Templars into a new body,† with rules based on those of the original Order."

(To be continued.)

* Freemason's Magazine, vol. 19, page 485.

† The Royal Order of Scotland.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1871.

BY BRO. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts may be said to be a literary as well as a Masonic organisation. Its proceedings increase in interest every year, and the volume lately issued for those of 1871, surpasses in value and importance any previous publication of that flourishing Grand Lodge. To do justice to such a massive work of some 750 pages, a long and extended review would be necessary, which we have not the time at present to prepare, and we are anxious not to delay our friendly notice of so extraordinary an edition.

The frontispiece is a finely engraved portrait of William Sewall Gardner, Grand Master from A.D. 1868 to 1871, a bright Mason, a ripe scholar, and perfect gentleman. Possessing these qualifications, we can understand the progress of the Craft in Massachusetts under his rule, and are thus enabled to appreciate the motives of the editor of this grand volume in placing Bro. Gardner's portrait as the frontispiece, although at the time of its issue, he had become Past Grand Master.

A quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Masonic Temple, Boston, March 8th, A.D. 1871. A communication was read from the Grand Lodge of Chili, respecting the Aconcagna Lodge, at Valparaiso, working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from A.D. 1869, and which it was asked may be transferred to their allegiance, because it was in their jurisdiction. The Committee, to whom was entrusted the consideration of this question of privilege, reported that the Grand Orient of Chili having adopted what is known as the Scottish Rite, had been recognised in 1862, as a co-ordinate independent body, but certainly not one to whom the Lodges, long previously established in the Republic under the "York" Rite, would naturally turn, and acknowledge its authority, when it was a foreign rite, with the esoteric formula, of which the members were comparatively unacquainted.

The Committee cited several precedents for such co-ordinate action—England with its District Grand Lodge at Buenos-Ayres, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic; Scotland and its Provincial Grand Lodge within the precincts of the Grand Lodge of Venezuela, and its lodges at Callao and Lima, in the Peruvian Republic; Ireland and its Provincial Grand Lodge under the Grand Orient of Portugal, &c.

The recommendation that the prayer of the lodge under dispensation be granted, and that a charter be issued for the permanent organisation of the Aconcagna Lodge at Valparaiso.

The address of the Grand Master was mainly taken up with purely local matters. He opposed the introduction of what is known as "Female Masonry," under the designation of the Eastern Star, and lodges were forbidden, accordingly, any connection with it.

A special communication was held on March 15th, for the purpose of constituting Temple Lodge of East Boston. The Grand Master read an admirable charge by Paul Revere (Past Grand

Master), written and delivered about 1795, and in his address to the new lodge, gave an address, respecting Sir Thomas Temple, who first went to New England in 1657. Sir John Temple was the first consul general from England to the United States, and died at New York, A.D. 1798.

The second quarterly communication was held on the 14th day of June, 1871. Several letters were read by the Grand Master in his address, which were of an important nature, one had reference to the initiation of maimed candidates, from the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, which the M.W. Bro. Gardiner answered in a fair and liberal manner, and another from Grand Committee of Nevada, raising the question of "making Masons at sight," was answered by the Grand Master to the effect that "There can be no doubt of the existence in the Grand Master to this right and power. . . . I doubt very much whether the Craft of Massachusetts would sustain a Grand Master in the exercise of this prerogative, unless it was apparent that an absolute necessity existed therefor, and not then unless the making was in a regularly organized lodge, and according to the forms and ceremonies required by our ritual.

We quite think with Bro. Gardiner, and believe that the time is entirely past when making "Masons at sight" could be either desirable or justifiable. On the 8th April, Bro. Solon Thornton tendered his resignation of the office of Recording Grand Secretary (Grand Secretary virtually) which having been accepted, with sincere regret, Bro. the Rev. Charles H. Titus was subsequently elected to that office, and also Clerk to the Board and Corporation, as it is called, the Grand Lodge being formally chartered by the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Out of 410 votes, Bro. Titus received 340, and we wish him every success and prosperity in his new sphere of usefulness.

At the special Grand Lodge, opened in ample form, at Nantucket, 27th June, the Festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated, in connection with the centennial anniversary of Union Lodge, originally chartered May 27th, 1771. The Grand Lodge was escorted by members of the De Molay Commander of Knights Templar, and marched in procession with the Masonic bodies to the festival dinner. At the conclusion of the post-prandial speeches the Grand Lodge proceeded to the Methodist Church, "where an oration was listened to by a large number of Masons, citizens, and ladies, after which the Grand Lodge was closed."

At a Deputy Grand Lodge, Sept. 6th, under the gavel of the R.W. Past D.G.M., Bro. C. W. Moore, corresponding G. Sec., the Ezekiel Bates Lodge was constituted and its Hall formally dedicated.

The third quarterly communication (13th Sept., 1871) was one of special interest. The Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, with prayer, by the R.W. and Rev. Charles H. Titus, acting Grand Chaplain, the following hymn was sung.

Music.—*Auld Lang Syne*.
Come, Brothers of the mystic tie,
Our social work begun,
We'll raise a opening song on high,
To Him, the Holy One.

With hearts united, firm and free
We round our altar stand
Who best can work, and best agree,
Are dearest in our band.

Come kindle at our holy fire
Fraternal thoughts, and laud
Each worthy act, and pure desire
Shall kindred wishes bind.
With hearts united &c.

The preliminary business having been transacted, R.W. Bro. C. L. Woodbury presented the report of the committee on the petition of Bro. Samuel Evans. It consists of a most elaborate resumé of the whole subject of sectarian matters in Freemasonry, and in the main seeks to show that certain portions or features of a theological character, which exist in the ritual and work of the Order, are not contrary to the letter as well as the spirit of Freemasonry, as Bro. Samuel Evans, and 225 others state, but actually form an integral part of our ceremonies, incidental to the Christian origin of the Fraternity. The committee declare that as an historical question it cannot longer be contended that the institution of Freemasonry is due to the London Grand Lodge.

We quite agree in this statement ; but certainly, if not the institution, at all events the constitution of Grand Lodges is due to the London Grand Lodge, as it was the first of that style of organisation, and, directly or indirectly, the mother of all others.

In speaking of our ancient documents, the Committee observe—"Some eight or nine of these manuscripts have been unearthed by the labour of students, among whom the historian of old York Masonry, Bro. Hughan, has been eminently successful." We may state that there are now some twenty original MS. Masonic Constitutions, existing in public and private archives, ranging in date from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, and they are all evidently written and intended for Christians, and there cannot be a doubt that these early MSS. (of which the latter versions are merely free copies) prove that Freemasonry lived in accord with the established Christian religion of England of that period.

The Committee remark "It has been distinctly put to us by an acute and learned Israelite brother that the Christian usages found among our Craft in our traditions, are offensive to him, we ought to exclude them. If that is a sufficient reason, what will become of our society? A Christian may ask that allusion to King Solomon shall be expunged, because he was a Jew. Another may ask all allusion to Hiram to be effaced, because he was a Pagan. The Trinitarian may ask that the Grand Architect of the Universe shall only be addressed in his triune character. The resurrection from the dead stands no better. Every particle of our religion, ritual and symbols, must fall under the same axe, and the Masonry we have received be extinguished. . . . We can have no Hebrew, no Episcopal, no Presbyterian lodges, because one of our objects is the social mingling of good men of various sects. The orthodox and the heterodox must meet in the lodge on the same level, and learn mutual esteem through good Masonry. In this diversity of creeds lies one important field of our labour, and we should deplore the alienation of any

respectable sect from among us." These sentiments will be approved by the English Craft. As Masons, we are tolerant to all religious sects, and all are welcome to our lodges, irrespective of creed, colour or country, so long as of sound judgment, strict morals, and bear the tongue of good report. We have no desire to radically change our ritual. It is now about as little offensive to men of various creeds as it can be made, consistent with its character and origin, and so long as its universal and unsectarian platform be maintained we cannot see there is any cause of complaint, either in a religious or social point of view.

The report having been read, the recommendation of the Committee was put that "The Petitioners have leave to withdraw," which the Grand Master declared to be unanimous in the affirmative, whereupon Bro. Samuel Evans arose, and requested that his name might be recorded as voting in the negative, so that our zealous brother retained his courteous opposition to the last.

The Grand Master read the official documents relating to the magnificent reception of the Grand Master of England, the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and at which were representatives from nearly all the Grand Lodges in the United States. The M.W. Bro. W. S. Gardner, being unable to attend, the distinguished Mason, John T. Heard, P.G.M., was deputed to attend. In a capital letter, Bro. Heard concludes by stating that "both at the reception and banquet, the Grand Master of England returned thanks, eloquently and warmly, for the attention he had received. At the table many brethren from various parts of the Republic made short but appropriate addresses, which were received by the company with great favour."

A copy of the letter signed by our respected Grand Secretary, containing particulars of the vote of our Grand Lodge, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on the 7th June, in appreciation of the hearty and enthusiastic reception of the Earl De Grey and Ripon, was also read, and the resolution was duly forwarded by the next mail, signed and sealed by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary.

On the arrival of the Marquis of Ripon at the city of Washington, U.S., a very kind invitation was extended to his Lordship by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, "as the oldest of those instituted on the Continent. We have thought that it would be a source of extreme pleasure, could we meet, for the first time in near a century and a half, the representative of our Masonic mother."

Lord Tenterden replied, by request of our Grand Master, who had much pleasure in receiving this gratifying proof of the feelings of fraternal union with which the brethren of the Order in Massachusetts are actuated towards the members of the Craft in England, over whom he has the honour to preside; and who much regrets that he sees so little prospect of his visiting Boston as to render it impossible for him to appoint any day on which he could have the pleasure of accepting the friendly and fraternal invitation.

The thoroughly hearty manner in which the Marquis of Ripon was received by the members

of the mystic tie in the United States, and particularly at the Grand banquet, given in his honour at the city of Washington, must ever prove a source of pleasing remembrance to his Lordship; and historically, it will be noted as one of the most prominent and valuable evidences in favour of the happy and genial influences, as well as the international and universal character of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masonry.

The corner-stone of the Army and Navy monument at Boston Common was laid by the Grand Lodge, on the 18th September, under the acting Grand Mastership of Bro. C. L. Woodbury, D.G.M. (The structure is to be erected in memory of those soldiers and sailors, citizens of Boston, who lost their lives in the recent civil war). The Grand Lodge was conducted to carriages furnished for their use by the City Government, and the procession was composed of a large number of military organisations, the Government of the Commonwealth, the Mayor and other officers of the city, and others. The entire procession numbered over 5,000. On the conclusion of the ceremony, an artillery salute was given.

The corner-stone of the new post-office and sub-treasury building was also laid in the same city, on the 16th of October, by the Grand Master. It must have been a grand sight, indeed, to witness, for the spectacle was, in one respect at least, quite unique. It was the first time in their history when the President of the nation had requested the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to lay the corner-stone of a public edifice, and himself been present at the ceremony. More than one hundred lodges were very fully represented in the procession, and no doubt it was as numerous as it was effective. All the Commanderies of Knights Templar in Massachusetts and Rhode Island were called out, and Boston Commandery was detailed as the Body Guard to the Grand Lodge. Four carriages were provided for the Grand Master and his chief officers. Able and interesting addresses were delivered by Past Master General Creswell, Ex-Mayor Shusteff of Boston, General Bust, (Postmaster of Boston), and especially by the Grand Master. A beautiful hymn, composed by Bro. William T. Adams, was sung to the tune "America," all present uniting, and the band accompanied them.

On the return of the brethren to the Grand Lodge the handsome sum of one thousand dollars was voted for the relief of our Masonic brethren in Chicago, and that the said amount be transmitted to the Grand Master of Illinois for distribution. The President received, expressly by his desire, the Grand Master, the same evening at St. James's Hotel, and also the members of the Grand Lodge, about 200 in number, who after shaking hands with that distinguished personage, and enjoying a few minutes in social intercourse, dispersed without formality.

The annual communication was holden 13th Dec., 1871. The annual report of the Grand Master showed that there were 21,506 members, and the lodges generally were in a flourishing condition. The Grand Treasurer had paid the sum of £100,000 (circa) and received about £110,000. The debt of Grand Lodge still amounts to upwards of £80,000, which, however,

we are glad to notice, is being reduced annually by three to four thousand pounds. There is a "Sinking Fund" of some £35,000, which appears to be formed from the Fees receiveable from the initiates as dues from lodges.

The expenses of printing during 1870 was so great (viz. nearly £900) that a Committee was appointed to have charge of that department.

The "Committees" in United States Masonry may be said to do everything. When any matters of consequence arise, petitions presented, or anything important is to be done, a Committee is always appointed to prepare a report. This common sense plan should be adopted in all Grand Lodges, because a great deal of unnecessary discussion and waste time would be saved, as the committee really investigate all matters thoroughly, and the members of the Grand Lodge having sound data, are enabled to arrive, speedily and quietly, at an intelligent decision.

A report was presented by the Grand Secretary, of the contributions received from the lodges in Massachusetts, for Chicago, from October 18th to December 11th, 1871. The total contributions were considerably over £1,000.

Bro. Findel's letter, received September last, was read, and as his suggestions relative to the Grand Lodges being unlimited in number in any state or country, were utterly opposed to the usages of Craft in America, the Grand Master acted as the mouthpiece of some fifty Grand Lodges in saying that the acknowledgment of any Grand Lodge in Massachusetts, other than our own, would lead to the most disastrous results to the institution of Freemasonry.

We rather wonder of our talented Bro. Findel's anxiety to promote the establishment of more than one Grand Lodge in each country, seeing that such a course would inevitably be followed by an unwholesome rivalry and party manifestations, quite foreign to the genius of Freemasonry. One Grand Lodge in each state or country is, in our opinion, much better than many, and even preferable to two; hence we are obliged to disagree with our friend Findel's action in this matter.

The valedictory of the Grand Master is a pleasure to read, because in it he shows that although the commencement of his official duties was not under propitious circumstances, because of the large and unwieldy debt, a taxation irritated many of the brethren, and by others the Grand Lodge was looked upon as a monopoly; yet, in concluding his eventful term of office, he was able to declare that "no administration of the Grand Lodge within his memory had received more encouragement from the Craft at large, or been in closer sympathy with all the brethren than this." One of the mornings occupied by the Grand Lodge meetings was devoted to a "Grand Lodge of Instruction," wherein the work and lectures of the three degrees were fully exemplified by the three Grand Lecturers, assisted by several Past Masters. "A very large number of the members were present, and great interest was manifested in the ritual of the Craft." At the stated communication for the installation, Grand Master Gardner delivered an elaborate address on "Henry Price, first Grand Master of Masons in America." It is quite impossible for us to do

justice to this most exhaustive history in the present friendly review. The readers of the *Freemason* will be familiar with the subject, through several pages already having been devoted to the enquiry, and we also some time ago alluded to it at length.

An excellent portrait is given of M. W. Bro. Price, and various copies of seals and facsimiles of documents have also been engraved and placed in the book. These have an interest of their own, and are quite as valuable, whether Price was or was not what he claimed to be, unless some other papers are discovered of a more definite nature, we do not think the doubts will all be effaced. If such were possible we know of no brother so capable of clearing Price's character as this worthy historian. The Constitutions of the Grand Lodge, containing the Amendments to March 1872, are printed as an Appendix, and are very appropriately prefaced by a most "speaking" steel engraving of M. W. Bro. Winslow Lewis, the second eldest Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, and one universally respected and beloved throughout the Commonwealth.

We should state that M. W. Bro. Sereno Dwight Nickerson was installed Grand Master, and he has for his principal officers Bros. Everett, of Boston, D.G.M.; Kimball, of Lowell, D.G.W.; Cheever of Chelsea, J.G.W.; John McClellan, of Boston, Grand Treas.; C. H. Titus, Recording Grand Sec.; and C. W. Moore, Corresponding G. Sec. They one and all have our best wishes.

In conclusion we propose to christen the proceedings of 1871-2, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, "The Extraordinary" Edition, for nothing to be compared with it has hitherto appeared under the wing of Freemasonry, and no matter how great a future may be before us, the volume must ever be regarded as a monument of the industry, research, and ability of the leading Masons in that community.

Scotland.

GRAND LODGE.

A Meeting of Grand Officers and members of the Grand Lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, George Street, on Wednesday evening, 17th September, for the purpose of presenting the Earl of Rosslyn a requisition for his Lordship's continuance in office as Grand Master for the ensuing year. The meeting was presided over by Brother Henry Inglis, of Torsonce, substitute Grand Master, who was supported by Major Hope, of Luffness, Provincial Grand Master for East Lothian; Captain Colt, of Gartsherrie; Major Ramsay, William Mann, Past Grand Warden; John Laurie, Grand Clerk; John Coghill, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Alexander Hay, Grand Jeweller; M. M'Kenzie, Chief Grand Marshal; and T. Abthorpe, Grand Marshal. There was also present a large number of the Grand Stewards and members of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Clerk read the requisition, which set forth that there was but one opinion in the Craft as to the manner in which his lordship had discharged the duties of his exalted position, and the active interest he had taken in the management of the affairs of Grand Lodge, and the promotion and extension of its benevolent institutions, and that, duly impressed with these considerations, and by the necessity existing, under present circumstances, of the government of the Craft being again confided to the noble, dignified, and impartial guidance which they now possessed, the requisitionists most respectfully and earnestly request his Lordship to allow himself to be put

in nomination for the Throne of Grand Lodge for the next ensuing year. The Grand Clerk stated that the number of signatures to the requisition was 7027.

The Chairman, in addressing his Lordship said—I am no implicit believer in ordinary requisitions and testimonials, because I am aware that many times they can be got up by the acre, and signed by the careless and unthinking for purposes that are not always praiseworthy; but this is no ordinary requisition, and these are no ordinary requisitionists. Freemasonry is in this country a vast republican brotherhood within a monarchy, where each brother is equal to the other, whatever the social rank or standing of that other may be; and the only aristocracy which we admit, subject to our reverence to God and our allegiance to the throne, is the aristocracy of ancient Greece—the aristocracy of the Best. We have no prejudices. Our discussions on matters of Masonic law, and justice, and expediency, are not unattended often with that fervid heat which is the attribute of Scotchmen. (Applause.) We do not hesitate at times boldly to state our opinions in opposition to the very leader we have chosen. But because we may differ from him now and then, we are not on that account blind to the qualities which have placed him at our head, and it is that very independence of thought and expression which is the guarantee of our honest unanimity, when we attain it. That the thousands of names appended to this requisition recognise in you, in all honesty and truth, a chief worthy of your predecessors, and worthy of the ancient craft of Free and Accepted Scottish Masons, your own knowledge and experience will at once enable you to hold as an undoubted fact.

The Earl of Rosslyn, in replying, said—I must feel impressed by the honesty of this requisition, because I have found in presiding over you an independence of thought and of expression, which, of themselves, were guarantees for the honesty of your feelings, and far distant be the day when an assembly of Freemasons will be ashamed or afraid to say that which is honestly their opinion. But I claim a right on behalf of the chair, at least equal to your own, of independently expressing my opinion. (Loud applause.) It is that feeling that the Grand Master of the Craft must be independent, which partially induced me on a late occasion, to declare that I would not again allow my name to be put in nomination; but I acknowledge to you that in the face of a requisition of this magnitude, and of the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of any humble services I have rendered to the Craft, I am fain to withdraw my declaration. (Loud cheers.) And I will venture to promise to you, not only the strictest endeavours to allow the most free and full declaration of your opinions on all subjects brought before you, but I shall endeavour to limit my own language and my own conduct within the most courteous and the strictest bounds that are consistent with thorough independence of opinion. (Applause.) In the course of some further remarks his Lordship said—When I endeavour to point out the means by which matters connected with the Grand Lodge may be improved, I hope you will individually not consider it matter for discord, but that every Mason will make it a point, as far as possible, to help the Grand Master, if he really means doing good to the Craft. (Applause.) I have no doubt that I am looked upon at the present moment very much as if I were on strike. (Laughter.) Well it is the fashion in these days to be on strike? and I may be regarded as being pretty much in the fashion. But now that I have agreed to come back to work—(applause and laughter)—I hope you will do your best to make Freemasonry a positive good that will be well understood by the outer world—that will redound to the credit of Scotland, as well as to the credit of ourselves as Masons. (Applause.) Let us be able to point to our schools and to our orphanages; and to say that we had so much money that we had spent, and have so much money that we are spending, for the benefit of our fellow-creatures. (Applause.)

Before the meeting separated, Lord Rosslyn said he was happy to tell them that he had been requested to lay the foundation-stone of the Watt Institution and School of Arts, on the 9th Oct. Feeling that the brethren would naturally take a

great interest in an institution which had done so much to promote the study of subjects interesting to all Scotchmen, he asked for their support on the occasion. (Applause.)

Three cheers having been given for the Grand Master, the meeting separated.

Original Correspondence.

THE BALLOT FOR W.M.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,

I am pleased to find that Bro. W. J. Hughan, although he is a man who "consents against his will," has withdrawn his suggestions for the ballot of W.M. (Page 522 of the *Freemason*); there should be no doubt on the subject, the ballot should only pass once round, and the brother who then has the majority of votes should be declared elected; and I must say that if the S.W. of the lodge has worked his way to that position, it is unjust of the brethren not to place him in the chair, unless, indeed, the tongue of bad report has been heard and vouched against him, in which case I should vote for the J.W., as, in my opinion, no P.M. of the lodge should be re-elected (although he must be nominated) while there are Wardens ready and willing to serve in the chair.

Sometimes, I know, there is a slight difference of opinion; but let us hope, for the sake of brotherly love, not so often as some may suppose, from the correspondence which you have printed on the subject, for the members of a lodge cannot be said to work with love and harmony, where there is so little unity as to require a Bye Law, such as Bro. William Date suggests in page 537 of the *Freemason*.

Yours fraternally,

MAGNUS OHREN,

P.M. 452; W.M. No. 33.

MASONS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the *Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I beg to thank you on behalf of a large section of the Masonic fraternity, who are no friends of religious bigotry and intolerance, for your able article on the above subject, and at the same time to express my entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by "Vectis."

"J. R.," writing to exonerate Bro. Woodward, insinuates that the *Suffolk Reporter* was alone to blame for inserting his office as Chaplain to the Boys' School. I take the liberty of asking how does "J. R." know, writing in London, that the *Reporter* at Ipswich if the innocent origin, of this, as I think, in the interest of Masonry, justifiable attack upon and censure of our Reverend Brother? "J. R." admits that he is a younger Mason than the Chaplain, and I should judge by his letter, that he is a very young Mason, indeed.

Like "Vectis," I am compelled to say that I hope Bro. Woodward will not offend again.

Yours fraternally,

A Mason, of fifteen years standing.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and a nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

H. J. SMYTH, of Salisbury Cottage, Walworth, writes, May, 1871:—"I had had the lumbago so bad for eight days that I thought I should have to give up entirely my business; but thanks to Perry Davis's Pain Killer, I felt quite a new man by the following afternoon. I sat by the fire the previous night, and had it well rubbed into the small of my back, and then took some internally. The effect was almost magical, and the cure complete.—To Perry Davis & Son, London."

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

G.F.S.—The degree of Master Mason is the qualification for reception into the Order of Red Cross of Rome an Constantine.

THE following reports stand over for want of space:—Mark Lodges, 9, 50, 60, 70, 158; and Gwent Red Cross Conclave.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

PAIGE—PEARSON.—Sept. 17th, at Brighton, Bro. Richard Paige, of Lodge No. 421, South Molton, to Sarah, daughter of Bro. Pearson, of Brighton.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE SPURIOUS RITE OF MEMPHIS.

With singular lack of judgment a tribe of Masonic impostors have recently selected England as the theatre of their ridiculous exploits, for whether we consider the past history of Freemasonry in this country, or simply study the peculiar idiosyncracies of the English people, we shall equally arrive at the conclusion that a more unpromising field than Great Britain, for a Masonic *chevalier d'industrie* cannot possibly exist. Have not these gentry yet learned the well-known lesson of experience, that history repeats itself? or do they, the brainless, wooden images of effete and impious rites, hope to rival those pagods of a by-gone day, who dazzled with their tinsel trumpery the minds of certain weak and thoughtless Masons. Where Ramey failed and Cagliostro juggled in vain, the Burts and Hyams of the Memphis abomination madly strive to win. Truly "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and after a century of comparative calm, we find that the most illustrious Harry Seymour, Grand Master General of America, deems it a fitting time to make a descent upon England, and to enlighten the poor idiots who foolishly fancied that we were already in possession of pure ancient Freemasonry. "Nothing of the kind," says Mr. Seymour, "Solomon and Hiram, and all the other traditions of the Craft which cluster round their names, must be set aside, and the worship of old Egypt must be re-established, for am I not Osiris, and are not my satellites, Isis, and Apis and Horus, and Borus? And have we not

derived our titles from Marconis de Negre—a youth of unblemished renown, and are we not proud of our Calvin Burt, despite his larcenous propensities, and of our precious Hyam, notwithstanding his unclean Californian record. Nay, am not I, myself, known to fame as a wig-maker, and therefore, qualified to be "head" of the Masonic Order." Such in effect is the meaning of the presumptuous attempt now being made by a Mr. Seymour of New York, to propagate in England his spurious Rite of Memphis. This personage appears to have chosen Manchester as the first scene of his preposterous folly. We should hardly have thought it congenial soil, as our Lancashire brethren are good Masons, and quite alive, as men of the world, to the modern shams which usurp the name, and would fain appropriate the place, of genuine Freemasonry. Still, strange to say, aided by some malcontents, who suffer personal piques to obliterate whatever common sense they may possess, we find that Mr. Seymour has succeeded in making a few proselytes, and that a "great" banquet of Memphites has been held in Cottonopolis, presided over by one Pipe, who was supported by one Leather, for "there's nothing like leather," you know, with a Fox as K.M., whatever that means; "Kind Man," we presume; and the inevitable Binns, (of Sherry it is to be hoped) as "Standard Bearer!" At this pleasant gathering, we are informed, on the authority of the *Manchester Courier*, illustrious Bro. Yarker was nominated Grand Master, and will hereafter be installed in London, and the officers appointed. This is good news for the metropolis, as no doubt the ceremony will be well worth seeing, especially if the "Most Illustrious" Harry Seymour condescends to perform it *in propria persona*. It is also gratifying to learn upon the same high authority, that "the legality of the appointment of Brother Yarker was unanimously acknowledged," although the "unanimity" of some twenty obscure Masonic nonentities is, after all, no very alarming matter for the rest of the Craft. In fact, if it were not for the damaging impression which the farcical proceedings of these men is likely to create in the minds of friends and well-wishers of the fraternity, we might safely allow them to pursue their puerile proclivities unheeded; but in the public interests of the Masonic Order, we are bound to enter a protest, and to proclaim emphatically that the so-called "Rite of Memphis" is an impudent travesty of our time-honoured observances, originally generated by fraud, and since perpetuated by misrepresentation and guile. That wherever, and whenever, its pretensions have been tried, they have been found hollow as husks, and consequently no Mason who respects his obligation can acknowledge, or have communication with, the supporters of so flagrant an innovation on the genuine Masonic system. More especially, we would remind the Masters and Past Masters of the Craft, of the regulations to which they have yielded their unqualified assent in open lodge, and warn them, in the words of the text, not to countenance "impostors or dissenters from the original plan of Freemasonry." If we once permit these followers of Memphis to settle down in our midst, the unwary may be innocently led astray, and melan-

choly consequences may ensue. However, we can safely assert that, so far as the brethren in London are concerned, laughter and contempt will be the only harvest reaped in the metropolis by the propagators of the bogus Rite of Memphis.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

CLAPTON LODGE (No. 1365).—The members of this lodge held their first installation since the foundation, last September, on Wednesday last, at the White Hart Inn, Clapton, when the W. M., Bro. J.D. Taylor, very ably installed Bro. W. Stephens, Vitruvian, No. 87, the S.W., who had been unanimously elected as the W.M. for the ensuing year. The W.M. having been duly invested, proceeded to appoint his officers as follows, viz.:—Bro. Miles, S.W.; Lutwyche, J.W.; Batchelor, Treas.; R. Buller, P.M., Sec.; Saunders, S.D.; Cattlin, J.D.; Wyatt, I.G.; Webber, D.C.; and Paul, Steward. The W.M., in investing each officer, delivered a charge explanatory of the nature and duty of his office in such happy and appropriate terms that the delighted auditory were at once convinced that they were in the presence of a true master of the mystic art. The ballot was then taken for the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Ayton, Howarth, Edwards, Bruce, and Burnell, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Burnell, were duly initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry by the new W.M., in a manner that reflects great credit on the Clapton Lodge, and argues well for the good working of the lodge during his year of office. Amongst the visiting brethren were Bro. Jas. Brett, P.G.P.; Dr Barringer, P.P.G.S. Herts; Jas. Terry, P.P.G.W. Herts; Lundy, P.M. 45; Laing, P.M. 45; Gompertz, P.P.G.P. Herts; Lloyd, W.M. 780 and 1,278; and Bros. Roberts Holden, Klenck, Pinder, Hubbard, and others. At the banquet, which was served in Bro. Bryant's best style, consisting of every delicacy of the season, the W.M. gave the ordinary Masonic toasts, and in proposing the health of the retiring master presented him with a P.M.'s jewel of the value of 7½ guineas, which had been voted by the lodge for his able working during his year of office, and also a very handsome gold ring, embossed with the square and compasses in diamonds, subscribed by several of his most intimate friends and admirers. The toast of the W.M. was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and also that of the officers. Bros. Dr. Barringer and Gompertz replied for the 'Visitors.' The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the good singing of Bros. McDavitt, Organist, Pierpoint, Miles, and Hubbard. We cannot conclude this notice without calling the attention of the craft to the almost unprecedented success of this flourishing lodge, which at the end of the first year numbers 55 subscribing members, of whom over 30 have been initiated, a result showing an amount of zeal exhibited by the founders, and mainly owing to the exertions of the Immediate P.M., the present W.M., and the officers, all of whom have spared no pains or expense to render the Clapton Lodge, No. 1365, one of the greatest successes that the craft has had for years. Masonry in general has likewise been greatly benefited by the establishment of this lodge, the Grand Lodge dues paid by it during the past year having amounted to within a fraction of £46, and upwards of thirty guineas was also subscribed to the Girls' School on the occasion of the present W.M. acting as Steward at the Festival in May last.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

For the first time during the greater part of thirty years, perhaps, the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Cumberland and Westmoreland took place at Wigton, on Friday, 20th inst. Having been so long since so unusual

and interesting an event had taken place at Wigton much interest was felt in the meeting of the "brethren of the mystic tie" of the year. The Province, of which the Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, M.P., is the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master—comprises fifteen lodges, viz. No. 119, Whitehaven; No. 129, Kendal; 310, Carlisle; 327, Wigton; 339, Penrith; 371, Maryport; 412, Longtown; 812, Appleby; 962, Workington; 1002, Cockermouth; 1073, Keswick; 1074, Kirby Lonsdale; 1220, Silloth; 1267, Egremont; 1390, Millom.

The brethren first met at the Lodge room, at the Lion and Lamb, or at the Mechanics' Institute, where luncheon was provided. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in the Mechanics' Institute, the whole of which had kindly been lent for the use of the brethren.

The Grand Lodge was then opened in due form by the P.G.M., when a vote of condolence was passed to Bro. Busher, on the death of his father, proposed by Col. Whitwell, D.P.G.M., seconded by Bro. the Rev. W. Williams, P.G.C.

The following is a list of Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

Earl of Bective, *M.P.*, 1074 Prov. G. Master.
John Whitwell, *M.P.*, 129 D. Prov. G. Master.
Lieut. A. C. Mott, *R.N.P.M.* Prov. G. S. W.
E. W. Henry, *M.D.*, P.M. Prov. G. J. W

119.

Rev. A. Curwen, *M.A.*, Prov. G. Chaplain
P.M. 962.

R. Rutherford, 1002 " " "
John Lemon, P.M., 327. Prov. G. Treasurer
Rt. Hon. Lord Muncaster, ... Prov. G. Registrar
M.P., 119.

Edward Busher, P.M., 129 Prov. G. Secretary
James Porter, P.M. 327..... Prov. G. S. D.
J. R. Tickle, P.M. 371 Prov. G. J. D.
W. Tattersall, 129 Prov. G. S. of W.
H. Fearon, P.M. 119 Prov. G. D. of C.
P. de E. Collin, 371 Prov. G. A. D. C.
Roger Dodgson, 1390 Prov. G. Swd. B.
John Wood, 1002, Prov. G. Organist
G. Brooker, P.M. 962 Prov. G. Pursuivant
A. Taylor, 310 Prov. G. Steward
H. Bewes, 327 " " "
G. Shannon, *M.D.*, 327 " " "
George Carrick, 327 " " "
John Mills, " " "
J. Norman Hodgson, 327 ... " " "

The following Past and present Provincial Grand Officers were present:—the Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, Prov. G. M.; Bros. John Whitwell, D.P.G.M.; E. Busher, Prov. G. S. B. and Prov. G. Sec.; John Lemon, Prov. G. T.; John Gate, Prov. G. R.; Jesse Banning, Prov. G. S.; W. Kirkbride, Prov. P. G. S. and P. L.; Thomas Richardson, Prov. A. D. S.; T. B. Arnison, P. Prov. S. B.; S. W. Rowland, P. Prov. G. O.; Aaron Routledge, P. Prov. G. T.; J. Wood Prov. G. S. D.; E. Fearon, Prov. G. S. B.; W. Shilton P. Prov. G. S. B.; C. Martin, P. Prov. S. G. W.; P. Quin, Prov. G. S. W.; F. Hayward, P. Prov. G. S. W.; J. Tyson, P. Prov. J. W.; R. Baxter, P. G. T.

There was also a large attendance of brethren from the various Lodges in the Province.

On the closing of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the brethren met in proper form on the bowling green adjoining, and, headed by the excellent band of the Wigton Volunteer Rifle Corps, marched down West Street, through the Market Place and along King Street, turning at the Market Hill, and back to the Parish Church, along King Street, the whole way being lined with crowds of spectators, and the windows of the houses were well filled. The Church was much crowded, the arrangement being that the brethren were to sit below and others in the galleries. The service was a full choral one, and was intoned by Canon Whitmore, of Carlisle Cathedral. The first lesson was read by Canon Porteous, and the second lesson by Bro. Rev. A. Curwen of Harrington. The musical service was more than good; it was most impressive and effective, and Mr. Metcalfe, who presided at the organ was much extolled for the very efficient style in which he played. The sermon was preached by Bro. the Rev. W. Williams, of Cockermouth, P.G. Chaplain, from the text, Mark, chapter 15, verse 38, "And the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom," from which he preached a most

appropriate and Masonic address, inculcating upon the brethren that they must be both material and spiritual builders.

The brethren, to the number of about 180, sat down to a very excellent banquet at about 4 o'clock. It was prepared by Bro. Martin, of the Lion and Lamb, and from the style in which it was prepared and served, well deserved the commendations bestowed upon it. It took place in the Diocesan marquee, which was erected in the Flosfield grounds, through the kindness of Mr. Carrick. The dinner tables were very elegantly decorated with flowers and evergreens from Flosfield.

The Chair at the dinner was taken by the Right Worshipful the Earl of Bective, Provincial Grand Master, supported by Bro. Colonel Whitwell, the Rev. W. M. Schnibben, Bro. Canon Porteous, Bro. Iredale, Bro. Lemon, Bro. Carrick, Bro. Jackson Gillbanks, Bro. the Rev. W. Williams, Bro. E. H. Henry, M.D., Bro. Dr. Jones, Bro. Captain Mott, Minor Canon Whitmore, and the Rev. J. A. Scott.

On the withdrawal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed "The Queen," followed by the toast of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," after which the Chairman gave "The Bishops and Clergy of the Diocese," each of which was received with much enthusiasm. After some of the speeches the band played appropriate airs.—The Rev. W.M. Schinibben was the first called upon to respond for the Bishop and Clergy, and cordially welcomed the brethren to Wigton. He said he had much pleasure in placing his church at their disposal, pleased to think that in their festivities they remembered the service in the Parish Church although he did not expect that his Church was to be turned into a Cathedral. (Cheers.)—The President then proposed "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," to which Colonel Whitwell, M.P., Lieutenant A. C. Mott, R.N., and Ensign Carrick returned thanks.—Mr. Metcalfe then sang his celebrated song "John Peel," with much applause. The room was then "close tyled," and the various masonic toasts were given according to the toast list.

CARLISLE.—*Union Lodge* (No. 310).—The ordinary meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. The W.M., Alex. Taylor, presided, Bro. W. Court, P. Prov. G. P., S.W. This being the first meeting after the Grand Provincial gathering lately held at Wigton, Bros. Taylor and Court appeared in their new Provincial regalia, each brother "bearing his blushing honours thick upon him." Bro. George Hetherington was passed, and Mr. George Thorpe being balloted for, approved of, and duly initiated. The good attendance of the old brethren, and the enthusiasm of the recently admitted members, are causing this lodge to be of power in the city of Carlisle.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Ancient Union Lodge* (No. 203).—The ordinary periodical meeting of this exceedingly harmonious lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 19th inst., at the Masonic Hall. Bro J. Parsons, W.M., presided, and amongst his supporters were the following officers and brethren:—Bros. H. James, W.P.M.; T. W. Sergeant, S.W.; H. Glover, S.D.; G. Bromley, Treas.; P. M. F. Neill, Sec., E. Phillips; B. W. Rowson, P.G.S.W.; W. H. Ball, J. Birtles, E. Johnston, Jesse Wood, T. Armstrong, M. Aroneberg, M. Clarkson, J. W. Peters, T. Crompton, W. Wilson, and W. Japha. The visitors present were Bros. J. C. Angus, G. Reg., New Zealand, W.M., 1048; S. Haynes, P.M., 823; T. Shaw, S.D., 823; J. Holland, W.M. 823; J. Winson, 241; J. Evans, S.W., 1356; W. Myers, 1264; W. F. Roberts, 1295; E. T. Jones, 1264; J. Ellis, 667; W. G. Veale, O. 1356; J. Skeaf, P. Prov. G.O., P.M. 216, &c. The second and third degrees were given during the evening by the W.M. in the most striking and impressive manner. Four candidates were proposed for initiation, after which the lodge was closed. After the repast which followed, the W.M. gave the usual toasts in a very excellent manner, and during the evening Bro. Angus gave

highly interesting and valuable details respecting the position and prospects of Freemasonry at the antipodes.

LIVERPOOL.—*Everton Lodge* (No. 823).—The usual monthly gathering of the members of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool. There was one of the largest meetings which has been seen for some time, there being no fewer than about 100 brethren present. Bro. J. Holland, W.M., occupied the chair of K.S., supported by Bros. Thomas D. Pierce, I.P.M.; Thomas Ashmore, P.M.; George Turner, P.M.; Samuel Haynes, P.M.; J. Banning, P.M.; W. Boulton, S.W.; W. J. Lunt, Treasurer; Wm. Cotterall, Secretary; Thomas Shaw, S.D.; Wm. Wilson, Acting J.W.; J. G. Veale, O.; A. T. Lowe, I.G.; W. H. Ball, Tyler; J. Holden, H. Ashmore, Stewards. The members present were Bros. A. C. Mott, P.P.G.S.D.; J. Service, J. Brooksbank, E. Kelly, R. Warriner, E. H. G. Benedict, J. W. Cave-Brown, G. H. Bryson, P. W. Oglesby, C. Tyren, R. Cox, J. Pugh, R. H. Evans; W. H. Cooper, John Davies, I. W. Robinson, H. Hall, T. H. Careful, S. Milikin, J. C. Dixon, R. Carson, T. R. Granby, J. T. Webster, J. S. Cuthbert, I. Lucas, T. Grant, G. Chapman, W. Johnson, G. Cumer, J. Goodman, J. Duncan, junr., S. M. Guire, R. Price, G. E. Farmer, P. Ashmore, W. Holden, J. Marshall, E. Morgan, T. Evans, L. Bagnall, W. Atherton, R. W. Jex, G. Lowe, W. H. Allen, C. Birchall, R. Wilde, J. Lloyd. Amongst the visitors were Bro. T. Summers, 241; J. C. Augur, W.M. 1049; J. J. Rose, S.W., 249; J. Ball, Secretary 673; E. Kyle, S.W., 673; J. Ellis, 667; J. Pye, 203; J. S. Cunningham, 22; C. H. Hill, P.M., 724 and 1276; J. T. Callow, W.M., 673; G. B. Fithain; 1003; W. W. Walsh, 1393; J. Wood Treasurer, 1094; J. McCarthy, 191; D. Fraser, 477; C. Hocken, P.M., 673; W. Hythe, 1380; C. Hyde, 249; J. Parsons, W.M., 203; H. Jackson, 673, 1393; C. Leedham, P.M., 220; J. M. Davies, 1393, and others. As a mark of respect for the late P.G.M. the brethren appeared with the tassels and rosettes of their aprons in srape. One candidate was initiated, and three F.C.'s were raised to the sublime degree of M.M, the work being performed in an excellent manner by the W.M. Bro. Shaw, S.D., deserves much credit for the admirable manner in which, by the request of the W.M., he gave the ancient charge. Liberal donations were made on behalf of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, and afterwards the lodge was closed in peace and harmony. The brethren subsequently sat down to an excellent repast, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts being proposed during the evening, and after business, proceedings being greatly enlivened by some excellent singing.

WAVERTREE.—*Duke of Edinburgh Lodge* (No. 1182).—The brethren of this lodge assembled for the performance of their Masonic duties, at the Wavertree Coffee House, Wavertree, near Liverpool, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. There was a good attendance of the brethren. Bro. Pughe, W.M., opened the lodge in due form, supported by the following officers and brethren:—Bros. P. R. Thorn, I.P.M.; J. Thornton, P.M.; S. Cookson, P.M.; W. Woods, P.M.; J. W. Williams, S.W.; J. H. Edginton, J.W.; W. Brown, Treasurer; J. G. Bales, Secretary; R. Martin, jun., J.D.; J. C. Brew, I.G.; C. Dewellyn, S.; J. Williams, Steward; G. Scott, O.; W. Crawford, Tyler; L. Simmon, J. H. Wilson, T. F. Jones, J. Hope, J. York, J. Keeping, W. H. Dean, E. Gibson, J. Jacobs, W. Thomason, M. Bennett, J. B. Macdonald, and J. S. Bullock. The visitors present during the evening were—Bros. T. R. Cooper, 1356; R. R. Martin, 1094; L. Hickson, 554; C. McNab, 1035; and B. Willis, 1035. After the minutes of the previous installation meeting had been read and confirmed, Messrs. Walker, Barrett, and Millage, were solemnly initiated into the mysteries of the Order, and Bros. Bennett, and Thomason were passed to the honourable degree of F.C.. The accounts of the lodge for the past year were presented, and unanimously passed, showing that the "Duke of Edinburgh"

was in a highly prosperous and satisfactory position. Subscriptions, amounting to a considerable sum, were received on behalf of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution. After the transaction of some formal business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren retired for refreshment.

CROSTON.—*Hesketh Lodge* (No. 986.)—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Tuesday last, Bro. Roger Rigby, W.M., presiding; Bro. Goggin, S.W.; Bro. Fletcher, J.W. The lodge being opened in due form with solemn prayer, Rev. Thomas Abbot Peters, Principal of Alston College, was duly initiated into Freemasonry in a most efficient manner. On the motion of Bro. Athelstone, a letter of condolence was ordered to be sent to the family of the late Sir T. F. Hesketh, Bart., Prov. Grand Master. The lodge being further opened, Bros. Topping and Howarth were, after answering the several questions put to them, advanced to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The lodge was then closed down with solemn prayer, several visiting brethren were present, Past Master Dr. Smith, and Bro. Dr. Haldane, of 314; Bros. Harding, and Dixon, of 314; Bro. Rev. Taylor, J.P., J.W., of 343; Bro. Wilson, J.W., 333, and sundry others. The brethren having adjourned for refreshments, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, the brethren dispersing at an early hour.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—*Hindpool Lodge*, (No. 1225).—On Tuesday last, the 17th September, the brethren of the Hindpool Lodge of Ancient, Honourable, Free, and Accepted Masons, met at their Lodge-room, the Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness, to instal their Worshipful Master elect, Bro. R. W. Graham, S.W. The assembly was very numerous, and amongst the visiting brethren were Bro. Wylie, Grand Registrar of the Province of West Lancashire; Hamer P. Prov. G. Treasurer; Relph, P.M., 1021, Hartington Lodge; Pearson, W.M., 995, Furness Lodge, Ulverston, &c., &c. Many prominent neighbouring brethren sent apologies for unavoidable absence through previous engagements. The recent decease of the Provincial Grand Master of the Province of West Lancashire, Sir Thomas Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P. for Preston, required that the lodge room and brethren should be in deep mourning, which was duly observed, and several additional Masonic devices appropriate to the occasion were added to the other decorative appendages, giving the lodge the appearance of sombre gracefulness, tending to devout contemplation; and in keeping with the policy of the lodge, that of constantly maintaining their meeting place in a state of arrangement calculated to form those solemn impressions on the mind which the practice of the art is intended to foster. The brethren entered the lodge room in slow time, to the funeral music of the "Dead March." The lodge having been opened in the 1st and 2nd degrees and the usual business gone through: the Provincial Grand Registrar rose and said; Worshipful Master, Wardens and brethren, it will be in the recollection of some of you that we met a short time ago in this district upon a momentous and solemn, but a very joyful occasion, when I, along with other Provincial Grand Officers, were appointed to consecrate the lodge at Dalton-in-Furness. As the representatives of our late highly esteemed and deeply lamented Provincial Grand Master, Sir Thos. Fermor Hesketh, Bart., who was then in his usual health and strength—alas! how soon are we called to meet you, brethren, in North Lonsdale with your lodge decked in, and our costume exhibiting, the emblems of mourning. How true it is that "in the midst of life we are in death," for these mournful signs are in acknowledgement of the grief we feel at the decease of our Provincial Grand Master, who has been so early in life called away. We can have no doubt, for our Provincial Grand Chaplain, whose address at Dalton, all who heard him will long remember as the pious effusions of a noble Christian clergyman, as well as the faithful exponent of our true Masonic principles, informed me that he was in the service of his Divine Master, attending at the bed side of our departed brother, and that his end was peace, and he is now joining the

assembly of the Grand Lodge above, where all is peace and joy for ever, and where he is now illustrating the great teaching of Master Masons, who contemplate death not as the end of affliction, but as the entrance of a better state, because an enduring unchanging of life. Brethren, let the sudden removal of our Provincial Grand Master lead us to contemplate our inevitable destiny; work while it is day in all the services of the order; never let us meet without endeavouring to fulfil the great duties and obligations which we are taught to cultivate. Not only do we meet as brethren, but also beyond the precincts of the lodge; and now, when we look around and view these mournful emblems, "we raise our eyes to that bright morning star whose shining brought peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the human family," and enable His faithful followers to ascend to that Grand Lodge above where the World's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever.

The chair was vacated by the Worshipful Master, Brother John Stanley Ormandy, who, in ancient form, introduced his successor to the W.M. presiding, Brother Past Master Cornfield, whereupon the Provincial Grand Registrar put the usual interrogations, which, upon being satisfactorily answered, the obligation of a W.M. was taken, when the brethren below the rank of Master left the lodge and a Board of Installed Masters was formed. On returning to the lodge the ceremony of congratulation was gone through, and the new W.M. appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Morris, Senior Warden; Jeavons, Junior Warden; Woodhouse, Treasurer; Eckersley, Secretary; Turvey, Senior Deacon; Hadley, Junior Deacon; Morgan and Wells, Stewards; Hill, Organist; Hillier, Tyler. The installation ceremony was for the first time performed by Bro. P. M. Cornfield, and elicited from those brethren who were competent to judge, the highest commendation for correctness of style and propriety of action. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, leaving the lodge room in processional order, to the march of "The Israelites," from "Costa's Eli." The music was most effectually rendered by the organist, Bro. Hill. After grace, the loving cup was passed round, and the brethren having regaled themselves with the well-served viands, and been well attended to by an efficient staff of waiters, the tables were cleared, and the toast list was commenced with. The toast on the list was given by the W.M., as follows:—"The Queen, the daughter, niece, and mother of Masons." The W.M. next gave—"Bro. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, P.G.M.; the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." The W.M. then gave—"The Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Marquis de Grey and Ripon, the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon; and the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England." The toast was coupled with the name of Bro. Wylie, P.G.R. Bro. Wylie heartily thanked the brethren for the manner in which the toast had been received. Those who knew the Grand Master, and had been privileged to sit in Grand and Provincial Lodges with him must have been struck with the manner in which he conducted the business, and could not but conclude that the combination of the Christian, nobleman, and Mason was to be found in the Marquis de Grey and Ripon. (Applause.) He was grieved to hear that the Deputy Grand Master was not so well as was desired, and this, together with the absence from London of the G.M., might in some measure account for the fact that the Provincial Grand Master had not yet been appointed. But it was a principle with the Grand Master never to give to the subordinate officers carte blanche, or in other words, never to sign a document without seeing that it was filled up in proper form. For himself, he thanked them for receiving the toast so cordially. As Masons, they were desirous that the principles of Masonry should be carried out in purity and integrity, and it was gratifying to the Provincial officers to have seen lodges springing up—not ephemeral lodges, but such as the one now met, which had been careful in the selection of their officers and companions, and doing honour to the grand principles they were all so wishful to disseminate. His earnest wish was that

they might never forget the first principles of Masonry, brotherly love and truth, for as they were good Masons so would they be good Christians. Thus, if they would all be true to the principles of the Order, Christian benevolence and Masonic charity would resound throughout the globe. (Applause.)

The W.M. then gave:—"The immortal memory of our beloved brother the late Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master Sir Thomas George Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P." The toast was drunk in solemn silence. Other toasts followed, when the W.M. next gave the toast of "The Immediate Past Master of 1,225," of whom he spoke in highly complimentary terms as a consistent and energetic Mason. It was his pleasing duty to present, in the name of the brethren, to Bro. Ormandy, a P.M.'s gold jewel, and also a beautifully engrossed scroll in frame. He had great pleasure in presenting him with these marks of the esteem of his brethren, and trusted that they would be handed down to his children's children, unsullied, as they were now given into his hands. (Applause.) He concluded by proposing the toast, which was drunk with full Masonic honours. The following is a copy of the testimonial:—

"Ancient, Honourable, Free and Accepted Masons. At a regular meeting of the Hindpool Lodge, No. 1225, at the Hartington Hotel, Barrow-in-Furness, in the County of Lancaster, on Tuesday the 17th day of September, A.L. 5872, A.D. 1872, it was moved by Bro. Graham, S.W., seconded by Bro. Morris, J.W., and resolved that the lodge congratulate their Worshipful Master, Bro. John Stanley Ormandy, on the successful termination of his eventful year of office and in recognition of the constant attendance to his important duties zeal, and assiduity in performing the same, and for the fraternal courtesy he has ever exhibited to the lodge. His brethren have very great pleasure in presenting him with a Past Master's gold jewel, and a copy of this resolution, illuminated on vellum, and appropriately framed.

"(Signed)

"R. W. Graham, W.M.

"John Morris, S.W.

"John Jeavons, J.W.

"W. M. Eckersby, Secretary."

Bro. J. S. Ormandy, P.M., in responding to the toast, said he could not express all he felt on the occasion. He could only say that he was extremely obliged to them for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health, and also for the handsome jewel they had presented to him. He felt that he scarcely deserved such a present, for he had not often done anything to merit such regard at their hands. It had been great pleasure to him to perform the duties of his office, and had they been fifty times as arduous he would still have done them, for there was a pleasure in working the lodge, when there were such excellent officers to assist in the work. He could only hope that the new W.M. would have the same pleasure as he had experienced during his year of office. He again thanked them, and assured them he would treasure the gifts they had been so kind as to present to him as long as he lived. Bro. Worrall, P.M., gave the next toast, which was—"The Past Deputy Provincial G.M., Lord Skelmersdale;" and Past Provincial Officers of West Lancashire." The brethren were all well aware that since the introduction of Freemasonry into Barrow-in-Furness, the provincial officers of the Grand Lodge had been ever ready to give all the help they could. The brethren had been very energetic in the advancement of the Order in Barrow, but all their efforts would have been but very moderately successful had it not been for the ready and able assistance thus rendered to them (applause). The toast was drunk with Masonic honours. Bro. Wylie responded to the toast, and said that his brethren of the Grand Lodge would at all times do what they could to assist lodges, and said he had to propose the toast of the Worshipful Master of Hindpool Lodge, No. 1225, who had been that day installed, and he hoped that all who sat round that board might feel a desire the fill the W.M.'s chair, and if so, they must cheerfully fill the subordinate offices of the lodge. He trusted they would support the Master during his term of

office and strengthen his hands. If this was the case, there was no doubt their lodge would prosper. The toast was drunk with full Masonic honours. The W.M. said he felt it would be the height of egotism for him to speak of himself, but he could not help saying that this was one of the proudest moments of his life. He felt it a very high honour, indeed, to have such a toast proposed by the P.P.G.R., whom he heartily thanked. He could only say that, if the brethren supported him as they had done the Past W.M., he would do his best (applause). Bro. Morris, S.W., proposed the toast of "The Installing Officers," and said he was proud to be able to say they had now one of their own members who could claim the title, and he had no doubt that the Provincial Officers were also glad that such was the case. This was as it should be, for he thought it was high time that the Past Masters should begin to qualify themselves to go through the ceremony, and it was especially gratifying to him to see Bro. Cornfield perform the solemn ceremony in the able manner he did. He coupled with the toast the name of Bro. George Cornfield, the Installing Officer of the day. (Drunk with honours). Bro. Cornfield felt proud in having to respond to the toast for the first time. It was not long since he was initiated in Lodge 1021, and he did not then think of occupying the position in which he had been placed that afternoon. They might think he was but a young Mason and a young man, and he might be thought to have a little vanity (*no, no*) in aspiring to the high office he had held. Such was not the case, for it was his greatest aim and desire to propagate the principles of Freemasonry. He hoped to see it become the rule in this lodge for the retiring Master to instal his successor. Although he had performed the ceremony that day, yet he must acknowledge that he had been greatly indebted to the Provincial Grand Officers for the able assistance they had given him. They were ever ready to give that assistance. It was a great honour to him to be able to say that he was the first P.M. in Barrow to instal a successor. It should be the aim of all, and, if any brother was wishful, he would be glad to give him such instruction that he could to enable them to do so. Bro. Relp, P.M., next gave "The Past Officers of No. 1225," to which Bro. McKnight briefly responded. Bro. Leary, P.S., also responded and gave "The Past Masters of No. 1225," responded to by Bro. Worrall, P.M., Bro. Cornfield, P.M., Bro. Silver, P.M., and Bro. Ormandy. The occasion was well filled up with other complimentary speeches, toasts, Masonic applause and vocalism, and the feeling amongst the brethren was that they had passed a pleasant and happy day.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 1330).—This lodge held its first meeting since the summer recess at the Assembly Room, Three Swans Hotel, on Friday, the 20th inst., when, in the absence, in Scotland, of the W.M., Bro. Sir H. St. John Halford, Bart. (High Sheriff), the chair was occupied by the I.P.M., Bro. Kelly, W.Prov.G.M. Among the other brethren present were the Rev. John F. Halford, S.W.; Francis Kemp, J.W.; R. Waite, P.M. and Treasurer; — Lawrence, as Secretary; T. Macaulay, M.R.C.S., S.D.; Dr. Grant, J.D.; Freestone and Fuller, Stewards; Harrison I.G.; Shovelbottom, Whitehead, Ellis, Holloway, and others. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last meeting read and certified, Grand Lodge certificates were delivered to several of the brethren. This being the time for the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, a ballot took place, which resulted in the unanimous appointment of the worthy Senior Warden, the Rev. John F. Halford, M.A., Prov. G. Chaplain, who expressed his thanks to the lodge for the honour conferred upon him. The ballot for Treasurer resulted in the re-appointment of the present officer, Bro. Robert Waite, P.M. Bro. Kelly, P.G.M., the first W.M. of the lodge, was nominated for election as an honorary member. The rector of a neighbouring parish having been proposed as a candi-

date for initiation, and three brethren as joining members, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The festival of the lodge was fixed to take place on Friday, October 11th, and the P.G.M. announced that the Bishop of the diocese had fixed Thursday, November 14th, as the day for laying, with Masonic honours, the foundation stone of the Memorial Church to the late Earl Howe, P. Prov.G.M., and that the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge would be held on the same day.

NORTH WALES.

CARNARVON.—*Segontium Lodge* (No. 606).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Thursday, 19th inst. The lodge was opened at 2 p.m., by Bro. Robert Humphreys, assisted by all the officers of the lodge. The minutes of the previous lodge meeting having been read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Mr. T. P. Copeland, which proving unanimous, he, together with Mr. Hugh McKie, previously accepted, were introduced into the mysteries of Masonry. The W.M. being compelled to leave for a short period, the chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. M. Emanuel, W.M. of the Lodge of Israel, 205, also a member of this lodge, who raised Bro. John Jones to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, in a manner which elicited the approbation of the brethren of the lodge. This being the night for election of officers, Bro. Poole, the S.W., was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Webb was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Charles Foulkes re-elected Secretary. A petition to the First Grand Principal, for a dispensation for the opening of a chapter in connection with the lodge, was then read, when it was resolved that the said petition be recommended by the lodge to the First Grand Principal. The three Principals recommended in the petition are Bro. M. Emanuel, first; Bro. Humphreys, second; and Bro. Hayworth, third. The lodge was then closed in due form and solemn prayer. As a proof of the interest of our Provincial brethren in Masonry, and their desire to receive instruction, we mentioned a few months since that Bro. Emanuel gave the lectures on the Tracing Boards, and it being known that Bro. Emanuel would again visit Carnarvon, at the wish of the brethren, the W.M. called a lodge of emergency for Monday last, when there was a large muster of the brethren, including several visitors. The lodge having been opened at seven, p.m., Bro. Emanuel first worked the first and second sections of the first lecture, and then gave the Tracing Board lecture, including extracts from the third, fourth, and fifth sections, at the conclusion of which the sixth and seventh sections were worked. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and the lecture on the Tracing Board in that degree given, including the Masonic illustrations of the seven periods of the Creation. As the questions and answers in the various sections were asked and replied to by Bro. Emanuel, some idea of the nature of the work may be gathered by those intimate with the working of the sections. The lodge being then reduced to the first degree, an especial vote of thanks was carried to Brother Emanuel, and the Secretary requested to convey the same to him in a letter. The lodge was then closed in due form and solemn prayer. Our correspondent writes in the highest terms of the completeness of the fittings and furniture of this lodge, and which has lately removed to a room, fitted up for the express purpose, in Carnarvon Castle, and as regards the proposed new chapter, no less than seventeen brethren have already signified their intention of being exalted, should a dispensation be granted by the First Principal, and with such Principals as those proposed, viz., Bro. M. Emanuel, W.M. of the Lodge of Israel, 205, also a member of the Carnarvon Lodge; Bro. R. Humphreys, W.M. of the Segontium Lodge, 606, and Bro. Hayworth, P.M. of the Llandudno Lodge, the chapter cannot fail of being equally as prosperous as the lodge itself, and as if the dispensation is granted, it will be the only one working in the Principality, it will very shortly be likely to be as numerous in number as any existing chapter.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 302).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, the 16th inst. The W.M., Bro. William Barlow, presided. There was no business of importance before the lodge, but official visits, on the invitation of the W.M., were paid by the lodges of Eccleshill, 1034, and Pentalpha, 974. The lodge was opened in the first degree, the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, the usual routine business transacted, the lodge closed according to ancient custom, and the visiting brethren invited by the W.M. to partake of refreshment. The cloth had been laid for 60, and a little over that number sat down to an excellent repast, the W.M. receiving the congratulations of the visiting brethren for the admirable style in which he had catered for their creature comforts. Bro. Wm. W. Barlow, W.M., was supported at the supper table on his left by Bros. J. D. Sugden as I.P.M., (in the unavoidable absence of Bro. J. Green, I.P.M.); Robert Richardson, W.M. Pentalpha, 974; Edward Smith, W.M., Eccleshill, 1034; Captain Wordsworth, P.M., P.Prov. G.S. of W.; W. Banister, P.M., 1018, P.G.S.B.; C. F. Matier, P.M., 1355, G.S. of Scotland, and and P.G.S.W.; W. H. Evans, P.M. 974; S. B. Walmsley, P.M., 974; J. Schaeppi, P.M., 332, Prov. G.S.D.; Frederick Broughton, W.M., 151, Prov. G.R. and P.Prov. G.S.W. South Wales; M. Rhodes, P.M., 302, A. Hunter, P.M., 302; and on his left by Bros. Rev. J. Oddy, Chaplain of the lodge, and Prov. G. C.; H. Inchbold, P.M. Fidelity, Leeds, 289; W. Beck, W.M., 289; W. Ibbetson, P.M., 302, P.G.J.D.; S. Blakey, P.M., 387; W. Beanland, P.M., 1034; H. O. Mawson, P.M., 302; C. Pratt, P.M., 1034, P. Prov. G.J.D. The W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. W. Banister, P.G.S.B., responding on behalf of the G.M. and Officers of Grand Lodge, expressed a hope that he should have the pleasure of meeting Bro. William W. Barlow, the W.M., as well as other brethren of the Hope, in Grand Lodge; and expressing his admiration of the way in which the proceedings of the evening had been conducted, and his thanks for the hospitality shown him. Bros. Rev. J. Oddy, P.G.C., J. Schaeppi, P.G.S.D.; and W. Ibbetson, P.G.J.D., respectively responded on behalf of Prov. G.M., and Provincial Grand Officers, expressing their pleasure in being able to take part in such an agreeable and numerous attended meeting as this; and in thanking the brethren on the part of the Prov. G.M. and officers, wished the brethren would consider the honour conferred by their appointment as Provincial Grand Officers a compliment paid to the Lodge of Hope, and not to them individually. The W.M. called upon Bro. M. Rhodes, P.M. 302, P. Prov. G.S.W., to propose "The Clergy," which he did in his usual complimentary, earnest, and excellent manner. Bros. Revs. W. J. Flynn, and J. Vaile, responded, never feeling, as they said, the least out of place when attending lodge meetings, the principles and precepts of the Craft being calculated, if acted up to, to improve the minds of men, and make them better citizens. The W.M. proposed the health of the W.M., P.M.'s, Officers, and Brethren of the Pentalpha, 974, speaking in eulogistic terms of all connected that lodge, and of the rapid strides it had made during its short life, prognosticating that it had a brilliant prospect, and must take high standing in the Province. Bro. Robert Richardson, W.M., 974, responded, thanking the W.M. for the complimentary way in which he had introduced the toast, and the brethren for its hearty reception. He, on the part of the brethren of his lodge and his own, begged to tender their heartiest thanks for the very handsome manner in which they had been entertained. The W.M. then proposed the W.M., P.M.'s, Officers, and Brethren of the Eccleshill, 1034, praising them for the great progress made during their short history. Bro. Edward Smith, W.M. 1034, responded in his usual hearty and real Yorkshire fashion. The W.M. then, as he said, for the first time in this lodge, so far as the oldest member knew, proposed the G.M. of Scotland, and the rest of the Grand Officers," being favoured by the presence of one of the Grand Officers of Scotland. Bro. C. F.

Matier, G.S. of Scotland, responded, saying that if, as the W.M. had stated, this was the first occasion on which this toast had been proposed he trusted it would not be the last, for he had been so much delighted by all he had seen, and the great hospitality displayed towards him, that he quite intended, should opportunity offer, to pay another visit to the Hope. The W.M., in giving "The other Visiting Brethren," said how much it pleased him to be favoured by the visit of Bro. Frederick Broughton, Prov. G.R. of South Wales, and brother, by consanguinity, as well as Masonry, to his able S.W. and coadjutor, Bro. B. Broughton, who was alike esteemed and respected in the commercial as the Masonic community. Bro. Fred. Broughton might be assured that his name alone would be a sufficient passport for him in Bradford without bringing with him, as he did, such high credentials. The name of Bro. G. Althorp, S.W., of Pentalfa, 954 was also coupled with the toast. Bro. Frederick Broughton replied, modestly stating that it was well known the members of his family were not gifted with the power of speech; but his elegant and concise remarks only seemed to confirm the prior opinion of the brethren that for good speaking and writing few could surpass them. Bro. G. Althorp, S.W. Pentalfa, 974, also, on the behalf of the other visitors and himself, tendered to the W.M. his hearty congratulations on the admirable way in which the business of the lodge was conducted, and for the courteous, at the same time, rather flattering, mention of them; and to the brethren of the Hope for their cordial and enthusiastic reception of this toast. He could only say that he looked up to the Hope Lodge as a grandson does to his grandfather, and he assured the brethren that his affection was sincere, and he trusted it would be lasting. The W.M., in proposing the health of the P.M.'s, tendered to them his thanks for all their assistance, and wished the lodge would continue to have the advantage of their co-operation and advice. Bro. J. D. Sugden, P.M., thanked the W.M., on the part of the P.M.'s, for the way in which he had introduced the toast, assuring him of every assistance and support they could give, and concluded by proposing the health of the W.M. in flattering terms. Bro. William W. Barlow, W.M., briefly replied, being desirous, as he said, of concluding the business at the usual hour. He thanked all for their kindness and courtesy, and for attending in such numbers, and looked forward to many equally pleasant gatherings. He then proposed "The Officers of the Lodge," coupling with the toast the names of Bros. B. Broughton, S.W., and George Richardson, Treasurer, and complimented them, one and all, on the able and punctual discharge of their respective duties, which had so much assisted him, and conduced to the well working of the lodge. Bros. B. Broughton and George Richardson, respectively responded in their accustomed fluent and happy style, tendering to the W.M., on their part, and that of the rest of their officers, their thanks for the complimentary manner in which he had alluded to them, and to the brethren for their kind and enthusiastic reception of the toast. At 11 o'clock (according to the W.M.'s custom) the Tyler's toast was given, and the brethren separated, after spending a most agreeable and profitable evening. The proceedings were enlivened by harmony from Bro. F. C. Atkinson, Mus. Bac., Cantab, Organist of the Lodge, and other brethren, and by an admirable recitation by Bro. Frederick Broughton, which greatly added to the pleasure of all present.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Perfect Friendship Lodge*.—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on the 18th inst. Present—Bro. J. B. Fraser, W.M.; S. B. King, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D., Secretary; N. Tracy, P.M., P. Prov. J.G.W.; G. S. Findley, P.M., P. Prov. G.D.C.; Dr. Mills, P. Prov. G.S.W.; J. Pitcher, P. Prov. J.G.W.; W. T. Westgate, P. Prov. G.D.C.; W. A. Smith, I.P.M., P. Prov. G.D.C.; J. Franks, P. Prov. G. Registrar; Bros. A. Gamman, S.W.; J. A. Pettit, P.M., P. Prov. G. S.W., P.M., Sec. Visiting, Bro. Emra Holmes, P.G. Registrar, Suffolk, of the British Union Lodge; and Bro. Moses Cohen,

of the Prince of Wales Lodge. The lodge having been opened, the ballot was taken for a candidate from London, who was unanimously accepted, but who, through indisposition, was prevented attending to be initiated. The usual routine business of the lodge having been disposed of, and Bro. Casey having called the attention of the brethren to the Lodge of Instruction, the brethren retired for refreshment. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given, the W.M. called upon the brethren to drink to the Visiting Brethren. One of them, Bro. Emra Holmes, they knew very well; they had seen him before amongst them, and hoped they might often see him again; the other brother, he believed, had never been amongst them before; but he, the W.M. cordially welcomed him amongst them. In reply, Bro. Emra Holmes thanked the brethren very warmly for the kind way in which they had responded to the toast. He had heard it said in Ipswich that brethren should stick to their own lodges (no, no), and that they should not go visiting about (no, no). It had not been said in the Perfect Friendship Lodge, which was well known for its hospitable reception of visitors (hear, hear), but he would venture to submit that it was desirable that brethren should visit each other's lodges, in the interest of Masonry. In some places, he did not say it was so in Ipswich, but in some places, where there were many lodges, there were little differences of opinion, bickerings, as well as possibly a want of uniformity in working. Those differences could be best reconciled and that uniformity could be best attained by frequent visiting at each other's lodges; unanimity would be obtained by frequent intercommunion, so to speak. He, Bro. Holmes, remembered well that the first lodge he visited when he came to Ipswich, three years ago, was the Perfect Friendship. He was so kindly received there, that he would have asked to have been allowed to join that lodge, but for the objection that at that time it was held at a public house. He would not say that he wished he had joined it now, since that would seem disloyal to his own lodge, the British Union, but he would say that it gave him very great pleasure to come amongst them, and he was very glad to accept the invitation to so popular a lodge as the Perfect Friendship. Bro. Cohen briefly responded. In giving toast of the "Past and Present Provincial Grand Officers" the W.M. coupled with the Past Officers the name of Bro. Pettit, who had recently recovered from a severe illness, and who they were very glad to see amongst them again. With the present officers we coupled the names of Bro. Emra Holmes, P.G. Reg. Bro. Pettit replied in feeling terms, expressing his gratitude to the G.A.O.T.U. for restoring him to them once again. Bro. Holmes replied briefly; he said he believed he was the only P.G. officer present, and he would only say that he trusted the present officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Suffolk would endeavour do their duty as well as those who had gone before them. Bro. Smith, Cohen, Pettit, King, and others, ably contributed to the harmony of the evening and a very pleasant social meeting was brought to a close.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs. Gabriel's Coralite Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these animalcules, and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practise their unique system of painless dentistry.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Billiousness, Dyspepsia are in Autumn, frequently the forerunners of dangerous diseases known as Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and Cholera. There is no organ in the human body so liable to derangement as the liver, none which requires earlier correction to prevent mischief, pain, and danger. Food, fatigue, climate, and anxiety all disorder its action, and render its secretion, the bile, more or less depraved, superabundant or scanty. The first symptoms should receive attention. A pain in the side, on the top of the shoulder, a harsh cough, and difficulty in breathing are signs of liver disease, which are removed without delay by friction with Holloway's mercurial Ointment. The Pills should be taken early.—ADVT.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND CO LONIAL

The Earl of Jersey was married, on the 19th inst., to the Hon. Margaret Elizabeth Leigh, eldest daughter of the Right Honorable Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, Prov. Grand Master of Warwickshire.

The Masonic Lodge of Strasburg, having been informed that it could not be allowed to keep up its connection with the Grand Orient of France, has resolved to break up rather than be affiliated to a German superior.—*Echo*, 25th September.

The Knole Lodge, No. 1414, was duly consecrated at the Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, by Bro. R. Wentworth Little, in the presence of more than one hundred brethren, including thirty or forty Grand Officers of Kent. A full report will appear in our next.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, October 4, 1872

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Red Cross Conclave No. 3, Rose and Lily, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Lodge 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
" 831, British Oak, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont-square, Mile-end.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), the Horse and Groom Tavern, Wimsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-Hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Colonial Board at 3 o'clock.
Lodge 7, Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.
" 9, Albion, Freemasons' Hall.
" 101, Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern Hampstead.
" 172, Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall.
" 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 705, St. James's.
" 1257, Grosvenor, Calonian Hotel, Adelphi.
" 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road.
" 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue.
" 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury.
Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. 2., Coatebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Lodge 511, Zetland, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Lodge 27, Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 45, Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
" 136, Good Report, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
" 192, Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
" 227, Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 538, La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall.
" 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
" 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
" 1178, Perfect Ashlar.
" 1351, St. Clement Danes, 265, Strand.
Mark Lodge 3, Keystone, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall.
Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Pannure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
Doric Chapter of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, BethnalGreen, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsonby-st., Milbank.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Lodge 706, Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.
" 742, Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
" 890, Hornsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
Mark Lodge 8, Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern.
Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st.
Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsfc, Preceptor.
Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

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NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the *Fratres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.*

By EMMA HOLMES, 31^o,
 Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 592.)

Professor Aytoun evidently shared this opinion, and believed in the present Knights Templar as the legitimate descendants of the Crusading Red Cross Knights, or he would not have penned the stirring lines which I now proceed to quote.

THE RAISING OF THE BEAUSEANT.
 BY PROFESSOR AYTOUN.

Fling out the Temple as of old !
 Age hath not stained the whiteness of its fold,
 Nor marred the ruddy Cross, salvation's sign :
 Once more we lift the sacred standard up—
 Companions, fill the cup—
 We pledge the Beauseant in this sparkling wine !
 Oh ! what a valiant host have fought and bled
 Beneath that banner, to the wind outspread,
 Since first it moved against the infidel !
 Who knows not how it waved in Salem's Towers,
 When Acre, Ramla, Nazareth, were ours,
 And at Tiberias fell ?
 Fell, with the Knights who bore it to the field,
 When foulest treason broke the Christian shield,
 And bade the Turkish crescent sign advance—
 Fell, but to rise again, with triple pride,
 When bounding o'er the tide,
 The armies came of England and of France.
 And who is he, the leader of that band,
 Who first sets foot upon the Holy Land ?
 Move on, unrivalled champion that thou art !
 Shout, brethren, shout ! aloft your banners fling—
 'Tis he, the Christian's hope, the Islam's King—
 Richard, the Lion-heart !
 Then Acre fell, the Moslem foe went back,
 And still our brethren followed on their track,
 And ever in the van of battle flew
 The sacred Beauseant, like a meteor star
 Shedding its wath afar
 Upon the foul and unbelieving crew.
 Unvanquished still—till fraud, not force, com-
 bined
 With basest envy in a despot's mind,
 Dragged from its staff that glorious emblem down,
 And poured, like water, forth the guiltless blood,
 When Jacques Molay, the valiant and the good,
 Received his martyr crown.
 Then perished all—yet, no ; on Scottish ground
 Some remnant of the Templars still was found,
 Whom even treason did not dare to quell.
 Walter de Clifton ! honoured be thy name !
 Who, braving death and shame,
 Did'st vindicate thine Order's truth so well.

Years passed away ere yet the warring world
 Beheld again the Templars flag unfurled ;
 But England saw the rosy Cross return
 Once more to light, and scattering dismay
 Within their ranks upon that glorious day
 When Bruce won Bannockburn !

Then raise it up, Companions, once again,
 Though now it wave not in the battle plain ;
 True hearts are here to guard its spotless fold,
 For ever honoured be the Templars' name,
 For ever dear their fame,
 Fling out the Beauseant banner, as of old !

Bro. Haye, however, adds, "The more probable account is that they joined, on an equal footing, the knights of St. John in Scotland ; James the IV. gave a charter, confirming grants by the Kings, Malcolm IV., Alexander II., Alexander III., James II., and James III., to the Knights of the Hospital and Temple.

Bro. Haye further observes, "The Order, as in England, was found innocent, and it is a curious circumstance, no act was passed suppressing them in Scotland, as was done in every other State in Europe. This renders all the more probable the idea that they joined the Order of St. John."

It appears also from his history, that on the persecution of the German Templars, they were told that the Order was dissolved, and they were to be incorporated with another Order. They chose that of the Teutonic Knights. The Pope had previously absolved them, and declared them innocent. The Order of St. John and the Temple in Scotland, became extinct at the Reformation. Bro. Haye asserts, when Sir James Sandilands, the Grand Prior, turned Protestant. At the same period the same fate in a manner, befel the Teutonic Knights ; but instead of giving birth to a Torphichen family, as in Scotland, the successors of the Templars in Germany founded the Prussian kingdom.

By the way, the present Lord Torphichen is, or was, a member of the Supreme Council A. and A. Rite in Scotland. He is so noted in the Calendar for 1866.

In the proceedings of a conference of delegates from the Grand Lodge of Scot and, the Grand Chapter of Scotland, the Grand Chapter of Ireland, and the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, touching the Mark Degree, and which is annexed to the published proceedings of Grand Mark Lodge for 1871, I find Bro. Kerr making the following observation :—

"In reference to the existence of what is termed "speculative" Masonry, I may mention the Secretary of the Royal Order of Scotland, informed me that he had documents in his possession, upwards of 200 years old, belonging entirely to what is called the "Speculative" portion of Freemasonry, not the "Operative" at all ; and which is very much akin to our Third Degree.

Bro. Kerr also stated that the Glasgow St. John Lodge, No. 3 *lis*, on the Roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, holds a charter from Malcolm Canmore, against which some objections have been stated, but they have another of William the Lion, which is indisputable, dated 1174. They also state that, as representing the builders of Glasgow Cathedral, they only practice the traditional Masonry received at that early period.

St. Mary's Chapel Lodge, went so far back in her history as to say that the lodge was originally brought to this country by David Ist, and as a travelling lodge, erected the Chapel of Holyrood, in 1128, also Melrose Abbey, and various other buildings, and came back and settled in Edinburgh.

From this body rose the incorporation of Masons.

Bro. Kerr stated, also, that from the unwillingness of members of the old lodges to commit anything to writing, it was difficult to find direct evidence of the speculative, as well as the operative character of their teaching.

"However," he says, "under date 1559, on the sill of one of the windows of the Choir of Glasgow Cathedral, we find the Square and Compass engraved, the All-seeing Eye above, the sun, moon, and stars, and a finger pointing to the three steps. In those times, when the secrets of the Craft were very much looked to and preserved with jealous care, it was not to be expected that very much explanation of the system then practised could be found, but it would be seen by these symbols that speculative Masonry did exist."

If this is so, and if these charters are of the age they claim to be, Bro. Findel's objections to Scotland, and Scottish Masonry must fall to the ground, since we have nothing in England of a like antiquity.

"Rosa Crucis," in a letter to the *Freemason's Magazine*, on the Rose Croix Degree, which appeared 22nd August, 1868,* says—"Some years ago, I called the attention of your readers to a passage in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Woodstock" ; it is from the speech of Colonel Haïsson, in the first scene :—"Down on your right knees, front rank ; spare not the spoiling of your blue aprons, Zerubbabel ! aye, that is the word."

"To this, I received no response ; but can there be any connection between the blue apron and the curious description of the Blue Blanket, or Craftsmen's banner, for which we are indebted, amongst other valuable extracts, to Bro. Hughan ; the same article also supports the tradition, that a large number of our brethren joined the first Crusade."

The Blue Blanket, to which Rosa Crucis alludes, was the name given to the banner of the Craftsmen in Edinburgh, and in original writs was called the banner of the Holy Ghost.

Our esteemed Bro. Hughan, quoting Pennecuik's historical account, published 1722, says, "The Blue Blanket had its rise about the year 1,200 of God, when the Crusade was carried on by Pope Urban the Second ; and so is older than any of the Orders of Knighthood in Europe, save that of St. Andrew on the Thistle, which had its origin about the year 800. Vast numbers of the Scotch mechanics having followed this holy war, taking with them a banner, bearing the inscription out of the 51st Psalm, "In bona voluntate tua edificentur muri Jerusalem" (sic), and from its colour was called the Blue Blanket.

On the occasion of laying the foundationstone of the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, the 24th June, 1858, the real original Blue Blanket, which had long been in a very tattered condition, but which had been repaired by lining one of its

sides with blue silk was displayed in the Ma nic procession by the Lodge of Journeymen Free-masons, No. 8, the privilege being accorded to them, in consequence of their original connection with the Masons of St. Mary's Chapel, one of the fourteen incorporated trades of the city.

It is said that the banner was borne before the Craftsmen, who rallied under the Earl of Angus, the Lord Provost, to accompany James IV. to the field of Flodden. It was displayed to assemble the incorporated trades to protect Queen Mary, when she was insulted, and her life placed in jeopardy by the incensed populace, after her surrender to the confederate nobles at Carberry Hill, and it went up to the rescue of James VI. from a rabble that assailed him at the Old Tolbooth, Edinburgh, for refusing to listen to a petition presented by the Presbyterian ministers, complaining of his undue leaning. In King James's work, the Basilikon Doron, addressed to his son, Henry, Prince of Wales, he says, "The Craftsmen think we should be content with their work, how bad soever it may be; and if in anything they be controlled up goes the Blue Blanket."

I have read somewhere that the Rev. Charles Kingsley gave up the Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge because he found history such a mass of lies.

Masonry, which is founded on tradition, which, until recent years, had very little about it committed to writing, much less to print, would be something more than a human invention, if it could lay claim to greater veracity in its historical statements than history itself.

Masonic history is no more and no less infallible than ancient or modern history.

There would seem to be some foundation for the tradition that the Masons joined in the Crusades, and I am not aware that the author of the History of the Blue Blanket was a Mason, and therefore, interested in making the statement.

We now come to the present descent of the Knights Templar, and to their connection with the Free-masons and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, through the Order in France.

The author I have quoted so freely from, Charles Knight, speaks of the suppression of the Order of Knights Templar, forgetting, or more probably, not knowing that they never have been suppressed.

Strange as this statement may seem to some, it is, I believe, nevertheless, true, and for the benefit of my readers, I shall proceed to quote from Mills's History of Chivalry on this subject.

Mills says in his interesting work on Chivalry* "In their origin all the military orders and most of the religious ones were entirely aristocratic, proofs of gentility of birth were scrupulously examined, and no soldier by the mere force of his valiancy could attain the honours of an order, though such a claim was allowed for his admission into the general fraternity of Knighthood. These requisites for nobleness of birth kept pace with the political state of different countries; for the sovereigns of Europe, and chivalroy did not accord upon any particular form. Thus a French candidate for the knighthood of Saint John of Jerusalem must have shown four

*History of Chivalry, Vol. 1, page 336.

quarters of gentility on his coat armour but in the, severer aristocracies of Spain and Germany, no less than eight heraldic emblazonings were requisite. In Italy, however, where commerce checked the haughtiness of nobility, it was not expected that the pedigree should be so proud and full, and at length the old families conceded, and the new families were satisfied with the concessin that the sons of merchants should be at liberty to enter into the religious orders. It would be tedious and unprofitable to detail the history of all these chivalric societies, and were I to repeat or abridge the usual books on the topic I should in many cases be only assisting to give currency to fraud, for the title, a religious order of knighthood was often improperly bestowed on an establishment, while in truth it was only a fraternity of monks, who maintained some soldiers in their pay; other associations obtained a papal sanction, but they were small and insignificant, and their history, did not affect the general state of any country, not so, however, the noble fraternities of Saint John and the Temple, and next, though the intervening space of dignity was considerable, the Teutonic knights. These religious orders of Chivalry, by their principles and conduct, are strongly marked in the political history of the world, for they formed the firm and unceasing bulwark of the Christian kingdom in Palestine during the middle ages. They were its regular militia, and maintained the Holy Land in the interval between the departure of one fleet of Crusaders and the arrival of another. Generous emulation sometimes degenerated into envy, and the heats and feuds of the Knights of Saint John and the Temple violated the peace of the country; but these dissensions were usually hushed when danger approached their charge, and the atabel of the Mussulmans was seldom sounded in defiance on the frontier of the kingdom without the trumpets of the military orders in every preceptory and commandery receiving and echoing challenge. The valiance of the Templars was particularly conspicuous in the moments of the kingdom's final fate; for when the Christians of the Holy Land were reduced to the possession of Acre, and two hundred thousand Mameluke Tartars from Egypt were encamped round its walls, the defence of the city was entrusted to Peter* de Beauveau, Grand Master of the Templars. And well and chivalrously did he sustain his high and sacred charge. Acre fell, indeed, but not until this heroic representative of Christian Chivalry and most of the noble followers of his standard had been slain.

The memory of the Templars is embalmed in all our recollections of the beautiful romances of the middle ages, for the Red Cross Knights were the last band of Europe's host that contended for the possession of Palestine. A few survived the fall of Acre and retired to Sis in Armenia. They were driven to the island of Tortosa, whence they escaped to Cyprus, and the southern shore of the Mediterranean no longer rang with the cry of religious war.†

* Described as Pierre or Peter in the "Testament of Jaques de Molay," but as William by Addison.

† Mill's "History of Chivalry," pages 336 to 339.

"But the persecution of the Templars in the fourteenth century does not close the history of the Order, for though the knights were spoiled, the Order was not annihilated. In truth, the cavaliers were not guilty, the brotherhood was not suppressed, and, startling as is the assertion, there has been a succession of Knights Templars from the twelfth century down even to these days; the chain of transmission is perfect in all its links. Jacques de Molai, the Grand Master, at the time of the persecution, anticipating his own martyrdom, appointed as his successor, in power and dignity. Johannes Marcus Lamenius of Jerusalem, and from that time to the present there has been a regular and uninterrupted line of Grand Masters. The charter by which the supreme authority has been transmitted is judicial and conclusive evidence of the Order's continued existence. This charter of transmission, with the signatures of the various chiefs of the Temple is preserved at Paris, with the ancient statutes of the Order, the rituals, the records, the seals, the standards, and other memorials of the early Templars. The brotherhood has been headed by the bravest cavaliers of France, by men who, jealous of the dignity of knighthood, would admit no corruption, no base copies of the orders of chivalry, and who thought that the shield of their nobility was enriched by the impress of the Templars' Red Cross. Bertand du Guesclin was the Grand Master from 1357 till his death in 1380, and he was the only French commander who prevailed over the chivalry of our Edward the III. From 1478 to 1497 we may mark Robert Lenoncourt, a cavalier of one of the most ancient and valiant families of Lorraine.

Philippe Chabot, a renowned captain in the reign of Francis I., wielded the staff of power from 1516 to 1543. The illustrious family of Montmorency appear as Knights Templar, and Henry the first Duke, was the chief of the Order from 1574 to 1614. At the close of the seventeenth century the Grand Master was James Henry de Duras, a marshal of France, the nephew of Turenne, and one of the most skilful soldiers of Louis XIV. The Grand Master from 1734 to 1776 were three princes of the Royal Bourbon Family. The names and years of power of these Royal personages who acknowledged the dignity of the Order of the Temple were Louis Augustus Bourbon, Duke of Maine, 1724-1737; Louis Henry Bourbon Conde, 1737-1741; and Louis Francis Bourbon, Conty 1741-1749. The successor of these princes in the Grand Mastership of the Temple was Louis Hercules Timolean, Duke de Cossi Brissac, the descendant of an ancient family long celebrated in French history for its loyalty and gallant bearing. He accepted the office in 1776 and sustained it till he died in the cause of royalty, at the beginning of the French Revolution. The Order has now its Grand Master, Bernardus Raymundus Fabre Palaprat, and there are colleges in England and in many of the chief cities in Europe."

Thus the very ancient and sovereign Order of the Temple is now in full and chivalric existence, like those orders of knighthood which were either formed in imitation of it, or had their origin in the same noble principles of chivalry.

It has mourned as well as flourished, but there is in its nature and constitution a principle of vitality which has carried it through all the storms of life.

Its continuance, by representatives, as well as by title, is an indisputable fact as the existence of any other chivalric fraternity. The Templars of these days claim no titular rank, yet their station is so far identified with that of the other orders of knighthood that they assert equal purity of descent from the same bright source of chivalry. Nor is it possible to impugn the legitimate claims to honorable estimation, which the modern brethren of the Temple derive from the antiquity and pristine lustre of their Order, without at the same time shaking to its centre the whole venerable fabric of knightly honour."

Mackay, in his "Lexicon of Masonry," quotes this statement, and gives a list of the Grand Masters of the Order down to the present day.

Lawrie, in his History of Freemasonry in Scotland, gives the charter of transmission in full.

This charter has been declared to be a clever forgery from beginning to end, and of which all the members have been dupes, but Bro. Woof very justly remarks in his valuable little work on the Order,* that though it is advanced in support of the allegation that Bertrand du Guesclin signed his name to the charter as Grand Master, when history says he could not write; yet this of itself would not be sufficient to prove it a forgery. Moreover, it appears from Bro. Woof's account, that Guesclin's name is signed with a cross on the charter, and some of the signatures have been identified, notably that of the Duc de Duras, in 1681.

A portion of the charter of Mark Larmenius, who succeeded Jaques de Molay as Grand Master, translated from the original Latin, runs as follows:

"Lastly, with the decree of the Grand Convent of the brethren, by my supreme authority, I will declare and decree the Scotch Templars deserters of the Order, cast off with an anathema, they and their brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, despoilers of the dominions of the militia to whom may God show mercy without the pale of the Temple, now and for ever.

*A sketch of the Knights Templar and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, with notes on Masonic Knights Templar, by Richard Woof, F.S.A.

*Before receiving the vow of profession, which is still administered to all chevaliers, the candidates makes a solemn declaration, either that he does not belong to the Order of Malta, or that he abjures the spirit of rival hostility which actuated the Knights of St. John in former days against the Templars.

To be continued.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs. Gabriel's Coralite Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these animalcules, and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practise their unique system of painless dentistry.

Reviews.

The Old Charges of English Freemasons. By WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, with a Preface by the Rev. A. F. A. WOODFORD, M.A.

For some time past we have hailed, with heartfelt pleasure, a growing tendency in our excellent Order, carefully to consider, and criticisingly to study, those traditions and legends which form so striking, and in some respects, so peculiar a feature in its existence and history—

Like the poet, we are tempted to say, to many pseudo-critics now-a-days, of Masonic history generally

Spare the legend for its beauty
Carp not, what is it to you?
If the letter is a fable
In its spirit it is true?

Not that we at all wish to imply that we deem the Masonic Legend a fable in any sense, but only that their words seem to contain a truth, which we shall all do well to bear in mind.

As a general rule, it is to be feared, that we English Masons content ourselves with the now time-honoured records of the Craft, contained in the earlier works of our brethren, J. Anderson and W. Preston, and the later productions of Bro. Laurie and Bro. Dr. Oliver.

Beyond their range of investigation and of research, many worthy brethren seem to dislike to stray, believing apparently, that if we do so, we are wandering into some "terra incognita" altogether, and that in this respect, as in many others in this world, the good old adage is still, on the whole, both true and trustworthy, which bids us "quieta non movere."

But several influences have combined to render any such stationary views almost untenable at the present day, and to open out before us, on the contrary, a wide and progressive field of inquiry and investigation. There has been, for instance, that Germanic Masonic movement, which has been going on practically ever since the end of the last century, and which has culminated, so to say, in the very interesting and admirable history of German Freemasonry, regard being also had to its history in general, recently put forth by our learned brother, J. Findel, and which has been already translated into English, for our brethren in this country.

It is not too much really, to say, that we owe to a great extent, to our German brethren, and not the least to Bro. J. Findel, the great impetus, and the clear direction, which have been given to a more accurate and critical examination of our Masonic annals, and of our Masonic archaeology.

Much attention has also lately been paid to the antiquities and claims of what are termed, sometimes, the Chivalric Orders in Freemasonry, and Bro. Leeson, and Bro. Yarker, have both contributed more than one interesting paper and able essay on the subject. They both, if we understand their views aright, build up the whole fabric of Freemasonry, or some mystic Order or Rosicrucian Confraternity, and though we cannot pause now, to point out the utter helplessness of any such theories, on any safe grounds of authentic history, as it seems to us, yet we can, as Freemasons, anxious for inquiry, and always ready to hear both sides, gladly welcome all such contributions to the common store of Masonic Archaeology generally. And happily too, of late years, our Craft history has been more carefully sifted and studied, than of yore, and very praiseworthy efforts have been made to give a more intellectual tone to our literature and discussions on the subject.

Curiously enough, a non-mason, Mr. J. O. Halliwell, may be said to have led the way, some years ago, by the publication of that very interesting Masonic poem, of the latter part of the fourteenth century, among the King's MSS. in the British Museum, and our Bro., M. Cooke, published also some few years back, the earliest prose "Constitution," among the additional MS. in the same great repository of national literature, and which has ever seemed to us quite a landmark, if we may use the word, in our Masonic investigations.

Bro. W. J. Hughan, to whom our Craft is greatly indebted, for his untiring energy, has contributed more than one most interesting Constitu-

tion, from time to time, and printed each, separately or conjointly with others, for the use of the brethren, while Bro. D. Murray Lyon, Bro. J. Mackay in America, as well as anonymous correspondents like "Lupus," "A Masonic Student," &c., have called the attention of the brethren repeatedly of late years, to many subjects of interest and importance. Nor can we forget Bro. W. P. Buchan, who has upheld his favourite theory, and vindicated his peculiar explanation of our Masonic history, with his wonted earnestness and tenacity, and let us say, in all fraternal friendship, sometimes with a little more zeal than discretion. All these, and in some respects, opposing influences have compelled us, as it were, to reopen the whole question of Masonic history, and to endeavour to substantiate the claims we have put forward, and the statement that all were in the habit of making as Freemasons.

This has entailed a great deal of controversy, because, as a general rule, we are in the habit of relying with comfortable complacency or tranquil indifference, on the assertion and opinions of our earlier writers.

Our German brethren, with that closeness of historical research, and that patient investigation so peculiar to themselves, have for a long time subjected all Masonic documents, and historical Legends, and antiquarian claims, to the crucible, so to say, of a calm and careful criticism.

And thus, as these investigations have proceeded, we have found it necessary to see, whether some of our anachronisms might not be corrected, some of our conflicting statements *might not be reconciled*, and some of the occasional errata of our traditionary legends, might not be removed, which the lapse of time or unavoidable mistakes have occasioned, so that, no longer upholding what a modern writer has termed too hastily, "the fables of the Freemasons," we can, at any rate, offer to the Craft, and to the world, a reasonable and trustworthy history of our world-wide association, whose continuance and preservation in the world, constitute in themselves one of the most marvellous facts in the annals and progress of mankind.

But in order to arrive at such a consummation, so devoutly to be wished for by all lovers of our good old Craft, we naturally require both evidences and authorities, which can meet alike the most searching criticism, and the most accurate investigation. And in these two points, some of our Masonic writers appear to us somewhat at times to be deficient.

They often do, as it seems to us, what a learned judge once said of a barrister, pleading before him, "You assume the point, and then argue upon it, and in both you are wrong."

We have often ourselves, for instance, favourite views and preconceived theories to uphold, and we accordingly try to square facts to our own theories, or make the evidence dovetail in with our own views.

Hence, it has been considered, and we think both wisely and seasonably, that the best and safest way is, to use a military term, as it were, to "break ground" afresh, and following a metaphor, derived from the same fine profession, to make our "advances" and "covered ways," and "connecting parallels," before the great fortress of historic truth, and by careful compilation and collation of all known and existing sources of evidence and information, manuscript or printed, to collect data, reliable in themselves, and on which, like the "faithful sojourners," we can build up a lasting fabric on sure and safe foundations.

But to do this thoroughly, necessarily, of course, will and must entail much studious comparison of available documents, both untiring research and honest criticism, and above all, should ever be marked by a scrupulous regard for Truth quâ Truth, as without this last and abiding characteristic of our enquiries, they never can really tend to any good purpose, or satisfactory conclusion.

If we go to work in this spirit, we may, without much difficulty, as it appears to us, prove to our many opponents and satisfy ourselves, that our Masonic history is after all, not only in the main authentic, but, that, there is in it much, not only calculated to interest our own Craft but those who are not Masons.

Now, we do not mean to say for one mo-

ment, that our greater historians like Anderson, or Preston, or Lawrie, or Oliver, or writers like Mackay, and others, have ever intentionally sought to deceive us, or have in truth fallen into errors of any serious importance, but what we would wish to convey to the minds of our readers is, that, we have now MS. authorities to refer to, which were apparently unknown to them, and that sources of information are open to us, from which they were unfortunately debarred.

With the view, then, of laying the basis, as it were, of still further publications of a similarly interesting kind, and of paving the way for other and later archaeological contributions, Bro. W. J. Hughan has thought well to publish a collection of the Masonic MS Constitutions, many of which, hitherto, have never been yet in print, or at any rate only in part.

The preface of Bro. Woodford gives us a succinct account of the general history of the Masonic Constitutions, and the claims to antiquity and authority of the individual MSS, while Bro. Hughan's able Post-Preface supplies us with a very interesting resumé of the special history of each particular MS.

Bro. Hughan has, in this present volume, printed eleven constitutions, including Krause's tripartite Constitution, about which so much controversy has arisen.

Of the constitutions now published, some are very interesting, not only on account of the associations attaching to them, but of several very important facts which they serve to illustrate and explain.

No attempt has, however, been made in the present volume, as time would not permit, to arrive at any conclusion, from their careful collation but that is, no doubt, left to a later work.

There are, it seems, as Bro. Woodford tells us, and as Bro. Hughan agrees, thirty-five so far known Masonic Constitutions, including the Masonic poem, Bro. M. Cooke's MS, and Bro. Krause's Form!

Most of these, indeed all, are in Great Britain, as the original of Krause's Form "hails," as the Americans say, from this country.

But if from this list we deduct the duplicates, and those which, though alluded to by competent writers, have so far evaded discovery, and one or two which may be considered as made up, we have, in truth, twenty-seven actual MSS Constitutions.

Not that these are all independent MSS., for many are only copies, or that all are of equal value or interest.

Bro. Woodford speaks of all of them, which we will refer to in another opportunity.

The work is so interesting and admirable in every respect, that the *Faustades of the Antiquity MS.*, 1680; *York MS.*, No. 4, 1692; the *York MS.*, No. 2, 1704.

The whole arrangement and compilation of the publication is in the great credit on our Bro. W. J. Hughan, and still, we feel sure, be alike appreciated and supported by the Craft.

Had I had the time, I might have been able to obtain a copy or a book of reference, and we are glad to hear that the best impression is nearly exhausted.

We can only conclude this somewhat lengthy notice of Bro. Hughan's valuable work, with the expression of the hope, that we may have to welcome the long, laborious and laborious production all testifying to the increasing interest amongst ourselves in such useful and important works as these.

Thus we shall best evidence to ourselves, and to the world, that our Order is not only increasing in numbers year by year, but also in that intellectual appreciation and earnest study of our history and antiquities, which can alone render us adequately sensible of its real position and wonderful progress in the world!

This higher view both of our annals and our antiquities, seems to be characteristic of the age in which we live, as regards society generally, and the study of archaeology particularly, and as it appears to us, should ever distinguish a body of men like ourselves, who prize Truth above all things, and who naturally wish to possess, in these doubting and questioning days, an authentic history and trustworthy annals of our venerable and valuable brotherhood.

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.

Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester, will be quoted hereafter for the proceedings of Wednesday last. The Rose and Thistle, or the Mark Masons of Scotland and England, are henceforth united, and the Lodge of Reconciliation which has just been celebrated marks a fusion which it has taken years of patient toil to bring about. It is difficult to overrate the importance of this without seeming grandiloquent to outsiders; but Freemasonry in Lancashire is a living force. The Provincial Grand Master here, Brother Romaine Callender, has, by virtue of his position, substantial power; and nothing could prove this more unmistakably than the gathering from all parts of the United Kingdom which has been brought together at the summons of the Grand Master of Mark Masons. The Rev. Raymond Portal was among those who accepted the invitation; and among those who were present from first to last were—Lord Leigh, Bro. W. B. Beach, M.P., the Earl of Limerick, Lord Skelmersdale, the Earl Bective, Sir Frederick Williams, M.P., Colonel Burdett, and a long list of Grand Officers, whose names are more or less known to the general public. Let it be noted that the proceedings commenced at noon, and continued almost without a break until twelve at night, and it will be understood that the 200 Freemasons engaged in them (several of whom had travelled 300 miles to be present) were thoroughly in earnest.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Lancashire was opened punctually at 1 p.m., when the English Mark Masons composing it transacted the business of their province under the presidency of Bro. Romaine Callender. Half an hour later the Lancashire Mark Masons, who have been until to day under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Scotland, opened their Grand Lodge for the last time in Lancashire. Then followed the real business of the day, the business which had called so many men together from distant parts. The Grand Master of Mark Masons took the chair, the articles of union between the two sets of Masons were read, and their fusion under one head, and with one code of constitutional regulations, formally agreed to and adopted by the consenting parties. Bro. Romaine Callender was re-installed as Grand Master of the United Province. Lord Skelmersdale was appointed his deputy, and the other offices were regularly filled. Lord Skelmersdale addressed the brethren upon the duties he had undertaken as Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and pledges were entered into by Bro. Portal and Bro. Callender to the same purport. It would be unseemly to enter into details. The meeting has been of public importance by reason of the position and earnestness of those taking part in it, and it is enough to say that the purely Mark-Masonic business lasted till after four o'clock, and the greatest satisfaction was expressed by all who took part in it.

The *Masonic Hall* in Cooper-street was erected a few years ago by the Freemasons of Lancashire, and consists of many chambers and accommodation for the Masonic Club, which is in full working order here. It was in one of its many spacious rooms that the banquet was held, and I only wish that all those who, like myself, are weary of the dreary repetition which are all but inseparable from public dinners in England, could have been present to hear what can be said and done by men thoroughly in earnest, who believe themselves to have accomplished a great work. Whatever the typical Lancashire man takes in hand he pursues his whole heart in, and prosecutes with his whole strength. In the portion of the country which is for convenience sake called East Lancashire, there are 76 Craft lodges, giving a result of some thousands of Freemasons. Bro. Romaine Callender is one of the constitutional chiefs of all these, and it was easy to see that his rule is popular. Where there was much oratory of an exceptionally high character, it would be invidious to single out particular speeches for praise. The chief speakers were Bro. Callender, who presided, Bro. Portal, who as Mark Grand Master gave eloquent testimony to the rapid progress and enduring influence of the degree; and Bro. J. R. Stobbing, who, in

proposing the Provincial Grand Masters of the Mark Degree in England diverged into a review of Freemasonry in England, which was remarkable for its eloquence, no less than for its evidence of antiquarian research. Bro. J. C. Parkinson, to whom was entrusted the toast of the Past Grand Mark Masters of England, traced in the persons of the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Holmesdale, W. B. Beach, M.P., the Earl of Limerick, and Lord Leigh, the indissoluble connection between the reorganized leaders of the Mark Degree and Craft Masonry.

THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND

As an addenda to page 595 of the "Freemason" we append the following.

Motions regarding the Grand Master's Scheme for liquidating the debt of Grand Lodge, to be considered at the Quarterly Communication on 4th November, 1872.

1. Moved by The Right Hon. The Earl of Rosslyn M. W. Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and seconded by Brother William Mann, Past Senior Grand Warden.

The motion anent a project for reducing debt &c., having been unanimously carried, it is moved.

"That all Lodges, holding of this Grand Lodge shall pass a Bye-Law exacting from each of their Members an annual payment as a test of Membership.

"That this payment in no case be less 2d. per month, or 2s. per annum, and that this sum be collected quarterly by the Treasurer of each Lodge, and paid over by him, with a detailed list of Members contributing, to the Provincial Grand Secretary, who will remit the same to Grand Lodge. Should the test of Membership imposed by an individual Lodge exceed the sum specified, the balance may be appropriated by the Lodge itself, and from and after the passing of this bye-law, only those Members who have contributed their test of Membership can have power to vote or take part in any business of the Lodge."

2. Moved by Brother William J. Cranfield Abbott, R.W.M., No. 1, and seconded by Major Ramsay, V.W. Junior Grand Deacon.

"That Grand Lodge Laws, Chap. XXI. Sec. VI., be altered by adding after the word 'a Warden,' in twelfth line of said Section, the following:—

"And that each Candidate so passed or raised shall pay to the Treasurer of the Lodge an additional fee of 10s. 6d. for each degree given within the prescribed time of two weeks, one half of said additional fee to be paid over to the Grand Lodge, and one half retained by the daughter Lodge."

"That each daughter Lodge pass a corresponding bye-law immediately after passing of the above."

3. Moved by Brother L. Mackersy, Representative Grand Lodge of Canada, and seconded by Brother W. Hay, Fr. M., 36.

"That with the view of carrying out the resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge at last Quarterly Communication, and for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Grand Lodge, providing additional charity funds, and bringing the Grand Lodge still more in harmony with the Sister Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, it be enacted and declared—

1. That the members of all subordinate Lodges shall be divided into two classes, viz.:—Honorary and Subscribing Members.

2. That Honorary Members may attend all meetings of the Lodges to which they belong, but shall have no right to speak or vote therein or to become members of Grand Lodge, or to derive any benefit from the charity funds of the Order.

3. That the Subscribing Members shall pay to the Grand Lodge of Scotland 2s. per annum, to be collected quarterly, such payments to be collected by the Treasurer or Secretary of the Lodge, and transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

4. That the names of all Subscribing Members shall be entered by the Grand Secretary in an appropriate register to be kept for the purpose, and any Brother leaving Scotland shall, if all his dues be paid up, be entitled to a certificate to that effect from the Grand Secretary, and upon getting such certificate, the payment of dues

shall cease until the brother receiving it join another Lodge.

5. That nothing herein contained shall prevent any Lodge laying on a private assessment for its own purposes.

5. That these regulations shall come into operation on the 27th of December, 1872.

4. Moved by Brother Alex. Hay, Grand Jeweller, seconded by Brother Officer, Pr. M. No 11, and Senior Grand Deacon.

"That with a view to the extinction of the debt of Grand Lodge, and the application of its surplus revenues to charitable purposes, the Fee payable to Grand Lodge for each Diploma shall hereafter be five shillings; and that each daughter Lodge shall hereafter annually pay, on the 24th day of June, to Grand Lodge, the sum of One Pound sterling; that these sums shall be collected by the Grand Secretary, and under deduction of the actual expense of the Diplomas, shall be deposited in Bank, in an Account to be kept in name of Trustees, of whom two shall be nominated by each Provincial Grand Lodge, at home and abroad, and two by the Grand Committee, with the Substitute Grand Master for the time being, as an ex officio Member and Chairman of the said Board of Trustees;—that the said Trustees shall annually apply the sums so deposited in extinction of the debt of Grand Lodge; that on the total extinction of said debt, or in the discretion of Grand Lodge on its partial extinction, the surplus revenues of Grand Lodge shall be applied to charitable uses by the Grand Committee and the said Provincial Grand Lodges, in sums proportional to the Intrans annually recorded by the Lodges within their respective districts.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

At the General Committee of the Freemasons' Girls' School, held on Thursday, at Freemasons' Hall, Major Creton in the chair, Bro. J. C. Parkinson, one of the Vice-Presidents of the institution, made inquiry into the state of health of Bro. E. H. Patten, its Secretary, and as to the probability or the reverse of his being able to resume his duties. Attention was drawn to the fact that Bro. Patten was smitten with paralysis in January last, and that he is considerably over seventy years of age; and the necessity for declaring the office vacant, and of appointing a successor was strongly urged. Mr. Parkinson expressed the deep sense of obligation with which the supporters and authorities of the institution regarded the faithful and zealous services of Bro. Patten, and expressed an earnest wish that the latter gentleman should have granted to him a pension equal in amount to his full salary, as well as a most liberal compensation for the other emoluments pertaining to his official position. But the Freemasons' Girls' School had now been practically without a Secretary for nine months, and a strong feeling was entertained that its interest would suffer unless the duties of the post were discharged actively, and without further delay. The period of the year is now at hand when it is customary for the representatives of the Masonic charities to pay official visits to urge the claims of their respective institutions upon the craft; and the energy and ability with which, as the committee knew, the interests of the Boys' School would be advocated, made it incumbent that the sister institution should not suffer by contrast. After a brief discussion, it was agreed unanimously that the certificate of Bro. Patten's medical attendant should be obtained at once; and that, if it be found necessary, immediate steps shall be taken for securing a liberal pension, and for appointing a new Secretary to the Freemasons' Girls' School.

As the above paragraph has already caused several candidates to appear in the field, we may state that, in the event of a vacancy being declared, Bro. R. Wentworth Little, of the Grand Secretary's office, will be a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Girls' School.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a judicious application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—**JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.**"

BOMBAY MASONIC CHARITY FUND.

The following rules of the above fund offer suggestive hints to the founders of similar Institutions in this country:—

RULES

The relief of destitute Freemasons and the education of children of poor and distressed Freemasons, and to contribute its aid towards any act of benevolence and charity.

In conformity with the above objects this Society was instituted 1st January, 1872, and is called "Bombay Masonic Association," registered under Act XXI of 1860.

The Fund is under the patronage of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay Council 30th Degree of the Antient and Accepted Rite, Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, Provincial Grand Conclave Masonic Knights Templar, and Provincial Grand Council of Red Cross of Rome and Constantine.

A Council of six Directors is elected from the subscribers at large, who retire annually at the General Meeting, but are eligible for re-election. The election to each is made by means of printed voting lists, which are to be circulated to each subscriber in the Presidency of Bombay, at least one month before the General Meeting, and the votes shall be scrutinised, and the result declared at such Annual Meeting.

The heads of the ruling bodies of Freemasonry in this Presidency shall be ex-officio Directors.

Any Director quitting Bombay shall ipso facto cease to be a Director from the date of such departure.

Meetings of the Directors will be held quarterly, or from time to time, as needed, on the requisition of any two Directors. The Meeting is competent if two members be present.

The Directors are competent to fill up the vacancies which arise during the year until the Annual Meeting.

Benefactors to the amount of 50 rupees or monthly subscribers of 20 rupees are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Fund.

The report delivered at the Annual Meeting is published for the use of subscribers.

No General Meeting of the subscribers can act unless ten members be present.

The capital stock of the charity is lodged in the Bank of Bombay.

Within ten days after a meeting of Directors the proceedings should be circulated for the information of those Directors who could not attend.

All applications for relief shall be circulated for the information and opinion of the Directors, and the Directors shall meet, if necessary, for their disposal.

Temporary relief shall be granted at the discretion of the Directors to such applicants as may seem to them proper objects of Masonic charity, not exceeding 100 Rupees, unless specially sanctioned by the President of the Board of Directors.

Parties relieved under the foregoing Rule shall not receive any further assistance from the Fund until after the lapse of a year from the last relief being granted.

Permanent pensions shall be regulated according to the state of the Fund and the circumstances of the applicants.

To entitle a brother or his family to permanent relief, the former must have been a contributing member to some warranted Lodge, Chapter, Encampment, or Conclave in this District for the space of at least two years immediately preceding the date of application, or date of death, as the case may be; unless it shall appear that he had left his Lodge, Chapter, Encampment, or Conclave from necessity, or there are other circumstances to justify a departure from this rule.

The Directors shall be at liberty to reject any application for relief without assigning any reason.

Relief shall be given in no case unless satisfactory proofs be afforded of worth and merit, and parties enjoying the benefits of the Fund shall forfeit the same for misconduct proved to the satisfaction of the directors.

The cases of Pensioners shall be reviewed periodically, and allowances shall cease, or be reduced, at the discretion of the Directors.

All surplus Funds at the close of the year,

after reserving a sufficient sum for emergent expenses, shall be invested in Government Paper, at the discretion of the Directors.

The Accounts, Correspondence, and Proceedings of the Fund shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Subscribers.

A Report of the Accounts and Management of the Fund shall be submitted to all the District Grand Lodges, Chapters, Encampments, or Conclaves, at each of its Regular Communications.

The funds of the Association are to be devoted partly to the board and education of children.

In all cases when the Association defrays the school expenses of a child, whether part or whole, periodical certificate of character shall be required and when such certificates are unsatisfactory, it shall be the duty of the Directors to enquire into the subject, and, if necessary, withdraw the allowance or remove the child.

A general meeting of subscribers is held twice in the year, viz., on the first Wednesday in the months of June and December, at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Committee may at any time convene an extraordinary meeting of Subscribers.

It shall be compulsory upon the Committee to call an Extraordinary Meeting upon a requisition signed by a least ten Subscribers of Rs. 50 each.

The business shall be stated in the requisition, and no other shall be entered upon at the same meeting.

In all cases of Extraordinary Meetings, whether convened as provided for in Art. 25 or in Art. 26, a week's notice shall be given to all Subscribers, and the business to be transacted shall be stated.

Proxy papers require to be stamped with a one-anna stamp, and are valid only for the meeting specified above, or for any adjournment thereof. Special Proxy papers can only be given under power of attorney, and require a stamp of Rs. 4.

Major-General Sir James E. Alexander, K.C.B., of Westerton, Provincial Grand Master for Stirlingshire, has agreed to lay the Foundation-Stone of the New Municipal Buildings of the Burgh of Alloa, on Thursday, the 17th October, at Half-past One o'clock. The Provincial Grand Lodge will assemble in the Lodge Room, Royal Oak Hotel, at twelve noon. The lodges will form into procession, at half-past twelve p.m. A banquet will take place in the Corn Exchange, at half-past three.

A Council of the Illustrious Knights K.H. 30° will be holden at the Masonic Hall, Golden Square, on Wednesday 9th inst., when a large number of candidates, many of whom are distinguished Masons, will be admitted and installed as Grand Elected Knights K.H.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND; The Knights Companions of the R.S.Y.C.S. are to meet in Council at the Provincial Grand Lodge, 10th inst., at Golden Square, when several candidates are to be admitted to the Ancient Order of Robert the Bruce.

Bro. Seymour Smith, Organist 742, announces his Annual Benefit Concert to take place at the Camberwell Hall, Grove Terrace, Camberwell, on Monday, 7th inst. when he will be assisted by several eminent artists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Culpable Negligence.—At certain seasons, when the very air seems foul with pestilence and the water provokes disease, it becomes the paramount duty of all invalids to keep themselves and their families in full health and vigour. No wound or sore should now be permitted to run its destructive course, no skin disease should be allowed to depress the nervous system, when all such predisposing causes of danger may be effectually removed by this healing ointment and these purifying pills, without enervating or irritating the constitution. Everybody must in his own person fight the battle for health, and he will surely be victorious who when illness shows itself, handles Holloway's weapons conformably to their instructions.—ADVT.

"For a year and a half I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arm as to deprive me of all rest, and as I could get no relief from the faculty, my daughter persuaded me to try your Pain Killer. The first bottle convinced me that it would restore the use of my paralysed arm, as well as relieve the pain, and before I had finished the second I had got the cure I had so long sought in vain.—ELIZA MARKS, Milkham, Oct. 1868.—To Perry Davis & Son, Lowell, V.C."

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

Vol. I., bound in cloth	4s. 6d.
Vol. II., ditto	7s. 6d.
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United States of America.

THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s. per annum, payable in advance.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

ESQUIER.—The meeting of the Spurious Rite of Memphis (now re-named Ancient and Primitive Rite), to be held on the 8th inst., is decidedly illegal, inasmuch as its promoters have presumed to call the brethren together in Craft clothing. No assemblage of Masons, attired as such, can be held, without the sanction of the Grand Master or his Deputy. After this repeated warning to avoid the "unclean thing," brethren will have themselves to thank, if they get into trouble.

Press of matter compels us reluctantly to hold over the following Reports:—Lodges, 1398, 699; Consecration of Knol Lodge, 1414, Sevenoaks; Consecration of West Lancashire Lodge, 1403, at Ormskirk; Provincial Grand Lodge of Aberdeenshire East; Chapter 73, S.C; Mark Lodges, 19, 70; Albert K.T. Encampment.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTH.

MACNAIR—At 11, West Nile-st., Glasgow, on the 27th ult., the wife of J. B. Macnair, Artist, R.W.M. Union, No. 332, of a son.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

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All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

CHARLES XV. KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Our readers would share, no doubt, with the European public the surprise which was expressed at the intelligence which the telegraph flashed across to us that His Majesty of Sweden was no more. Our brother the King of Sweden died about nine o'clock on Wednesday the 18th ult., at Malmo, on his return from the baths at Aix-la-Chapelle. Charles XV of Sweden was born on the 3rd May 1826. He was the son of King Oscar, and grandson of Napoleon's famous General Bernadotte, who was elected to succeed Charles XIII. as King of Sweden and Norway.

The late King was a warm supporter of Masonry in his dominions. He was the Masonic Sponsor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in 1869 when our illustrious brother first "saw the light", at Stockholm, when he was introduced by the King himself in person.

At that time much dissatisfaction was expressed that the Prince of Wales did not honour English Masonry, by being proposed and initiated in this country, but after all, as was shown at the time, many of the Royal personages who joined the Order, did so abroad, and not in England. Charles II was initiated in Flanders, the Duke of Cumberland, who was elected G.M. in 1782, as, we believe, initiated abroad. On the other hand the Duke of Clarence was initiated at Ply-

mouth in 1786, George the 4th, then Prince of Wales was initiated in London at an occasional lodge held at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, in 1787, where also the Duke of York was initiated. The Duke of Kent became a Mason at the Union Lodge, at Geneva, either in 1789 or 1790, and soon afterwards the Duke of Sussex was introduced into Masonry at a lodge in Berlin.

The Kings of Sweden have long been supporters of Masonry. Gustavus the Fourth, we learn from Preston was initiated into the Order at the Grand Lodge of Stockholm, on the 22nd March, 1793, under the auspices of Charles Duke of Sudermania, afterwards Charles XIII Regent of the Kingdom, who presided as Grand Master on the occasion.

This unfortunate but gallant Prince was the son of Gustavus the Third and grandson of Adolphus Frederic II. and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick the Great (who was Grand Master in Germany and the presumed head of the A. and A. Rite.) On the assassination of his father, in 1792 he ascended the throne. When the Duke of Enghien was so unjustifiably seized, and, after a mock trial, shot by the orders of Napoleon, Gustavus resolved upon an eternal hostility to the French Emperor. He ordered his ambassador to leave Paris, and dismissed the French ambassador from Sweden, while at the same time he returned to the King of Prussia the Order of the Black Eagle, with which Napoleon had been invested, nobly saying, "that he never could, according to the laws of Knighthood, consent to be brother companion to an assassin." After this he continued to join every party opposed to, and to wage war with every party in alliance with, the Emperor. His hostile proceedings, however, became at last so fraught with danger to his country, that a Council of State entreated him to make peace.

This he refused to do; a revolution in Sweden was the consequence; Gustavus was imprisoned, and afterward abdicated. His uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, who had initiated him into Masonry, was then raised to the throne, by the title of Charles XIII., and Christian Augustus of Holstein Augustenburg was invested with the title of Prince Royal of Sweden, or heir apparent to the throne. This Prince dying soon after, the the succession was transferred to Marshal Bernadotte, who, in 1818, ascended the throne, as Charles John XIV. After his abdication, Gustavus was for years known as a mere wanderer over Europe, sometimes bearing the name of Count Gottorp, sometimes that of Duke of Holstein. His latter years were spent in poverty, his small annuity being less than £100. From his relations and friends he would receive nothing, and his son, Prince Gustavus Vasa, a general in the Austrian service, naturally desirous of mending his father's position, and rendering it less miserable, was compelled to adopt various devices to assist him. Bro. Gustavson, for by that humble name he was often known, the descendant of the great Gustavus Vasa (who reigned gloriously for nearly 40 years, and died in 1560), and even greater Gustavus Adolphus, who twice defeated Tilly, and led an army of 60,000 men into Germany, for the noble purpose of rescuing the Protestants from the tyranny of the House of Austria,—not to mention the

renowned Charles XII. Bro. Gustavson died in abject poverty, in 1837.

His successor, Charles XIII., was a great patron of the Freemasons, and so greatly did he esteem them, that he instituted an Order of knighthood which bore his name, and which was to be conferred only on distinguished Masons.

Frequent mention has been made of this Order, and much interest now attaches to it, because the late King conferred it upon the Prince of Wales.

How different was his career and that of his grandfather, the great Bernadotte, to that of the unfortunate Prince, whose life we have just sketched. Bernsdotte himself was the son of a lawyer, and enlisted as a private in the Marines. He was only a sergeant when the French Revolution broke out, but in 1792 he had risen to be a colonel in the French army. He greatly distinguished himself on the Rhine, and in Italy, and although Napoleon hated, if he did not fear him, such was his ability, that he was compelled to recognise it, by making him a marshal on the establishment of the Consulate, and afterwards he was created Prince of Ponte Corvo, in 1806.

He was so greatly esteemed, both abroad and at home, as a soldier and statesman, that he was nominated to succeed Charles XIII. on the throne of Sweden.

Napoleon, by that time Emperor, could with difficulty be induced to consent to Bernadotte becoming Crown Prince and heir to the throne.

"What!" said Bernadotte, "will you make me a greater than yourself, by making me refuse a crown?"

The sarcasm told, and Napoleon merely replied, "Go, our fates must be accomplished."

From the moment that he became Crown Prince of Sweden, the fortunate soldier showed a determination to give all his energies to his adopted country, and never, during half a century before his accession, had Sweden known the peace or the prosperity in which he left her, in the hands of his son Oscar, in the year 1844.

The late King was born on the 3rd May, 1826, and was married on the 19th June, 1850, to the Princess of Orange, daughter of the Prince of the Netherlands. She died about a year and a half ago, leaving only one child, a daughter, who was born in October, 1851, and was married in July, 1869, to the Prince Royal of Denmark. She, however, is excluded from the throne by the Salic law which prevails in Sweden. The late King came to the throne on the death of his father, Oscar, in July, 1859, and he and the Queen were crowned at Drontheim, early in August of that year. Among the principal events of his reign, are the reform of the national representation of Sweden, in 1866, the abolition of capital punishment in 1868; and the suppression, in 1869, of the *forum privilegiatum* by virtue of which the nobles could be summoned, in certain cases only, before the Superior Courts, and not before the Courts of First Instance. He will be succeeded by his brother, Prince Oscar, who was born in January, 1829. Prince Oscar inherits the literary capacity by which his family have been distinguished, and has written various prose and poetical works, indicating considerable power, and high culture.

The late King occupied the position of Master of the Order in Sweden, while Prince Oscar, Duke of Ostro-Gothland, now king, is Grand Master. Charles XV. was also a honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

As a sovereign, a man, and a brother, he was revered, esteemed, and beloved; and we can only express a fervent hope that the same prosperity which Sweden enjoyed in his reign, may yet continue during that of his worthy successor.

Our contemporary, the *Daily News* thus alludes to the late Monarch. If the world had been told a week ago that death was about to render vacant one of the Thrones of Europe, few would have thought of turning to Sweden. The death of Charles XV. is a misfortune to his country. He was an able and enlightened ruler. The vigour, promptitude, and wisdom which raised Napoleon's Field Marshal to the Swedish Crown remained with his successors; and the recent history of Sweden is a history of continual improvement, reform, and skilful guidance. Indeed, since the accession of the most famous of the Bernadottes, in 1818, the world has heard little of Sweden, except in the way of social advancement. Canals have been cut, roads constructed, liberty in religious matters granted, commercial intercourse with foreign nations furthered, and free trade adopted. It is true that when Austria and Prussia, apparently acting as the agent of the bewildered Diet of Frankfort, forcibly occupied the Duchies, Sweden was at once alarmed and indignant, and even made some show of preparing for war. But, very prudently, she kept out of a conflict, which, as it merely preceded the inevitable strife for mastery in Germany between Prussia and Austria concerned her little; and by and by she saw the Diet that had decreed "Federal Execution" laughed to scorn by the two big Powers that had their own affairs to settle. Sweden, indeed, has mixed little in European politics during the past half-century; and when we have heard of the last King it has been more as an amiable, happy and sport-loving Monarch, than as the possible agent in any political complications likely to occur on the Continent. Charles XV., indeed, was a most picturesque Monarch. Belonging to a family equally gifted in physique and in powers of mind, he devoted his serious moments to a useful and prudent oversight of his country's affairs, and his leisure time to the most arduous of out-of-door sports. He had a splendid constitution. He loved every sort of active exercise, whether it was that of hunting the fiercer denizens of the Swedish pine forests, or that of dancing till dawn at a courtly festivity. His energy was untiring, and a handsome, daring, good-humoured Monarch was certain to be popular. With his love of active exercise, he cultivated several accomplishments of a milder nature; and it is but a few months since attention was called to certain pieces of verse which, appearing in a public journal, were generally attributed to him. Indeed, he dabbled in painting as well as in poetry; and, altogether, was as notable a figure as any to be found in our modern circle of Monarchs. It is strange to find such a man, in the prime of health and youth, and with all the results of years of healthful exercise ingrained into his constitution, suddenly snatched away from his place, while such rulers as the Emperor of Germany and President Thiers show no signs of feebleness or fatigue at an age when most men naturally seek repose.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—In consequence of the unanimous wish expressed by vote at the last meeting of the lodge (an emergency), it was resolved to hold an emergency meeting on Thursday, September 26th, at the "White Swan" Tavern, 217, High-street, Deptford, and it was duly held. Bro. J. W. Reed, W.M., took the chair, and opened the lodge at a few minutes before six o'clock. During the evening there were present Bros. W. Myatt, S.W.; G. Andrews, J.W.; W. Andrews, P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Secretary; S. O. Lewin, S.D.; H. J. Tuson, J.D.; J. J. Pakes, I.G.; R. Harman, D.C.; J. Hawker, P.M.; J. G. Vohmann, H. J. Dawe, W. A. R. Harris, G. Harvey, R. G. J. Harriss, F. R. Hood, L. Lemon, P. C. H. Wilkie, R. Mason, C. Letton, R. Killick, E. C. Kilsby, W. H. Hawkins, J. Woollett, J. Baxter Langley, and many others whose names we were unable to ascertain. The long list of visitors included Bros. J. Lightfoot, P.M., Treasurer 147; G. Chapman, P.M., Sec., 147; A. B. Church, 137; F. F. Allison, 825; J. Hayward, S.D. 946; W. Mock, 1275; T. Pallett, 1306, and others whose names and lodges we did not learn. The ballot for Capt. W. H. Hawkins, as is usual in this lodge, proved unanimous in favour of his admission. Bro. P. C. H. Wilkie, was raised to the third degree. Bros. L. Lemon and R. Mason were passed to the second degree. The event of the evening was the initiation of Dr. John Baxter Langley, which took place in the presence of the largest number of members and visitors who were ever present at any one ceremony, (not excepting even the installations), since the lodge has been in existence, proving beyond all doubt the great popularity of the candidate, also the high estimation he is held by those who know him. It was not generally known, beyond the members of the lodge, that he would be present, or else a much larger attendance of visitor would have taken place. As it was, the attendance made the lodge appear as if it was an installation to take place instead of an initiation. Captain W. H. Hawkins was initiated. The case of the destitute children of a deceased member was taken into consideration, and it was resolved unanimously to recommend their case, and petition to the Lodge of Benevolence for relief, which was immediately done. An important notice of motion was given by a Past Master, which stood over for discussion at the next regular lodge meeting. The lodge was closed, and declared adjourned until the 24th October, to meet at five o'clock, p.m. There not being any banquet, refreshment followed labour. After a few hours, spent in social intercourse, the brethren separated, well pleased with the happy reunion which they all had enjoyed.

LEBANON LODGE.—On Thursday, 19th September, at the Red Lion Hotel, Lion-square, Thames-street, Hampton, this, one of the most prosperous lodges in the Province of Middlesex, held its meeting at the appointed hour, two o'clock, p.m. Brother Frederick Walters, P.M., Secretary, opened the lodge. The W.M., Bro. J. T. Moss, P.G.S.D. Middlesex, being out of town, was unable to be present. There were present Bros. H. A. Dubois, J.W.; S. Wickens, P.M., Treasurer; J. W. Jackson, I.G.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; E. Hopwood, P.M.; E. Gilbert, W. H. Livett, F. Bouts, R. G. Sprules, F. W. Thompson, F. Moon, J. W. Baldwin, J. Symes, C. F. Payne, J. Richards, J. W. Richardson, J. M. Jackson, R. Lawrence, J. Hayward, C. Bremerkamp, E. H. Thielley, T. Barriskill, G. E. Wood, J. Marsh, and others. The visitors were Bros. J. Triptree, 13; W. Vire, 1310, &c. The minutes of the meeting held on Thursday, August 15th, were read and unanimously confirmed. The ballots, taken separately, for Brother John Mackey Jackson, late a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, as a joining member, and Messrs. Richards and J. Symes, as candidates for initiation, were in each case declared to be unanimously in favour of

admission. The long list of work on the agenda paper was begun, by raising Bro. E. Lawrence to the third degree, passing Brothers T. Barriskill, J. W. Richardson, and W. Vine 1310, to the second degree, initiating Mr. James Richards, Brother S. Wickens, P.M. and Treasurer, took the chair, and presided over the meeting for the rest of the day. He passed Brothers J. Marsh, R. G. Sprules, F. Moon, and F. W. Thomson to the second degree. He initiated Mr. J. Symes into the secrets and mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. The work, as is usual in this young lodge, was well and ably done. The propositions for initiations and joining members, were as large and numerous as usual. One old, respected member of the lodge resigned his membership, which was accepted and with great and deep regret. It was resolved unanimously, that in consequence of there being eleven raisings, eight passings, and over five new names on the list for initiation, that in order to have the proper amount of time, the lodge be summoned to meet at one o'clock on Thursday, October 17th, which will be the next regular lodge meeting. The indefatigable Secretary, Brother F. Walters, P.M., secured the services of one brother as its Steward, for one out of the three Masonic Charity Festivals, to be held in 1873. The lodge was closed. A first-class banquet and dessert followed, Brother R. Lawrence, the host seeing to the comfort of all his guests. The wines were excellent.

CHESHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

By command of the Right Honourable Lord de Tabley, Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Cheshire, the Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, Wardens, and brethren connected with the different lodges under his Masonic government were summoned to attend the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, holden at the busy town of Crewe, on Wednesday, the 25th September, for the purpose of transacting the annual business of the Province. A ready and cordial response was given to the command, showing a sincere attachment to the chief Masonic ruler of the Province, who is himself, the embodiment of true Masonic courtesy and zeal, and an earnest desire for the prosperity and progress of the noble Order. The rain poured incessantly from morning till night, but the miserably bleak and blustering weather did not damp the Masonic ardour of the Cheshire brethren, who gathered from all parts of the Province, even the most distant, to support their esteemed R.W.P.G.M. The meeting was held at Town Hall, under the more immediate auspices of the two local lodges, the Four Cardinal Virtues, No. 979; and the Unity, No. 321; each of whom respectively sent 27 and 21 representatives.

The gathering was perhaps one of the most numerous and influential which has been seen for some time, the attendance of W.M.'s, P.M.'s, and officers of Craft Lodges being unusually good. Out of the 37 lodges comprised in the important Province, only one, (the Lodge of Loyalty, Mottram, No. 320), failed to send any representative, and the aggregate attendance may be set down at no fewer than 250.

The arrangements for signing the Tyler's books were anything but pleasant or satisfactory, and therefore we can only give an approximate list of the brethren present, obtained after much difficulty and labour. The book was unwisely placed in the vestibule, leading from the street, and here quite a crowd of little folks "looked in at the open door," with open-mouthed astonishment at the shivering brethren, awaiting their turn to sign the book. It would be well if this unpleasantness were avoided at future Provincial Grand Lodge meetings. Moreover, the book was so inconveniently placed, that many brethren did not sign, as they did not care about again facing the cold and stormy weather after going upstairs to the cloak-room. So far as could be ascertained, the following were amongst the past and present Grand Officers of Cheshire, and other provinces, who accompanied the P.G.M.: Bros. Captain Cope, P.G.S.B. of England, and P. Prov. G.S.W. of Cheshire; C. Dutton, P.G.S.W.; Captain C. J. Howard, P.G. J.W.; J. Bland, P.G. Treasurer; E. H. Griffiths, P.G.

Secretary J. Wood, P.G. Registrar; R. Hodgson, P.G. Chaplain; J. T. Lea, P.G. Superintendent of Works; F. Stevenson, P.G. S.B.; Hon. William Egerton, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Major Hitchen, P. Prov. G.S.B.; H. Howard, P. Prov. G.J.D.; T. Smith, P. Prov. G.J.D.; W. Platt, P. Prov. G.J.W.; G. W. Latham, Past G.D. of England; J. Twiss, P. Prov. G.O.; G. A. Fernley, P.G.J.W.; W. J. Bates, P.G.J.D.; T. Wainwright, P.G.S.D.; W. Bulley, P. Prov. G.J.D.; J. Ingham, P.G.S.; T. Platt, P. Prov. J.G.D.; J. Swindels, P.G. Tyler; T. Armstrong, P.G. Treas. West Lancashire; E. Willoughby, P. Prov. J.G.W.; F. Jackson, P.G.D.C., &c.

The brethren of the Craft lodges, ranged in proper numbers began to assemble in the lodge room shortly before 12 o'clock, but it was on the stroke of one before the Provincial Grand Lodge entered and the proceedings commenced. After the P.G.M. had been saluted with the royal sign, the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form and solemn prayer, offered by the P.G.C.

The P.G. Sec. said the first communication he had to read was a letter of apology for non-attendance from Bro. George Cornwall Legh, R.W.D.P.G.M., who stated that he regretted he unable to be present, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Cornwall Legh, and also because, as advised by his medical attendant, he feared that the inclement weather might affect his health. Bros. Dr. Crauswick and D. D. Gavin also sent notes of apology for their unavoidable absence.

After calling the muster roll of the lodges within the province, Bro. Griffiths read the minutes of the previous annual Provincial Grand Lodge meeting at Stalybridge; an especial P.G.L. meeting held at the same place on the 13th July last, when Lodge No. 1408 was duly consecrated by Bro. Capt. Cope; and another especial meeting of the P.G.L. on the 3rd of August, at the same place, when the N.E. corner-stone in connection with the extension of St. Paul's Church was solemnly laid. The minutes were unanimously passed. The minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence were also read and confirmed without alteration.

The P.G. Treas. then submitted his annual accounts, and before doing so he thanked the P.G.M. and brethren for their warm expression of sympathy with him in his illness at the last annual Provincial Grand Lodge meeting. He was glad to inform the brethren of the province that affairs were progressing very satisfactorily, showing a good balance in their favour. The accounts had been carefully examined by three brethren belonging to Lodges Nos. 1166, 295, and 477. The balance to the credit of the Fund of Benevolence amounted to £1276 1s. 4½d., of which £1200 was invested. The balance of the P.G.L. amounted to £261 4s. 3d. Since their last meeting two bonds had run out, and in consequence of the death of Bro. Smith it was necessary to appoint a new trustee. The vacancy had been filled in a very satisfactory manner. The transfer of the other bond was not yet completed, but this would doubtless be carried out also in a way which would be an honour to the Craft. The accounts were passed by acclamation.

The P.G.M. said at their last meeting he expressed his feeling of confidence that when he submitted the name of Bro. Bland for re-election to the important office of P.G. Treas. it would receive the cordial assent of the brethren. They then also expressed their most sincere hopes that they would see him soon amongst them again in improved health. Thanks to the G.A.O.T.U. they had him once more in their midst with a satisfactory statement of accounts, and ready to give all necessary help in the sacred cause of charity. He moved that Bro. Bland be re-elected P.G. Treasurer, and was certain the proposition would meet with the unanimous approval of the the brethren. (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by Bro. C. Dutton, P.G.S.W., and carried by acclamation.

The P.G.M.: Bro. Bland, you have fulfilled your duties at great sacrifice of time, personal inconvenience, and risk to your health, but I hope to see you in the position to which you have been unanimously re-elected for many years to come.

The Prov. Grand Master then invested the following as his officers for the ensuing year:—
G. Cornwall Legh, M.P.,... D. Prov.G. Master.
C. Dutton, Prov.G.S.W.
Capt. C. J. Howard Prov.G.J.W.
Rev. R. Hodgson, Prov.G. Chaplain.
J. Wood, Prov.G. Registrar.
J. Bland, Prov.G. Treasurer.
E. H. Griffiths, Prov.G. Secretary.
J. Beresford, Prov.G.S.D.
E. Friend, Prov.G.J.D.
G. Whale, Prov.G.S. of W.
F. Jackson, Prov.G.D. of C.
T. Bowers, Prov.G.A.D.C.
J. Tomlinson, Prov.G. Swd. B.
T. H. Kirk, Prov.G. Organist.
S. Gilbert, Prov.G. Pursuivant.
J. Swindells, Prov.G. Tyler.
H. A. Irwin, Prov.G. Steward.
J. Martin, " " "
J. W. M'Gill, " " "
J. Blackhurst, " " "
S. Heath, " " "
G. Watson, " " "

The P.G.M. said they all owed a very great debt of gratitude to the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence, and the result of their labours had hitherto been of the most satisfactory character, they all knew how very efficiently the chairman of that Committee had done his share of the work, and therefore he had the greatest pleasure in re-appointing their worthy brother, Capt. Cope, to that position.

The Provincial Grand Master said it would be in the recollection of the brethren that, by the unanimous vote of the Provincial Grand Lodge, it was resolved a jewel should be presented to the brethren who fulfilled the responsible office of steward to the two charities. He therefore, had much pleasure in presenting Bro. Simpson and Bro. Wood, P.G. Reg., with these jewels, having each fulfilled the duties of that office, hoping their example would be followed by other brethren.

Bro. Dr. Evans then came forward and said: Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, I have the honour to offer for your acceptance the trowel used in laying the north-east corner stone of St. Paul's Church, Stalybridge, as a remembrance of that interesting event, and trust you will look upon it as an expression of true Masonic regard in which you are held by the brethren of your Province. The foundation stone of that church was laid in 1838, by your illustrious predecessor, Viscount Combermere, and when you look upon this trowel, we respectfully trust you will bear in mind the circumstances connected with it, (applause).

The Provincial Grand Master: Bro. Dr. Evans, I accept with feelings of gratitude and sincere satisfaction this trowel, which you have presented in such flattering terms. I assure you brethren, it will always remain treasured in my house, in recollection of the most important ceremony which has taken place during my Masonic rule, and in remembrance of the work commenced by my predecessor. I can only sincerely regret my unavoidable absence from Stalybridge on the interesting occasion, and hope that if on any future occasion the Provincial Grand Lodge should visit that town, they would be favoured with better than weather.

Bro. Captain Copethen moved "That in order to make the R.W.P.G.M. of Cheshire a vice-patron of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys and Girls, the sum of one hundred guineas be voted from the funds of the P.G.L. for that purpose, viz., fifty guineas to the Boys' School, and fifty guineas to the Girls' School." He felt certain, he said, that Cheshire fully intended to honour their P.G.M., and held in the same estimation as other provinces held theirs. There were eight provinces in which the P.G.M.'s had been raised to the rank of Vice-Patron of the Royal Masonic Institution, and therefore they would be only acting in a becoming manner by unanimously approving of this motion.

Bro. Bulley, P. Prov. J.G.W., in seconding the motion, said it would be a slur upon Cheshire if their P.G.M. were not a Vice-Patron of the institution, especially when they had been so successful in getting their candidate admitted.

They should endeavour, by all the means in their power, to maintain this noble institution, which was so well worthy of their support.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The P.G.M.:—Masters, Wardens, and brethren, I must commence my usual address, by expressing my extreme satisfaction with the manner in which you have voted the money just proposed by Bro. Cope, and my extreme gratification for the flattering remarks with reference to myself. This is only an additional proof of your confidence in me, and I feel the only way in which I can repay your kindness, will be to strive even more anxiously than ever to faithfully perform the most important office which I hold. The progress of charity has indeed been most satisfactory in this province. Even since our last Provincial Grand Lodge meeting, I am happy to state that, thanks to the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence, we have again been successful in getting our candidate elected, the result of united effort. Let this unity of action continue, and we shall always be able to carry one candidate. We have now one for the Boys' School, and I have every hope that, with the efficient help of the Committee of the Fund of Benevolence, we shall also secure his election. Since the last meeting of the P.G.L., the progress of Masonry within the province of Cheshire has been highly satisfactory. The spirit of the brethren, so far as I know, has been most harmonious, fraternal and hospitable. One new lodge has been consecrated—viz: that at Stalybridge, No. 1408, a lodge to which I sincerely wish all prosperity, and I only regret that I had not the honour of consecrating it, although I have the satisfaction of knowing it was efficiently done by my representative. The P.G.L. was also summoned for a peculiarly interesting purpose in connection with the extension of St. Paul's, and sincerely hope that excellent work will produce all the good which is intended. The number of brethren in the province is steadily increasing, but I would once more, with reference to this subject, call the attention of all W. Master's within my province to the address issued by Lord Zetland several years since, impressing upon the brethren the necessity of looking to the respectability rather than to mere numbers of those admitted into the Order. (Applause). I must also impress upon you the necessity of not seeking to countenance the starting of a new lodge, unless you are certain it will be respectable and well supported. I am well aware that every new lodge kindles a spark of Masonry in the district, but the principal thing is to see that that spark rises into a steady flame. Then it is your duty to recommend the granting of the charter, but not till then. I trust Masonry will continue to flourish as it has done, and I assure you it is my intention to do my duty, as far as I can, with the view of promoting its best interests. (Hear, hear, and applause). It is my intention, with the blessing of the G.A.O.T.U., to hold my Provincial Grand Lodge next year at the town of Altrincham.

At the conclusion of the Provincial Grand Lodge business, the brethren, in full Craft Masonic clothing and jewels, were marshalled in due order, and proceeded to Christ Church.

On arriving at the door of the church, the procession halted, divided to the right and left, and allowed the P.G.M. to pass up the centre, preceded by Standard and Swordbearer, the P.G. officers and brethren followed in succession from the rear. After the numerous brethren had taken their seats, worship commenced. Full cathedral service was the order of the day. As the brethren entered the church, an appropriate voluntary was played by the P.G.O. (who also efficiently presided at the organ during the whole of the musical service).

A collection was made in aid of the Fund of Benevolence, which amounted to £14 10s. 6d.

The brethren afterwards returned to the lodge-room, where the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

THE BANQUET.

Shortly after four o'clock, about 200 of the brethren sat down to a banquet, provided by Messrs. Bolland and Sons, of Chester, in the great hall of the building. Lord de Tabley presided, and he was supported on either side by a

strong muster of his own, and other Provincial Grand Lodge officers. The musical performances of the pleasant gathering were under the direction of Bro. Thomas Henry Kirk, P.G. Organist, who presided at the pianoforte, assisted by Bros. Edmondson, Stafford, Dumville, Cuzner, and Hamilton. After dinner,

The Provincial Grand Master gave the toast "Her Most Gracious Majesty," and in doing so said he would not waste precious time by enumerating the numerous public and private virtues displayed by the illustrious lady to whom the toast related. She ruled one of the freest and happiest countries in the universe, and he called upon the brethren to drink the toast with enthusiasm. The call was cordially responded to, the Masonic version of the national anthem being sung as a solo, trio, and chorus.

The next toast was "The W.M., the Patron of the Order, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester, the Princess of Wales, and the Rest of the Royal Family." It was never too early, his lordship said, to do a good thing, and therefore, he must ask the brethren to drink the health of one who will do the greatest possible benefit to the Craft, both as a man, a mason, and heir apparent to the throne of England. The toast was received enthusiastically. Solo and chorus, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," (solo by Bro. Dumville).

The Provincial Grand Master said he knew the brethren had drunk the two previous toasts with all the loyalty, affection, and attachment to the throne and dynasty which was always manifested, but he now came to the throne and dynasty which more especially concerned them as Masons. He gave the health of "The M.W.G.M., the Marquis of Ripon, and the other Officers of Grand Lodge." The Marquis of Ripon now occupied the throne after a long array of G.M.'s, but there was no doubt he would transmit it to posterity with increased lustre. In modern times, at all events, very few had exceeded their present Grand Master, in his public services to his country and the Craft, (Hear, hear). As one of the most distinguished servants of the Crown, he has ever shown his willingness and ability to do his duty well and manfully; and as the occupant of the chair of K.S., he has proved himself one of the most zealous servants of the Craft. He (the P.G.M.) had many opportunities of meeting him, and never failed to be struck by the fidelity and zeal with which he fulfilled the work of his distinguished office. With reference to the Officers of Grand Lodge he might state that when he was appointed to the office of Master of that Province, there was not a single Grand officer in the county, but now he was happy to say they had two, Bro. Latham, and Bro. Cope, with whose name he would couple the toast.

Song: "Our Grand Master," Bro. Stafford.

Bro. Latham, in responding to the toast, assured the brethren that he felt quite as much oppressed as he was gratified, in being selected to return thanks for the G.M. of all England and the Grand Officers, past and present. To have to combine in his humble self, and take upon his incompetent shoulders such an amount of Masonic and Craft wisdom almost overpowered him, but still he felt it his duty to reply to the toast. If the G.M. had been present that day, he would have been very much gratified with the true Masonic spirit displayed by the brethren. Despite of the elements, their ardour had not been damped, and it had been shown that it would take something more than a shower of rain to put down Masonry. Other powers had tried to do so, but their noble Order had survived all, and he believed Masonry all over England was now in a more flourishing condition than ever it was before. One thing, he believed, which the G.M. would have told them, if he had been present that day, was that they should remember the caution given them by their P.G.M., viz., to think more of the quality than the quantity of their members. (Cheers). They should remember that when they made a Mason, they were not only making that individual a member, but also giving him a vote in the management of their lodge, and if he proved unworthy, he might be the means of introducing other unworthy men. In addition to what the P.G.M. had said that day, he, Bro.

Latham, would remind the brethren that however brightly the light of a new lodge might burn, it should never be lighted when it puts out some more ancient light which burns near it. (Hear, hear, and applause.) As the quasi representative of the Grand Master he thanked the brethren for the cordial manner in which they had received the toast. Before sitting down he wished to give the health of "The Right Honourable Lord de Tabley." (Loud cheers.) Amongst all the duties the G.M. had to perform, the most responsible and most difficult was to appoint the Provincial Masters throughout the country, knowing he has to select men who will uphold the credit of the Craft, prudent and not rash, men who will give satisfaction to the provinces over which they rule. By the manner in which you have received this toast, you have shown that the G.M. was right in his appointment in this case. (Applause.) If the province of Cheshire had to decide by plebiscite who should be its P.G.M., it would unanimously fall upon him whom the Grand Master chose for them. Lord de Tabley had often appeared amongst them when he might have been excused. If he consulted his own wishes, he would even that day have shrunk from appearing in public, but he felt it to be his duty to be amongst them, and therefore they ought to be all the more grateful to him for leaving his seclusion. His Lordship attended their private lodges gave them his private advice, honoured them by his public countenance, and therefore he, Bro. Latham, thought the very best way in which they could show their gratitude would be to attend to the very slightest hint he gave.

The toast was received with genuine enthusiasm and Masonic honours. Ode, "Prosper the Art," by the musical brethren.

The R.W.P.G.M., who, on rising, was greeted with tremendous cheering, said—Brethren, the kindness and cordiality of your reception of my name, is at all times so affectionate and loyal, that it puts it out of my power to return thanks in what I would conceive fitting terms. More especially do I feel touched by your kindness on the present occasion, after the remarks made by Bro. Latham on the tender subjects upon which he has dilated. He has referred to the events of the past year, which have been fraught with weal and woe, more woe than weal; but in the midst of all, I felt I had your sympathy and support through it all. (Cheers). I am also greatly comforted on this, my first public appearance, by the countenances of so many brethren of the Craft. I is one of the great comforts of Freemasonry that, when put out by the cares, troubles, and afflictions of this life, one has only to come to the lodge and open his heart, pretty sure to find comfort. (Applause). I count upon so many friends in the Provincial Grand Lodge, that I look upon it as a private lodge. I have received so many proofs of your kindness and confidence, I now look upon you all as personal friends in a great degree. (Loud cheers). The first thing you did when I assumed the command of the Province, was to make me Vice-President of the charities, and to day have made me Vice Patron of the Masonic Institution, an honour which I take as a personal compliment. When I assumed the reins of office we had not a single child on the Institution, now we have ten; we had not a single vote on the charities, but now we have a most creditable influence on all the charities. Our numbers and lodges in the Province are increasing, and with the exercise of due caution, I hope the Province will take and maintain the rank to which it is justly due. I thank you, brethren, for the many favours you have conferred upon me, I thank you for your constant support, and I know that in the future, if it pleases the G.A.O.T.U. to spare me, I may always reckon upon your constant efforts in support of Masonry, and sympathy with myself. (Loud and prolonged cheering).

The remaining toasts on the list were "Bro. George Cornwall Leigh, M.P., R.W.D.P.G.M., the P.G. Wardens, and other Provincial Grand Officers of Cheshire;" "The R.W. and P.G.M.s of the neighbouring Provinces;" "The Visiting P.G. Officers;" "The W. Masters of Lodges Unity, 321, and Four Cardinal Virtues, 279;" "The Visiting Brethren;" "The P.G. Stewards."

and "All Poor and Distressed Masons." A pleasant evening terminated with the ever popular "Auld Lang Syne," sung with the greatest heartiness.

Mark Masonry.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—*Cumberland Lodge* (No. 60).—A meeting of emergency of this prosperous lodge, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Carlisle, on the evening of Friday, the 20th ult., for the purpose of advancing Bro. John Whitwell, M.P., D.P.G.M. for Cumberland and Westmoreland. The ceremony of advancement was well worked by Bros. G. G. Hayward P.M., P.G.J.G., as W.M.; W. Coast, S.W.; W. Pratchitt, J.W.; T. G. Horder, J.O. 99, S.W. 125, M.O.; W. Murro, P.M. 60, as S.O.; T. Blacklock, P.M. as J.O.; F. W. Hayward, P.M. as S.D., and other brethren. This being the whole of the business of the lodge of emergency, the lodge was duly closed at 9.30, and the brethren adjourned to the house of Bro. F. W. Hayward, where they spent a very pleasant evening.

DEVONSHIRE.

SOUTH MOLTON.—*Fortescue Lodge* (No. 9).—The regular monthly meeting of this old and flourishing lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday last; Bro. Edwin Furze, W.M., in the chair, supported by Bro. E. J. Galliford as S.W.; and Bro. J. T. Shapland as J.W. Bros. Arden, A. Shapland, and Thomas Grove, of the Constitutional Lodge, No. 55, were balloted for, unanimously elected, and advanced to the degree of Mark Masters. The business of the lodge being ended, all the brethren present supped with the W.M. at his private residence, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

LANCASHIRE.

BOLTON.—*Consecration of the Rose and Thistle Lodge* (No. 158).—In the year 1856 a warrant was obtained from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland for establishing a lodge to be named the St. John's Lodge of Mark Masters, to meet at Bolton, the first Master being Bro. George Barker Brockbank. Since this time the lodge has been prosperous to such an extent as its most sanguine promoters could never have anticipated, and now numbers nearly 100 members. As is well known the divided jurisdictions in the Mark degree have, until lately, prevented it from being worked in Lancashire, to the same extent that would otherwise have been the case, but fortunately there is now a prospect in the future, of a great success for this degree, in consequence of the fusion between the lodges holding under the Grand Chapter of Scotland, and these holding under the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England and Wales, and the dependencies of the the British Crown. Amongst those who have anxiously and zealously worked to accomplish this fusion is Bro. George P. Brockbank, upon whom the distinguished rank of Past Grand Warden has been conferred by the Mark Grand Lodge, and under whose auspices, as first W.M., a warrant for the Rose and Thistle Lodge, (so named to commemorate the fusion above referred to) has been obtained. The meetings are to be held in Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton, on the first Thursday in the calendar month, and the lodge was consecrated on Monday, September 23rd, by the the R.W. Prov. Grand Master of Lancashire, Bro. W. Romaine Callender, who was attended by the following Grand, and Provincial Grand Officers; Bros. Thomas Entwistle, Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Lancashire; Lieut. Col. Thomas Birchall, Past G.W.; Capt. W. O. Walter, Prov. G.M. O.; J. R. Goepel, Prov. G.S.O.; John Tunnah, P.Prov.G.O.; William Roberts, A.Prov.G.O.; John Duffield, Prov.C. Treasurer; William Ashworth; Prov. J. G. Deacon; Richard Seed, Prov. G. Organist. The brethren having assembled in the lodge room, received the R.W. Prov. G.M. and officers by whom the ceremony of consecration was performed, Bro. Roberts officiating as Director of Ceremonies. The installation of Master and investiture of

officers by the R.W. Prov. G.M.; followed, the officers appointed being, Bros. G. P. Brockbank, W.M.; Bro. J. Tunnah, S.W.; Thomas Hall Winder, J.W.; Egerton C. Gilbert, M.O.; Thomas Wilson, S.O.; J. Martin Rutter, J.O.; John Sharples, Treasurer; Robt. Harwood, P.M., Registrar; James Newton, Secretary; James Brown, Conductor; James Horrocks, S.D.; George Ferguson, J.D.; Thos. Morris, P.M., Inner Guard; William Dawson, Tyler. The best thanks of the lodge were awarded to the R.W. Prov.G.M., Bro. Callender, and to the Grand and Prov. Grand Officers present for the important services rendered on the occasion. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and suitably responded to.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Albert Victor Lodge* (No. 70)—The usual quarterly meeting of the Albert Victor Lodge, was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Monday, the 16th ult., when there were present, Bros. Emra Holmes, W.M.; the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, M.A., Past G. Chaplain, P.M., Acting J.W.; C. T. Townsend, P.G.D. Secretary; E. J. Robertson, S.W.; Dr. Beaumont, R.M., M.O.; W. T. Westgate, M.C., Acting S.D.; W. Cuchon, Acting Registrar of Marks; J. T. Townsend, Acting S.O.; G. Abbott, Acting I.G.; C. Davy, Acting J.O.; M. Cohen, &c. The W.M. having opened the lodge in ancient form, and the minutes having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. Frederick Bennett, of the Prince of Wales Lodge, who was unanimously accepted. Bro. Atkin, another candidate, already balloted, for being present, both brethren were admitted, and advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master, the impressive ceremony being performed by Bro. Sanderson, to whom the W.M. had resigned his chair. This being the meeting for the election of W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler, for the ensuing year, and the W.M. having resumed his gavel, the ballot was taken for the brethren, when Bro. Westgate was unanimously elected W.M.; Bro. Cuckord was elected Treasurer, by a large majority, and Bro. G. Spalding, the worthy and much respected Tyler, was again unanimously elected as Tyler. The lodge having closed the brethren retired for refreshment. The usual toasts having been given, the W.M. called upon the brethren to drink the health of their newly elected W.M., Bro. W. T. Westgate. He, the W.M., knew Bro. Westgate to be a very worthy and energetic Mason, and he felt sure he would be able to fill the chair far better than he himself had done. He was elected unanimously, which he must feel was a great compliment, and he was sure Bro. Westgate would do credit to the lodge in his capacity as W.M. Bro. Westgate briefly and modestly responded, stating at the same time that whatever he was deficient in knowledge of the ceremonies, he was sure he might call Bro. Sanderson for his assistance. He begged to thank the brethren for the honour they had conferred upon him. One or two of the brethren present contributed to the harmony of the evening, and the brethren separated.

Red Cross of Constantine.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

PONTYPOOL.—*Gwent Conclave* (No. 23).—The bi-monthly meeting of this conclave, was held at the Masonic Hall, on Pontypool, on Thursday September 19th, at 2 p.m. This being the meeting for the enthroning of the new Sovereign and V. E., and the investment of officers, a considerable number of the companions of the Order were present. The Illustrious Sir Knight W. Williams, Intendant General for Monmouthshire, was present, and occupied the throne, he being supported by the Eminent Sir Knight T. Waite, M.P.S.; Eminent Sir Knight J. D. Thomas, P.S., and Eminent Sir Knight J. R. Jenkins, V.E. The Conclave was opened in the several degrees, and the Illustrious Sir Knight W. Williams admitted Eminent Sir Knight J. R. Jenkins to the degree of Sovereign of the

Order, and enthroned him as M.P.S., and elevated the Eminent Sir Knight J. C. Sladen to the chair of V.E. for the ensuing year. The new M.P.S. then invested the officers as follows:—Eminent Sir Knight H. W. Haskins, as H.P. Eminent Sir Knight Waite, P.S., as Recorder; Sir Knight W. Sandbrook, as Treasurer; Eminent Sir Knight G. W. Davies, as S.G.; Sir Knight E. Howler, as S.B.; Sir Knight D. Davis, as H. Eleven brethren were proposed as fit and proper persons to be admitted into the Order. The conclave was closed in imperial form and with solemn prayer, at 4.10, p.m. The companions of the Order then assembled at a very excellent banquet, prepared at the Clarence Hotel, at which the new M.P.S. presided, supported by the Illustrious Sir Knight W. Williams, Intendant General, and the Eminent Sir Knight J. D. Thomas, the Vice President being the Eminent Sir Knight J. C. Sladen, V.E., supported by Eminent Sir Knight T. Waite, P.S. The usual toasts were proposed and cordially received. The companions separated at about 8.30, p.m., having spent an instructive afternoon, and a pleasant and harmonious evening.

Original Correspondence.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

In the *Daily News*, *Telegraph*, *Standard*, and other newspapers, paragraphs have appeared with reference to the probable retirement of Bro. Patten, from the office of Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls; which he has so worthily filled for many years. All the subscribers to this most excellent Charity will regret the necessity for Bro. Patten's retirement, but under present circumstances we see no other prospect in view.

Such being the case, and not knowing whether any publicity will be given to make the vacancy generally known, I think it right to announce that at the suggestion of a large number of Vice Presidents and Life Governors of the Institution, Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, P.M., Prov G.Sec. Middlesex, &c., has decided to become a candidate for the Secretaryship, when the proper time arrives.

Bro. Little is well-known as a most zealous, intelligent, and learned Mason, and therefore I need not at the present time say aught in his praise, especially when he was lately presented with a purse of some hundreds of pounds in appreciation of his through Masonic qualities, and London Masons are as familiar with his name as any I know of, I may say, however, that a great deal of Bro. Little's literary productions in aid of the spread of a knowledge of our ancient History and beautiful ceremonies, not having seen the light other than anonymously, few, but his most intimate friends are at all able to estimate the services he has rendered to the Craft generally, not only as a diligent and painstaking Preceptor, but also as an accurate investigator of our more hidden mysteries and able Masonic student. Lest it should be thought presumptuous of me thus to write, when in reality there is no vacancy at present existing, I beg to enclose one of the paragraphs in question (from the *Daily News*), and hope you will kindly publish it.

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

Truro, Cornwall, Oct. 1, 1872.

SPURIOUS RITE OF MEMPHIS.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Having read your leader on the above subject in the *Freemason* of Saturday, the 28th ult., you will, no doubt, permit me to correct your impression as to the importance of the meeting held in Manchester, on Saturday, September 7th, a notice of which, purporting to be a report, appeared in the Manchester papers of the 9th September, giving an array of names, some of which not only stand well in the Craft, but hold important positions in the Mark, Arch, or Temples, &c., &c.

Now, although you do not seem to apprehend any serious results from the meeting, though there is "nothing like leather," yet you have put a more serious aspect before your readers than the meeting really assumed.

Although there were only a few present to meet the Illustrious Seymour, the President hoped to see more, and that they would stick to and stand by him better than leather.

The bark of Yarker and his pups is worse than their bite.

I am informed on good authority that there are the names of several of the brethren in the list, as reported in Manchester papers, who were not present at the meeting.

"I know for certain," so my informant says, "that at one time there were forty or fifty, who had in some way or other become connected with the Rite, but in consequence of the underhand, dogmatical, and unsatisfactory manner in which things were done, and the bad, ill-tempered, cantankerous disposition of our leader, there are not now one-half that number, that in fact all who have any self-respect have resigned, and declined any further connection with the Rite, or communications with its leaders as such."

If Yarker and his satellites make use of, and enrol the name of every brother (at the installation of of Illustrious Brother Yarker, which, according to the Manchester papers, is to come off in London) whom they have asked to join, or with whom they have conversed on or about the Rite, won't they make a grand show, and seem more than is real—eh?

HARRY.

October 1st, 1872.

PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I was very pleased to read the correspondence that has appeared in your paper under the above heading, which clearly shows that some reform is wanted in Provincial Grand Lodges, and I think the first and best that could be adopted, would be to give the Provincial Grand Lodge (as all other lodges have,) the right to elect their Master, and that this should be done yearly. And further I think that every Lodge in a Province, should yearly recommend one or more brethren to the Provincial Grand Master from whom he should select his officers; this would do away with the favouritism that now appears to govern their election.

I should be glad to have your opinion, and that of your subscribers, on these suggestions of mine, which would oblige,

Yours fraternally,

P.M.

Oct. 1st 1872.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—During many years' acquaintance with the Masonic press of Europe, we do not recollect ever to have seen any notice taken of American Grand Lodge transactions, beyond an occasional acknowledgment of printed transactions received. In a late number of the *London Freemason*, however, we find a very full report of the proceedings of our Grand Lodge at its late annual communication, copied from an American journal. We cannot say how far our English brethren may be interested in our doings, but we regard the act of our esteemed contemporary in affording them the opportunity to know something of our mode of transacting business, and the nature of the business transacted, as a welcome indication of a growing nearness towards us, and the beginning, let us hope, not only of closer relations, but of a nearer approach in esoteric matters than has prevailed since our Masonic, like our national allegiance, was withdrawn from the mother country. It is especially desirable that in the questions now pending between the Masonic powers of the United States and those of Europe, England should stand on the same ground as we do, and lend her powerful aid in maintaining the right. If the press wields the same influence in Europe that it does in this country, an opportunity now offers to do the craft yeoman service, and we trust that the *Freemason* will be heard in the matter—*New York Dispatch*.

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1872.

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†Chris. Sykes, 57, M.P., P.S.P.G.W. North and East York, Brantingham Thorpe.

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C. M. Norwood, 57, M.P., London.

†J. P. Bell, 57, M.D., D.P.G.M. North and East York, S.G.D. of England, Hull.

*M. C. Peck, P.M., 1040, P.G. Secretary North and East York, Hull.

R. T. Vivian, W.M., 57, Hull.

†John Thompson, W.M., 250, Hull.

†Geo. Chris. Roberts, W.M., 1010, P.P.G.R. North and East York, Hull.

Thos. Smurthwaite, W.M., 236, York.

J. Kemp, Jun., W.M., 294, Constitutional, Beverley.

W. H. Rose, W.M., 660, Camalodunum, Malton.

R. G. Smith, W.M., 734, Londresbro', Bridlington-Quay.

Jon. Turner, W.M., 1040, Sykes, Driffield.

†Ll. W. Longstaff, P.M., 1010, P.J.P.G.W. North and East York, Hull.

†Wm. Tesseyman, P.M., 57, P.G. Supt. Wks. North and East York, Hull.

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†J. W. Woodall, P.M., 200, P.S.P.G.W. North and East York, Scarbro'.

†J. J. Forrester, P.M., 222, 66, Mark-lane, London.

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AIDS TO STUDY.

BY. BRO. WILLIAM CARPENTER.
XIV.

It will have been noticed by those who have read what I have written, in outline, of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylon, that the Old Testament writings have furnished much of the materials towards it. In point of fact, the continuous histories of those countries, and their relations to others, must be obtained from that source, although the recently discovered remains of the three, fit in with, or corroborate, these biblical annals. As Sir Isaac Newton, as I have already noted, avers, in his judgment, the Bible contains the only reliable or authentic history of these early ages.

There is, therefore, no doubt of the fact, that the Hebrew history, and some parts of the Hebrew Prophets, are most precious documents. These writings, however, do not purport to give us the history of nations or empires, further than as they were connected with or had some special relation to the history of the chosen people. But so far at least, the sacred writings are to be regarded as most precious memoirs of the history of the ancient world. And this thing is to be noted, namely, that no discovery has been made amongst the long buried monuments and ruins of Egypt, Assyria, or Babylon, that offers a contradiction to the Hebrew Annals. On the contrary, they have been thereby abundantly verified, and, in some particulars, those discoveries are only to be fully understood by a reference to the facts and circumstances these annals record.

But the sacred writings go far beyond that which I have assigned to them, for there we find not only recorded history, but prophetic fore-warnings, precise and detailed in their particulars, of some of the great events which came to pass, hundreds of years subsequently. The downfall and destruction, and final extinction of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylon, are there distinctly and impressively written upon the prophetic scroll; and we may read there, the state and condition of those countries at the present day. Let us glance at some of these striking proofs of the Divine Prescience, and not less of the Divine Government of the world.

First, look at Egypt. This was, at one time the mightiest kingdom in the ancient world, which is to be partly accounted for from its position. Situated mid-way between the continents of

Asia and Africa, it was the gate, as it were, through which all intercourse between those two countries was carried on. With the Mediterranean on one side, and the Red Sea on the other, it held easy communication with the southern peninsulas of Europe, and with the coasts of India; and was, even in early times, the link to connect the west with the east. With a fertile soil and a salubrious climate, it was capable of supporting an immense population, which was supplied with the material wealth and comfort that are conducive to civilisation. Herodotus states the number of its towns at 20,000; and in the Thebais, the most southerly division, some of the towns were not only magnificent, but attained to the highest importance. Thebes (the No Ammon of the Bible) was the metropolis of Upper Egypt, and the seat of the most magnificent temples and palaces. Coptos was the entrepot of Indian commerce.

Egypt changed masters many times, and its history has been divided into four periods: (1) the Pharaonic down to 525 B.C., and which included the monarchy, or monarchies of the early kings, but about which there is much doubt and uncertainty; and the Hyksos Kings, a nomadic horde of Canaanites which expelled the former dynasty, made their capital, Memphis (the Noph of the Bible), the Pantheon of Egypt, possessing temples of Isis, Proteus, Apis, Senapis, the sun, the Cabeiri; and particularly of Pthah, or Hephæstus; and the dynasties known as the 18th to the 30th, which, having expelled the Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings, carried their expeditions over the whole of western Asia, and southwards into Soudan, and amassed vast treasures, which were expended on public works, including the rock temples of Aboo-simbel, as well as of Nepata, Tanis, Thebes, and Memphis. The twenty-fifth dynasty consisted of Ethiopians, always closely connected with Egypt, the second of whom was the So, with whom Hoshea, King of Israel, made a treaty (2 Kings, xvii, 4), in whose reign Egypt came into collision with Assyria. Psammeintus, who came to the throne just as Cambyses was advancing on his country, was defeated at Pelusium, and afterwards besieged and captured at Memphis; and from that time (B.C. 525) Egypt formed an integral part of the Persian Empire.

(2) The Persian era extended from the year 525 to the year 332 B.C., and numbers eight kings, who were Satraps of the Persian empire. One of these reigned over the whole land, and his sarcophagus is preserved in the British Museum.

(3) The Hellenic era was commenced with the conquest of Egypt, by Alexander the Great, B.C. 332; and on the dissolution of the Macedonian empire, it fell into the hands of Ptolemy Soter, the founder of the dynasty of the Lagidæ, who were engaged in frequent wars with the kings of Syria, and conquered Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria. The disputes and insurrections that prevailed, opened the door for the interference of the Romans, and the last of the Auletes was restored to his throne by Agabinius, proconsul of Syria. In the reign of his successors, Ptolemy and Cleopatra, the Alexandrian war arose, in which Cæsar took the part of Cleopatra, and Ptolemy perished, A.D. 47. Thenceforth, Cleopatra reigned, in conjunction with another brother,

and her eventful life was terminated by her own hand, in A.D. 30, and the dynasty of the two Ptolemies ended.

During this era, however, the internal condition of Egypt was prosperous. Commerce was fostered, not only by the foundation of Alexandria, but subsequently by the opening of the Indian trade, through the Red Sea, by Philadelphus; literature flourished greatly at Alexandria, where the Hebrew Scriptures were translated into Greek; the old Egyptian edifices came in for a share of royal patronage, and many of the temples were either restored or enlarged.

(4). The Roman era extended from B.C. 30, to A.D. 640, and for a long period the country enjoyed peace and prosperity. From 269, however, troublesome times set in, and in A.D. 640 it was conquered by Amron, the general of the Caliph Omar; and it has ever since been under the dominion of the Moslem stranger.

As Dr. Keith observes, the previous experience of 2000 years, during which Egypt had never been without a prince of its own, seemed to preclude the possibility of its subsequent overthrow and slavery. It had often tyrannised over Judea, and the neighbouring nations; and had more than once encouraged the Jews to rebel against the other two great empires, and then deceived them in their reliance on its aid, and the Prophets again and again foretold its downfall, and declared that that country of kings would be reduced to a condition in which it would never have a prince of its own, would be laid waste by the hands of strangers, and become the basest of nations. Under the bold image of a lion and a crocodile, that had committed awful devastation among the nations, but which had been taken and slain, the Prophet Ezekiel strikingly exhibits the prowess and downfall of the monarch and kingdom of the Nile: "Thou art like a young lion of the nations, and as a sea-monster in the seas; and thou didst break forth in thy rivers, and puddle the waters with thy feet, and befoul thy rivers. Thus, saith the Lord Jehovah, "I will spread my net over thee, in the collection of many peoples; and they shall draw thee up in my net; and I will dash thee on the ground, and cast thee headlong in the open field; and will make all the fowls of Heaven to settle upon thee; and I will satiate the wild beasts of the whole earth with thee. . . . And in extinguishing thee, I will cover the Heavens, and make the stars thereof dark; I will cover the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not give her light. All the shining lights of the Heavens I will clothe with darkness on thy account, and make it dark over thy land," saith the Lord Jehovah (Ezek. xxxii, 2, 8).

The boldness of the figures, and the terrible character of the symbols, vividly portray the utter overthrow of the government and kingdom, and the desolation that was to follow. Many other prophecies, placed upon record when no such extraordinary change in the fortunes and condition of the country could have been imagined, might be quoted, as "I will lay the land waste, and all that is therein, by the hands of

*Philistines, Ethiopians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Saracens, and Ottomans.

strangers. I, the Lord have spoken it, and there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt. The sceptre of Egypt shall pass away. . . It shall be a base kingdom; it shall be the basest of kingdoms."

How has all this been fulfilled? In the middle of the thirteenth century, the Mamelukes deposed their rulers, and usurped the dominion of the country, establishing such a mode of government as has no parallel. Each successive ruler was raised to the supreme authority, from being a stranger and a slave. No native of Egypt ascended the throne, but a chief was chosen from among a race of imported slaves. During subsequent times, any attempt made to emancipate the country, or create a prince of the land, has proved abortive. Gibbon remarks, that a more unjust and absurd constitution cannot be devised than that which condemns the natives of a country to perpetual servitude, under the arbitrary dominion of strangers and slaves. Yet, such has been the state of Egypt for centuries.

The Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, are a degraded race. They fast long, and are almost constantly drunk. They are, indeed, fulfilling the word of prophecy: "They shall be a base kingdom. It shall be the basest of kingdoms. Neither shall it exalt itself any more above the nations. For I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. The pride of her power shall come down. . . I will sell the land into the hand of the wicked [or vile]. . . And there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt" (Ezek. xxix. 14, 15; xxx. 6, 7, 12, 13; xxxii. 15).

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS.

We gave last week a condensed report of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons at Manchester. We are enabled this week to give a more detailed account of the proceedings.

On Wednesday, October 3, a Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England, Wales, and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Manchester, for the purpose of carrying into effect the fusion of the two Provincial Grand Lodges hitherto existing under the English and Scotch Constitutions. There was a large attendance of brethren.

The Provincial Grand Lodge, E.C., having been opened, the Provincial Grand Lodge S.C. was next opened, and after that the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England, by the M.W. Grand Master, the Rev. G. Raymond Portal, *M.A.*, the following Grand Officers being present:—The Right Worshipful Bros. Lord Skelmersdale, P.G.S.W.; F. Binckes, P.G.J.W., G.S.; J. Porter, G.S.D.; T. Perkington, P.G.S.O., and P.G.M., West Yorkshire; Rev. D. Shaboe, P.G. Chaplain; Rev. C. W. Spencer Stanhope, P.G. Chaplain; Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G. Chaplain; J. C. Parkinson, P.G.J.W.; J. R. Stebbing, G.T.; C. F. Matier, G.J.W.; G. P. Brockbank, P.G.J.W.; T. J. Lancashire, P.S.B.; J. Copley (Todmorden), P.G.S.B.; T. Hargraves, G.J.D.C.; J. Stevens, P.G.C.; Magnus Ohren, P.G.M.O.; J. P. Goepel, P.S.G.O.; F. Davison, P.G. Org.; Captain Burgess, G. Reg.;

Colonel Burdett, P.G.M. Middlesex and Surrey, and others. .

The Provincial Grand Officers present were: Bros. W. R. Callender, P.G.M.; Thomas Birchall, P.J.G.W.; W. O. Walker, P.G.M.O.; J. Duffield, P.G.T.; W. H. Prince, P.G.S.D.; Joseph Handley, P.G.I.G.; R. Seed, P.G.O.; W. Roberts, P. Prov. G.S.D.; A. Milne, P.G.S.; W. Walker, P. Prov. G.I.G.; E. Hartley, P. Prov. G.S.; T. Oakden, P.G.Swd.B. West Yorkshire; G. Galloway, P.G.T.; L. Booth, P.G. Supt. Works; Thomas Entwistle, P.G.S.; D. Stansfield, P.G.S.B.; James Holroyd, P.G.S.B.; Dr. H. Hopkins, P.G.J.W., and others.

Letters of apology were read from Lord Leigh, Past G.M.; Lord Holmesdale, Past G.M.; Lord Carnarvon, Past G.M.; Earl Percy, G.M. Elect; Lord Bective, P.G.S.W.; W. Beach, *M.P.*, Past G.M.; Sir F. Williams, Bart., P.G.M., &c.

The business of the Grand Lodge was then proceeded with. The arrangements and conditions for the fusion of the Provincial Grand Mark Lodge, hitherto under the Scotch Constitution, with the Provincial Grand Mark Lodge under the English Constitution, were ratified and confirmed.

The Provincial Grand Masters of both jurisdictions resigned their patents into the hands of the Grand Master, who gave the lodges under the Scotch Constitution new warrants.

Bro. W. R. Callender was then proposed for appointment as Provincial G.M. by Bro. Entwistle, and seconded by Bro. Matier, and recommended by the unanimous vote of the Provincial Lodge, and he was then duly installed by the Grand Mark Master, who expressed his great gratification in acceding to the request of the P.G.L., and his deep sense of the Masonic good feeling which had induced the brethren under the Scotch Constitution to unite with their English brethren in forming one Provincial Grand Lodge. The G.M. then invested Bro. Entwistle, P.G.M. (S.C.) as P. Prov. G.M.; Bros. Birchall, Brockbank, Wike and Binckes were invested as P. Prov. J.G. Wardens, and the charity medal was presented to the brethren who served the Stewardship on the last occasion, by the Mark Benevolent Fund.

The following Provincial Grand Officers for Lancashire were then appointed:—Bros. Lord Skelmersdale, D.P.G.M.; G. Mellon, P.S.G.W.; G. Galloway, P.J.G.W.; H. S. Alpass, P.M.O.; J. Handley, P.S.O.; T. J. Lancashire, P.J.O.; Rev. J. L. Figgins, P.G. Chaplain; Thomas Radley, P.A.G. Chaplain; J. Duffield, P.G. Treasurer (re-elected by the Province); T. B. Ashworth, P.G. Reg.; John Chadwick, P.G. Sec.; W. G. Turner, P.S.D.; C. Davis, P.J.D.; Dr. Moore, P.G. Supt. of Works; W. Walker, P.G.D.C.; G. Cornfield, P.A.D.C.; W. Morris, P.G.S.B.; J. Brandwood, P.G.S.B.; R. Seed, P.G. Org.; T. Chambers, P.G.I.G.; D. Mitchell, W. Davis, and W. Mountcastle, P.G. Stewards; and W. Dawson, P.G. Tyler.

When the business of the Provincial Grand Lodge was brought to a close, about 150 brethren sat down to a banquet, at which the Provincial Grand Master, W. R. Callender, presided, supported on his right by the Rev. G. R. Portal, the Grand Master, and on his left by Bro. J. C. Parkinson, P.G.W.

After the banquet the Chairman gave "The Health of the Queen," and then of "The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

In proposing the next toast, the Provincial Grand Master said it was often a matter of regret to them that, except on some few and far between occasions, they had to drink the health of the distinguished brethren who ruled over the various degrees of Masonry in their absence. Many were the privileges which they, as Mark Masons, enjoyed. The Province of Lancashire had twice within the last two years, had the pleasure of seeing the chief of their Order, Bro. Portal. They were assembled in a three-fold character. The Moveable Grand Lodge had been held; it had been their Provincial Grand Lodge meeting; and more than all, they had consummated that day the union of the Rose and the Thistle (cheers), banding together those sister constitutions which ought for ever to be united. He thought they must all admit that had it not been for the conciliatory manner and tactics of their Grand Master, they would not have obtained the union which they now consummated. He gave them "The Health of Bro. Portal, the Grand Mark Master of England and Wales." (Cheers).

The Grand Master (the Rev. G. R. Portal,) in response, said that upon an occasion such as that he felt they had a right to expect from him more than common thanks. When he succeeded to the throne four years ago, their admirable and ancient Order stood in a position of regrettable isolation. His first duty was to make alliances and obtain recognition where available, and he had had the satisfaction of obtaining recognition, in the first place, from the Grand Chapter of Ireland, and in the next place from the Grand Chapter of Canada, and next from the Grand Chapters of Pennsylvania and Iowa. As there were several important bodies acting independently of the Craft in this country—the 33rd degree, the Knights Templar, and the Red Cross of the Order of Constantine—he thought it important to get a recognition of the Mark Grand Lodge being the legitimate head of the Mark Degree. That had been accomplished, and there had been an acknowledgement which had surpassed in importance any of those which he had named, and for this reason. In every state of the United States there was a Supreme Grand Chapter, and of these bodies there was composed a representative Grand Body, called the General Grand Chapter of the United States, the head of which was called the Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter, who had written him a letter, which he would now read to them:—

"General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the
"United States of America.

"June 16, 1872.

"Dear Sir and Brother,—I avail myself of the visit to England of Bro. A. G. Goodall, your special representative, near the capitular bodies in this country, to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors, including the printed documents, and to reply thereto. After the most careful examination of the papers submitted, I am clearly of opinion that your Grand Body was regularly organised, and is the supreme Masonic authority in England, &c., over the Mark Degree, and that all Mark Master Masons, regularly made

under authority of your Grand Lodge, are everywhere entitled to recognition as such. I have the pleasure to further assure you, that I shall advise the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, at its next triennial convocation, to extend to you formal recognition.

"Yours fraternally,

"JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

"Gen. Gr. High Priest Gen. Gr. Chap., U.S.A."

He thought that recognition had placed them in an impenetrable position. No one could regret more than he did that the Grand Chapter of Scotland was the only body which had refused them recognition. But the feeling he should otherwise entertain was enormously modified by what had taken place that night. He was sure that it added very much to the credit of their Scotch brethren in Lancashire, that in spite of the refusal to extend recognition, they had said "We will no longer be parties to extend this disunion, and our determination henceforth is that Lancashire shall act under one banner." (Applause). When he reflected that St. John's Lodge, at Bolton, had minutes dating as far back as 1790, a date far anterior to the Grand Chapter of Scotland itself, he could only suppose they were misinformed as to the position of the Mark Degree in England. The time would come when they would recede from the step they had taken, and extend that recognition which other chapters had done. (Applause). He was anxious to express his thanks, and he was sure they would all do the same, to the Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Scotch Constitution, Brother Matier, for the pluck he had shown in bringing a motion before the Grand Chapter of Scotland that this Order should be recognised, when he was only defeated by a majority of one—a majority which rendered them perfectly certain they would obtain the recognition they desired.

The G.M. resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Bro. Parkinson, P.J.G.W., proposed, "The Health of the Past Grand Masters of the Order," and pointed out that Lords Carnarvon, Leigh, and Holmesdale, as well as Bro. Beach, M.P., all held the office of Prov.G.M. in the Craft.

The Grand Master, in proposing "The Health of the Grand Master of the Province," believed he was the only man who could have been found under whom both sections of Mark Masonry would be content to work, because he represented that which, from his slight knowledge of Lancashire men, he thought might be taken to represent their characters, a warm heart and the sound knowledge of a man of business. (Applause.) When some two years ago he found that the Scotch Royal Arch Chapter was obtaining a very powerful hold over Lancashire, while the lodges under their banner were not in so flourishing a condition as could be wished, he at once applied to his friend in the chair to take charge of this province in the interest of English Mark Masonry. It was only right to tell them of the advance of Mark Masonry which had been made in the past two years. Two years ago there were six lodges in the province with 147 members. These six lodges now contained 294 members, and nine new lodges had been consecrated, containing 232 members, owing to the personal character of their Chairman, and the pleasure which all Lancashire felt in

having him as their chief. (Applause.) Three Scotch lodges had now been added, making a total of 18 lodges and 688 members. This was a fact of which all might be proud. (Applause.)

The Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Callender, who was received with great applause on rising to respond, said they had in Lancashire an enthusiastic and increasing body of Mark Masters. It was to him a source of the highest satisfaction that there was no longer any hindrance between the English and Scotch working in this province. (Applause.) He concluded by proposing the health of Bro. Entwistle, P.Prov.G.M. of Lancashire, to which Bro. Entwistle very feelingly responded.—Among the other toasts which followed was that of the Masonic Charities, proposed by Bro. J.M. Wike, to which Bro. Binckes responded, and in the course of his able remarks said that Mark Masonry had often been charged by its enemies with drawing money from the Masonic Charities, and he should like to see a practical refutation of their jesuitical slanders by the subscription that evening of fifty guineas to the Boy's School so as to make their Prov. G.M. a Vice President. (Cheers.)

Bro. Callender P.G.M., rose and said that he would gladly contribute that sum himself, if the Mark Lodges in the province would contribute a similar sum, to qualify the D.Prov.G.M. as a Vice President.

Numerous brethren hereupon rose and pledged themselves that their lodges would respond to the challenge.

Thus ended the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of Mark Master Masons ever held in England.

Previous to the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the degree of Royal Ark Mariner was conferred on several Mark Masters.

On Thursday the Grand Mark Master, the Deputy Grand Mark Master, the Grand Registrar, the Grand Secretary, and Bro. Davison, besides several Provincial Officers, attended a meeting of the "Old Mark" at Blackburn; when the ceremony was ably performed by Bros. Clough and Thomas. It was stated that a Mark Master's Lodge would very shortly be opened in that town.

[In the report which appeared in our last issue the words, "present from first to last," should have been, "prevented coming at the last," and applied to Lord Leigh, Bro. W. B. Beach, M.P., Earl Bective, Earl of Limerick, and Sir Frederick Williams, Bart., M.P.]

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and a nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, October 14.

FOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Heavy and Healthy.—The experience of thousands has amply demonstrated the power possessed by these healing and purifying remedies of removing cutaneous eruptions and relieving fistulas and abscesses. These hidden evils frequently rob life of every comfort through the reluctance of the sufferer to expose his infirmity. Followay's Ointment dispenses such dreaded publicity by placing within the reach of all plain instructions for curing themselves, without any danger and without the necessity of mentioning their infirmity to anyone. The most beneficial need only send to a chemist for the remedies, read their "directions for use" set forth in clear, precise and pertinent language, and cure their own infirmities.—ADVT.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW LODGE AT ORMSKIRK.

Monday, the 30th ult., was a "red letter day" day in the Masonic history of Ormskirk, and the gathering of the brethren on the interesting occasion was both numerous and influential. The consecration of the West Lancashire Lodge, No. 1403 on the register of the Grand Lodge, will not only add greater strength to the already strong list of lodges in the province, but, from the auspices under which it is started, will doubtless, add increased lustre to Masonic light in the town where it has been established. The Lodge of Harmony, No. 580, has hitherto been the only lodge in Ormskirk, but as the cause of Masonry has increased rapidly in the district, a necessity has been felt for the addition of the West Lancashire Lodge. As its name implies, the new lodge is intended to accommodate not the brethren in Ormskirk merely, but also those in the district surrounding the town, where the spirit of Masonry has greatly increased within the last few years. Much of this success is doubtless due to the legitimate influence of Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, R.W.P.G.S. W. of England, and D.P.D.G.M. of West Lancashire, whose country seat is in the neighbourhood. His lordship's presence on this occasion for the purpose of performing the consecration ceremony, again proved the deep interest he takes in the progress and prosperity of the Craft, and his willingness at all times to submit to any sacrifice so that he may faithfully fulfil his Masonic duties. It should be mentioned that his lordship will entertain royal visitors, the Prince and Princess Teck, at Lathorn House next week, but even in the midst of the preparations for this distinguished visit, which might well have afforded Bro. Lord Skelmersdale an excuse for absence, he generously gave up his valuable time to attend and consecrate the new lodge. The ceremony took place at the Commercial Hotel, in which a handsome lodge room has been found and furnished.

His lordship was supported by the following P. Prov. G. Officers:—Bros. J. F. Goggin, P. Prov. G. Chaplain; T. Wylie, P. Prov. G. Reg.; H. S. Alpass, P. Prov. G. Sec.; R. Wylie, P. Prov. S.G.D.; J. Skeaf, P. Prov. G.O.; A. C. Mott, P. Prov. G.D. and P.G.S.W. of Westmoreland and Cumberland; S. E. Ibbes, P. Prov. G.S.P.; J. Baxendale, P. Prov. G. Purst.; J. B. Lambert, P.G.S.D. East Lancashire; and P. Ball, P. Prov. G. Tyler. There was also a large attendance of brethren from the various lodges in the Province.

The brethren assembled at two o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Craft Lodge was opened in the three degrees, by Bro. A. C. Mott, as W.M.; Bro. R. Wylie, P. Prov. G.S.D., as P.M.; Bro. T. Jackson, W.M. 580, as S.W.; Bro. T. Ashmore, P.M. 823, as J.W.; Bro. W. Jones, W.M. 220, as S.D.; and Bro. G. Morgan, W.M. 1035, as J.D.

The Provincial Grand Lodge Officers then entered, and the D.P.G.M. was greeted with the usual honours, after which he immediately proceeded with the ceremony, which he performed in the most complete and impressive manner.

The D.P.G.M. addressed the brethren on the nature of the meeting, and called on the Acting P.G. Sec., to state the wishes of the brethren, and read the petition and warrant. After the brethren of the new lodge had signified their approval of the officers nominated in the warrant, the Past Prov. G. Chaplain delivered an eloquent and impressive oration on the moral and religious teachings of Freemasonry, which was listened to with the greatest interest by the assembled brethren. After an anthem, the brethren turned towards the East, while the presiding officer pronounced the invocation. The lodge was then uncovered, and the corn, wine, and oil were borne three times round the room, by Bros. T. Wylie, R. Wylie, and S. Ibbes, solemn music being performed by Bro. Skeaf. The P.G.C. then carried the corner three times round the lodge, offered the Consecration prayer, and the D.P.G.M. constituted the lodge in ancient form.

The music of the ceremony was furnished by Bro. Skeaf, P.G.O., being of a most impressive character, and was rendered with fine effect by

Bros. J. Busfield, D. Jones, C. Haswell, and J. Jones. Bro. H. S. Alpass, acting G. Sec., then duly and effectively installed Bro. Samuel Wylde as the first W.M. of the new lodge; and the following brethren were subsequently invested as the officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. T. Alty, S.W.; W. C. Edge, J.W.; J. B. Forshaw, Treas.; I. Simms, Sec.; P. B. Forshaw, S.D.; J. Goodman, J.D.; J. J. Nunnerley, I.G.; J. B. Lambert, D.C.; J. E. Evans, S.; and W. Smith, Tyler. The officers were addressed, according to ancient form, by Bro. A. C. Mott. Six candidates and six joining members were proposed before the lodge was closed.

The J.W. proposed and the S.W. seconded a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Lord Skelmersdale for his valuable help and presence in connection with the consecration ceremony. In acknowledging the compliment, his lordship expressed his pleasure at being present, and wished the greatest success to the new lodge, which would have his countenance and support.

The lodge was afterwards closed in peace and harmony.

It may be interesting to know that the following presentations were made to the lodge:—A fine and compact box of working tools, quite a *multum in parvo* of Masonic furnishing, presented by Mrs. J. B. Forshaw (supplied by Bro. G. Kenning, of London and Liverpool); a handsome cushion, by Mrs. S. Wylde; a fine Tracing Board, by Bro. P. B. Forshaw; a Bible by Bro. J. Lambert; a ballot box, by Bro. I. Simm; W.M.'s jewel by Bro. S. Wylde; S.W.'s jewel by Bro. T. Alty; J.W.'s jewel, by Bro. W. C. Edge; S.D.'s jewel by Bro. P. B. Forshaw; J.D.'s jewel by Bro. J. Goodman; the Sec.'s jewel by Bro. I. Simm; and the Treasurer's jewel by Bro. J. B. Forshaw, all of whom hold these offices respectively in the new lodge. The jewels, which were all handsome specimens of workmanship, were also supplied by Bro. Kenning.

A sumptuous banquet was served in the evening by Bro. Brown, "mine host" of the Commercial Hotel, to which about 50 brethren sat down, under the presidency of Bro. Wylde, W.M., who was supported on either side by a number the "purpled" visitors. After dessert had been placed on the table, the toasts of "The Queen," "H.R.H. Prince of Wales, M.W. Past G.M., the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Marquis of Ripon, M.W. G.M.," were proposed by the W.M. in fitting and appropriate terms.

In giving "The Health of Lord Skelmersdale, W. D. Prov. G.M., and the Provincial Grand Officers," Bro. Wylde spoke in high terms of his lordship's kindness in being present that day to consecrate the new lodge, and referred with pleasure to the promise he had given of his cordial support. He need not expatiate upon the many good qualities shown by his lordship, as these were all well known to the brethren, but he could not help referring specially to the admirable manner in which the consecration ceremony had been performed, which must have led every one to respect and value Masonry more than ever he did before.

Bro. Alpass, who responded, said he felt very grateful for being associated with the name of Lord Skelmersdale, who was so deservedly popular in that and other parts of the province. He (Bro. Alpass) had had the pleasure and honour of meeting his lordship for many years since his appointment as D.P.G.M., and he could speak with cordiality of the zeal and interest he had invariably displayed in the progress of the Craft. He was quite certain that if the brethren of West Lancashire were canvassed they would be quite unanimous in their desire that he should be appointed to the important office of R.W.P.G.M. He (Bro. Alpass) had no wish that this opinion should go outside that room, nor did he desire for one moment to trench upon the prerogative of their Grand Master in making his selection; but he did not think he was out of order in saying that the appointment of Lord Skelmersdale to the vacant chair would be highly acceptable to the brethren in the province. (Applause.)

The W.M. then gave in happy terms "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers." The toast, which like the others, was received with enthusiasm, was

acknowledged by Bro. Captain Mott and Bro. Captain Turner.

Bro. Alpass then proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master," and said that when the application was made to him, as P.G. Sec., with regard to the warrant of the West Lancashire Lodge, he was very much pleased to see the high character of the brethren who were moving in the matter. The office of W.M. was a responsible one at any time, but especially so when in an entirely new lodge, but he had no doubt Bro. Wylde would perform his duties in a manner which would prove satisfactory to his brethren and a credit to the Craft. (Hear, hear.) The numbers in West Lancashire were increasing very fast, as in other parts of the country; and although from time to time they were cautioned as to those whom they admitted into Masonry, yet, from what he knew of the Ormskirk brethren, he thought the warrant had been safely given into their hands. The old Ormskirk lodge had been a credit to the order, and highly respected in the province. There was room for both lodges, and he hoped and expected there would be a healthy rivalry for the maintenance of the dignity of the order and the progress of the craft in that part of the province.

The W.M. thanked the brethren for the enthusiastic manner in which the toast had been received, and assured them that, his heart being in Masonry, he would spare no effort to fulfil his duties with zeal and efficiency. With reference to the rivalry spoken of, he assured the brethren that there had hitherto been no display of feeling except that of which they might be proud. The West Lancashire Lodge had been formed only because there was a necessity for it, and he had no doubt that before the end of the year they would have initiated 50 "good men and true"—men who might safely be entrusted with the privileges and secrets of Freemasonry. Another point in the history of the new lodge to which he felt bound to call attention, were the exertions made by Bro. Simm, their Secretary, as it was to his endeavours they were principally indebted for the existence of No. 1408. The formation of a new lodge was, long ago, seen to be inevitable, but it was only when Bro. Simm brought his influence to bear upon the movement that the new lodge was brought into existence.

Bro. Lambert proposed "The Visitors," and the other toasts were "The Officers of the Lodge," "The West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution," and "All Poor and Distressed Masons." Excellent harmony was contributed by Bros. Ibbes, Turvey, Mott, and others.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW LODGE AT SEVENOAKS.

On Wednesday, Sept. 25, the grand and interesting ceremony of the consecration of the "Knole Lodge," No. 1414, took place at the Masonic Hall, the old Sevenoaks Scientific and Literary Institute.

The rareness and importance of the proceedings attracted a large number, not only of the brethren of the province, but also from the neighbouring provinces.

The brethren assembled in a tent which had been erected for the occasion close to the building, and there formed in procession, and, headed by Bro. Lacy, D.C., proceeded to the new lodge room, when the ceremony of consecration was performed in a most impressive manner by Bro. R. Wentworth Little, P.M., Prov. G. Sec. for Middlesex, the officer nominated by the Viscount Holmesdale, M.P., R.W. Prov. G.M. for Kent, assisted by the present P.G. officers, Bro. Stone, P.G.S.W., Bro. Emmerson, P.G.J.W., and Bro. E. Wates, P.G. Sec., &c.

The P.G. Chaplain, Bro. Hill, P.M., offered up prayer, and subsequently an oration on the nature and principles of the institution. The usual anthems, omnes, sanctuses, &c., were admirably rendered by Bros. Thos. Distin, Thos. Baxter, and G. Carter, Bro. Smith accompanying on the harmonium.

The usual Masonic ceremonies consequent upon the consecration of a new lodge were then gone through, terminating with Haydn's beautiful anthem, "The spacious firmament on high."

After the consecration service, Bro. Edward Palmer was installed as the W.M. of the new lodge by Bro. Little, Bro. W.L. Barnes, P.S.D. 906, having read the ancient charges.

The W.M. appointed the officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. G.F. Carnell, S.W.; C.C. Petley, J.W.; B.J. Morrell, Treas.; W.L. Barnes, Sec.; W. Pawley, S.D.; H.H. Sutton, J.D.; Charles Carnell, I.G.; Thomas Lyell and G. Morrell, Stewards.; William Whitehead, Tyler.

The W.M. then proposed Bro. Little and Bro. Hill as honorary members. Several brethren were proposed and duly seconded as joining members, and several gentlemen proposed as candidates for admission. The lodge was then closed with hearty good wishes from several of the brethren.

The founders of the lodge are Brothers Edward Palmer, G. F. Carnell, C.C. Petley, W.L. Barnes, H. H. Sutton, C. Carnell, and B. J. Morrell. After the business of the lodge was ended, the majority of the brethren adjourned to the banquet at the Crown Hotel, and did ample justice to the sumptuous repast, served in Bro. Pawley's usual excellent style, on occasions similar to the present.

The W.M. presided, supported on the right by Bro. Little, and left by Bro. Parkinson.

The usual loyal and masonic toasts were given and warmly received.

The W.M., in giving the toast of "The Prince of Wales," said that the Freemasons were proud that they could think of the Prince as a brother mason, and were all rejoiced at his recovery, and he sincerely trusted that he would live many years to enjoy the health so happily restored to him.

Bro. Parkinson, in a neat and appropriate speech, proposed "The Health of the W.M.," and expressed the great pleasure he felt in being present at the opening of a lodge of which Bro. Palmer was the first W.M.

The W.M., in responding, said that he felt exceedingly proud at being the first W.M. of the youngest lodge, and that honour should be rendered to those to whom honour was due. The labour in founding the lodge had rested on Bros. Petley and Barnes, who had worked incessantly for some months in endeavouring to bring about what they had that day witnessed. But for those two he was convinced that the Knole Lodge never would have been founded; he begged to thank Bro. Little and the officers assisting him in performing the interesting ceremony of consecrating the lodge, and to propose "Bro. Little's Health" in a bumper.

Bro. Little, in responding, said he felt great pleasure in opening the Knole Lodge, and thus extending the social advantages and moral benefits which Freemasonry must ever confer on those brought within its influence, and at the same time expressed his great approbation of the admirable manner in which the business of the day had been conducted by Bro. Palmer.

"The health of the visitors" was then proposed and responded to by Bro. Bird.

The W.M. next gave "The health of the Wardens," which was responded to by Bros. Carnell and Petley.

Then followed "The health of the Secretary and the rest of the officers of the lodge," to which Bro. Barnes briefly responded.

Several songs and glees were sung in the course of the evening by Bros. Distin, Baxter, and Montem Smith, Bro. Smith accompanying on the pianoforte.

Great praise is due to the Stewards and Secretary for the admirable arrangements and decorations of the lodge-room, which was very tastefully draped and laid out.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes and washes in general use have no effect upon these Messrs. Gabriel's Coralite Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box.) completely destroy and remove these animalcules, and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 50, Harley Street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practice their unique system of painless dentistry.

THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE, AND THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following correspondence between the Supreme Council of England and Wales, and the Grand Orient of France, has been forwarded to us for publication :—

Grand Orient de France
O. de Paris le 5 Octobre, 1872, (E.V.)
Au. Ill. F., J. M. P. Montague, Grand Secrétaire du Suprême Conseil d'Angleterre.

Cher Monsieur et T. Ill. Frère,
Ayant été consulté par l'Ill. F. John Hervey, Grand Secrétaire de la Grande Loge d'Angleterre, sur les agissements du F. Harry J. Seymour, je lui ai répondu à la date du 30 Septembre, 1871, dans les termes suivants.

"J'ai la faveur de répondre à votre lettre du 22 de ce mois, en regrettant de ne l'avoir pas pu faire plutôt.

"Ni en 1866, ni à aucune époque le Grand Orient de France, n'a reconnu le Rite Ancien et Primitif de la Maçonnerie, dont vous m'entretenez, et qui se serait récemment introduit dans le Lancashire. A un moment donné, et dans le but de faire disparaître la pluralité de rites, le Grand Orient de France, s'est annexé et a absorbé le rite de Memphis, sous la condition expresse que les Ateliers de ce rite, qu'il admettait sous son obédience, ne pourraient conférer, d'après leurs rituels spéciaux que les trois premiers grades symbolique d'apprenti, de compagnon, et de maître, ne reconnaissant aucun autre grade ni aucun titre de ce rite.

"Nous avons vu à Paris le F. Harry J. Seymour, l'époque de ce traité passé avec le Chef Suprême de ce rite, le F. Marconis de Nègre, mais aucun pouvoir ne lui a été donné par le Grand Orient de France concernant ce rite. Du reste le Grand Orient de France, ne donne, et n'a jamais donné à une personne isolée le droit de faire des Maçons ou de créer des Ateliers.

"Plus tard et par la mauvaise foi du F. Marconis de Nègre, qui prétendait n'avoir cédé son rite au Grand Orient de France, que pour la France seulement, le F. Harry J. Seymour s'entitula Grand Maître du rite de Memphis en Amérique, et fonda à New York un Souverain Sanctuaire de ce rite. Des correspondances furent échangées entre ce nouveau pouvoir et le Grand Orient de France; le nom de ce Souverain Sanctuaire figura même à notre Calendrier de 1867. Mais lorsque le Grand Orient de France apprit que ce pouvoir dépassait les trois grades symboliques, et que sa bonne foi avait été surprise, il rompit avec ce pouvoir et personnellement avec le F. Harry J. Seymour; depuis cette époque, en effet, on ne trouve plus au Calendrier Maçonique du Grand Orient de France, ni le nom du F. Harry J. Seymour, comme Grand Maître, ni la puissance Maçonique qu'il avait fondée. Votre lettre me porte à croire que le F. Harry J. Seymour cherche, je ne sais dans quel but, à introduire un nouveau rite en Angleterre, dans ce pays de la primitive et seule vraie Maçonnerie, une des plus respectables que je connaisse. Je considère ce fait comme un malheur. Le Grand Orient de France a fait les plus grands efforts pour anéantir le Rite de Memphis; il y est parvenu, les ateliers de ce rite qu'il avait d'abord accueillis ont tous abandonné le Rite de Memphis pour travailler au Rite Français. Je fais des vœux pour qu'il en soit ainsi dans le Royaume Uni, et vous me trouverez toujours disposé à vous seconder."

"Me référant à cette lettre, je n'ai, T. Ill. F. qu'un mot à vous ajouter. C'est que la Constitution du Grand Orient de France lui interdit de fonder des Ateliers dans les pays où il y a déjà une puissance Maçonique régulière; et s'il ne peut y fonder des Ateliers, à plus forte raison il ne saurait donner des chartres pour fonder des Grandes pouvoirs maçoniques; en d'autres termes, jamais le Grand Orient de France n'a donné au F. Harry J. Seymour, ni à aucun autre, pouvoirs de constituer soit un atelier, soit de créer un rite, ou de faire des maçons. Le F. Harry J. Seymour peut parfaitement bien avoir sur un Diplôme les signatures du Grand Maître et du Chef du Secrétariat du Grand Orient de France, à titre de visa fraternel; mais à coup sur il n'a

ni une Charte, ni un Pouvoir. Aussi vous prierais-je de faire tous vos efforts pour avoir la copie textuelle des documents dont se prévaut le F. Harry J. Seymour. C'est sur le vû de cette pièce qu'il faut juger la question, et j'attends, à ce sujet de votre fraternelle bienveillance des nouvelles communications.

Agréé, cher Monsieur et T. Ill. Frère, l'assurance de ma haute considération et de mes sentiments fraternels.

Le Chef du Secrétariat,
THEVENOT.

Grand Orient of France.

Paris, 5th October, 1872.

To the Very Illustrious Bro. J. M. P. Montague, Grand Secretary of the Supreme Council of England.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Having been consulted by the Illustrious Bro. John Hervey, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, concerning the proceedings of Bro. J. Seymour, I replied to him, in the following terms, on the 30th September, 1871.

"I have the pleasure to reply to your letter of the 22nd of this month, and regret not having been able to do so sooner. Neither in 1866, nor at any other period, has the Grand Orient of France recognised "the Ancient and Primitive Rite of Masonry," concerning which you inquire, and which has been recently introduced in Lancashire.

"At a particular time, and with the intention of causing the plurality of rites to disappear, the Grand Orient of France annexed and absorbed the Rite of Memphis, under the express condition that the lodges of that rite, which were received under its jurisdiction, should confer only the Three Symbolic Degrees of Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master, according to its special rituals, and refused to recognise any other degree, or any other title, belonging to such rite.

"At the period when this treaty was negotiated with the Supreme Chief of this rite, Bro. Marconis de Nègre, Bro. J. Seymour was at Paris, and seen by us, but no power was conferred on him by the Grand Orient of France, concerning this rite, and what is more, the Grand Orient of France does not give, and has, never given, to any single person, the right to make Masons, or to create lodges.

"Afterwards, and in consequence of the bad faith of Bro. Marconis de Nègre, who pretended he had ceded his rite to the Grand Orient of France, for France alone, Bro. Harry J. Seymour assumed the title of Grand Master of the Rite of Memphis in America, and founded in New York a Sovereign Sanctuary of this rite. A correspondence ensued between this new power and the Grand Orient of France, and even the name of this Sovereign Sanctuary appeared in our Calendar for 1867. But when the Grand Orient of France learned that this power went beyond the Three Symbolic Degrees, and that its confidence had been deceived, the Grand Orient broke off all connection with this power, and personally with Bro. Harry J. Seymour, and in fact, since that period, neither the name of Bro. Harry J. Seymour, as Grand Master, nor the Masonic power which he founded, have any longer appeared in the Masonic Calendar of the Grand Orient.

"Your letter leads me to believe that Bro. Harry J. Seymour is endeavouring, I do not know with what object, to introduce a new Rite into England, in that country of the primitive and only true Masonry, one of the most respectable that I know of. I consider this event as a misfortune.

"The Grand Orient of France has made the strongest efforts to destroy the Rite of Memphis, it has succeeded. The lodges, of the Rite, which it at first received within its jurisdiction, have all abandoned the Rite of Memphis to work according to the French Rite, I sincerely desire that it may be the same in the United Kingdom, and you will ever find me ready to second your efforts."

Referring to this letter, I have, very Illustrious Brother, but one word to add, and that is that the Constitution of the Grand Orient of France interdicts its founding lodges in countries where

a regular Masonic power already exists, and if it cannot found lodges, à fortiori, it cannot grant charters to establish Grand Masonic Powers, in other terms, the Grand Orient of France never has given to Bro Harry J. Seymour, nor to any other person, powers to constitute a lodge, or to create a rite, or to make Masons. Bro. Harry J. Seymour may perfectly well have the signatures of the Grand Master, and of the Chief of the Secretary's office of the Grand Orient of France on a diploma, as a fraternal visa, but certainly he has neither a Charter nor a power. I also beg you to make every effort to obtain the textual copy of the documents of which Bro. Harry J. Seymour takes advantage. It is by the inspection of this document it will be necessary to judge the question, and I await new communications on this subject from your fraternal kindness.

Receive, dear Sir, &c.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL

The Doric Chapter of Instruction, which has hitherto been announced in our columns as meeting at the Rising Sun Tavern, Bethnal Green Road, will on and after Thursday evening, October 17th, assemble at Comp, Yetton's, the Three Cranes Tavern, Mile End Road, at 8 o'clock precisely. Comp. Thomas Barnes, Preceptor.

The foundation stone of a new building for the Watt Institution and School of Arts in Edinburgh was laid on Wednesday by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the old building having been removed in connection with the city improvements. The Grand Master was accompanied by the members of the Grand Lodge and upwards of 1,000 brethren from the various Masonic lodges in Edinburgh and other parts of the country. The proceedings were completely successful in every respect.

The Freemasons in the province of Kent have have determined upon raising a memorial to their late Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Dobson, of Gravesend, and, having discarded proposals for a monument and a stained window, have resolved to found a scholarship at Cambridge University at the cost of £1,000, to be given for ever to a Kentish lad from the Masonic school.

The Aden Conclave, No. 89, of the Red Cross Order has been formed at Aden, Arabia. Colonel S. W. Penn, C.B., Commanding the Royal Artillery at the Station, is the first M.P.S.

We are informed that the Alpha Crucis Conclave, No. 86, recently established at Wellington, New Zealand, is progressing favourably. Grand Councils of the Order have been organised in Illinois and New York.

The marriage scene of the Princess Louise and the Marquess of Lorne, exquisitely carved on an enormous pipe bowl, has just been imported by Bro. Posener, of the Upton Lodge. So unique a work of art is not often seen, every figure is solid and the likenesses of the various Royal and other personages are marvellously accurate. Bro. Posener will be very pleased to exhibit it to any brother who may take interest in such matters, at his warehouse in Mansell-street, Aldgate, before it is forwarded to its destination.

"For several years I have suffered from repeated and severe attacks of lumbago, and I can truly say that I have never found such effectual relief as I have recently from the use of your Vegetable Pain Killer. Its effects are truly marvellous.—John Longley, 16, Chapel-st. London, Jan., 1870.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

SANDERS—FURSE.—October 2nd, at Hampstead Church, Bro. Thomas Sanders, surgeon of South Molton, S.W. of Lodge 421, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Robert Furse, Esq., surgeon, of South Molton, and sister to Bro. Edwin Furse, P.M. of Lodge No. 421.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

"LODGE OF EMULATION" AND ITS HISTORY.

By BRO. BRACKSTONE BAKER, P.M., P.G.D.

The early history of the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21, is a remarkable one, and in many respects of a much more interesting character than the ordinary run of "Centenary Lodges," which are now rapidly increasing in number. Its original warrant of Constitution, bearing date 15th May, 1723, was lost many years ago, but the fact of its antiquity is duly acknowledged in a warrant of confirmation, issued on the 15th March, 1810. We are at a loss to know why the members have so long delayed their application for a "Centenary Jewel," especially when it is evident from the careful History, compiled by Bro. Baker, that the lodge has been active for a century and a half. We should like very much to transfer the whole of this capital sketch of No. 21 to our columns, but in the absence of any authority so to do, we must be contented with a rapid survey of its chief points of interest.

The lodge appears to compose in reality three Lodges, viz "Mourning Bush," No. 19, of A.D. 1723; "Constitution," No. 390, A.D. 1767; and "Emulation," No. 324, A.D. 1772. The latter however was virtually a revival of the second on the list. The Constitution Lodge met for a little more than three years, and throughout this brief period was not a very popular, or even a very harmonious one. Its connection with the present lodge, and with the Mourning Bush was owing to the efforts of Bro. William White, the Grand Secretary, who, with some few others, rescued it, from oblivion, and having altered its name to Emulation, the Constitution disappeared from the Roll, and its more fortunate successor has flourished unto this present time.

The first officers of the Emulation No. 324, were S. Hill, W.M., William White, S.W.; and Dowdall, J.W. Grand Secretary White, served the office of Master for 1771-2-3 and 7. His son, William Henry White, (born November 10, 1777) was initiated 15th April, 1799, and passed the same evening. In December, 1800, he was elected W.M., and was re-elected 1804 to 1809. These two Grand Secretaries, father and son, for so many years members of the lodge, and each in his time regularly attending its meetings, contributed in no slight degree to its prosperity and popularity.

Bro. William Preston, author of the "Illustrations of Masonry," became a joining member in A.D. 1772, the same year in which the first edition of his famous work appeared. James Heseltine, Grand Secretary, also joined the lodge at the same time. In April, 1773, a Lodge of Instruction was founded, in connection with the lodge, in order to promote a knowledge of Masonry among the members, and we suppose tobacco was freely provided at the meetings for the use of the brethren, as a payment is noticed in the Treasurer's accounts, October 20th, 1777, for herb tobacco.

The lodge was a contributor to the Freemasons' Hall Loan Fund, and subsequently resigned its claim to repayment, for which handsome donation the Grand Lodge passed a vote of thanks, and presented a medal to the lodge, as a mark of distinction, to be worn ever afterwards by the Master for the time being.

In 1780 the lodge united with the "Mourning Bush," and it is from this union that the Emulation derives its antiquity, the name of the younger lodge being continued, but the number 12 was retained, and the place of the Mourning Bush on the roll of lodges was accordingly occupied by the Emulation, representing lodges of A.D. 1723 and 1767 respectively.

The right of a lodge to return a Grand Steward is considered to be a very valuable privilege. Eighteen exercise that right annually at the present time, but prior to the Union of A.D. 1813, only twelve did. This distinction was possessed by the Mourning Bush Lodge, and for 140 years (with the Emulation) in uninterrupted succession this privilege has been retained. Bro. Fotherly Baker represented the lodge as Grand Steward, 30th March, 1734, and in 1747 was appointed Deputy Grand Master. Another member, Bro. John Jesse, Grand Steward in 1756, was Grand Treasurer from 1738 to 1752. Bro. Rowland Berkely, Grand Steward for the Lodge 1760, was elected Grand Treasurer from 1756 to 1785. Other Masons of note, members of this ancient Lodge, might be mentioned, such as Bro. W. P. Norris, Treasurer, 1799, on the death of his father-in-law, Bro. S. Clark, who had held that office from 1775. The office of Treasurer was held in the same family for a period of 32 years.

The Grand Secretary initiated his brother, Thomas Edward White, in 1813, who served all the lodge offices, and continued a member until his death, in 1835. His son, Bro. Thomas Reynolds White, P.G.D. is still a member of the lodge, as is also Bro. Thomas W. White, the son of the last named; some representative of the family being thus on the roll of members from 1770 to the present time.

Bro. James Deans, who distinguished himself by the prominent part he took in promoting the Union of the two Grand Lodges, was initiated in the Emulation Lodge, 20th October, 1783, was Grand Steward in 1801, W.M. in 1811 and 1812, and was appointed J.G.W. in 1811. In November 1813, he initiated his son into the lodge, who was afterwards Grand Sword Bearer.

Many of the minutes quoted by Bro. Baker are most interesting, and we are sorry the excellent little book has been printed for "private circulation" only, as it has a value far beyond the limited circle of actual friendship.

The minute books of the Mourning Bush commence 24th December, 1756 (the earlier records being unfortunately lost), and those of the Emulation comprise all the years from the beginning of the Constitution Lodge in 1767, its absorption in 1770, and from then, to its union with the Mourning Bush, in 1780. The minute books from 1780, to the present, are, we are glad to say, happily preserved, and long may they be kept as an evidence of the career of one of the most successful early lodges which yet exist.

There are only ten lodges older than this lodge, viz., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20, the Grand Steward's being several years its junior, and the odd numbers from the Grand Masters' Lodge, No. 1, to the Royal Athelstan Lodge, No. 19, have all been warranted since A.D. 1750, by the ancients. Hence, in point of age, it should now stand as No. 11.

We hope to see more of such histories of lodges, as many should, we think, contain much of a valuable and instructive character, illustrative of the progress of Freemasonry, during the last century, and if every centenary lodge is fortunate to possess so able a writer as No. 21, there is yet much pleasure in store for us all.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The half yearly election of this Institution took place at Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday last. Bro. J. Symonds, V.P., presided. The following were the successful Candidates:—

Durant, Pauline Le Clerc	1183
Broadbent, Lucinda.....	1089
Gardner, Frances E.	1052
Wilson, Edith Ann.....	969
Harryman, Ellen.....	905
Nash, Edith Mary	898

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

LION AND LAMB LODGE (No. 192).—The first regular meeting of this lodge was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., Bro. J. Harris, W.M., in the chair, fully supported by his officers as follows;—Bros. F. Trott, S.W.; George Abbott, J.W.; W. Goodyear, P.M., Treasurer; J.G. Marsh, P.M., Secretary; George Newman, S.D.; Thomas Cohe, J.D.; Charles Arkell, I.G.; E. Jones, D.C. The lodge was opened in the first degree. The minutes of the last regular meeting, and that of the emergency subsequent thereto were read and confirmed. The W.M. then opened the lodge in 2nd and 3rd degrees. Bro. J. W. Michael was then raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The Lodge was then resumed in the 1st and opened in the 2nd degree, Bros. David McVicar, A. G. Manks and F. Fellows, were duly passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. The lodge having been again resumed in the 1st

degree, Bro. William Waring was initiated into the mysteries of the Craft, the ceremonies being worked by the W.M. in a very able manner. The Secretary, (Bro. Marsh) informed the brethren that since the meeting in March last, the lodge had lost two of its members, Bro. John King, and Bro. Walter Putnam. The lodge passed a vote of condolence to Bro. E. King, P.M., in the melancholy loss he had sustained by the decease of his father, who was an old member of this lodge, and ordered the same to be entered on the minutes. A few notices of motion having been given, the lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned to the next regular meeting. The remainder of the members present were—Bros. George Kenning, I.P.M.; E. King, P.M.; E. Roberts, P.M.; S. Lucas, F. Jackson, S. Edwards, T. Fisher, W. Figs, George Parker, J. Anderson, H. Davis, Charles Cann, T. Gardner, J. Cook, S. Haynes, F. Scott, W. Cotter, F. Baker, W. R. Baker, J. Kent, W. Donne, W. Harwood, A. J. Garnett, H. Legg, W. F. Bates, and B. Marsland. The brethren then repaired to a sumptuous banquet, well served by Bro. S. Spencer (the proprietor of the hotel), under the management of Bro. W. F. Bates, at which Bro. J. Harris, W.M., presided. The cloth being removed, the W.M. (during the evening) gave the customary loyal and Masonic toasts in the most efficient and appropriate terms, which were amply and heartily responded to, not excluding that of "The Visitors," of which there were several present. Each returned thanks in excellent speeches, thanking the W.M. and brethren for the kind and genial hospitality they always received from the Lion and Lamb Lodge. The well-known summons of the Tyler to the back of the Master's chair, brought a very pleasant gathering to a close. The visitors present on this occasion were—Bros. W. Worrall, W.M. 1339; W. E. P. Carter, S.D. 211; G. A. Archer, 407; H. Dyne, J.W. 396, J. Linsdell, J.W. 311; G. E. Quinton, 473, Ireland.

INSTRUCTION.

STRONG MAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.—The usual meeting of this ancient Lodge of Instruction was held on Monday last at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, Bro. Hames, W.M.; Reuters, S.W.; Owens, J.W., and several other brethren were present. Bro. Beckett, the Preceptor, gave the assemblage the benefit of his knowledge of Masonic lore, and at the close of the business Bro. Defries presented the lodge with a beautiful pair of compasses, and Bro. Davies presented a handsome square. Both jewels are of silver and bear a suitable inscription, these handsome presents will complete the jewels of the lodge in silver. Some of the working tools are very old, dating so far back as 1797, and we doubt if any other lodge of instruction has such ancient implements of labour.

CORNWALL.

BODMIN.—*One and All Lodge* (No. 356).—The members of this lodge assembled at their Hall, on the 23rd ult., for the purpose of practically showing their appreciation of two of their oldest and most esteemed brethren. Bro. John R. Collins, W.M., Prov. G. Reg., was in the chair, and in a few introductory observations, explained the object of the meeting. The W.M. then, in a most appropriate speech, presented two Gold Past Master's Jewels to Bro. Captain Hugh G. Colvill, P.G.W. of Cornwall and R. Rich, G.W. of Cornwall. Bro. Colvill, the W.M. remarked, had been of great service to the Craft, not only in this country, and especially at Bodmin, but also in India, where on his leaving, even greater honours had been paid him than the One and All Lodge was able to perform. What the members however had unanimously agreed agreed to do, was done with the best of feeling and with the greatest of pleasure. To Bro. Richard Rich, a Past Master of the lodge of some twenty-two years standing, the lodge was considerably indebted, and having been their Secretary for several years, and though old in the service of the Craft, still continued to discharge the onerous duties of that office, it was no wonder that the lodge had carried, with acclamation, the proposition to present the jewels to two such worthy and distinguished brethren. The W.M. also stated that the members feel that the

election of the widow of the late Bro. White, as an annuitant of the Masonic Benevolent Institution, and of Bro. Harvey as a member of the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund, was mainly due to their exertions. Bro. Captain Colvill, in a neat speech, thanked the W.M. and members for the compliment paid to him, and referred to the time when he joined the lodge, some twelve years since, and the warm greeting he received then, which, together with their present kindness, would ever be cherished most warmly by him. Bro. Rich spoke in most grateful terms of the flattering acknowledgement his humble services had received at the hands of No. 330. As an old Past Master, he took a great interest in the welfare of the lodge, and he considered he had done no more than his duty in seeking to attain the objects so ably mentioned by the W.M. in his speech. He was very glad to state that the lodge was never in such a fit condition as at the present time. It was formed 73 years ago, and at no period of its history had it been financially and numerically so prosperous as now. The brethren were highly pleased with the whole of the proceedings, which were brought to a close amidst the plaudits of the brethren. The ex-Prov. G. Secretary, Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.M. 113, was specially invited to attend, and as honorary member of the lodge, would have been delighted to do so in honour of the occasion, but a prior engagement prevented his doing so. The jewels were selected from the stock of Bro. George Kenning, (London and Liverpool), and were much admired for their excellence of workmanship and beauty of design.

CHACEWATER.—*Boscawen Lodge* (No. 699).—The usual monthly meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on Monday last, Bro. Rev. G. L. Church, P.G. Chaplain, W.M. The business of the evening was to ballot for a joining member, to pass Bro. Lenkin, and raise Bro. Symons; there were a large number of the lodge present. After the lodge had been duly worked up, and brought back to the first degree, Bro. Ninnes, P.M., P. Prov. G.R., after a few appropriate remarks, proposed—"That this lodge having heard with the deepest regret, of the decease of the Prov. G. Master, Bro. Augustus Smith, do record on the minute book, its sense of the very great loss the Province of Cornwall, and the fraternity at large has sustained thereby, that the unvarying kindness, sympathy, and ability of the Prov. G. Master, evinced towards the brethren, and in the successful administration of the affairs of the Province, had so endeared to the hearts of one and all, that his memory will not soon be forgotten." This was seconded by Bro. Paull, P.M., P. Prov. G.S. Supt. of Works. Bro. P.M. Paull proposed that the brethren of this, the largest lodge in the province, invite their W.M. to draw up a petition to be signed by himself and the Past Masters of the lodge, to the Most Worshipful G.M., the Marquis of Ripon, in favour of the appointment of Bro. Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., M.P., P.J.G.W. of England, as Prov. G. Master of Cornwall. This was seconded by Bro. Hughan, P.M., P.G. Steward, and supported by the W.M., Bro. Hall, P.M., P.G.S.D., and carried with applause. The following is a copy of the petition:—"To the M.W.G.M., the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., &c., &c. The undersigned, W.M. and Past Masters of the Boscawen Lodge, No. 699, Chacewater, desire to address your Grace under the following circumstances. The Province of Cornwall has, by the fiat of the G.A.O.T.U., been deprived by death of the guidance and governance of its late P.G.M., Bro. Augustus Smith, It would sorely become us to do more than recall to your Grace's remembrance the many valuable services which our late P.G.M. rendered to the cause of Masonry, especially in his own Province, as we are well assured those services were not unknown to your Grace. Passing on from this, we look forward with anxiety, and at the same time with confidence, to the appointment of our future P.G.M., and we humbly beg to draw your Grace's attention to the very deep interest which Bro. Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., M.P., P.G.J.W., and Past Prov. G.S.W., has always shown to Masonry in Grand Lodge, as in his own Province, but most especially to his munificent assistance to all Masonic institutions.

We beg to conclude, by assuring your Grace, that whoever may be appointed by the M.W.G.M. as the P.G.M. of Cornwall, will receive from the brethren of this lodge that dutiful allegiance which should at all times characterise the fraternity. Signed, George Lemon Church, W.M. No. 699, Prov. G. Chaplain; Samuel G. Moyle, P.M. 699, P. Prov. G.S.; John Ninnes, P.M. 699, P. Prov. G. Reg.; William Bray, P.M. 699; John Paull, P.M. 699, P. Prov. G. Wks.; John Hall, P.M. 699, Prov. G.J.D; W. PHugoe, P.M. 699, Prov. G.S.; William Buckingham, P.M. 699; Samuel Mitchell, P.M. 699; James Bryant, P.M. 699.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

DALTON-IN-FURNESS.—*The Baldwin Lodge* (No. 1398).—The first regular meeting of this lodge was held on the 12th August, in the lodge-room, the Castle, Dalton-in-Furness. In the absence of Bro. W. J. A. Baldwin, W.M., the lodge was duly opened by Bro. R. Pearson, W.M. of Lodge of Furness, 995, Ulverston, who was supported by Bros. J. Case, P.M. 995; W. Whiteside, S.W.; J. Postlewaite, J.W.; and other officers, and a full lodge of brethren. The minutes of the Consecration and Installation were read and confirmed. A proposition was received for the admission of a candidate as serving brother, to perform the office of Tyler. Five candidates for initiation, and four brethren as joining members, were proposed. The proposed bye-laws were taken as read, and the lodge was finally closed by the acting W.M. A lodge of emergency was held on the 27th Aug., when, under a dispensation obtained for the purpose, Mr. Thomas Cooper was duly initiated as serving brother, by Bro. Pearson, W.M., who announced that in respect to the memory of the late Prov. G. Master, Sir Thomas George Fernor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., the lodge would assume mourning for the ensuing three months. The second regular meeting was held on the 9th ult., under the presidency of Bro. R. Pearson, acting W.M. The ballot was taken for four joining members, and was unanimous in their favour. The ballot was also taken for five candidates, which proved favourable in two cases. Mr. James Harrison was duly initiated by the W.M., the charge being given by Bro. W. Whiteside, S.W. Two propositions for admission, and one as joining member, were received. A motion was made by the S.W., and seconded by the J.W., that a letter of thanks be forwarded in the name of the lodge to Edward Wadham, Esq., the local agent of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, for his great kindness in granting the use of the ancient castle for the purposes of Masonry. The lodge was closed at 8:30 p.m. At a lodge of emergency held on the 25th ult., presided over by Bro. Pearson, acting W.M., one candidate was initiated, and the serving brother, having proved his proficiency was passed to the Fellow Craft Degree. The lodge was afterwards closed in due form.

ULVERSTON.—*Lodge of Furness* (No. 995).—The usual monthly communication was held at the Masonic Temple, on the 1st instant. There was a large attendance of brethren. The lodge was opened in due form, by the W.M., Bro. R. Pearson, whose officers were all in their places. After the usual formal business, Mr. James Spedding, being in attendance, was duly initiated by the W.M., in his usual impressive manner. The working tools were admirably explained by W. Bro. T. Dodgson, I.P.M., and the charge by W. Bro. Barber, M.D., P.M. The votes of the Masonic Charities, requiring attention, were, as usual, placed at the discretion of the Master and Wardens. Considering the age of this lodge, the position it holds by virtue of the votes it has secured in the London and Provincial Masonic institutions, offers a praiseworthy example to young lodges. W. Bro. Barber, M.D., P.M., the founder and first W.M. of this lodge, rose, and said he wished to bring before the brethren a subject which he knew would recommend itself to every brother present, he referred to the appointment of their Worshipful Bro. Roger Dodgson, 86, S.W. 995, and W.M. 1390, to an office, in the P.G. Lodge of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and remarked that the honour conferred

upon their brother, was in his opinion, a very proper testimony to merit and ability, and he was sure every brother in the lodge would take it as a compliment to No. 995. He had watched the Masonic career of their distinguished brother, and from the zeal, ability, and energy he had displayed, he considered that the P.G. Lodge of Cumberland and Westmoreland had, in his case, maintained the grand landmarks of the Order, "merit and ability," in the selection of the W.M. of No. 1390, as P.G.S.B. He hoped the lodge would convey to Worshipful Bro. R. Dodgson, their sincere and hearty congratulations. The W.M., in seconding the proposition, expressed his entire concurrence in the testimony borne by P.M. Barber, to the zeal, ability, and perseverance manifested by Bro. R. Dodgson in Masonry, and in submitting the resolution to the brethren, suggested that their acquiescence might be testified by heartily joining in that Masonic chant, "Prosper the Art," which was rendered in a joyous and spirited manner. Bro. R. Dodgson said he replied with much diffidence, and in thanking the brethren for this additional mark of their esteem, remarked that he looked upon the appointment more as a compliment to the Whitwell Lodge, No. 1390, than a reward for any services he had been able to render to Masonry. W. Bro. Quartermaster Sergeant Case, P.M., P.G.J. 86, 995, 1390, 1398, and Bro. Sergeant-major Paxton, Sec., testified to the profuse hospitality and fraternal greeting they had received during their recent visit to Belgium from the Lodge of Liberty at Ghent. Bro. W. B. Atherstone, who was proposed as a joining member, addressed the W.M. and brethren, bestowing high praise on the excellent manner in which the working of the lodge was carried out. He thought it did them great credit, and proposed hearty good wishes from lodges 113, 950, 986, and 1390. Bro. A. W. Orr, in tendering the good wishes of No. 986, said he had often heard of the handsome Hall at Ulverston, and the correctness of the working; but he had never witnessed the fine ritual of the Order so effectually and musically rendered. Bro. Hunt, of the Joppa Lodge, London, expressed himself highly gratified that he had an opportunity of visiting the lodge. It was his privilege to attend several London lodges, and he could say that in the whole of his Masonic experience he had never seen a better appointed or more richly decorated Temple, neither had he been present on any occasion where the ceremonial had been more correctly rendered. He thought the arrangements of the choir were of such a perfect character as to greatly enhance the work of the evening. The whole business reflected great credit upon the W.M. and his officers, and it would afford him great pleasure to report to the lodges with which he was connected, the agreeable surprise he had met with. He concluded with good wishes. The choir mustered in good force, and rendered most substantial aid during the proceedings. The lodge was closed in ancient form, and with solemn prayer.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge* (No. 1331).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Royal Hotel, High-st., on the 3rd inst. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. J. Fenn, who has been removed to Dorchester, the chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. C. Carnegie, I.P.M., P.G.Purst. Hants, who was supported by the following officers: Bros. J. Osmond, P.M.; Capt. Richardson, R.E., S.W.; A. McKenzie, J.W.; R. White, Sec.; T.W. Mayer, as S.D.; R. Bennett, J.D.; F. Anderson, I.G.; U. Lucas, O.G. There were several visiting brethren from the regiments lately arrived in camp. The lodge was opened in form, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Sergt. W. Drew, A.S. Corps, a candidate for initiation, and for Bro. Edmond, 1066, as a joining member, which proved unanimous in each case. Bro. Harper a candidate for the F.C. degree, was examined respecting his proficiency in the former degree, which proving satisfactory, he was entrusted with a test of merit, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bros. Thomas and Munro, candidates for the M.M. degree, were examined respecting their

proficiency in the F.C. degree, which being satisfactory, they were intrusted, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bros. Thomas and Munro were raised to the sublime degree; the S.W. explaining the working tools in his usual effective manner, and the W.M. pro tem. giving the Charge, and putting round the questions appertaining to the degree, for the information the newly raised brethren. The lodge was closed down to the second degree, and Bro. Harper passed to the F.C. degree, the J.W. presenting the working tools. The lodge was closed down to the first degree, and Sergt. Drew, A.S. Corps, was initiated into Masonry by Bro. Osmond, P.M., the S.W. presenting the working tools. The brethren then proceeded to the election of W.M. for the ensuing year, when Bro. Capt. Richardson, R.E. was unanimously chosen; Bro. C. Carnegie, I.P.M.; was unanimously elected Treasurer, and Bro. Marversly, O.G. Bro. Dillon of the Goderich Lodge, Leeds, signed his Grand Lodge Certificate, which was then presented to him by the W.M. pro tem. It was proposed by Bro. Osmond, P.M. seconded by Bro. Bennett, J.D., and unanimously agreed to, that the outgoing W.M. Bro. J. Fenn, he presented with a Past Master's jewel, suitably inscribed. Two brethren were proposed as joining members, and some other business transacted, the lodge was closed in peace, harmony, and brotherly love.

SCOTLAND.

CONSECRATION OF ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, ABERDEEN.

This lodge was consecrated on Wednesday, the 18th September, by the R.W. Bro. Capt. Hunter, F.R.S. and F.S.A. Scotland, Prov. G.M. of Aberdeenshire East, and his officers, their was a large assemblage of the brethren of the province, every lodge being represented, besides brethren from the Aberdeen City province, with the R.W. Bro. Dr. Beveridge, the P.G.M. of that province.

The Craft Lodge was opened at six o'clock at the St. Andrew's Hall, and the P.G.M. and his officers received at seven. The impressiveness of the consecration was much enhanced by the P.G. Chaplains, the V.W. Bros. John Stewart and McLean. Bro. McLean, of Fraserburgh, delivered an able address on the History of Freemasonry in Scotland from an early age. The music was led by Bro. Skakle of St. George's Lodge, Aberdeen, and was well executed.

After the ceremony was over the brethren adjourned to refreshment at the Episcopal School room, kindly given up to them by Bro. the Rev. Webster, of the St. Andrew's Lodge. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the meeting broke up at an early hour, as many of the brethren had great distances to go. The spirited way in which the St. Andrew's Lodge has been conducted since it was started received as it well deserved the warmest commendations from the Provincial Grand Master.

Royal Arch.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHAPTER AT BLACKPOOL.

Last Friday afternoon, the 4th inst., there was a large assembly of Royal Arch Masons at the Clifton Arms and Pier Hotel, Blackpool, for the purpose of assisting at the consecration of the Clifton Chapter, No. 703.

The interest in the business was greatly increased by the fact that Comp. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale had consented to take the chair as First Principal, thereby giving fresh evidence of his zeal for the Masonic cause, and his willingness to give active help in the furtherance of its prosperity and standing.

By appointment, the ceremonies of consecration and installation were performed by Comp. A. C. Mott, 32, 129, 143, 178, 341, 680, 823, 1086, P.Z., P.Prov.G.S.N., (whose working was of the most efficient and impressive kind), valuable assistance given by Comp. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G. Chaplain of England; T. Ashmore, P.Z., as H.; S. Forrest, Z. 823, and P.M. 241, as J.; Fryer, P.Z. as S.E.; R. Robinson, P.Z., as S.N.; and Steib, as H. The following were

also present:—Comps. Lord Skelmersdale, H.; W. Johnston, Z. 113; J. Skeaf, P.Prov.G.O., J. 216; D. Jones, P.Z., J. Jones, E.; T. Nevett, E. 113; R. Landless, W. Smith, J., 314; Wilson, 333; Heap, J., 333; Ware 333; Collis, 345; Greaves, 113; Poole, E., 333; Crossley, 333; J. Wood, 1094, Treasurer 249; C. Haswell, and others.

In the course of the consecration ceremonial, an admirable oration, written by Comp. Young-husband, now of London, was delivered with impressive effect by Comp. S. Forrest. Comp. Skeaf presided at the organ with his well-known ability, and his anthem, "Behold how good," and other incidental pieces written by him, received fine rendering by Comps. J. Jones, D. Jones, and C. Haswell.

After the chapter had been constituted in ancient form, Comp. Mott proceeded with the installation of Principals. Comp. Lord Skelmersdale was installed and invested as Z.; Comp. Ralph Landless as H.; and Comp. James Porter as J.

The First Principal then duly installed the following as his officers:—Comps. Thos. Nevett, S.E.; R. Robinson, P.S.; Capt. Whitehead, S.N.; and Steib, J.

At the conclusion of the business a sumptuous banquet, tabled in splendid style was served in the large dining hall of the "Clifton," Comp. Lord Skelmersdale, Z., presiding.

During the evening, the health of his Lordship was proposed by Comp. C. J. Martyn, who said he had heard with pleasure at the M.M.'s meeting in Manchester that his esteemed friend, Lord Skelmersdale, was to be installed First Principal of the new chapter at Blackpool. Having been present at his initiation into Masonry, he (Comp. Martyn) had watched with great pleasure his career in the Craft, and it had given him unbounded delight to be present that day. He had travelled to Blackpool specially for that purpose. He had been very much impressed with the efficient manner in which Comp. Mott had performed the ceremonies of consecration and installation, which, in the whole course of his experience he had never seen excelled. He was also very much pleased with the oration which had been delivered by Comp. Forrest. He concluded by wishing the greatest prosperity to the new chapter.

In response, Lord Skelmersdale said the principles of the Craft were very dear to him, and for that reason he had endeavoured to promote its interests in every way. It had given him great pleasure indeed, to see his esteemed friend, the P.G. Chaplain, present on that occasion. Above all, his thanks were due to his Excellent Companion Mott, as well as Companion Landless, for their exertions in establishing that chapter, and the former, for the impressive manner in which he had performed the ceremonies of Consecration and Installation. He had no doubt that, from what he had seen that day, the chapter would become one of the most successful in the Province.

"The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Army, Navy, and the Auxiliary Forces," "The Marquis of Ripon, M.E. Grand Principal, and the rest of the Officers of the Supreme Grand Chapter," "The Consecrating Officer," "The Visiting Companions," and "All poor and distressed Masons," were the other toasts on the list.

We have great pleasure in announcing that there is every prospect of a successful career in store for the new chapter, as fourteen members of Lodge 703 were proposed by the First Principal for exaltation. Great praise is due to Comp. Landless, H., for promoting the new chapter, as it is through his exertions it has been established.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*The Caledonian Unity Chapter* (No. 73).—This chapter met at the Masonic Hall, on September 24th, for the election and installation of officers, Companion David Gilchrist, M.E.Z., presiding, who, in a feeling speech, announced his regret at having to leave them, after their kindness in having unanimously re-nominated him to that high office; but as he was about very unexpectedly to sail for Canada, he must ask them to elect some one else in his

place. Companions Wheeler and Balfin moved that a committee be appointed to get up a testimonial, to mark their approval of his conduct, not only in that chair, but for the service he had rendered to Arch Masonry throughout the Province; carried unanimously. The election was then proceeded with, and the following were unanimously elected:—Companions George McDonald, M.E.Z.; George William Wheeler, H.; Robert Mitcher, J.; James Balfin, Scribe E.; J. M. C. Thyle, N.; Robert Bell, Treasurer; George McLeod, First S.; John Kay, Second S.; John McMurray, Third S.; Wm. Jackson, Janitor. Companion D. Gilchrist then proceeded with the installation of those officers, after which he conferred the degree of Excellent Master upon Brothers T. Patter, D. Berral, William Macgregor, R. Guthrie, and J. F. Lanbridge; and also Brothers J. B. McNair, and William Thomson, 69, at the request of Comp. T. Humphreys, Z., of that chapter; the same seven gentlemen were afterwards duly exalted into the Royal Arch Degree, each of the ceremonies being conducted with that precision that has always distinguished Comp. Gilchrist's working. On Monday, the 30th ult., the Companions of this Chapter, and their friends, met, to present a testimonial to J. Gilchrist; it consisted of a very handsome P.Z.'s jewel, manufactured by Comp. G. Kenning, of London, on which was a suitable inscription, and which reflected great credit on the manufacturer of the jewel. There were also a set of gold earrings and brooch, for Mrs. Gilchrist. The chair was occupied by G. McDonald, Z. of 73, and P.G.S.B.; the vice-chair was filled by Comp. R. Mitchell, J.S. 73. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given, and duly honoured, the Chairman presented the jewel, alluding in grateful terms to the services rendered to Arch Masonry by their esteemed friend, Gilchrist. The committee, who had only five days to get up the testimonial, had worked with a will, and he had no doubt that, as it was the result of a private subscription, it would be more prized than anything that could have been voted from the Chapter fund. Comp. Gilbert said that he was really so surprised by the beautiful gift, as well as by the manner in which his name had been received, that it had really deprived him of the power of thanking them properly; he could only say that it would stimulate him in the future. Several other toasts were given and responded to, which want of space prevents us giving *in extenso*.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF IMPROVEMENT.—This chapter of instruction resumed its meetings after the recess, on Thursday, the 3rd inst. at Freemasons' Hall, and amongst the companions present were Comps. J. Self, M.D. (who officiated as E. in the unavoidable absence of Comp. Brett, the Preceptor); F. C. Trowers, H.; J.T.V. Hardy, J.; R. Wentworth Little, S.E.; T. W. White, Asst. S.E.; A. A. Richards, S.N.; Major E. Finney, P.S.; P. Wayner and Griffiths Smith, Asst. Sojs., and others. The ceremony of exaltation was ably rehearsed, after which the bye-laws were read for information, and the officers duly elected for the ensuing fortnight. The committee for the ensuing year will be composed as follows:—Comps. John Boyd, Chairman; G. S. States, Deputy Chairman, Major E. H. Finney, James Lewis Thomas, James Self, M.D. We earnestly recommend all Royal Arch Masons who desire to attain proficiency in the beautiful ceremonies of the Order, to attend this chapter of improvement, as better teachers, and more correct teaching cannot be found in the metropolis.

Mark Masonry.

DEVONSHIRE.

PLYMOUTH.—Temple Lodge (No. 50).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 17th ult., at the Hayshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth, when there were present a large number of members, including W. Bro. Andrews, W.M., P.G.S.B.; W. Bro. J. B. Gover, P.M., P. Prov. D.C.; W. Bro. J.D. Westcott, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.B.; Bro. S. Jew, S.W., P. Prov. G.M.O.; Bros. H. F. Hearls, M.O.; R. Pen-

gelly, J.D.; H. H. Arnold, J. Rendle, G. V. Hilson, R. Stribbling S.O.; and visitors V. W. Bro. James Stevens, P.M. 104, 129, 139, Prov. G. Sec. Middlesex and Surrey, and P.G.J.O. England; V. W. Bro. Vincent Bird, P.M. 64, P.G.M.O. England; V. W. Bro. R. H. Rae, P.M. 35, P. Prov. G.T.; V. W. Bro. J. Montgomery, P.M. 76, P. Prov. G.D.C.; W. Bro. Brown, P.M. 96, P. Prov. G.P.; Bro. Adams, 91; Bro. Hearle, S.W. 96; The whole of the ceremony of advancement was gone through, under the superintendance of Bro. Stevens, whose lucid explanations of the lectures and ritual were listened to with deep attention and warm admiration. At the conclusion a vote of thanks, moved by Bro. Gover, seconded by Bro. Hearle, and supported by Brothers Rae, Bird, Jew, and Montgomery, who all warmly eulogised Bro. Stevens for his Masonic kindness and ability, was unanimously adopted, and eloquently replied to. The lodge then nominated their new Master, in the person of Bro. S. Jew, S.W., who was unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to audit accounts, and the brethren retired to a collation, for which however there was little time, owing to the length of the lodge business.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—Fowke Lodge (No 19).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall on the 26th ult. Bro. S. S. Partridge, W.M.; A. M. Duff, P.M.; W. Wear, S.W.; Rev. Dr. Hayeroft, J.W.; C. Stretton, Treasurer; J. Rowlett, R.M.; J. M. McAllister, Secretary; G. Toller, M.O.; W. Sculthorpe, S.O.; L.L. Atwood, J.O.; R. Barber, S.D.; E. J. Crow, J.D.; J.T. Thorpe, I.G.

The Lodge being opened, the ballot was taken for Bro. Rev. J. Spittal, W.M. No 30, as a joining member, and Bro. J. Edmunds as a candidate for advancement.

The result of the ballot having proved unanimously favourable in each case, Bro. Edmunds was admitted and duly advanced.

The ceremony was conducted by the worthy representative of Adoniram, with the strictest attention to all details, and evinced that zealous, and enthusiastic spirit, which, on all occasions characterizes the working of Bro. Partridge in any capacity connected with the various degrees of Masonry.

The W.M. is also to be congratulated on having the assistance of a staff of officers, comprising some of the most eminent masons in this province, who are thoroughly acquainted with their various duties, and effective in the discharge of the same.

Bro. Rowlett ably presided at the organ, and added greatly to the impressiveness of the ceremony by rendering the very appropriate music for this degree, composed by Bro. E. J. Crow, Mus. Bac. Cantab.

On the lodge being closed, the brethren retired for refreshment, and spent the remainder of the evening in harmony and good fellowship.

Knights Templar.

LANCASHIRE.

ROCHDALE.—Albert Encampment.—The regular meeting of this encampment was held in the Masonic Rooms, Anne-street, Rochdale, on Thursday, the 26th September. The encampment was opened in form by the Eminent Commander, Sir Knight William Ashworth, Provincial Grand First Captain of Lancashire, assisted by his officers, after which, the minutes of last regular meeting, and two meetings of emergency were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Companion Simeon Lord, of Chapter 266, who was unanimously elected, installed, and proclaimed a Sir Knight of the Order. Amongst the Sir Knights present, were Sir Knight William Roberts, P.G.C., P. Prov. G. Chamberlain; James Holroyd, P.E.C., P.G. Almoner, C. M. Jones, P.E.C.; Herod Turner, P.G. First Herald; and Sir Knights Fothergill Woodcock, Davies, Firth, Gorton, Midgley, Briggs, Mills, Lord and Ashworth. The E. C. reported the receipt of a large copy of bye laws, for the use of the encampment, and a supply of smaller ones

for the use of the Sir Knights, to each of whom a copy was presented. He also reported the Prelate's Ritual, beautifully got up, and presented to the encampment, by the indefatigable and Templar loving Companion, Eminent, Sir Knight William Henry Wright, Deputy Provincial Grand Commander, to whom a vote of thanks was accorded for the presentation, which was ordered to be recorded in the minutes. A circular letter from the Prov. Grand Chancellor, was read, calling the attention of the E.C. and Sir Knights, to the proceedings of the Grand Conclave, wherein it was resolved and ordered, that the minimum fee for the installation of a Companion into the Order of the Temple, be £5 5s. The proceedings were approved. The labours of the evening being ended, the encampment was duly closed by the E.C. The Sir Knights adjourned to banquet, at which the Eminent Commander announced that the Very Eminent Prov. Grand Commander, Sir Knight Albert Hudson Royds, had written to say he would not be able to attend the meeting that evening, and hoped the fact of his daughter's marriage being fixed for that day, might be considered a sufficient reason for his absence. The Eminent Commander stated that Miss Royds had that day been married to Colonel Scobell, the High Sheriff of Worcester, and called upon the Sir Knights to join him in wishing health, long life, and happiness to the newly married pair, which was honoured in a bumper, and with applause. The cloth having been removed, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, were duly honoured. "Our Prov. Grand Commander," proposed by the E.C., which is always received with applause, being on this festive occasion specially honoured. That the day may ever be remembered with pleasure and pride by the P.G.C., is the wish of every Sir Knight of the encampment which bears his honoured name, and in which name they truly rejoice.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—St. Mungo Encampment.—The installation of the officers of the St. Mungo Encampment of Knights Templar took place in the Masonic Hall, Buchanan street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, when a deputation from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Edinburgh attended, together with the members of the English Grand Conclave. The encampment was opened in St. Mark's Hall, when the Acting Grand Master, Major Ramsay, expressed the pleasure it gave him to confirm the old charter of the Girvan Knights, and empower them to work under the new name of St. Mungo Encampment. The accession of so large and influential a body, he trusted would influence the other independent bodies of the Knights of the Temple existing in Scotland to come and join them, that they might again become one united body. He then proceeded to instal Sir Knight Robert Bell as the Eminent Commander of the St. Mungo Encampment, together with 20 office-bearers. The E. C. having thanked the deputation, the Knights adjourned to St. John's Hall, where a banquet had been provided. After full justice had been done to the excellent repast, provided by Comp. Middleton, the chair was taken by R. Bell, and the Croupier's seat by J. E. Spiers, Generalissimo.

The Chairman was supported by Major Hamilton Ramsey, Sir Knight A. Hay, J. Lawrie, D. Dickson, J. Lewis and R. Brice of the Supreme Grand Chapter, and Sir Knight R. Pollen and E. C. Smith, C.E. of the English Constitution. On the dais were also the Rev. J. C. Stiratt, Prelate; and J. A. Fergus, S.B.; the Croupier was supported by Sir Knt. Butler, P.C.; J. Tweed, D.C.; R. Mitchell, S.C. and F. Clamachan, Treas.; while the south was occupied by M. Clamachan, C.C., and G.W. Wheeler Sec.

The Chairman gave the toast, "The Queen and the Craft," and "The Prince of Wales and Knights Templarism all over the world," which were loyally and enthusiastically received.

The next toast was, "The Supreme Grand Priory of Scotland," coupled with our General Grand Master, Sir Knight Whyte Melville, to which Major Ramsey, as Acting Grand Master, on behalf of Sir Knight White, Prelate, and the Grand Chapter General of Scotland, replied. Sir Knight Frank Gibb Dugal gave "The

Army, Navy, and Volunteers," and coupled with it the name of Sir Knight Major Ramsay, who appropriately responded.

The next sentiment "The Grand Commanderies and Encampments of America," was given in a very excellent speech by Sir Knight G. W. Wheeler.

Sir Knight the Rev. J. C. Stewart, responded.

Sir Knight Ramsey, G.R., and Grand Prior of Lothian, then proposed "Prosperity to the Saint Mungo Encampment."

Sir Knight T. Clanachan, P.E.C., responded.

The Chairman then gave "The Grand Conclave, and Knights Templars of England," to which Sir Knight Pullen responded.

The Croupier then gave the "The Clergy of Glasgow."

The Rev. J. C. Stewart, Prelate of Mungo, responded.

Sir Knight J. Scott, in glowing terms, proposed "The Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city."

Sir Knight A. Neilson, Town Councillor, replied.

Sir Knight Patterson proposed the "Absent Knights of the Encampment."

G. W. Wheeler, Secretary, replied.

Sir Knight G. B. Adams proposed the health of the Croupier, who acknowledged the toast in a suitable manner.

Red Cross of Constantine.

METROPOLITAN.

ST. ANDREW'S CONCLAVE (No. 15.)—An assembly of the Knights of this conclave was held at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-st., on Wednesday, the 25th ult., V.E. Sir. Knt. Frederick Binckes, M.P.S., on the throne, supported by his Viceroy, E. Sir. Knt. W. Jones; Sir. Knt. S. Rosenthal, S.G.; Sir. Knt. Wm. Roebuck, A.P.; and Sir. Knt. J.G. Marsh, Recorder. The conclave having been opened in imperial form, the minutes of the last assembly were read and confirmed. The Sir. Knts. then proceeded to the election of a M.P.S., for the year ensuing, which resulted in the unanimous election of Sir. Knt. Wm. Jones, V. Sir. Knt. S. Rosenthal, was also elected Viceroy, and Sir. Knt. Robt. Kenyon, P.S., was re-elected Treasurer. The Permanent Council for the year were then appointed. There being no further business the conclave was closed. The Sir. Knts. then retired to an excellent dinner served Bro. by Gosden, ably presided over by M.P., S., Sir. Knt. Binckes, who performed all the duties of the evening, with his well-known ability. Amongst the companions present were Sir. Knts. D.M. Dewar, W. Figes, and Tanner.

BRO. PERKINS, SHERIFF OF LONDON.

It will gratify our reader to learn that one of the newly elected Sheriffs of London, Bro. F. Perkins, is a member of the Craft, being Past Master of the Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 130, and P. Prov. G. W. Hants.

Bro. Perkins was born at Southampton in 1826. He is a son of Mr. Richard Hopkins Perkins and Sarah Perkins, of Cumberland Hall Southampton. He was married to Isabella Bloomfield, eldest daughter of Joseph Rodney Croskey, Esq., late American Consul at the above-named port. The Perkins family have long held a leading position in the town. Bro. Sheriff Perkins is not new to public life, having been Mayor of Southampton no less than five times. He was first chosen in 1859, his year of office, like the four subsequent ones, being characterised by a display of public spirit, energy, and lavish hospitality, which won for him golden opinions. In his first year of office he entertained Captain Allen Young and the officers of the Arctic exploring vessel "Fox," sent out from Southampton by Mr. Croskey on the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, together with a distinguished company of savants, including Sir Roderick Murchison, at a grand banquet, and Bro. Perkins was subsequently elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Hay-

ing had a child born during his mayoralty, he was presented with a costly and magnificent piece of plate, in the form of a silver cradle or candelabra, weighing over six hundred ounces. In 1861 Bro. Perkins was again elected Mayor of Southampton, and was re-elected in November of the following year. During the former of these periods the Hartley Institution was opened by the late Lord Palmerston, to whom a magnificent public reception was accorded by Bro. Perkins, on behalf of the people of Southampton, his Lordship being entertained at a grand banquet, and the town brilliantly illuminated in his honour. In March, 1863, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, as Mayor and Mayoress of Southampton, had the honour of receiving the Prince and Princess of Wales, upon the occasion of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses. In the same year the inhabitants gave a grand ball to the Mayor and Mayoress, presenting the former with a full-length portrait, and the latter with a handsome gold necklace and diamond pendant. In November, 1868, Bro. Perkins was, for a fourth time, elected Mayor. On the returning 9th of November, in 1869, Bro. Perkins was chosen or the fifth time Mayor of the borough, and in 1870 gave a magnificent fancy dress ball in honour of the then approaching marriage of the Princess Louise. Bro. Perkins presented a handsome statue of the late Prince Consort (by Theed) to the Bishop's Waltham Infirmary, which was unveiled by the Princess Helena, accompanied by the Princess Louise. In the last named year, the Mayor and Mayoress had again the honour of receiving the Prince and Princess of Wales in passing through Southampton; and again, to mark their sense of the public spirit and liberality which Bro. Perkins had displayed, especially in connection with the festivities of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's Show in 1868, the town presented him with a magnificent dessert service of silver gilt—the presentation being made by the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., one of the Parliamentary representatives of the borough. During his several mayoralties Bro. Perkins lost no opportunities of promoting the commercial and maritime interests of Southampton, and he has taken a foremost place in all municipal, social and educational matters.

Bro. F. Perkins appointed as his Chaplain the Rev. G. Bradshaw, D.D., LL.D., of Southampton; a well deserved compliment to one who has long laboured in two important chaplaincies in Southampton, in which he has given great satisfaction. As Sheriff's Chaplain in London, the rev. doctor will have an opportunity, in a large and influential sphere, of exhibiting his great talents as a reader and preacher.

Original Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I think it the duty of every Mason to assist a worthy Brother in his legitimate attempt to obtain any office of position his ambition may prompt him to aspire to, should they consider him qualified to fill the office he seeks to obtain.

I am therefore pleased to find a brother of so high a standing as Bro. Hughan pointing to one who I know is desirous of showing his ability on behalf of the Girls' Institution, I mean Bro. Wentworth Little, one who I feel convinced will be a worthy successor of our poor dear friend Bro. Patten, should it be found necessary to appoint another in his stead.

I am Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally

MAGNUS OBREN.

W.M. No. 33, &c.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONSRY.—Scottish Rite Masonry, is said to be making considerable progress on the Pacific coast. During the months of March and April fifteen Lodges representing that branch of Masonry, were organized in Paget Sound.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, October 18, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12th.

- Lodge 1328, Granite, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon.
- Mark Lodge 104, Macdonald, Head Quarters First Surrey Rifles, Brunswick-road, Camberwell.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

- Quarterly Meeting Boys' School, at 12.
- Lodge 59, Royal Naval, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 193, Confidence, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 879, Peckham, Maismore Arms Tavern, Park-road, Peckham.
- " 957, Leigh, Freemasons' Hall.
- Chap. 22, Mount Zion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
- Mark Lodge 69, United Service, Red Lion Hotel, Brompton.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-Hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

- Board of General Purposes at 3.
- Lodge 30, United Marines, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
- " 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
- " 95, Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leaden-hall-st.
- " 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-st., Soho.
- Chap. 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 19, Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper, Norwood.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Florence Nighungale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marybone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

- General Committee of Grand Chapter at 3.
- Lodge 140, St. George's, Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.
- " 174, Sincerity, Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-st.
- " 619, Beadon, Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich.
- " 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich
- " 1044, New Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Hotel, New Wandsworth.

" 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars.
 " 1365, Chapter
 Chap. 192, Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
 " 217 Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 Mark Lodge, Bon Accord, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-st.

Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8. Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30. p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY OCT. 17.

Lodge 49 Gihon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
 Lodge 55, Constitutional, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 169, Temperance, White Swan, High-st., Deptford.
 " 179, Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 181, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 733, Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.
 " 1139, South Norwood, South Norwood Hall, South Norwood.
 " 1287, Great Northern, Great Northern Hotel, Kings Cross.
 " 1339, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tav., Stockwell.
 Chap. 79, Pythagorean, Ship Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.

The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188. Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
 Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Pensonby-st., Milbank.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

House Committee, Boys' School.
 Lodge 143, Middlesex, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 813, New Concord, Rosemary Branch, Hoxton.
 Rose Croix Chapter, Invicta, Masonic Hall, William-st. Woolwich.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298,) Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M. Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M. Preceptor.

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At a Quarterly General Court of this Institution, held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1872, John Symonds, Esq., in the Chair, after the general business was disposed of, the Governors and Subscribers proceeded to the election by ballot of Six Children into the Institution, from a list of twenty-four approved candidates when the following were declared duly elected:—

No. on List:	Notes.
7 Durant, Pauline Le Clerc.....	1183
10 Broadbent, Lucinda	1089
6 Gardner, Frances, E.	1052
13 Wilson, Edith Anne	969
24 Harryman, Ellen	905
9 Nash, Edith Mary	898

The votes of the following unsuccessful Candidates will be carried forward to the Election in April next if eligible:—

No. on List,	Votes.
1 Chapman, Ada G.	664
2 Greene, H Minotti	220
3 Tippet, Anne G	314
4 Bindon, B. A.	414
5 Senger, Ellen Augusta	707
8 Simpson, Frances C.	859
11 Norris, Mary	120
12 Day, Mary Ann.....	73
14 Reeds, Lillias E.....	192
15 Faithful, Florence C.....	127
16 Oates, Louisa C.	—
17 Duke, Jessie	720
18 Moore, Laura	506
19 Emery, Katharine	417
20 Nash, Florence	683
21 Seaton, E. Ida M.	375
22 Hill, Florence M. E.....	641
23 Jay, Charlotte A.....	541

For EDWARD HENRY PATTEN, Secretary,
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MASONIC MUSINGS.

BY. BRO. J. BALFOUR COCKBURN, P.Z. 278,
 Past Installed Mark Master 43.

When last I addressed your readers, I ventured to call attention to the true origin and fundamental principles of our Craft, and I endeavoured, so far as could be done without infringing on our Masonic caution, with regard to matters which may not meet the eye, or reach the ear of those who are not initiated in our mysteries, to sketch out such a general view of the nature and character of our society, as might at least be accepted as a sufficient guarantee or proof of that which I undertook to establish, namely, that Masonry is not merely an empty name, that it is not confined to the sole purposes of social and fraternal union, or to the still higher operations of the spirit of charity and benevolence, by which it is generally and most favourably known to the world at large.

I wished to impress those brethren, who might be induced to peruse what I had written, with the conviction which the study of its history has for many years fixed upon my own mind, not only of what it is not, but of what it actually is. I desired to demonstrate as plainly as possible the many and cogent reasons for believing that Freemasonry is a secret combination of the arts and sciences, and especially of architecture, which implies a knowledge, and requires a practical application of them all, with religion under every modification, whether true or false.

The great end I held in view in submitting this representation, was not alone to satisfy the minds of the brethren upon certain points, touching which, as Masons, they could not fail to be much interested, but equally to sustain the honour of the Craft, and promote its welfare by encouraging its extension amidst men of high culture and liberal attainments, who would be unable to avoid being persuaded and convinced that our secrets are worth knowing, inasmuch as they are connected with, and essential to, the maintenance of a system of the most sublime and precious character.

If then, with these principles in our remembrance, we should be asked "What is Masonry?"—a question often put and seldom answered, we may safely reply—Sacred Science.

What its origin? The same Divine will which has preserved it.

What its object? The benefit, temporal and spiritual, of mankind.

What it means? The union of those who are capable and ought to be instruments of promoting piety, charity, and peace on earth.

Again should it be enquired in what more particularly this Sacred Science consists, what are its elements, what its subjects, or what its fruits? This answer may be given without fear of contradiction: It is a knowledge of those curious recondite, manifold modes of representation, by which the most sublime and important discoveries of heavenly wisdom have been impressed on material structures, a knowledge of those oral traditions by which the earliest records of infinite goodness have been transmitted from generation to generation, illustrated by certain emblems, figures, and geometrical combinations; it may justly be added that it thus forms a collateral but independent testimony to the great truth and doctrines of religion. That it has preserved them, by its secret constitution and symbolic system, from the perversion or injury to which all merely written works are liable; and it corroborates, by its never-failing evidence, the authority and authenticity of those Holy Writings, which have escaped the desolating hand of barbarism, the ignorance and fanaticism of the dark ages, and the contaminating influence of those wild idolatries, which have overspread the earth. Under the surface of these very abominations you will find, indeed, on further investigation, what is easily discoverable by those who possess the proper means of investigation, that the precious gem of primæval truth has been carefully, though often dishonourably concealed; to be revived by sincere and enlightened Masons, at different periods of the world's complicated history, to be cherished and cultivated by us and our successors in the Craft, till that happy day when all human knowledge shall be absorbed in the plenitude of earthly wisdom, and for this end let the words of Addison be engraved on our hearts—

Remember, O! my friend, the law delivered down,
 From age to age, by your renowned forefathers;
 O never let it perish in your hands!
 But piously transmit it to your children,

From all that I have now said, and everything which the records of antiquity, as well as modern daily observation, can furnish for our guidance, it is evident that we are chiefly indebted to architecture, as employed in sacred buildings, for the visible and tangible evidence of the real and influential existence of Freemasonry, under different names and modifications, from the creation of man to the present time. It may, therefore, be not unacceptable, if our attention is now directed to the illustration of an instance of the manner in which we may avail ourselves of history, sacred and profane, to elucidate and apply those principles to which I have already adverted, as the solid basis of our Society, no less than its proud distinction, and most beautiful ornament. In order to exemplify the mode in which the studious and enquiring Freemason may, with the key of our Science in his hand, obtain admission to the various depositories of valuable information, which still exist, and which have multiplied exceedingly within the last fifty years, it is necessary to say a few words with regard to the actual

state of architecture, as it is discovered in the ruins and remnants of former ages, as well as in the many noble works of our more modern Fellow Craft. We will then consider what proofs are to be sought and found in the one unerring Book which we have the happiness to possess, of the subsistence and operation of the combination of religion with science, in the one period of history, which is common to all nations, that of 1656 years before the Flood.

Did space and time permit the digression, much instruction and delight might be found in tracing the similarity or dissimilarity which has obtained in the architectural style of different people and ages, up to its probable origin, that is, the circumstances of climate, situation, or materials, the degree, greater or less, of civilization, and proportionate advance in science, the peculiarities of character, temperament and constitution, affecting the body politic. All this, however, though strictly subservient to our purpose, would demand too great a trespass on time and space. I must, therefore, content myself with mentioning, in the first place, the different styles of architecture of which we have specimens or authentic notices, and, perhaps, on some future occasion the most obvious characteristics of each, illustrating them by reference to the edifices of the several countries in which they are to be found, if our inquiries can be carried out to an extent which may allow of so large a prospect.

We have then, at least, these twelve distinct modes, kinds, or styles of architecture.

1. Hebrew.
2. Egyptian.
3. Phœnician.
4. Etruscan.
5. Greek.
6. Roman.
7. Persian.
8. Indian.
9. Chinese.
10. Arabian.
11. Saxon.
12. Gothic.

In this classification, a simple glance will suffice to notice that no attempt is here made to give either a chronological or a purely topographical arrangement, or to take it as in any way granted, that in constructional knowledge one country took precedence of another in point of early cultivation. An arrangement of the different styles of architecture is, according to our greatest living authority, the first and most serious difficulty which the student has to encounter, and this same author has himself, in his classical handbook, very successfully adopted, the combination of the chronological and topographical methods. In the opinion of the same voluminous and experienced writer, the most obvious and convenient arrangement would be the division of all architectural objects into Christian and non-Christian; the latter might be called heathen or pagan, if these were not, as he very justly observes, generally used as terms of reproach. As the Christian styles in every instance arose out of the pagan, which, as a rule, are the older, the pagan, of course, take priority of position; and if antiquity alone were considered the Egyptian ought perhaps to hold first rank; but granting this, the Assyrian would come next, with the Greek and Roman following; but now the list must be interrupted

by the introduction of the Indian, Mexican, and some others, which have no connection either with those which preceded or which followed in other parts of the globe. In the classification, therefore, which has been given above, I have placed together, in four divisions, consisting of three countries each, those which may be supposed to have had some considerable affinity, on account of the contiguity or probable intercourse of their respective nations.

And now recollecting our original definition of Freemasonry, and bearing in mind that our main object at the present stage of the enquiry is to show that sacred buildings have always been designed, erected, or decorated in such a manner as to represent symbolically the Divine truth and holy mysteries which had been imparted to our first parents, and by them transmitted, orally or figuratively, to their posterity. That, in fact, in the construction of all the altars, shrines, temples, and cathedrals of which history, sacred and profane, makes mention, the builders of the same, whoever they might be, were not solely heapers up of stone, mere Babel raisers; but that they had all thoughts and ideas which they meant to embody and illustrate in their labours. It is true, as well expressed by How, that the proper display of purpose, the immediate expression of feeling, are indeed denied to this eldest and most sublime of all the arts. It must excite the feelings through the medium of thought; but, perhaps, the feelings which it does excite are on that account only so much the more powerful. All architecture is symbolical, but none so much as the Christian architecture of the middle ages. The first and greatest of its objects is to express the elevation of holy thoughts, the loftiness of meditation set free from earth, and proceeding unfettered to heaven. It is this which stamps itself on the spirit of the beholder, however incapable he may himself be of analysing his feelings, that mysterious *mélange* of awe, bewilderment, and self humiliation, when he gazes on those far stretching columns and dizzy domes. But this is notable; every part of the structure is as symbolical as the whole. The altar is directed towards the rising of the sun and three great entrances are meant to express the conflux of visitors from all regions of the earth. Three towers express the Christian mystery of the Triune Godhead; the choir rises like a temple within a temple, with redoubled loftiness, the shape of the Cross is in common with the Christian churches even of the earlier times.

The round arch was adopted in the earlier Christian Architecture, but laid aside on account of the superior gracefulness supposed to result from the crossing of the Arches. The rose is the most essential part of all the ornaments of this architecture: even the shape of the windows, doors and towers may be traced to it, as well as the accompanying decoration of flowers and leaves. When we view the whole structure from the crypt to the choir, it is impossible to resist the idea of Earthly death, leading only to the fulness, the freedom, and the solemn glories of Eternity.

Again, also in many of the styles we have named, more especially in the Roman, Persian and Indian, beauty was the chief aim sought after, and gifted as the people were, who affected these methods, with the keener perception of

the beautiful, they attained this object by means of a degree of taste and refinement which seemed natural and inborn, and in fact the nations amongst whom these styles originated appear to have been led by their exuberance of fancy and impatience of all restraint to try every form, to attempt to fix every floating idea, and to take advantage of every suggestion, either of art or nature. And thus has arisen, as so truly and graphically described by Ferguson, that boundless multiplicity of detail which Saracenic architecture presents, and the innumerable hints it affords to those who know that art is not confined to one or two forms, and is not to be confined by figures or by rules, but is everywhere and in everything for those who seek it honestly and for its own sake. Bearing, then, in mind these important considerations, I would begin with the investigation of Hebrew architecture, because it is in fact the most intimately connected with our present purpose, and because we derive from the Books of Moses the only genuine written account of the progress of the arts previous to his birth, that is, for a period of 2433 years.

Antediluvian and Patriarchal science cannot, strictly speaking, be denominated Hebrew science, but as we learn all that is to be learned upon the subject from the Hebrew legislator and historian, we may be allowed to include under one head whatever the Bible records of each, and when we reflect on the very small number of hands through which primæval tradition had to pass in its transmission from Adam to Abraham, from the Father of Mankind to the Father of the Faithful, we may feel assured that nothing very important had been either forgotten or neglected. Adam, who was created, according to common computation, 4004 years before the Christian era, lived 930 years, that is till within 726 years of the Flood. Noah was 600 years old when "the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened, and the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth, and the mountains were covered." The interval, therefore, between the death of Adam and the birth of Noah was only 126 years, or in other words, Adam died *b.c.* 3074, and Noah was born *b.c.* 2948. Now Methuselah lived 343 years with Adam, and 599 with Noah; there was therefore, but one link between Adam and Noah, but Noah survived the Deluge 350 years, till within two years of the birth of Abraham, and Shem, the son of Noah, remained alive 150 years after Abraham's birth, and no doubt saw the children of Israel, ere he was gathered to his fathers.

There were, then, only three persons between Adam and Abraham, namely Methuselah, Noah, and Shem. From Abraham to Moses the time was comparatively short, only 251 years, and the chain consisted only of Jacob and Levi, Jacob having been born before the death of Abraham. Thus there were but five persons between Adam and Moses. Whatever statement, narrative, allusion, figurative expression, or symbolical representation we may meet with in the writings of Moses, must consequently be in perfect accordance with all that had been handed down by direct oral communication, through the families above-named. And in these families it was that the knowledge and worship of the Great Creator were continually preserved for the accomplish-

ment of those divine oracles on which the fate of the whole human race depended. The authenticity of primæval tradition may indeed be inferred from the foregoing chronological abstract, but we have also to take into account the inspiration of the author of the Pentateuch, which would itself be infallible authority under any circumstances.

From the creation of the world to the Flood, a period of 1656 years, according to the Hebrew version, a considerable progress must have been made in the arts and sciences, but the intimations of it afforded us in Scripture are few and slight, although we may find, on investigation, that they imply more than at first appears to be included in their terms.

Let us see how this matter stands. We know, for instance, that Cain offered an oblation, and Abel a sacrifice unto the Lord; the latter, no doubt, according to divine appointment, that is, in obedience with regard to the mode, and in faith with regard to the object, else would not Abel's offering have been accepted, and Cain's rejected. Now, we find no mention of any burnt offering or sacrifice in after time which was not offered upon an altar, as I may probably demonstrate when we come to speak of the altar of Noah. It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that the sacrifice of Abel, at least, was burnt according to express command, or perhaps by fire from heaven, upon an altar of some description. That this altar was constructed of unhewn stone, is equally probable from the analogy which shall hereafter be adduced.

If Abel did, as we have now supposed, make use of an altar on the one occasion recorded by the Sacred Historian, it was unquestionably the first erection for sacred purposes of which we possess undeniable written proof. It was, likewise, not less symbolical than the sacrifice offered with faith upon it.

Cain, we read, builded a city and called it after the name of his son Enoch. Here in all probability, domestic architecture took its rise. Josephus tells that the children of Seth, the son of Adam, after having invented astrology and divers other arts, because they had heard it told by Adam that the world would undergo a two-fold destruction, once by a great deluge of water, and again by fire, they erected two columns, one of brickwork, and the other of stone, on both of which they wrote the precepts of the several arts invented by them, because that in case the column of brickwork should fail to resist the force of the water, that, at least, of stone might preserve to posterity the remembrance of those arts by what was written upon it. Whether this tradition be well founded or not, it proves the general belief that the arts attained in the very earliest ages to some degree of perfection. To this must also be added, that with the tradition is connected the "Vision of Enoch," on which is founded one of the most important narratives in the history of our Craft.

In the days of Enos, the son of Seth, began men to call upon the name of the Lord, or to be called by the name of the Lord.

Now, it is very clear that calling on the name of the Lord is worship, which must be either private or public. That private adoration is not here meant, [appears to] me equally obvious. It

was, therefore, public worship by which these descendants of Adam sought openly to declare themselves on the Lord's side.

Now the inference is natural that public worship requires, more especially in towns and cities, a place or edifice for its celebration; and we may presume that the common supposition of there being no place of public worship except hills and groves, before the building of the Tabernacle, to be incorrect, or at least, improbable. In what divine worship consisted is a different question, and one plainly belonging to another branch of our system.

Of the two sons of Lamech, the seventh in direct descent from Adam, Jabel, the son of Adah, is said to have been the father of such as dwell in tents, leading a wandering nomadic life, surrounded by flocks and herds, and moving hither and thither to obtain the pasturage and water supply, necessary for that which, no doubt, formed no small item of their earthly possessions, for it is distinctly added that that Jabel was the father also of such as have cattle, and the brother of Jabel, by the same mother, was Jubal, and he is described as the Father of all such as handle the harp and organ. Of Tubal Cain, the third son of Lamech, by Zillah, we read that he was an instructor of every artifice in brass and iron. Hence we learn first that the general mode of life in those days was social, in more or less fixed habitations, such as to necessitate a knowledge and practice of building; for it may with good reason be inferred that Jabel was the first to make use of tents, or of such dwelling places as could be hastily erected and easily removed; and secondly, [we learn that Jubal cultivated the science of music, and employed his skill in the construction of musical instruments. The original names given to the instruments handled by the followers of Jubal, are probably generic, and not specific denominations, indicating the two classes of stringed and wind instruments, each of various kinds. But a knowledge of the laws of harmony and modulation, and the invention of musical instruments, bespeak no small advance in science, while the formation of such as would answer to the terms employed, implies no inconsiderable proficiency in manual art and mechanical dexterity; and thirdly, we learn that Tubal Cain was an instructor, or rather according to the metaphorical expression of the original, a *whetter* or *sharpener* of that class of workmen, by which not only many of the conveniences, but many also of the necessaries and ornaments of life are chiefly fabricated. We cannot, indeed, doubt that much more is meant than that Tubal Cain merely accomplished the reduction of the metal, and the application of copper, zinc, and iron to rough and common uses and purposes, because the same identical words are employed to express the extraordinary talents of Hiram of Tyre, the most eminent artificer mentioned in Holy Writ; and Hiram himself was the son and pupil of one who was cunning, "endued with understanding, and skilful to work in gold and in silver, in brass, in iron, in stone, and in timber, in purple, in blue, and in fine linen and in crimson."

It is worthy of remark, that each of the names of the three brothers, Jabel, Jubal, and Tubal Cain, is derived from the same root, meaning "to lead," or "to bring," implying that they

were all eminent leading men, fathers in their day; hence was derived also Jubilee, and the Hebrew *Jobel*, signifying a "trumpet," indicating, in no obscure manner, that connection of the arts and sciences with religion and public worship, even in the infancy of the human race, which, according to our definition, is Freemasonry.

In this short review of the antediluvian period, we may discover, if I may so speak, the elements of our Sacred Science, and in the further investigation of this still unexplored domain a brief specimen of the mode of going to work is thus offered to all intellectual Freemasons, and this pursuit I would most earnestly recommend to all. The jungle of falsehood, the pitfalls of superstition, and the huge boulders of ignorance, have already been removed and levelled by the labours and exertions of those illustrious pioneers of science, whose names I have before mentioned; but a rich *vega* of knowledge must be reaped ere we enter the Alhambra of our desires; a wide and fruitful plain of research lies before us, which we must boldly traverse ere we can reach the glittering star which beckons us on in our path of enquiry, and whensoever exhausted and overpowered by our exertions, or alarmed and disheartened by the streams of mistrust or the hedges of scepticism, which cannot fail at times to beset and oppose us in our progress, we shall ever find renewed strength and inspiration by falling back on the assistance and support of our only true and safe guide, and diligently pursuing the course traced out for us in the Book of Truth, for

"There springs

From that same book that lustre, and those rays,
Of light, that turns our darkest nights to days."

AN ANCIENT CHARGE.

A Charge delivered to a Constituted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at the King's Arms, in Helston, Cornwall, on Tuesday, 21st April, Anno Domini, 1752, V.A.L. 5752.

Friends and Fellow Brethren.

As I have the honour of being distinguished by a badge of office in this regularly constituted Lodge, I beg to make my best choice of this opportunity to assure you that I will use my best endeavours to execute the trust which you have reposed in me with freedom, fervency, and zeal; and here I beg the favour of your attention for a few minutes while I exhort you to consider, with a becoming seriousness, some useful hints which concern all of us. And first, I beg leave to recommend an unwearied diligence and assiduity in the great work wherein you are immediately concerned, to be upon your guard at all times, and on all occasions, especially before strangers, who will certainly watch every opportunity to extract from you that secret which has for ages and generations been hid from those who are unqualified to receive it. The proper observance and diligent execution of this part of your duty will recommend you to the notice of the world in general, and the regard of the lodge in particular. Be ye also careful, my brethren, to avoid every action which has the least tendency to brand you with the odious name and character of a covetous man, which our holy brother the apostle Paul has with great reason, declared to be idolatry. For what, my brethren, can be expected from the man who makes gold his hope, and places his confidence in his riches? What, but that he will be deaf to the cries of the destitute orphan, and entreaties of the distressed widow. Let the contrary disposition prevail with us, and let not our charity be circumscribed within a narrow circle, but like that glorious

luminary which opens the day, dispenses its kindly influence to all around us, indeed, if we are good Masons, we can not be capable of abusing the means with which Providence has supplied us to do good unto all men, as opportunity shall offer, and in a more especial manner, the miserable and distressed. These are objects which not only deserve our commiseration, but also claim relief at our hands. Let the grand principle of brotherly love, relief, and truth, at all time distinguish us in this world, and ever prevail amongst us. This compassionate temper cannot fail of obtaining the love and esteem of all good and wise men; and what is of infinitely greater importance, the approbation of that Gracious Being whose favour is better than life.

Let us also be resolutely fixed in the great duty of sobriety, and not suffer liquor to get the ascendancy of our reason. It is reason, my brethren, informs us that we are creatures every way adapted to, and fitted for society; and that God has given us knowledge and understanding superior to other beings on this inhabitable globe, who all tend by a natural impulse to answer in their respective spheres the end of their Creation; and shall the creatures thus fulfil with the great regularity, the different purposes to which Providence assigned them; and men, the glory of this lower world, pervert the gracious designs of his Creator in appointing proper liquors to satisfy his thirst and exhilarate his heart. By abusing the means, and forgetting the end of their appointment, use them beyond the bounds of moderation, and thereby render himself equal, I had almost said inferior, even to the beastly swine. Did we but rightly and seriously consider the many mischiefs to which this vice exposeth us, we should certainly be very cautious of drinking to excess, well-knowing the fatal consequences which attend it, that it lays our reason asleep, and rouses the many, too often, predominant passions which disturb the mind of man. As we are careful to avoid the shameful sin of drunkenness, let us at the same time remember, that we are in duty bound to abstain from another vice, which is too common in the present age; I mean the detestable practice of swearing by, and invoking the solemn name of the great and glorious God, on the most trifling occasions. This vice, my brethren, has not one motive or inducement, that I know of, to support the practice of it. It is practised by the vulgar, it is forbid by the positive command of an Almighty God, who is ever jealous of his honour, and will not hold any guiltless who take his holy name in vain. This vice is a scandal to society, and disgraces the man below the level of the brutal tribe, who all join with the feathered choir in the praises of their great Creator. Let us, therefore, keep a constant watch upon the door of our lips, let us, if possible, live peaceable with all men, let us keep our passions in constant subjection. By this means we shall be enabled to demonstrate to the world that we are good men and true, that we aim at no other character than that of piety towards God, and unfeigned love to one another. Love, my brethren, is the bond of perfectness; it is the divine temper, which enables us to preserve the unity of spirit in the bond of peace, and makes us like Him, who is the pure and inexhaustible origin of it, stand fast in one spirit, and be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment; let us consider that this is a duty incumbent on us, that it is recommended to our notice a d imitation by our Great Leader and Exemplar, who came to seek and to save that which was lost, and laid down His life, even for His enemies. What a powerful motive and inducement have we in this unparalleled instance of Divine love opened to our view, for our instruction and government in this state of trial, unto which we shall do well if we take heed as unto a light shining in a dark place. And I hope there is not one member of this community, who does not endeavour to the utmost of his power, to discharge this duty, as it behoves every good and wise man; and that there are not any amongst us who are not truly sensible of the necessity we lie under to fulfil this great, this important part of an obligation which is an indissoluble bond by which the particular members are united and

cemented in one body, Let us support and recommend this great and laudable virtue by examples, worthy the imitation of mankind. This is the most effectual method we can pursue to silence the the ill-natured suggestions of the proud, the wicked, and the vain part of our species, who, though they are by no means proper to be members of our well governed community, yet must by this means be induced (as it were forcibly) to own, and secretly, the benign influence of that love and unity, which naturally produce peace and harmony amongst brethren.

I must also beg leave to recommend a proper regard to be paid to the laws, constitutions, and orders of our most ancient and honourable Fraternity, and due deference and respect to the particular officers thereof in their respective places, whose business it is to carry them into execution; and I hope the only contention among you will be a laudable emulation in cultivating the Royal Art, and striving to excel each other in everything which is great and good. Let us convince the unbelieving multitudes that no pride, sordid or lucrative views can ever prevail upon us to admit into the number of those who are acquainted with the knowledge of our Mysteries, the unworthy, the profane, or contentious part of mankind; but that we will stand fast in that liberty with which God hath blessed us, and join with one heart, and one voice, in excluding such wolves from our peaceable fold. In a word, let all of us endeavour, in our respective stations, so to regulate our whole conduct, as not to give just occasion of offence in anything. Let us be submissive to superiors, courteous and affable to equals, kind and condescending to inferiors; and let our whole deportment testify for us that we have formed our lives upon the perfect model of God's revealed will, exhibited to us in the Holy Bible; that this Book is the basis of all our Craft, and that it is by this piece of Divine furniture, so essential to our society, we are taught wisdom, to contrive in all our doings, such means as may conduce to His honour, and the salvation of our immortal souls, strength to support us in all difficulties and distresses, and beauty to polish the rough un-hewn block of the mere natural man, and bring it into the likeness of our Maker. Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, with an unwearied perseverance in well-doing, put to shame the ignorance and malice of the foolish, and the wise and great will think it no disparagement to be influenced by our example, when we shall let our light shine before men, that they, by seeing our good works, may be also induced to glorify the Supreme and Almighty Architect of the Universe. Let us approve ourselves faithful stewards of those things committed to our charge, that whensoever it shall please our great Creator to demand of us an account of those talents, which He, in His infinite wisdom, has thought fit to bestow upon us, we may be found ready to render it up with joy, may have our loins girded up, and our lights burning, and we ourselves be as men waiting for the Kingdom of God, and on that morning, when the Sun of Righteousness shall arise, with healing in His wings, we may be allotted to a house not made with hands, in the happy region of eternal day, may hear his welcome salutation of the Redeemer in the presence of men and angels, well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful in a few things, I will make thee a ruler over many things, enter into the joy of thy Lord. O happy day! when the faithful shall outlive the world, and all its fading glories, shall see the sun, moon, and stars obliterated from the concave of Heaven, and Himself employed, swallowed up in the never fading glories of boundless eternity; these ardent wishes for your welfare, both here and hereafter, flow from the honest heart, zealous in the cause of Masonry; and that every attempt for completing this great work may meet with proper encouragement, is the sincere wish and unfeigned desire of

Your true and faithful brother,
ISAAC HEAD.

GRAND CHAPTER OF CANADA

The Fifteenth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada was opened at the Masonic Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 14th August, at noon, present, M. E. Comp. Capt. Thompson Wilson, as Grand Z.; R. E. Comp. S. B. Harman as Grand H; R. C. Comp. W. B. Simpson, as Grand J.; and about 80 officers and members. The Grand Scribe E. having read the rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Chapter during business, and the usual motion accepting the minutes of last convocation as read, having been adopted, R. E. Comp. Harman, on behalf of the M. E. the Grand Z., read the following address.

To the Most Excellent The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada, Greeting.

Companions,—I greatly regret that I am prevented being with you at this the fifteenth Annual Convocation of Grand Chapter. For some weeks past I have not been in my accustomed good health, and I am advised not to risk the probable excitement, consequent upon attending, at this warm period of the year, more than one Masonic assemblage to take place at Toronto, and the re-union with old friends, companions, and brethren after a year's separation from each other, and I confess freely that my heart warms at such meetings, and drives away thoughts of consequences! Although absent in body I shall be with you in spirit, and no member of our order more sincerely wishes continued and increasing prosperity to Grand Chapter than I do and will.

With this brief preliminary I can but repeat here, what I told you last year, that Royal Arch affairs have afforded so little material to which to call your attention, on account of the general harmony that has reigned, that any address cannot be of lengthy dimensions.

I have granted dispensations for the following new Chapters during the past year, and which I recommend Grand Chapter to confirm by Warrant, viz:—St. John's, at Cobourg, Ontario; Elora, at Elora, Ontario; Sauguen, at Walkerton, Ontario; St. Charles, at Montreal, Quebec; Prince Rupert, at Winnipeg, Manitoba; Bruce, at Petrolia, Ontario.

I hope these new Subordinates will prove worthy of your trust. But as to this, and all other information referring to local matters, the Reports of the several Grand Superintendents of Districts will be your sure guide, and as regards the financial affairs of Grand Chapter, which are satisfactory, your own excellent officers, Grand Treasurer and Grand Scribe, are your standard and reliable references. The disbursements authorised by Grand Chapter have all been defrayed, upon the requisite vouchers.

And here it will not be out of place to state that your Grand Treasurer R. E. Companion Noel having left to become a resident of Manitoba, delivered over his books and papers, and I appointed R. E. Companion J. W. Murton, of Hamilton, to be Acting Grand Treasurer until this Convocation, who has very kindly and willingly performed the duties, and I have much pleasure in thus making known to Grand Chapter the assistance that Companion Murton has hereby rendered.

"R. E. Companion Noel I nominate Grand Superintendent of Manitoba, as a slight token of recognition and appreciation of his services to Grand Chapter.

"Notices of motion were given last year,—First, For holding the Annual Convocation permanently at Toronto,—and Second, For the recognition by Grand Chapter of certain Rites and Degrees not at present included in the Constitution; and these, if not allowed to fall through, will need your consideration.

"The Grand Scribe E. has received copies of the Proceedings of various Grand Chapters, with all which Bodies the Grand Chapter of Canada is in very friendly relationship. A Report will be presented by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which will doubtless prove interesting, for these proceedings are full of valuable information, contain many statistics, and also numerous decisions, in every way inviting notice, for our Companions of the United States are by no means niggardly in dispensing light and

knowledge, on the contrary, they appear to delight in so doing.

The Representative system is evidently gaining ground and popularity. During the past year I have been advised of the appointment of R. E. Companion Henry Robertson as Representative of the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia near this Chapter, and I am led to believe that he has likewise been so nominated by the Grand Chapter of the State of New York. R. E. Companion Robert Ramsay is nominated Representative of the Grand Chapter of Illinois near this Grand Chapter. I have, on good recommendation, appointed as Representative of the Grand Chapter of Canada, R. E. Companion John Edwin Mason, near the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, and R. E. Companion James H. Miles near the Grand Chapter of Illinois, all which are of course subject to your approval.

I received a communication, through R. E. Companion Co'onel McLeod Moore, from a body styling itself "The Grand Royal Ark Lodge of England," seeking recognition and an exchange of representatives with us. Although aware of the existence of this body in England, I failed to understand its connection with Royal Arch Masonry, and therefore contented myself with promising to submit the matter to Grand Chapter at this Convocation, leaving Companion Moore to proceed with it or not, as he might think proper. I may here remark, the "Grand Royal Ark Lodge of Canada," has since been organized.

"The Grand Mark Lodge of England," which was recognized by Grand Chapter in 1870, also sought an interchange of Representatives. I requested the Grand Scribe E. to write and state that any Representative must necessarily be a Principal or Past Principal of a Chapter, and could of course act only upon matters relating to the Mark degree. The subject is attended with some little difficulty, because here the Mark is quite subordinate to the Royal Arch, and it should have the careful consideration of Grand Chapter.

Since this application was received, I understand that the Grand Mark Lodge of England is trying to assume some control over the Mark Degree here, by granting or proposing to grant warrants for conferring the same. I requested the Grand Scribe E., through whom the information reached me, to write to England to the effect that the Mark Master, Past Master and Most Excellent Master Degrees, commonly styled Intermediate, in Quebec and Ontario, belong to the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Canada, exclusively; that any Mark warrant issued from and by England could not be recognized, and ought to be withdrawn and cancelled; and that any other course could not fail to seriously imperil the friendly relations now existing between the two bodies.

A warrant is said to have been asked for by the St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, Montreal, on the registry of England, and one of those Chapters still working in Canada, but retaining its allegiance to the Grand Chapter of England by sufferance and good faith on the part of the Grand Chapter of Canada. The transaction has anything but a pleasant look, and betrays a seeming want of courtesy towards us, which may not, however be intended. I know of nothing to prevent St. Paul's Chapter applying to this Grand Chapter for all requisite authority to the Intermediate Degrees, which are not recognized by the Grand Chapter of England as necessary to be conferred preparatory to a candidate's exaltation to the Royal Arch. It is very advisable for Grand Chapter to place on record an opinion on this entire subject, so that its propriety or otherwise may not be left to linger in uncertainty.

There is a subject to which I feel it to be my duty, as well as my happiness, to invite your special attention. I mean the merciful restoration to health and the British Empire of our Most Illustrious Brother and Companion His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the joy and glad relief thereby afforded to our good and gracious Queen, the amiable and lately sorrowing Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family, in whose natural anxiety the whole nation has borne its loyal share. We

"After suffering many years from indigestion and biliousness, for which I could find no remedy, I was at length induced by a friend to try your Vegetable Pain Killer for it, and the first bottle I used cured me of this and permanent relief."—J. L. Harvey, Manchester, July 15, 1867.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

have indeed great reason to return our heartfelt thanks to the Giver of all Good for this, one of his manifold mercies, in thus giving back from the very brink of the grave the "Hope of the British Dominion," and over which the sun never sets! I hardly need, I think, suggest a loyal address of congratulation and warm sympathy to be prepared and sent to England. I see by a published document that the Grand Lodge of Canada has already performed its part of this grateful duty, and I regret that their address is not made a joint one, emanating from our two bodies. We belong to the same time-honoured institution, are actuated by the same loving loyalty and devotion to the Crown, and we are in close communion one with another. Perhaps Grand Chapter may see the propriety of this joint action, and probably it is not too late to send a communication to the Grand Lodge, expressive of our desire to write in this course. Their address speaks your sentiments most fully, I am very sure, and most appropriately and cannot do otherwise than insure your cordial co-operation. It is for you to decide.

Before concluding, I must state that there is one unfortunate cause of difficulty which Grand Chapter in its wisdom will, I trust, arrange. Discord is at work in Prevoist Chapter, No. 14, Durham, and I fear that it owes its origin to what we all understand as the "Quebec Difficulty," to which, however, I need not further allude. I am afraid that Companions have suffered their feelings to find entrance into their Chapters. I thought I had successfully prevented this, but seem, to my sorrow, to have failed. The papers relating to this matter are with the Grand Scribe E., and will enlighten you sufficiently, without my occupying more of your time than I now have by entering into details. I hope most sincerely that this outstanding grievance and masonic scandal will be removed by your action.

And now I will conclude by reminding Grand Chapter that new officers have to be elected. You have given me your confidence, by choosing me for eleven years to be your Grand First Principal. I cannot sufficiently express my grateful sense of your kindness; but have endeavoured, to the best of my judgment, to repay your trust, by fulfilling my duties zealously, faithfully, and impartially, and trying to promote the welfare of Grand Chapter. The period has now arrived when I must seriously ask to be relieved from my high office. I have not nearly so much leisure now to attend to the details of Freemasonry as I had, although I shall ever take an earnest interest therein, and in our Order generally. I therefore invite you to select from among the many good and true men you have among you, one to succeed me as your presiding officer. However little I may care to spare my own self, I feel that I can no longer do full justice to Grand Chapter, though quite as much devoted to you as ever. I will therefore offer my farewell, except as an individual member and companion. My best thanks are due, and I tender them to my companion officers, for their attention and kindness. Your Grand Scribe E. I cannot sufficiently praise. He is a treasure to Grand Chapter; and fortunate it is for the Grand First Principal to be able to have such a valuable officer at his elbow. R.E. Companion T. B. Harris and I have never had one single difference since we have been, for so long a period, brought into official and friendly contact with each other.

I pray that the Great I Am will spare us to meet together next year in health and happiness, and may He preserve our Order, and protect and protect and care for you all. So mote it be.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Depression of Spirits, Debility.—Some defect in digestion is generally the cause of mental depression. On rectifying the disordered stomach, the long list of gloomy thoughts retire and is succeeded by more hopeful and more happy feelings. Holloway's Pills have been renowned far and wide for effecting this desirable change, without inconveniencing the morbidly sensitive or most delicate organism. They remove all obstructions, regulate all secretions, and correct depraved humours by purifying the blood and invigorating the stomach. Their medicinal virtues reach, relieve, and stimulate every organ and gland in the body, whereby the entire system is renovated. No medicine ever before discovered acts so beneficially upon the blood and circulation as Holloway's celebrated Pills.—*ADVT.*

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

BRO. HOLMES AND HIS NOTES (PAGE 607).

The Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel, No. 1 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, is assigned as having been the builders of Melrose Abbey, in 1136, while the Lodge Mother Kilwinning, No. 0, only claims date 1140. The Lodge Mary's Chapel, No. 1, never had in any Masonic publication any other date than 1518 assigned to it. The fact is a Masonic lodge still exists at Melrose, claiming its origin from the building of the Abbey, and having records of of very ancient date. This lodge is self-supporting, and independent of all others, and in no way recognises the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but admits as visitors Freemasons, from wherever they come. There is no doubt that this was one of the several lodges or bodies of Freemasons engaged in the erection of ecclesiastical structures in Scotland, of an earlier date than either Mother Kilwinning or Mary's Chapel. The fact of this lodge never having joined the Grand Lodge of Scotland, its existence has always been attempted to be ignored, but a more prosperous or rich lodge is not under the Scottish jurisdiction. On strict examination, it will be found to date at least four years older than any lodge in Scotland.

ONE WHO OFTEN VISITS IT.

LEGALITY OF LODGE MEETINGS.

An Act passed in the 39th George III., chap. 79, (12th July, 1799) intituled "An Act for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes, and for better preventing treasonable and seditious practices."

Freemason lodges are exempt from its provisions, provided that the 6th section is complied with, a portion of which is as follows:—

"That this exemption shall not extend to any society or lodge, unless the name or denomination thereof, and the usual place or places, and time or times of its meetings, and the names and descriptions of all and every the members thereof be registered with the Clerk of the Peace of the county or borough in which such lodge is situate, within two months after the passing of this Act, and also on or before the twenty-fifth day of March in every succeeding year.

Original Correspondence.

INSTRUCTION IN SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

My attention has been directed to a paragraph in your journal of the 21st ult., headed "Instruction in South Wales," but which, in truth, chronicles the proceedings of one lodge only in this Province, viz., the "Indefatigable Lodge, No. 237, Swansea."

If, as stated, the brethren of the Indefatigable Lodge have not held any Lodges of Instruction for a number of years I assume that some good and efficient reason exists for not holding them, but the reason is certainly not a lack of ability on the part of its members, many of whom are skilful Masons, quite competent to perform any work they undertake.

The paragraph states, however, "That the members of the Craft in South Wales have now an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the beauties of Freemasonry, as contained in the Lectures," the inference being that no such opportunity had ever been afforded in the past or permitted in the present.

What are the facts? Let them speak for themselves.

In the year 1864, Lodges of Instruction were held at the Indefatigable Lodge, Swansea, in the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September. At each of these meetings the Sections in either First, Second, or third Degree were worked; and notably, at the September meeting, the Fifteen Sections were worked throughout, for the first time in South Wales. These Lodges of Instruction were presided over by the then Worshipful Master, Brother Edward J. Morris, our present Deputy Prov. G.M.

The example thus set, was followed in a short

time by the other lodges in the Province, to the great advantage of Freemasonry in South Wales. I have kept no register of the dates, but, I may state, that I have, since the period above referred to, attended Lodges of Instruction at the Cambrian Lodge, No. 364, Neath; at the Afan Lodge, No. 833, Aberavon; at the Bute Lodge, No. 960, Cardiff; and at the Talbot Lodge, No. 1323, Swansea, at which the Sections have been excellently worked.

At my own lodge, the Cambrian, No. 364, the Sections have been frequently worked; and, I may add, were last worked on Monday evening, the 7th inst., on the occasion of a friendly visit from the officers and members of the Afan and Talbot Lodges, when the W. Deputy Prov. G.M. favoured us by presiding.

At the recently established Talbot Lodge, at Swansea, the Sections have been repeatedly worked; they were last worked, I am told, most admirably, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., the W.M., the Rev. Charles T. Heartley, M.A., presiding on the occasion with marked ability.

On Monday next, the officers and members of the Cambrian and Talbot Lodges, will pay a friendly visit to the Brecknock Lodge, No. 651, Brecon, when it is, I believe, intended to work the Seven Sections of the First Lecture, and when the W. Deputy Prov. G.M. will preside.

That the members of the Indefatigable Lodge should have desired their efforts to improve themselves to be known and appreciated, is but natural; but the credit could have been earned, and the praise won, without ignoring either the past history of the lodge, or efforts similarly put forth by other lodges in the Province.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

WALTER WHITTINGTON, P.M. No. 364.

Prov. G. Secretary.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have noticed with pleasure the cordial tone of the letters of two of your esteemed correspondents, recommending our worthy Bro. Wentworth Little for the office as Secretary, (about to become vacant, as I learn), to the Girl's School. The prizes in Masonry are few, and they should be conferred on those who live in and for the Royal Art.

Bro. Little has now for some years distinguished himself as a Masonic student, and the Craft generally owes a great deal to him. As an able exponent of our mysteries, an erudite Freemason, and an energetic officer, Bro. Little would honour the post to which it is hoped he may be appointed. My influence is nil, and my opinion, I dare say, of little weight, but if I had a hundred votes, I should give them to Bro. Little.

Yours fraternally

EMMA HOLMES.

P.G.Reg. Suffolk.

THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS VISIT TO LINCOLN.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I perceive by Saturday's issue of the *Freemason* you have been misinformed with reference to the Duke of St. Alban's visit to Lincoln, (vide page 617).

The Duke has kindly consented to preside at the opening ceremony of the new Masonic Hall Buildings in this City, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., when it is intended to transfer the Witham, 297, and St. Hugh Lodge, 1386, from the present lodge rooms in Grantham-street, to the New Hall in Newland. The foundation stone of these new buildings was laid on Thursday, 17th August, 1871, and it is looked forward to the works being completed by the above date. The buildings consist of a large concert hall, capable of accomodating upwards of 700 persons; small hall for sales, &c.; lodge, banquet and clothing room, with suitable accessories. The programme of arrangements for the opening day is not yet fully decided upon.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother, yours truly,

HENRY WATSON.

J.W. 1386

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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United States of America.

THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s. per annum, payable in advance.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL SADLERS WELLS.

On Saturday and Wednesday, October 19th and 23rd, "William Tell." William Tell, Mr. T. C. King; Gesler, Mr. F. Shepherd; Michael, Mr. Rainbow; Furst, Mr. Evans; Verner, Mr. Lacy; Rudolf, Mr. Hamilton; Melchtal, Mr. Dudley; Erne, Mr. Cullen; Albert, Miss M. Cooper; Emma, Mrs. Stephenson. After which, a Grand Ballet Divertissement, entitled "Love;" Mademoiselle Rosine, and efficient Corps de Ballet. To conclude with "Black-Eyed Susan." William, Mr. T. C. King; Captain Crosstree Mr. Rainbow; Susan, Miss M. Cooper; Mayflower, Miss Carlyle. On Monday and Thursday, "Ingomar." Ingomar, Mr. T. C. King; Myson, Mr. Dudley; Polydore, Mr. Hudspeth; Timarch, Mr. F. Shepherd; Alaster, Mr. Sydney; Trinobantes, Mr. Parkes; Parthenia, Miss M. Cooper; Actea, Mrs. Stephenson; Theano, Miss Rainbow. After which a Grand Ballet Divertissement, entitled "Love." To conclude with "Black-Eyed Susan;" characters as above. On Tuesday and Friday, "Richelieu." Richelieu, Mr. T. C. King; De Mauprat, Mr. M. Shepherd; Joseph, Mr. Dudley; De Bringham, Mr. Hudspeth; Francois, Mr. Sydney; Julie de Montemar, Miss Cooper; Marion de Lorme, Miss Carlyle. After which, a Grand Ballet Divertissement. To conclude with "The Goose with the Golden Eggs;" Mr. Hudspeth and Mrs. Stephenson. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

THEATRE ROYAL VICTORIA.

On Saturday evening, October 19th, and during the week, Betsy Baker; Mr. J. Fawn and Miss Bramah. After which, "The Duke's Daughter." Legardiere, Mr. C. Sennett; Gonzague, Mr. C. Power; De Nevers, Mr. Vaughan; Cocardasse, Mr. J. Fawn; Passepoil, Mr. G. Skinner; Peyrolles, Mr. Leigh; Regent, Mr. Bousfield; Chaverney, Mr. Prescott; Staupitz, Mr. Parker; Petite, Miss Allen; Blanche De Nevers, Miss M. Henderson; Blanche De Cayles, Mrs. C. T. Burleigh. To be followed by "The Lady of the Lake." Roderick, Miss Pattie Goddard; Malcolm, Miss Maude; James Fitzjames, Miss Bramah; Malise, Miss Allen; Ellen, Miss H. Farren; Douglas, Mr. C. Power; Family Bard, Mr. Leigh; Blanche, Mr. J. Fawn. To conclude with a Grand Ballet Divertissement, entitled "Love;" Mademoiselle Rosne and a numerous and magnificent Corps de Ballet. Stage Manager Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

E. B. C.—1. It is no part of the ritual to read a portion of Scripture at the opening of a Lodge. 2. Yes, the Immediate Past Master has no claim; the W.M. can deputize any Past Master to assist him. 3. Such a proceeding is irregular; the compasses should be used.

The following reports are deferred for want of space:—Royal Visitors at Lathom House; Villiers Lodge, Twickenham; Prov. G. Lodge of Jersey; British Union Lodge, Ipswich; Baldwin Lodge, Dalton-in-Furness; Commercial Lodge, Leicester; De Mowbray Chapter, Melton Mowbray; Macdonald Mark Lodge; Howe Mark Lodge, Melton Mowbray; William de la More K.T. Encampment, Prescott; Byzantine Red Cross Conclave, Leicester.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

PLIMSAL.—WEBBER.—October 12, at Christ Church, Albany-street, Bro. W. S. Plimsal, of the Villiers Lodge, No. 1194, Twickenham, to Maria, the daughter of the late M. J. Webber, of Covent Garden.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.
The price of the Freemason is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance.)
All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.
The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THE SPURIOUS RITE OF MEMPHIS.

We take no credit to ourselves for having recently exposed the hollow sham, yclept the "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Masonry," inasmuch as we conceive it to be simply the duty of an honest Masonic journalist, and, indeed, of any Mason, within the sphere of his influence, to discourage every "organised hypocrisy," which dares to assume the hallowed name of Freemasonry.

But we do congratulate ourselves upon the result of our solemn warning to the Craft. Notwithstanding the extensive circulation of speciously worded invitations amongst the Metropolitan brethren, and, notwithstanding the personal entreaties of one or two Memphite notables, the meeting convened in honour of the "illustrious Seymours and Yarkers," on the 8th inst., was nothing but a miserable *fiasco*.

About fifteen individuals "assembled and gathered themselves together," to enact the wretched farce of installing a new Grand Master General of Masons for the United Kingdom!

Of those present on the occasion more than one third were members of a profession for which we have great regard, and we are sure that the theatrical gentlemen to whom we allude will forgive us for expressing an opinion that they might have been better employed in rehearsing a genuine stage performance, than in participating in so indecent a burlesque on Freemasonry.

Possibly, however, they may have attended, as a compliment to Mr. Harry Seymour, *ci-devant* wigmaker and actor, and in this case we are ready to make every allowance for their *esprit-de-corps*, even though we may feel inclined to damn the play—and the players.

The pretensions of Seymour and his coadjutors are not made known now for the first time. In the United States, he has secured some adherents, but the vigilance of the legitimate Masonic authorities has even there "scotched the snake." Added to which, the misdeeds of certain prominent "Memphites" in America have brought discredit upon the remainder, and although we hold that Mr. Seymour, personally, is a harmless individual, we cannot say so much for some of his associates, who are, even now, expiating their guilt in a felon's cell. Beyond all doubt, a Rite of Memphis, which assumed to supersede all other rites in Freemasonry, was founded by one Marconis de Nègre, about 1839, and it is equally indubitable that this rite obtained some sort of recognition from the Grand Orient of France, because the latter body desired to absorb it, and so wipe out what it considered an anomaly and a disgrace to the Craft. But the noxious weed, uprooted in France, reappeared in the New World, with Harry Seymour as its

Farmer General. And now, such is the Memphite faith in human credulity, the spurious plant is specially imported into this country for the benefit of English Freemasons. It is important to note, moreover, that the Grand Orient of France emphatically repudiates the whole affair, and asserts, through the Chief of its Secretariat, that Mr. Seymour has "neither a charter nor a power." Well, our friends have played their parts, and we fear they will leave the shores of Albion sadder, if not richer men. The good sense of the English Craft has simply ignored Apis and Serapis, and the stupendous tomfooleries of this new Masonic revelation. We had hoped to have enjoyed a good side-splitting laugh, but the "piece" has been withdrawn so suddenly, that our hopes are blighted. The "illustrious" invaders came; they saw, but have scarcely conquered; and now, like phantoms they have gone, never, we devoutly trust, to return. If there be in this land of ours, any who are emulous of Seymour's glory; any who burn to achieve his renown, we will give them a word of homely but invaluable advice—'*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*.'

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

MACDONALD LODGE (No. 1216).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the head quarters of the First Surrey Rifles, at Camberwell, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, when were present—Bros. G. Waterall, W.M.; S. H. Wagstaff, I.P.M.; James Stevens, P.M., as S.W.; W. J. Messenger, J.W.; Dr. Eugene Cronin, Treasurer; J. J. Curtis, Sec.; F. J. H. Hastie, S.D.; M. S. Larllham, J.D.; H. Hammond, I.G.; F. H. Cozens, Org.; W. Elliott, Walter Gray, T. W. Carnell, and other members. At the request of the W.M. of St. John's Lodge, No. 70, Plymouth, Bro. W. P. Collins was passed to the degree of F.C., and was subsequently proposed as a member of the lodge. Mr. John Henry Alexander having been duly balloted for, and approved, was initiated. Candidates for raising were, from unavoidable circumstances, prevented from attending, in one case, to the great regret of the members of the lodge, in consequence of serious accident. The only other important business before the lodge was that of alteration of date of meetings, it being found necessary to meet the requirements of the corps to which the members belong, to change the same from the second Wednesday in the month to the second Thursday, and the necessary notice of motion having been previously agreed, was now confirmed, subject to the approval of Grand Lodge. The ensuing meeting of the Macdonald Lodge will, therefore, be held on the second Thursday in December. A vote of condolence with an esteemed brother, whose ill health compels a long absence in southern climes, was unanimously passed, with earnest wishes for his convalescence and return in due time for installation as next W.M. Propositions for initiation at ensuing meeting were then taken, and the lodge was closed in due form.

CHESHIRE.

ROCK FERRY.—Rock Lodge (No. 1289).—On Friday evening, the 11th inst., this lodge held its usual meeting, at Rock Ferry Hotel, attended by the following brethren:—Edward Friend, P.J.G.D., Cheshire, P.M. 1289, in the chair; F. R. Stevenson, P. Prov. G.S.B., P.M. 537, Treasurer; P. J. Pearson, Secretary; Simon Lewis, S.W.; F. C. Bolton, J.W.; Charles Sayer, S.D.; Pattison, J.D.; Eugene Wigdahl, I.G.; Owen Wooliscroft, Dr. Paton, A. Lowe, Stanton, Westbrook, and Bro. C. Barclay, 537, visitor.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Acting W.M. explained the absence of Bro. Moore, W.M., whose wife and child were taken from him by the hand of death since the last meeting of the lodge, and a cordial vote of sympathy with him in his sad bereavement was recorded on the minutes. Bro. Friend then proceeded with the raising of Bro. Owen (Bro. Barclay ably presiding at the harmonium during the time the lodge was open), after which the lodge was closed down, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and a very harmonious evening was spent by all.

DURHAM.

CONSECRATION OF THE FENWICK LODGE, No. 1389, SUNDERLAND.

A new Lodge of Freemasons was consecrated and opened at the Masonic Hall, Park Terrace, This will increase the number of Craft Lodges now at work in Sunderland, to five. Of the other lodges three have had an existence of upwards of a century, but the fourth is of recent formation.

The Phoenix Lodge, which holds its meetings at the Freemasons' Hall, in Queen-street, was opened in 1755, with Bro. John Thornhill as first W.M. It had not at that time any name, being only known by the number, which was then 207, and met at an inn in Church-street. After many fluctuations Captain Geo. Thompson became W. Master, and remained in that position for seven years. During his term of office a hall was built, and the Lodge adopted a distinctive name, viz., that of "The King George's Lodge." The hall was dedicated to Masonry on July 16th, 1778, but only existed a little over five years, having been burnt to the ground on Nov. 19, 1783. The foundation stone of a new hall was laid on the 5th of August following, and the new building was solemnly dedicated on the 5th of April, 1785. The name of the lodge was then changed to that of the "Phoenix Lodge," which it still retains.

In 1757 the Lodge now known as the Palatine Lodge was opened, Bro. W. Scolly being first W. M. Like its predecessor, it had then no distinctive name, but afterwards it adopted that of "The Sea Captains' Lodge." After this name had been kept up for a considerable number of years, it was changed to the "Palatine Lodge," which is still its appellation. The first meetings of the Palatine or Sea Captains' Lodge were held at an inn in the High-street, known as the "Marquis of Carnarvon's Head." We afterwards find it meeting, between fifty and sixty years ago, at the Queen's Head Inn, in Queen-street, and subsequently, until its removal to the new Masonic Hall in Park-terrace, a little over two years ago, the meetings were for a long time held at the Bridge Hotel.

The St. John's Lodge has had an existence of something like a hundred years, having been opened as a military lodge, attached to an Infantry regiment, under a warrant granted by the Duke of Athole, then (in 1770 and following years) Grand Master of one of the two Grand Lodges of Freemasons which exercised jurisdiction in this country during the 18th century, and which were eventually united in 1813. The warrant was left in this town in the first decade of the present century, and the lodge continued to meet at different places in the town until it took possession of its present quarters (the Masonic Hall, Park-terrace) in 1870.

The Williamson Lodge was opened at the Royal Hotel, Monkwearmouth, in 1863, with Sir Hedworth Williamson as its first W.M., and it still continues to hold its meetings at the same place.

Another lodge had at one time flourished at Monkwearmouth, called the St. Paul's Lodge, but it ceased to exist some years ago. A hall was built specially for a lodge room on the Ballast Hills, at Monkwearmouth, nearly opposite the foot of Lambton-street. This was afterwards purchased (in 1794) by a congregation of Independents, who seceded from what was then called the Park-lane Chapel, and turned the building into a chapel, which was known for many years as "Lodge Chapel." A large room in Maling's-ring, which had been a Masonic lodge room, was also converted into a chapel in 1814 by the Unitarians.

The history and transactions of Masonic bodies

more than a century ago are very difficult to trace, and other Masonic lodges may have flourished in this town or neighbourhood and traces of them have been lost. We have ourselves seen a certificate, bearing date, Monkwearmouth, 1776, issued by the Lodge of Harmony, No. 475, but whether this lodge was the same as the St. Paul's—and its name was afterwards changed to that of the Apostle—or whether it was a separate lodge that long before the union in 1813, ceased to exist, we are unable to say. The foundation stones of some of the principal public structures in the town have been laid with full Masonic honours.

On Sept 24, 1793, a lodge was opened by Bro. William Henry Lambton, Esq., Provincial Grand Master for the Province of Durham, and the brethren walked in procession to the river, when the foundation stone of the bridge was laid by Rowland Burdon, Esq., a P.M. of the Sea Captains' Lodge, with full masonic ceremony. The bridge was declared open on the 9th of August, 1796, by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, after a very splendid masonic ceremony (Bro. Burdon acting pro tem. as Provincial Grand Master) in the presence, Garbutt says in his History of Sunderland, of 80,000 spectators. The foundation stone of the Exchange was also laid with masonic honours by Sir Henry Vane Tempest, on August 10, 1812, and on November 12th, 1839, the foundation stone of the Athenæum was laid masonically by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

Returning now to the proceedings of this afternoon when the youngest of the existing masonic lodges was declared duly constituted, the brethren were present in large numbers on the occasion, and the lodge, which is named after the late Bro. Henry Fenwick, Esq. (M.P. for Sunderland for some years), who for a considerable period filled the office of D.P.G.M., of the Province, was consecrated and formally opened by the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master (John Fawcett, Esq.) assisted by a large gathering of Present and Past Provincial Grand Officers, Worshipful Masters, and Past Masters, and the W. M. Designate Bro. W.H. Crookes, P.M. No. 80, and Prov. G.S. was installed as the first W.M.

Among those present were Bros. Sir Hedworth Williamson, D.Prov. G.M.; C. Rowlandson, P.J. G.W.; Rev.—Trotter, P.G.C.; Rev. G. R. Bulman, P.Prov. G.C.; B. Levy, P.Prov. J.G.W.; J. Potts, P.Prov. G.S.D.; A. Clapham, P.Prov. S.G. W. (Northumberland); the W. Masters of the Palatine, Williamson, Fawcett, Marquis of Granby, and Earl of Durham Lodges, &c., &c.

The consecration banquet was held afterwards at the Queen's Hotel, the W.M. (Bro. Crookes) in the chair, supported by the R.W.P.G.M., the R.W.D.P.G.M., &c., &c.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—*Philanthropy Lodge of Instruction* (No. 940).—The annual meeting of the Philanthropy Lodge of Instruction took place on Thursday evening the 10th inst., in the Lodge room, at the Freemasons' Hall, Wellington-street, Stockton. The Lodge having been opened in due form, Bro. J.H. Jackson officiating as W.M., Bro. J. Broome as S.W., and Bro. J. Boothroyd as J.W., and the ordinary business having been disposed of, the Treasurer, Bro. Thos. Walton, submitted his financial statement, which showed there was a small balance in hand. The Secretary (Bro. Thos. Bradley) then read the report for the year, which showed that although the total number of members on the roll was rather less than in the preceding year, the average attendance had been greater; taken altogether the lodge was in a very satisfactory and progressing condition. Both these reports were received and adopted with marked approval. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—Preceptor, Bro. J.H. Jackson; Assistant Preceptor, Bro. A. Fowler; Treasurer, Bro. Thos. Walton; Committee, Bros. J. H. Jackson, A. Fowler, and W. J. Watson; Secretary, Bro. Thos. Bradley; Organist, Bro. Thos. Preston. Cordial votes of thanks were passed to all the officers for the very commendable manner in which they had discharged their duties and conducted the business. At the close of the lodge, the brethren adjourned to the banquetting-hall, and sat down to supper, the chair being occupied by Bro. J.H. Jackson, and the vice-chair by Bro. J. Broome. At the repast, the company was considerably augmented

and amongst those present were Bros. J. Trotter, A. Fowler, R.S. Hooper, W. J. Watson, J. Boothroyd, T. Bradley, T. Walton, J.G. Walton, J. Walton, T. Bowron, — Scarth, J.F. Mann, G. Herbert, W. Lightfoot, J. Trenholm, W. J. Usher, S. Gordon, J. Fowler, T. Preston, G. Hooper, G. Ellis, &c. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave in succession the toasts of "The Queen and the Craft," "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, P.G.M., the Princess of Wales, and rest of the Royal Family;" "The Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon, and the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England Past and Present." The next toast was given from vice-chair and was "The Provincial Grand Master and Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and P.G. Officers, Past and Present," to which Bro. J. Trotter responded, and gave "Success to the Philanthropy Lodge of Instruction," coupled with the name of the Secretary. Both these brethren spoke highly of the value of lodges of instruction, and warmly commended this lodge to the support of the brethren. Bro. G. Ellis then proposed the health of the "Preceptor, Assistant Preceptor, and Officers of the Lodge," which was responded to by Bro. A. Fowler. Bro. G. Hooper, in giving the toast of "The Lodge of Philanthropy," expressed a warm appreciation of the fraternal feeling which existed between the members of that and the Tees Lodge, and hoped there would be even a still more frequent interchange of visits amongst them. Bro. J.F. Mann acknowledged the toast, and was followed by Bro. Usher, who gave "The Tees Lodge," which was suitably responded to. The speeches were agreeably interspersed with vocalism by several of the company, and the evening was spent most enjoyably.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—*Lodge of Fortitude* No. 281.—The regular meeting of this old established and prosperous lodge was held on Wednesday evening last, the 9th inst. The chair of K.S. was occupied by the W.M., Bro. William Hall, who was supported by Bro. J. Daniel Moore, M.D., P.G.S.B. England, I.P.M.; William Fleming, S.W.; Edward Airey, J.W.; James Hatch, P.M. and Treasurer; Edmund Simpson, P.M. and Secretary; John Hatch, P.M.; James Taylor, Organist; W. Sey, S.D.; John Bell as J.D.; R. Taylor, I.G., and several other brethren. The ordinary business of the lodge was transacted, and several communications read. Bro. Moore, on behalf of the Moore Mark Lodge, asked for the use of the lodge room on equitable terms, for the purposes of Mark Masonry. The consideration was deferred until the next meeting of the lodge. The bye laws were read by the Secretary, and after the usual proclamations, the lodge was closed. It was announced that at the next meeting of the lodge Bro. Moore would deliver a short lecture on the Three Grand Principles of our Order.

LANCASTER.—*Rowley Lodge* No. 1051.—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, on Monday, the 7th inst. There were present the W.M., Bro. Wilson Barker; Bro. Dr. Moore, P.G.S.B. England, and I.P.M.; Bros. W. J. Sly, S.W. Edward Airey, J.W.; James Taylor, S.D.; J. L. Bradshaw as J.D.; Richard Taylor, I.G.; John Hatch, P.M., 281; Thomas Jackson, E.A.P.; and John Watson, Tyler. After the usual preliminary business had been transacted, and Bro. Jackson had given proof of his proficiency as an E.A.P., Bro. Dr. Moore took the chair of the lodge, and in due form passed Bro. Jackson to the degree of F.C., the working tools being presented by Bro. John Hatch, P.M. Bro. Moore delivered the lecture on the second tracing-board, and some other instruction having been afforded, the lodge was closed according to ancient custom.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 1330).—The second annual festival of this young and flourishing lodge, was held at the Assembly Room, Three Swans Hotel, on Friday, the 11th inst., and was well attended by members and visitors. Of the members the following

brethren, among others, were present:—W. Kelly, R.W. Prov. G.M., I.P.M.; Sir H. St. John Halford, Bart. (High Sheriff), P.G.S.W., W.M.; Albert Pell, M.P., Prov. G. Reg.; Rev. A. A. O'Neill, (P. Prov. G. Chaplain, Lancashire), Chaplain; Rev. John F. Halford, P.G. Chaplain, S.W., and W.M. elect; F. Kemp, J.W.; J. H. Douglass, Sec.; T. Macauley, M.R.C.S., S.D.; Dr. Grant, J.D.; Freestone and Fuller, Stewards; Dixon, Organist; Harrison, I.G.; Rev. F. M. Beaumont, M. H. Lewin, Lawrence, Whitehead, Shovelbottom, Platford, Ellis, and others. Amongst the visitors, were—Bros. the Revs. John Spittal, and William Langley, P. Prov. G. Chaplains, and P. Prov. G.S.W.'s; and W. Targett Fry, Chaplain No. 523; C. Stretten, P.M. 279, and P. Prov. G. Reg.; Dr. Hunt, P. Prov. G.A.D. of C.; Atwood, P.G.A.D. of C.; Johnston, No. 523, P.M. and P. Prov. G.S.W. Westmoreland and Cumberland; C. E. Stretton, I.G. No. 523; J. B. Hall, W.M. No. 1391; Dr. Clifton, Sec. No. 1391, and several others. The W.M. having opened the lodge, and the minutes having been read, and the election of the W.M. for the ensuing year (confirmed, the First Master of the lodge, Bro. Kelly, P.G.M., was balloted for as an honorary member; Bros. William Harry Arkwright, of the Apollo University Lodge, Oxford, and William Atkins, of the Illoe Lodge, Spalding, as joining members; and the Rev. William Berry, Rector of Little Peatlong, as a candidate for initiation, the election being unanimous in each case. The Treasurer's report having been passed, the chair was taken by the Provincial Grand Master, and, the lodge having been opened in the second degree, the Rev. John Frederick Halford was duly installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, and saluted in the several degrees. The W.M. then proceeded to invest the following brethren as officers for the ensuing year, viz., Sir Henry St. John Halford, Bart., I.P.M.; F. Kemp, S.W.; Thomas Macauley, J.W.; Rev. A. A. O'Neill, Chaplain; J. H. Douglas, Secretary; Dr. Grant, S.D.; Harrison, J.D.; Dixon, Organist; Freestone and Fuller, Stewards; M. H. Lewin, I.G.; Clarke, Tyler. A letter was read from the W.M. of St. John's Lodge, Leicester, bringing under the notice of the brethren the attempt now being made by that lodge, to raise a fund for purchasing admission, in the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, of the eldest of the eight children of one of the members, who died recently, after only two hours illness. The sum of five guineas was voted to the fund by the lodge, and that amount was more than doubled by private subscriptions amongst the brethren. After some other business had been transacted, and votes of thanks accorded to the P.G.M. as Installing Master, to the I.P.M. for his services as W.M. during the past year, and to the Stewards, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, alternating with songs; and the brethren finally separated, after enjoying a very pleasant and harmonious re-union. In proposing the health of the W.M., the Prov. G.M. referred, in high terms of eulogy, to the admirable oration delivered by the W.M., in his capacity of Prov. G. Chaplain, at the consecration of the Commercial Lodge, Leicester, and which has just been printed for that lodge.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—*Rutland Lodge* (No. 1130).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held at the George Hotel, on Thursday, the 10th inst., the W.M. Bro. J. E. Bright, in the chair. The lodge was attended by the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly, Bro. the Rev. W. Langley, P.M., and P. Prov. G.S.W., and by a considerable number of members. The business was chiefly of a private character, consequent upon the decease of the late Tyler, the change in the tenancy of the hotel &c. It was unanimously decided that this lodge should continue its meetings at the *George Hotel*, a cordial vote of thanks being unanimously passed to Bro. Selby, the late landlord, for his liberality and attendance to the brethren. A committee was appointed to recommend a Tyler, and a vote of five guineas was made to the late Tyler's widow, out of the lodge

funds, in testimony of the satisfaction of the members with the manner in which he performed his Masonic duties. A similar sum was also voted, and a like amount subscribed amongst the brethren present, towards a fund for purchasing admission into the Masonic Boys' School, of the eldest of the eight orphan children of the J.W. of St. John's Lodge, Leicester, who recently died very suddenly. The lodge being closed, the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

STOKESLEY.—*Cleveland Lodge* (No. 543).—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of this lodge (then numbered 795) was celebrated in the lodge room, at the Golden Lion Hotel on Monday, October 7th, when an excellent banquet was furnished for the occasion, which did much credit to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson. At the request of the officers, the chair was taken by Bro. George Marwood, of Bushby Hall, *J.P.*, the late Prov. G.M., who first saw the light in this lodge shortly after it was opened; and Bro. J. H. Handyside, P.Prov. G.J.W., one of the principal founders of the lodge, occupied the vice chair. Both the chairman and vice-chairman, we may remark, have occupied the chair of K.S. in the lodge, and never ceased to take an active interest in its prosperity. Owing, we presume, to the stormy weather, several visitors who had been expected from neighbouring lodges, were absent, but the attendance of lodge members was above the average. The following toasts were given, all with Masonic honours:—"The Queen and the Craft;" "Bro. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," in proposing which, allusion was made to the recent death of Bro. the late King of Sweden. "The Army, Navy, and Auxillary Forces," responded to by Bro. Wilcox, lieutenant of the Stokesley Rifle Corps, of which the chairman was for several years, the beloved captain, and in which he still takes a warm interest. "The G.M. Earl de Grey and Ripon," "The Prov. G.M., the Earl of Zetland," "The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Dr. Bell," whom the chairman characterised as one of the most skilful and energetic Masons in the North of England." "Prosperity to the Cleveland Lodge," in proposing which the chairman alluded to the undisturbed harmonious working of the lodge during the quarter of a century which it had that day been in existence, and expressed a fervent wish that it might long continue so. He felt, as he had no doubt most of those who sat around him did, that he was a better man through having become a Mason; for Freemasonry had a strong tendency, not only to cause their hearts to warm towards brother Masons, but to all mankind. He paid a brief, but well-merited compliment, to the vice-chairman, for his unwearied services to the lodge during the whole term of its existence, and thought he might justly be considered the father of Freemasonry in the district. Bro. Handyside feelingly responded to the toast, alluding to the many faces who had once delighted to meet in the lodge, but who were now absent for ever; many of them, he sincerely trusted, gone to that lodge above where the Almighty Architect of the Universe lives and reigns for ever. He had no doubt that the success of the Cleveland Lodge had given an impetus to Freemasonry round about, as it had led to several other lodges being opened in the district. "The Chairman," proposed by the vice-chairman, and suitably acknowledged by Bro. Marwood. "The W.M. of the Lodge," responded to by Bro. Henry Fawcett, *B.A.* "Bro. Weatherill, the first candidate initiated in the Lodge," which was feelingly responded to by that brother. "The Wardens and Assistant Officers of the Lodge," proposed by the W.M., who bore testimony to their punctual attendance and good working; to which Bro. Richardson, S.W., responded. "Bro. George Markham Tweddell," proposed by Brother Hunter, P.M., who alluded to Bro. Tweddell's long literary labours, both in connection with Freemasonry, antiquities, and history. Bro. Tweddell, in reply, had felt with the Chairman that he was a better man through having become a Mason, for in Freemasonry he found all his own yearning for the good of mankind; and in writing the *History of Cleveland and its*

Vicinity, on which he had so long been engaged, it was his earnest desire to do it in the true spirit of Freemasonry, by not looking upon any sect, or any party, as having a monopoly of wisdom or goodness, but by striving to do justice to others, however their opinions might have differed from his own. "Bro. Harrison," who had faithfully discharged the duties of Tyler from the first year of the lodge's existence; which that brother suitably acknowledged. A number of excellent songs were given during the evening by the Chairman, Bros. Wrighton, Richardson, Wilcox, Rontree, and recitations by Bro. Harrison, and the proceedings of a most harmonious meeting terminated with the usual toast—"To all Poor and Distressed Masons," &c. Many of the brethren before parting, expressed a strong conviction that ere another quarter of a century had elapsed, most of them would be gone to account for the deeds done in the body.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST.)

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held, by special appointment, in the Cleveland Hall, Middlesborough, under the auspices of the North York Lodge, No. 602, on Wednesday, 2nd October, 1872.

There were present:—W. Bros. John Pearson Bell, *M.D.*, S.G.D. of England, D.P.G.M., as R.W. Provincial Grand Master on the Throne; George Marwood, Esq., *J.P.*, P.D.P.G.M. 543, as D. Prov. G.M.; S. H. Armitage, *M.D.*, 1248, S. Prov. G.W.; H. Onslow Piersy, 1040, J. Prov. G.W.; Rev. V. H. Moyle, *M.A.*, P. Prov. G.C. 602, as Prov. G. Chaplain; Richard Welch Hollon, P.G.S.B. Eng., 536, Prov. G. Treas.; Walter Reynolds, P. Prov. G.D.C., 250, as Prov. G. Sec.; Harrison Groves, 1244, Prov. G.S.D.; John N. Scherling, 250, Prov. G.J.D.; William Tesseyman, 57, Prov. G.S.W.; Andrew Farmer, 602, Prov. Dir. of Cer.; J. S. Walton, *M.D.*, 1337, Prov. G. Swd. B.; Charles Willman, 602, Prov. G. Org.; Bros. John Ward, 236, Prov. G. Pur.; William Johnson, 57, Prov. G. Tyler; Bros. Henry E. Voight, 250, Isaiah Wilkinson, 312, Thomas Unthank, 543, George Page, P.M. 561, Prov. G. Stewards.

The visitors were:—Bros. W. Best, P.M. 509, P. Prov. J.G.W., Durham; James Groves, P.M. 774, P. Prov. J.G.W., Durham; W. M. Watson, W.M. 509 Prov. J.G.D., Durham; F. S. Jackson, P.M. 940, P. Prov. J.G.D., Durham.

Many Past Provincial Grand Officers, and the Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens, of the various lodges in the Province, were also present.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened in form and with solemn prayer, the Acting Prov. Grand Secretary read the Minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Bridlington Quay, on the 4th, October, 1871, and the Minutes of the Especial Provincial Grand Lodge, held at York, on the 23rd May, 1872, which were confirmed.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from the R.W. Prov. Grand Master; Bros. Rev. H. V. Palmer, *M.A.*, P.G. Chap.; C. J. Todd P.G. Reg.; M. C. Peck, P.G. Sec.; A.B. Brockwell, P. Prov. G.D.C.; G.E. Harding, P. Prov. G.O.; T. S. Camidge, P.Prov. G.O.; and Bro. Smurthwaite, W.M. 236.

The Acting Prov. Grand Secretary then read the acknowledgements received, to the loyal addresses, presented from the Provincial Grand Lodge to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The W. Prov. Grand Treasurer then read his annual Financial Report, which having been audited by the W. Masters of the Humber and Lennox Lodges, and found correct, was unanimously adopted.

The Acting Prov. Grand Secretary read the Report of the Board of Benevolence, showing that the Board had that day voted £10 10s. to the widow of the late Bro. D. P. H., of the Humber Lodge, and £10 10s. to Bro. H. A. D. of the Royal Lodge. It was recommended that the support of the Province be given, and the votes of the brethren solicited in behalf of Ethel Ida Margaret Seaton, aged 8 years, of Hull, whose late father was a Member of the Humber Lodge, a candidate for the Masonic Girls' School. The

Prov. Grand Treasurer's account shewed a balance of £193 9s. 8d. in favour of the Fund of Benevolence.

The report of the Board of Benevolence was then adopted and confirmed.

The various lodges in the Province, all of which were represented, then communicated. The returns shewed a total of 1,401 subscribing members.

W. Bro. Woodall, P.S.P.G.W., then, in accordance with notice given, moved:—"That rule V. of the Prov. Grand Fund of Benevolence, be amended, by substituting the word 'representatives' in lieu of 'Masters,' which was seconded by the W. Senior Prov. Grand Warden.

W. Bro. G. Smurthwaite, P. Prov. J.G.W., moved as an amendment, "That the following be added to rule V. of the Prov. Grand Fund of Benevolence:—"If the actual Master of the year of any lodge cannot attend, the immediate Past Master may supply his place; should that brother be unable to attend, some other Past Master of such lodge may act for him; but in every case the Past Master must be a subscribing member of the lodge." This amendment was seconded by the W. Prov. Grand Treasurer, and carried unanimously.

The W. Prov. Grand Treasurer then, in accordance with notice given, moved:—"That the expenses of any brother who may be deputed by the Provincial Grand Lodge to proceed to any place on business connected with the Province, be paid by the Prov. Grand Treasurer." This was seconded by the W. Master of the Humber Lodge, and carried unanimously.

Bro. Theo. Smith, P.M. 250, in accordance with notice given, then moved:—"That a member of this Province be appointed to represent those candidates for the various Masonic Charities whom the Board of Benevolence of this Provincial Grand Lodge recommends to be supported at the respective elections; and that such representative be paid his necessary expenses in connection therewith; which are to be audited by the Board of Benevolence, and paid by the Provincial Grand Lodge." This was seconded by W. Bro. Jones, P. Prov. J.G.D., and carried unanimously.

The W. Senior Prov. Grand Warden then moved:—"That Bro. John Walker, P.M. 57, be appointed Assistant Secretary to the Board of Benevolence, in the place of the late Bro. R. J. Chaffer, P.M. 57, at an annual salary of £10 10s., and that in the event of his occasional inability to attend such charity elections in London, as he may be deputed by the board to attend, the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, or his Deputy, shall have power to appoint a brother to act for him." This was seconded by the W. Junior Prov. Grand Deacon, and carried.

Bro. Theo. Smith, P.M. 250, gave notice of the following motion:—"That it is desirable the Board of Benevolence meet half-yearly, at such time and place as the Prov. Grand Master, or his Deputy, may appoint, previous to the elections for the Masonic Charities in London, to consider the applications for those Charities, to decide which candidate the Province shall be recommended to support, and on other business. That a report of the proceedings at such meetings be printed, and a copy forwarded to every member of the Board. That every Lodge and Chapter in the province, and all members of the same, and others having votes for any of the Masonic Charities, be requested to place such votes at the disposal of the Board of Benevolence, by signing their voting papers, leaving the candidate's name blank, and forwarding them to the brother elected to go to London to represent the selected candidates."

The Acting R.W. Prov. Grand Master then appointed and invested the following brethren as Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year, with the exception of the Prov. Grand Treasurer, who was unanimously re-elected by the Provincial Grand Lodge.

- Frederick Bell, Prov. G. S. W.
- Charles Wells, Prov. G. J. W.
- Rev. John Gardner, LL.D., Prov. G. Chaplain.
- Richard Welch Hollon, ... Prov. G. Treasurer.
- James Ingram, Prov. G. Registrar.
- Michael Charles Peck, Prov. G. Secretary.
- Richard Thos. Vivian, Prov. G. S. D.
- Edward Mason, Prov. G. J. D.

- George William Smales, ... Prov. G. S. of W.
- George H. Walshaw, Prov. G. D. of C.
- William G. Long, Prov. G. Swd. B.
- John Wilkinson, Prov. G. Organist.
- John Ward, Prov. G. Purst.
- William Johnson, Prov. G. Tyler.

The six Provincial Grand Stewards are to be nominated by the following Lodges, viz.:—The St. Germain's, North York, St. Cuthbert's, Royal, Camalodunum, and Londesborough.

The Acting R.W. Prov. Grand Master then addressed the brethren, expressing in the first place the extreme regret he felt (and which he doubted not was fully shared in by all present) at the inability of the revered Prov. Grand Master to attend. He trusted that his Lordship's valuable life might yet be spared for many years, and that we should long have the benefit of his governance and counsel. The harmony and prosperity which exist in the Province was a cause for congratulation, and it was exceedingly gratifying to find by the Prov. Grand Treasurer's account that our financial condition was so sound, as regards both the Provincial Grand Lodge and the Fund of Benevolence; by means of the latter we had again been enabled to afford acceptable relief to deserving cases. He concluded by exhorting the brethren in these days of innovation and change, strictly to adhere to the antient landmarks, and to practise in their fullest sense the genuine tenets of Freemasonry. He had received invitations from the three Hull Lodges, and also one from Scarborough, but considering that there had been no Provincial Grand Lodge held in Scarborough since 1865, he should, with the concurrence of the Prov. Grand Master, accept the invitation to hold the Provincial Grand Lodge at the latter place, under the auspices of the Denison Lodge.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in form, and with solemn prayer.

The annual Banquet, at which the Acting R. W. Prov. Grand Master presided, was held the same evening at the Town-Hall, when a large number of brethren dined; due honours to the Craft were observed, and true Masonic feeling prevailed.

Royal Arch.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.—CONSECRATION OF THE CHAPTER OF TRUTH.

On Wednesday, a new Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, denominated "The Chapter of Truth," was consecrated at the Arboretum Hotel, Derby, in connection with Lodge 731. Comp. Jas. Terry, P.Z. 174 and 975, attended to perform the ceremony of consecration, and was supported by Companions T. Cox, P.Z., and J. Crossley, P.Z. The Chapter was duly opened, and Companion the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, R.W.P.G.M. of Derbyshire, was duly installed as first Principal, Companion Houghton Chas. Okeover, R.W.D.P.G.M., as second Principal, and Companion Charles Robert Colville, R.W.P.D.P.G.M., as Third Principal. The Chapter elected Companion Wright, Treasurer; Companion Campion, S.E.; and Companion Burn, S.N.; and Companion Iltie, P.S.

A banquet of the members of the Chapter and the Aboretum Lodge, united, afterwards took place in the Lodge-room at the Hotel, which was very tastefully decorated, and a choice repast was provided by Brother Baldock. The chair was taken by Brother the most Noble the Marquis of Hartington, supported by Bros. Colville; R.W.P.D.P.G.M.: J. Smith, W.M.; Wright, T. Cox, G. Treasurer: Campion, S. G. W.; Terry, P.Z.; Crossley, P. G. S. W.; Naylor, G. Secretary; and Iltie, P.M., 253. The vice chairs were filled by S.W. Gee and J.W. Merry, and there were also present Bros. S. Leech, Hillam, Broughall, T. Roe jun., R. Eastwood, Humphreys, Burn, Sheffield, G. Woodiwiss, Speight, Marsden, Dusautoy, A. Taylor, T. Merry, T. Hall, J. Harpur, Winter, Worsnop, Burton, Carr, Brookhouse, Hackett, Witton, Holland, Holbrook, Warner, Carson Fowke, Burnett, J. Brown, J. Thompson, Merchant, Jackson, Knight, Dod, Low, Major, Foster, McCombe.

The repast over, the Chairman proposed in graceful terms, "The Queen and the Craft," alluding with much feeling to the outburst of loyal affection which was called forth last year by the illness of the Queen, followed by the still more serious illness of the Prince of Wales, which taught the country how deeply loyal it is.

The Chairman, in proposing "The most noble the Marquis of Ripon, M.W. Grand Master of England," observed that they all knew how active, zealous, and energetic their Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon, had proved himself to be. Personally he had the greatest satisfaction in giving that toast, for he had long had the happiness and privilege of the acquaintance of Lord Ripon, who was almost the first political chief under whom he (Lord Hartington) had the honour of serving, and he then formed a high opinion of his talents and abilities, and had never since seen reason to alter that opinion. He had still the happiness of being one of Lord Ripon's colleagues, and it had been to him a source of continued satisfaction to enjoy his friendship and official communication with him. (Applause.) But it was not Lord Ripon's qualities as a friend or as a statesman that formed the reason why they drank his health on that occasion, but his merits as the head of their craft, and, as he had said before, he did not believe they had ever had a more active, zealous, and energetic Grand Master than Lord Ripon had proved himself. (Applause.) He hoped to see the noble Marquis to-morrow, or at any rate very shortly, and was sure that when he told Lord Ripon that he had, for the first time for some years past, been doing a small part of his duty as a Mason he should be better received by him than before. (Cheers.)

The toast, as those which followed, was drunk with Masonic honours.

The Chairman next gave the toast of "The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, R.W. Dep. Grand Master of England," observing that although he had not the pleasure of the personal acquaintance of Lord Carnarvon, and though politically they were not associated, still in Masonry that did not make the slightest difference, for one of its greatest boasts was that however separated they might be in politics or in matters of opinion, they were equally united as members of one common craft. (Applause.)

Bro. T. Cox then proposed, amidst loud applause, "The Health of the Chairman, the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master of Derbyshire, the Marquis of Hartington." Bro. Cox expressed the great satisfaction it afforded himself and all his brethren to see their Grand Master amongst them. (Applause.) They had not enjoyed that pleasure for some years, but they well knew that whether present or absent the Grand Master had the interests of Freemasonry at heart. (Cheers.) It was a great satisfaction that the noble Lord had attended that night at considerable inconvenience to take the position of First Principal of the new chapter connected with that lodge, and he hoped what had been done that day would form a new era, not only in Arch Masonry, but in Craft Masonry in the province, and that the brethren would heartily rally round their Grand Master. (Applause.)

Lord Hartington, in responding, said the reception given to the toast made him wish that he had been able to be with them oftener than it had been his privilege to meet them for some years past, and he could only trust to their kindness to make excuses for him better than he could make for himself. They probably knew that he had not been altogether unoccupied for the last few years,—(hear, hear)—indeed it had been his fate to fill one perhaps of the hardest worked posts in the Administration of this country, and though they were not equally engaged all the year round, it had not happened to him to be in this part of the country lately during the parliamentary vacation, and he could not have been except at considerable inconvenience. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, a great satisfaction to him that his Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Okeover, to whom, by the indulgence of the Grand Lodge, he was able to delegate all his powers, was so eminently able, and so earnestly desirous to do everything possible for the pro-

motion of Freemasonry in the Province, and that he was so admirably supported by the other officers. His lordship concluded by alluding to the rapid extension of the Craft in the Province, and by proposing the health of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and the officers of the Grand Lodge.

Brother Campion, G.S.W., appropriately responded, the D.P.G.M. having been compelled to leave after the meeting of the Chapter.

Brother J. Smith proposed in cordial terms the health of Bro. Colville, P.P.D.G.M., who also had been compelled to leave after dining with the company, and who on retiring had received quite an ovation.

Brother Crossley gracefully proposed the health of Bro. Terry, who had that day attended to consecrate the new Chapter, which was duly acknowledged.

Brother Wright gave the health of the W.M., Bro. J. Smith, in very cordial terms, and Bro. Smith, in responding, proposed his officers, which S.W. Gee acknowledged.

The Chairman connected the name of Bro. Leech with "The visitors," and alluded to his important service as Mayor of Derby.

The toast having been acknowledged by Bro. Leech with his usual eloquence.

Bro. Terry proposed "Success to the Chapter of Truth," and shortly afterwards the company separated.

Several excellent songs agreeably enlivened the evening, which was a very pleasant one, and the grace and courtesy with which the P.G.M. presided added to the general regret that his responsible duties so seldom permit him to attend the meetings of the Craft in the Province over which he presides.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE WATT INSTITUTION AND SCHOOL OF ARTS, EDINBURGH.

The foundation-stone of the new School of Arts in Chambers-street, was laid on Wednesday 9th inst. As usual in such cases, the business of the day commenced with a Masonic procession.

About one o'clock the Masonic lodges which had resolved to take part in the ceremony began to assemble in Charlotte Square, where as they successively arrived, they were ranged in due order by Grand Marshal Mackenzie and his assistants. Apart from the lodge banners, some of which were resplendent in new silk or velvet, while others bore traces of having seen service on many similar occasions, the most notable feature of the display consisted in the strange costumes of the Tylers. In the parade dress of those functionaries some lodges indulge a playful humour; others seek to commemorate circumstances connected with their early history. Thus the lodge Trafalgar, rejoicing in a Tyler who fought under Nelson, presented the old salt in the uniform of our naval heroes. A similar costume not inappropriately distinguished the Tyler of the Neptune. The Edinburgh Defensive Band, which dates its origin from the days of Paul Jones, offered a curious historical study in the shape of a Royal Edinburgh Volunteer of that period. A light blue coat with yellow epaulets and facings, white corduroy breeches and black gaiters, formed the costume, which was crowned by a cocked hat with cockade of black, white, and yellow, and set off with white cross belts, bearing a large brass badge engraven with the city arms and the name of the redoubtable corps. The worthy citizen thus transformed into the similitude of his grandsire, seemed quite alive to the picturesqueness of his appearance; and no one could deny him the palm in that respect over a modern volunteer, albeit his old flint-lock would make a poor figure beside the Snider. Hardly less curious than its Tyler was the banner of this lodge, a piece of elaborate embroidery on crimson velvet, bearing date 1782. The Lodge Kirkcaldie, mindful of old commercial relations with the Saltmarket,

had its champion rigged out as Bailie Nicol Jarvie. Attired in blue coat with white facings, plush breeches over red stockings, and three-cornered hat, the Bailie brandished a formidable claymore, which was said to have done duty at Culloden. Still more interesting was a beautifully-carved horn, which the Kirkcaldie brethren facetiously declared to have been at the siege of Jericho, and for which, as well as a Breeches Bible now in their possession, the lodge was indebted to the late Captain Wemyss. Only less notable than the Kirkcaldie horn was one borne by a Leith Lodge, and which displayed on five-and-twenty silver rings with which it was encircled the names of the Masters, since 1806. The Roman Eagle had its emblem carried by a stalwart trooper of the Scots Grèys, in strange contrast to whom was the Tyler, mounted on horseback and encased in mail and visored helmet, after the fashion of the middle ages.

The members of Grand Lodge had assembled in the Freemasons' Hall, George Street, to the front of which a considerable crowd was attracted. At half-past one the lodge was opened by the Earl of Rosslyn, the M.W. Grand Master, who was supported by John Whyte Melville, Past Grand Master; Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., Depute Grand Master; Henry Inglis, Substitute Grand Master; Colonel Campbell, S.G.W.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Kellie, J.G.W.; Sir James Alexander, Prov. G.M. Stirlingshire; Major Hope, Prov. G.M. East-Lothian; Capt. Charles Hunter, Prov. G.M. Aberdeenshire East. There were also present—the Rev. G. V. Faithful, G. Chap.; the Rev. Mr. Grant, acting G. Chap.; Alexander J. Stuart, G. Sec.; John Laurie, G. Clerk; William Officer, acting G. Treas.; William Mann, P.S.G.W., acting G.D.; D. Rhind, acting G. Architect; Alexander Hay, G. Jeweller; John Coghill, G. Dir. of Cers.; Capt. Colt, acting Grand Sword-Bearer; William Barton, G. Bible-bearer; Charles W. M. Mutter, G. Dir. of Music; Robert Davidson, G. Org.; M. McKenzie, Chief G. Marshal; W. M. Bryce, G. Tyler; and others. Before proceeding to join the procession, the Grand Master thanked the brethren for the large turn-out they had made to support him.

Including Grand Lodge, at least 1,100 members of the Craft took part in the procession. By the time the lodges had defiled in front of the Freemasons' Hall, the brethren who had assembled there were prepared to take their places. Immediately behind Mary's Chapel the band of the 93rd Highlanders fell in. Then came the members of Lodge Journeymen, who, in virtue of the privilege claimed by that fraternity, were entrusted with the implements to be used in the forthcoming ceremony. After these came the officers of Grand Lodge, some on foot, the others in four carriages, which brought up the rear of the procession. The last carriage of all conveyed the Grand Master, with whom rode Bro. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bro. Whyte Melville, and Bro. Henry Inglis.

The leading lodge arrived at the new building about a quarter to three o'clock, and, a halt being called, the ranks were opened up, forming a line on either side of the street, from College Wynd through Brown Square, and for some distance along George IV. Bridge. The Grand Master and other officials of Grand Lodge now alighted from their carriages, and, preceded by the bearers of the working tools, as also by the band of the 93rd Highlanders, playing "Hey, the Merry Masons," defiled through the Masonic line, to the new building. The other lodges followed up in rear of the Grand Lodge, in the reverse order to that in which they had marched from Charlotte Square.

At the site of the new building a large and substantial platform had been erected, capable of accommodating about 500 persons. The platform was, for the most part, reserved for the Freemasons, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Councillors, the directors and teachers of the Watt Institution, and a number of well-known citizens—a gallery to the west being set apart for those of the general public who had procured tickets of admission.

The directors and teachers of the institution, together with several well-known citizens, made their appearance on the platform shortly after

two o'clock, and took up the places allotted to them.

Lord Rosslyn came upon the platform shortly after the Lord Provost, and was received with hearty cheers by the large concourse of spectators which had by this time assembled. The noble Earl was followed by the office-bearers of the Grand Lodge, who took up positions near their chief.

The Grand Master called upon the Rev. Bro. Faithful, Grand Chaplain, to open the proceedings with prayer, which having been done, the Grand Master called upon the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary to place the coins, &c., in the cavity of the stone, the architect to bring forward the necessary workmen, and the Grand Clerk to read the inscriptions on the plate to be placed over the cavity.

The Grand Treasurer and Secretary having obeyed his lordship's call, the Grand Clerk (Bro. John Laurie) read the inscriptions referred to.

The Old Hundred having been played by one of the bands, the Grand Master covered the lower stone with mortar, using for the purpose a beautiful silver-gilt trowel.

The Grand Master directed the R.W. Substitute Grand Master to cause the various implements to be applied to the stone, that it may be laid in its bed, according to the rules of Masonry, which having been done, the Grand Master gave the stone three taps with the mallet, saying, "May the Almighty Architect of the Universe look down with benignity upon our present undertaking, and crown the edifice, of which we have now laid the foundation, with every success.

Three lusty cheers having been given, "Where, Oh! where does my Hieland Laddie dwell," was played by the band. During this performance, a cornucopia, and vases with oil and wine were handed to the Grand Master, who, in accordance with ancient custom, threw their contents upon the stone, saying:—"Praise be to the Lord, immortal and eternal, who formed the heavens, laid the foundations of the earth, and extended the waters beyond it, who supports the pillars of nations, and maintains in order and harmony surrounding worlds; we implore thy aid, and may the continued blessings of an all-bounteous Providence be the lot of these our native shores; and may the Almighty Ruler of events deign to direct the hand of our gracious Sovereign, so that she may pour down blessings upon her people; and may her people, living under sage laws, in a free government, ever feel grateful for the blessings they enjoy."

The Grand Master then delivered an appropriate address; another followed, by Rev. Dr. Gray, on behalf of the President and Directors of the school, in the course of which he formally presented to the Grand Master the trowel, with which the stone had been laid.

The brethren then retired to the hall, when Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

A banquet took place in Freemasons' Hall, George-street, which was attended by upwards of two hundred members of the Craft and friends of the institution.

Lord Ardmillan presided, and was supported right and left by the Earl of Rosslyn, M.W.G. M. Mason of Scotland; Bro. J. Whyte-Melville of Bennoch, P.G.M. Fifeshire; the Earl of Kellie; Major-General Sir James Alexander, P.G. M. Stirlingshire; Bro. Walter M. Neilson, of Queenshill, P.G.M. for Glasgow; Bailie Miller; Capt. Colt, of Gartsherrie; Bro. Wm. Mann, R. W.S.G.W. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Gray, Vice-President of the Watt Institution, was croupier.

The general company included Bailie Tawse, Professor Balfour, Dr. Donaldson, Rector of the High School of Bedford (Heriot's Hospital), Mr. Marwick, Town Clerk; Mr. Adam, City Accountant; Mr. Morham, Depute-city-clerk; ex-Bailie Skinner, Mr. Thomas Knox, Master of the Merchant Company; Mr. George Harrison, Mr. Thomas Ivory, advocate; Dr. George Lees, Mr. J. R. Dymock, Mr. W. S. Fraser, Mr. Rhind, architect; Mr. R. T. Scott (secretary of the school), Mr. Jamieson, curator; Messrs. Crombie, Matheson, and Bryson, and the following lecturers—Dr. Stevenson Macadam, Prof. Davidson, Mons. Schneider, Herr Schopp, Mr. Lees, and Mr. D. Pryde.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

The quarterly court of the governors and subscribers to this school was held on Monday, at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. John Symonds, V.P., in the chair.

It having been found inconvenient to many brethren living in the provinces that the quarterly meetings of this school and those of the Girls' School should be held, as at present, on separate days, an alteration was proposed by Bro. Captain Wordsworth and Bro. Hime, who had given notices of motion to alter the existing laws on that point.

Bro. Raynham W. Stewart moved the completion of the agreement for the purchase of a perpetual presentation of one boy to the School by the Province of West Yorkshire, which was agreed to; and the election of ten boys out of a list of 64 candidates was then proceeded with.

The following are the successful candidates:—

- Martin, Stanley John 1276
Whyatt, J. G. 1210
Stead, Charles Frederick 1196
Sparke, William Hugh 1162
Sawtell, W. Edward 1154
Lang, George V. 1141
Booser, William Alfred 1122
Hazelard, John J. 1086
Roberts, J. L. E. J. 1074
Goodier, L. 1057
Heaviside, P. K. B. 997
Christie, John Edward 976
Hodge, Frederick 902
Prentice, John Edward 843
Graygoose, Charles S. 655

THE LODGE OF EDINBURGH (MARY'S CHAPEL), No. 1.—We have pleasure in announcing that the name of Bro. William James Hughan, of Truro, now graces the roll of members by Honorary Affiliation, of this distinguished Lodge.

A CORRECTION.—Boscawen Lodge (No. 699.) Chacewater. The seconder of the petition to the M.W.G.M., was Bro. W.P. Hugoe, P.M., P. G. Steward, Cornwall, not Bro. Hughan, P.M. 131, P.G. Secretary, Cornwall, who is not a member of the Lodge.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS. For the Week ending Friday, October 25, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19th.

- Audit Committee Boys' School.
Lodge 1297, West Kent, Forest Hill Hotel, Forest Hill.
1329, Sphinx, Stirling Castle, Church-st, Cambewell.
1364, Earl of Zetland.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7.30; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

- Lodge 21, Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
58, Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
185, Tranquility, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
862, Whittington, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
901, City of London, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
907, Royal Albert, Freemasons' Hall.
1201, Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street; (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-Hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

- Lodge 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.
92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
205, Israel.
1158, Southern Star, Montpellier Tavern, Walworth.
1196, Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
1348, Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
Chap. 7, Royal York Chapter of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.
29, St. Alban's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
Florence Nighlungale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

- Lodge of Benevolence, at 6.
Lodge 212, Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.
507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green Tottenham.
871 Royal Oak, White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford.
1056, Victoria, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
Chap. 13, Union of Waterloo, Freemasons' Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
753, Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's Wood.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's Road, Kentish Town, at 8. Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.

- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY OCT. 24.

- House Committee Girls' School at 4.
Lodge 60, Peace and Harmony, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
65, Prosperity, Guildhall Tavern Gresham-st.
66, Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall.
Chapter 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
177, Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
534, Polish National, Freemasons' Hall.
The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsonby's st., Milbank.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

- Lodge 509, Fitzroy, Head Quarters Hon. Artillery Company, City-road.
861, Finsbury, Jolly Anglers, Bath-st., St. Lukes.
Chapter 749, Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
Stability Lodge of Instruction, No. 217, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6. Bro. Henry Muggerridge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.
Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st.
Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria road, Deptford, at 8.
Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom Winsley-street, Oxford-Street, at 8.
Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M. Preceptor.
Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

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THE HEBREW PROPHETS.

By WILLIAM CARPENTER,

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NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the *Fratres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar*, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.

BY EMMA HOLMES, 31°.

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 609.)

"Therefore I have appointed signs unknown to and out of the reach of the false brethren, to be orally delivered by fellow soldiers, and in the manner that in the Grand Convent it has already been pleased to deliver them.

"But which signs are only communicated, after due profession and consecration as a Knight, according to the statutes, rites, and usages of fellow soldiers of the Temple, transmitted by me to the aforesaid Eminent Commander, as I have had them delivered into my hand from the Worshipful Master, and most holy Martyr."

Sir Sidney Smith, the modern *Cœur de Lion*, as he has been called, became Grand Master in 1838, and he appointed the Duke of Sussex, who, as you know, was Grand Master of the English Masonic Knights Templar, Grand Prior of England; conferring upon the Earl of Durham (Prov. Grand Commander of Durham, and, I believe, a P.E.C. of the Royal Kent Encampment at Newcastle-on-Tyne), the rank of Grand Prior of Scotland.

Napoleon recognised it as a public order of Chivalry in France, and some authors say he joined the Order (Bro. Woolf says not), but it never recovered the Papal sanction to be enrolled amongst the surviving Orders of religious military character.

Barrow, in his life of Sir Sidney Smith, says that Don Pedro of Portugal, Emperor of Brazil, was desirous of being elected Grand Master of the Order, but in spite of Don Pedro's magnificent offer to re-establish the Order in Portugal in all its former splendour, with lands and houses as the seat of a Grand Prior, declined to put his Majesty in nomination, averring that he could not regard rank as having any claim *per se* in an Order where promotion should be based solely upon the merits of the candidate.

The Duke of Sussex accepted the office of Grand Prior of England about 1824 or 1825,

says Bro. Woolf, and in doing so stipulated that no Englishman should be admitted into the Order without his special sanction.

This condition the Grand Master subsequently sought to set aside, and in consequence, a coolness, which soon amounted to a total breach of official intercourse, followed.

A convent existed in London, and another was founded in Liverpool (the latter without the Duke's sanction, who would not recognise the members). No chapter has been held in this country since 1836, and the two convents have long been extinct.

Amongst the names Bro. Woolf gives us as members of the Metropolitan Convent of London are Henry, Duke of Beaufort, K.G., Lord William Cholmondeley, General Sir Hugh Davison, George, Marquis of Donegal, K.G., the Earl of Durham, Sir James Fellowes, Colonel Kemys Tynte, afterwards Grand Master of the Masonic Knights Templar, Charles Mills (the author of the History of Chivalry), the Duke of Leinster, Grand Prior of Ireland, (Grand Master of the Masonic High Knights Templar of Ireland), the Earl of Hamilton, Lord Dorrington, and others.

In the Grand Priory of Scotland we observe the names of William Alexander Laurie, (some-time Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the author of the History of Freemasonry); and in the Grand Priory of India we see the name of Sir James Outram.

Of the Metropolitan Convent, only eight members were living in 1865, and only four remained of the Liverpool Convent.

Wikeke, who of course disbelieves in the Charter of Larmenius, and quotes against its genuineness the fact of Du Guesclin signing his name when he could not write—an objection of which I have already disposed—adds:—

"From 1705 the signatures are all of historical persons—for instance, Philip, Duke of Orleans till 1724; Lewis Augustus, Duke of Marne, till 1737; Louis Henry, Duke of Bourbon Condé till 1741; Lewis Francis of Bourbon Conti, till 1766; the last were Grand Masters of French Freemasonry; but under the last mentioned Grand Master the Templars separated themselves from the lodges, and under Cossé Brissac first formed an independent society."

This is important, since it connects the "Ordre du Temple" with Freemasonry.

It is now time that I should briefly note the connection between the Templars and Hospitallers of modern date, as well as their union with the Freemasons.

The readers of the *Freemason* are, no doubt, perfectly aware that the Hospitallers, as such, were not originally a military body—indeed, I think I have already adverted to this fact at an early stage of this lecture.

Addison informs us* that Gerard, the head of the Hospitallers in 1118, had the title of Guardian of the Poor. What would our workhouse authorities say to that?

Pope Innocent, in 1130, issued a bull, exhorting the bishops and clergy to minister to the necessities of the Hospitallers, as they maintained at their own expense a body of horsemen and foot soldiers.

The Hospitallers became from this time a military body, though it was not till 1168, when Gilbert D'Assalit succeeded to the guardianship of the Hospital, that they became organised, much against the wishes of the senior members of the Order, as a great military order.

I have before alluded to the curious similarity of Chivalric and Masonic titles, and, perhaps, I ought to apologise to my readers for again referring to the subject. But whilst speaking of the Knights of St. John, I am reminded that among the Cottonian MSS. is preserved a letter from Clement West (dated at Malta) to Sir William Weston, the Prior of England, from which we extract the following, as likely to interest your readers.

"Right Worchyppfull,—After all hearty, &c. It may be your pleasure to undystond, the whych is the xvii. of the last past dep'ted thys lyff the good Lord Master Pryn de Pount; and xxii of the same the elections was chosen the Priour of Tholoze ya Ffrance, gret master of our relygyon, and that elxyon during, yet pleased them by her to schoose me ffor Regent, whych onor hath . . . (never before) byn gyffen to an Englishman."

This Clement West was one of the Knights to whom an annuity was granted upon the suppression of the Priory at Clerkenwell.

The Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John was suppressed in 1540 in England and Ireland, when a bill was brought before Parliament for that purpose, by order of Henry VIII., and the Knights belonging to the various establishments were enjoined no longer to use the habit or their former titles. "The suppression of the Hospitallers," observes Fuller, "deserveth especial notice, because the manner thereof was different from the other religious houses; for manfully they stood it out to the last, in despite of several assaults. The Knights Hospitallers (whose chief mansion was at Clerkenwell, *nigh* London) being gentlemen and soldiers, of ancient families and high spirits, would not be brought to present to Henry the Eighth such puling petitions and public recognitions of their errors, as other Orders had done. Wherefore, like stout fellows, they opposed any that thought to enrich themselves with their ample revenues, and stood on their own defence and justification. But Barnabas' Day itself hath a night, and this long lived Order, which in England went over the grave of all others, came at last to its own."^{*}

Sir William Weston did not survive the suppression of the priory, "but was himself dissolved by death on the day of the dissolution of his house†" He was buried in the chancel of the church belonging to the suppressed nunnery of St. Mary, Clerkenwell, where it was discovered, April 27, 1788, in a leaden coffin, with the cross of the Hospitallers on the lid. This was the cross pattée, the same as is worn upon our Templar cloaks, and borne upon the banner of the Agnus Dei in the Templar seal, found at Bristol, to which I shall refer.

From Stow's Annals, we learn that at the suppression of the nun Hospitallers, to whom Henry II., in 1180, gave the Preceptory of Buckland, in Somersetshire, but whose chief house had

*Fuller's Holy War.

†Seymour's Survey, Fuller.

*History of Knights Templar, page 34.

been at Jerusalem, and who were ladies of distinction, various pensions were granted to them as had been allowed to the Knights. Catherine Bower, the Prioress, was granted £50 per annum; Joan Hylbere, Thomasina Huntingdon, Katherine Popham, Anne Mawncedfield, and others, £4 each; and to William Mawndesley, clerk (no doubt the Chaplain and Confessor attached to the Preceptory), £4.*

Though the greater number of the Hospitallers remained in England during the proceedings connected with the suppression of their Order, some retired to Malta. Upon the death of the Grand Master, Wallen says† "Care was taken to make a permanent provision for the English Knights in the principal places of residence of the Order. John D'Omedes succeeded Villiers de L'isle Adam, and during his Grand Mastership, Mary ascended the throne of England, and restored the Hospitallers to their former consequence;‡ Sir Thomas Tresham, Knight, being elected the Prior of Clerkenwell; but within a twelve month afterwards the establishment was again suppressed by Queen Elizabeth."

From the indistinctness of the words on Prior Weston's monument, an engraving of which was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (Vol. 58 page 101), and a copy of which may be found in Wallen's excellent little work, much difference of opinion has arisen as to the exact import of the motto borne by the Priors of Clerkenwell. Cromwell says that if we consider the words to be "Sane Baro," and translate them "truly a Baron," or "a Baron indeed," the motto is then reconcilable with the well-known dignity of the Prior of the Order, who were said to be the first Barons of England. Supposing the above to be the correct words of the motto, we subjoin the following extract from 24 Henry VIII., chap. 13, which is entitled, "An Act for the reformation of excesses in apparell," in order to prove the dignity of the Priors of the Hospital, "No man under the state of an earle, shall use, or weare in his apparell of his body, or upon his hors, mule, or other beaste, or harneis of the same beaste, any cloth of gold, or of silver, or tynseldsaten, or any other silke or cloth mixed or embroidered with gold or silver, nor also any fures of sables; excepte that it shall be lefull for Viscountes, the Pryour of Seint John Jherusalem, within this realme, and barons, to weare in their doublettes or slevles cootes, cloth of gold, silver, or tynsell."

This Act was repealed by James I., chap 25.

As I have said before, Henry VIII. suppressed the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in 1540, but the Order was revived in England in 1557.

Queen Elizabeth again suppressed the Order, it is said, by Act 1, chap., 24, but Bro. Woolf is of opinion that this Act did not actually dissolve the Order of St. John.

In 1798 Buonaparte destroyed the sovereignty of the Order by taking Malta, which had been given to the Knights by Charles V. when they lost Rhodes.

The French, Spanish, and Portuguese

*History of Abbeys: Vol. 11., page 196.

†History of the Round Church, at Little Maplestead, page 124.

‡Newcourt.

languages seceded from the Order, and the sixtyninth Grand Master, Hompesch, retired to Trieste.

A considerable number of knights proceeded to Russia, and elected the Emperor Paul as Grand Master in the same year, and he was publicly invested on the 10th December with the insignia of office.

(To be continued.)

ROYAL VISITORS AT LATHOM HOUSE.

The Right Hon. Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, R.W.P.G.S.W. of England, D.G.M. of the Province of West Lancashire, D.P.G.M. of M.M. Masons, &c., has just been honoured with a visit from his His Serene Highness Prince Teck, and Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, at Lathom House, his country seat, near Ormskirk. The august visit was made the occasion of general rejoicing in the neighbourhood, and the enthusiasm displayed by the people was as much a compliment to his lordship, who is an extremely popular landlord and neighbour, as an evidence of loyalty towards the representatives of the "blood royal." The arrival of their Highnesses at Ormskirk railway station took place on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th inst., and the whole town, especially the route to Lathom House, was gay with flags and decorations. One arch bore the inscription, "Welcome to the ancient and loyal town of Ormskirk," while another had inscribed upon it, "Health, happiness, and prosperity to Lord and Lady Skelmersdale."

In connection with the Royal visit, an emergency of the recently consecrated West Lancashire Lodge, No. 1403, was opened at twelve o'clock, at the Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk. Bro. S. Wylde, W.M., was supported by the following officers and brethren of his own and sister lodges:—Bros. W. C. Edge, J.W.; J. B. Forshaw, Treas.; I. Simms, Sec.; P. B. Forshaw, S.D.; J. Goodman, J.D.; J. B. Lambert, D.C.; E. Rimmer, R. Chamberlain, J. Gaskill, J. Winnard, D.C.; H. Hill, P.M. 724, 1296, and 321; P. G. Gee, W.M. 1264; J. Hotchen, P.M. 673; T. Ashmore, P.M. 823; C. Davies, P.M. 84; J. R. Fowler, S.W. 86; T. Chuck, S.W. 1013; J. Kenyon, P.M. 42; J. Lunt, P.M. 1086; R. S. Holden, P.M. 1086; W. C. Connell, P.M. 137; John Knowles, P.M.; T. Jackson, W.M. 580; T. Yeatman, 667; C. Leighton, 249, 594 and 1094; W. Roberts, J.D. 1264; J. Hayes, J.D. 249; J. Wood, 249, Treas. 1094; J. Thompson, S.D. 1013; H. Ashmore, 823; E. Ramson, 249; M. Mawson, D.C. 1013; J. Raw, S.S. 220, &c.

After the lodge had been duly opened, five candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, the work being efficiently performed by Bro. T. Ashmore. During the proceedings, a dispensation was read from the M.W.G.M., allowing the brethren and visitors to appear that day in public in full Craft Masonic clothing. The lodge was afterwards closed, and the brethren proceeded to the scene of assembly for the day's procession.

About 3 o'clock a procession, headed by the band of the 1st L.R.V., in which the Freemasons formed the most conspicuous feature, formed in

the Market-place and proceeded to the railway station, where they were accommodated as far as the limited space would permit. Bro. Lord Skelmersdale arrived about ½ past 3 o'clock, and awaited the arrival of his distinguished visitors, meanwhile conversing familiarly and freely with several of the Masonic brethren, and expressing his regret that he could not appear amongst them and with them in his Masonic clothing. When the approach of the royal visitors' train was announced by fog signals, there was immediate, long continued, and stentorian cheers until the Prince and Princess alighted and were received by Lord Skelmersdale. Bro. Alty, 1403, S.W., the constable of the Court Leet, then presented the following address, on vellum, which was read by Bro. Wareing, Steward of the ancient court.

"To His Serene Highness the Duke Teck and Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck.

"May it please your Royal Highnesses,—We, the members of the Earl of Derby's Court Leet, the inhabitants of the ancient town of Ormskirk, desire to approach your Royal Highnesses with an expression of welcome befitting the occasion, which has called you so far from home, to perform a gracious act to the neighbouring borough, Southport. Our welcome associates itself with past royal events, and past royal visits. We allude to the visit of Henry VII., A.D. 1495, to his stepfather, Thomas, first Earl of Derby, at Lathom House, the house which, besieged for two years (1644-5) was so heroically defended against the Parliamentary forces by the renowned Countess Charlotte de la Tremouille, wife of James, seventh Earl of Derby, who sacrificed his life in defence of a royal cause. Other events might be mentioned, but we do not wish to delay your Royal Highnesses longer than is necessary to receive that which we beg you graciously to accept, both on your own account, and also on behalf of her Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen, this expression of our gratitude for your royal presence amongst us. With these words of hearty welcome, which we ask your Royal Highnesses graciously to accept from the people of Ormskirk, we say 'God speed,' Lathom House, whose noble owner we very highly esteem and love."

Her Royal Highness, Princess Mary, whose evident kindness of disposition and affability were generally remarked during this short interview, briefly, but feelingly replied. Her Royal Highness said:—

"I am very much obliged to you for so loyal and kind a welcome. It is always a pleasure to me to find myself amongst Englishmen, and wherever I see bright, smiling, and loyal faces about me. Anything I can do, as at Southport, I shall always be charmed to be able to do."

The Princess was then led by Lord Skelmersdale to the open carriage in waiting, and the Royal party was driven in the direction of Lathom House, his lordship riding on horseback by the side of the vehicle. They were accompanied along the route by a detachment of forty of his lordship's troop of Lancashire Hussars, under the command of Bro. Sergeant-major Nunnerley. The school children lined portions of the route, and they cheered lustily as the royal carriage passed.

Lathom House, which for centuries formed the principal seat of the Stanleys, is believed to have been erected by Robert de Lathom, and was several times enlarged from the time of Henry IV., when Sir John Stanley married Isabella, daughter and heiress of the famous Sir Thomas Lathom, and thus the estate passed into the hands of the Stanley family; but during the civil wars the mansion had been so much damaged that the family seat was transferred to Knowsley. The estate afterwards became the property of various owners successively, until it came into the possession of the Wilbraham family, represented by the present Lord Skelmersdale.

In the evening, the dinner party at Lathom House included, besides their Highnesses, the following, who were also guests during the royal visit:—The Earl of Clarendon, Lord and Lady Edward Cavendish, Sir Robert and Miss Gerard, Captain the Hon. George Villiers, the Hon. Norman Grosvenor, M.P., Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P., and Miss Patten, the Hon. Frederick Cadogan, and the Hon. Miss Cadogan, and Mr. Augustus Lumley.

On Wednesday, their Royal Highnesses laid the foundation stone of the Cambridge Hall, Southport, amidst the most general rejoicing. On Thursday evening they were present at a ball, given by Lord and Lady Skelmersdale at Lathom House; and on Friday they paid a visit to Liverpool, where they were entertained, along with a distinguished company, at luncheon, by Bro. J. Pierson, the Mayor, at the Town Hall. On Saturday they left Lathom House for Manchester.

On Tuesday evening the whole of the visiting brethren were entertained at a banquet by the W.M., officers, and members of the West Lancashire Lodge, No. 1403, at the Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk. During the evening the loyal toasts, including that of "Prince Teck and Princess Mary of Cambridge," were drunk with more than ordinary enthusiasm. A number of other toasts were given and responded to with Masonic cordiality, and the highly enjoyable gathering was greatly enlivened by the excellent singing of Bros. Glover, Raw, Chuck, and others. During the evening warm thanks were given to the following gentlemen and firms for lending their national flags, collections of banners, and ensigns, which had added greatly to the striking character of the day's display: the Brazilian Consul, Mr. Anders, Messrs Bahr, Behrend & Co.; Mr. J. Lacey, Redcross-street, Liverpool; Bro. Chuck, Bro. Williams, Gorce-piazas, Liverpool; and Messrs. Roper, sail makers, James-street, Liverpool.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated varied processes the Cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and a nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water* October 14.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—It is indispensable that the dark and dreary days of winter depress the mind and disorder the body, the most certain incentives of sickness, which will assail those who disregard at such times the all-predominating necessity of purifying, regulating, and strengthening the various organs of the body, whose functions are deranged. Holloway's remedies present the most safe and effectual means of attaining these ends. They cleanse the blood from any taint, the body from every noxious matter, and exert such a general good effect upon the system, that indigestion, biliousness, headache, dimness of sight, loss of appetite, debility, and nervousness disappear under their influence. These Pills may be relied upon by both sexes, under all climates and circumstances.—ADVT.

MELROSE ABBEY.

Sir Walter Scott, whose name and fame are synonymous terms in all climes where Literature and Poesy are not wanting in votaries, on one occasion, prompted by the local inspiration, said—

"If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of lightsome day
Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray.
When the broken arches are black in night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white:
When the cold lights' uncertain shower
Streams on the ruined central tower;
When buttress and buttress, alternately,
Seem framed of ebon and ivory;
When silver edges the imagery,
And the scrolls that teach thee to live or die;
When distant Tweed is heard to rave,
And the owlet to hoot o'er the dead man's grave,

Then go—but go alone the while—
Then view St. David's ruined pile;
And home returning, soothly swear
Was never scene so sad and fair!

Whether our Ill. Bro. Major Edward H. Kent, 32°, of this city, visited "the beautiful ruins," he certainly considered his pen powerless to describe them; the solution of this problem our readers will readily establish. "Our voyage out," says Bro. K., in his letter, dated London, July 27th, "was but a repetition of all pleasant sea voyages, we having splendid weather all the way, and, individually, no sea sickness. The Fourth of July was duly celebrated by both Americans and foreigners, if I may so call those upon our English ship who have the misfortune not to be born upon American soil. There was quite a Masonic gathering in the evening, your correspondent being the only 32° present. Upon our arrival at Cork we went to the Royal Hotel, kept by Bro. Wilson, a M.M., who treated us very kindly; from there we went to Killarney, stopping at the Railroad Hotel, kept by Comp. P. Curry, who extended to us all Masonic hospitalities; from thence to Edinburgh, via Dublin and Belfast, visiting everything of note upon the way. After viewing the lakes, highlands, and trossacks of Edinburgh, we started for Melrose Abbey, where every Mason can find objects of interest to the fraternity. We first visited Abbotsford, once the residence of Sir Walter Scott, then to the abbey, of the Masonic beauties of which I find my pen powerless to describe. The building of Melrose Abbey dates back to the year A.D. 640, since which it has been several times destroyed and rebuilt, the only antiquated remains of the old monastery now to be seen being a rudely carved head and cowl of a monk in stone—a mutilated head, of very coarse workmanship, symbolic of the Pascal Lamb, and the letter B cut in most antique character upon what appears to have been the head-stone or tablet of a tomb. On the left side of this letter are two cross-bars with four Masonic points, surrounded with a single fleur-de-lis at their terminations. The old monastery was built of red sandstone, obtained in the quarry of Dryburgh, the peculiarity of which was that it cut soft in the bosom of the strata, but afterwards, on exposure, became so hard as to preserve indelibly the lines of the chisel, and even now exhibits but few traces of decomposition after the lapse of centuries. In the tenth century the wages paid for lifting this stone was only one penny per man per day.

"Newstead, close by Melrose, is famous for its Roman relics and antiquities, immense foundations of Roman buildings having been ploughed up; several arched vaults, substructions and arches for the support of upper works, have been laid bare, also of Roman origin, for only to the Romans at that early period could be known the key and mystery of the Arch.

"Newstead was early noted for a society of Masons settled there. Their craft was in high repute, and what they bequeathed us, although in ruins, sustains their ancient reputation. The early Masons were chiefly of French extraction, and were probably sent from rising continental countries to build the monastery of St. Mary, Melrose, and other monasteries of Teviotdale. The insti-

tution of St. John's Lodge of Freemasons, Melrose is said to be as ancient as the building of Melrose Abbey in 1136—one John Mordo, who, by the chronicle of Melrose, had in keeping all Mason work, at the building of St. Mary's Monastery, having been the first Grand Master. Near Melrose are the ruins of Red Abbey, which seems to have no connection with the neighbouring institutions. If it was a hospital of the Templars, as some suppose, their distinguishing badge was a red cross, and the Red Cross Knights were all of the Masonic fraternity. The Masons of Newstead might have given vitality to such an institution. The Chapel of Melrose abounds in Masonic allegory. It is said the arrangement represents a human body—the chancel being the head; the transepts, the hands and arms; the nave and aisles toward the west, the rest of the body; the sacrifices of the altar, the vows of heart; the length of the church, fortitude; the breadth, charity; the height, hope of future retribution; the door, obedience; the pavement, humility; the transepts stretching out crossways tell of atonement; the communion of saints is set forth by the chapels clustering round choir and nave; the union of many members is shadowed forth by the multiplex arcade; the duty of letting our light shine before men, by the pierced and flowered parapet that crowns the whole. In the other decorations the Resurrection is set forth by the phœnix rising from its ashes; the meritorious passion of Christ, by the pelican feeding its young; the sacrament, by grapes and wheat ears; strength, by the eagle; purity and innocence, by the dove. Outwardly the hideous forms that seem hanging from the eaves, speak the misery of the hardened and impenitent who have been cast out. The figures of the blind carrying the lame, saints, martyrs, and apostles, have each their proper and peculiar meaning.

"None of these things are by chance, but design, and being such, admit of unequivocal interpretation, and have been conveyed from age to age with unimpeachable fidelity. I would like very much to send you a full description of this Masonic monument, but time and space forbid. Mr. Lockhart, writing on the subject, says: 'There is one cloister, along the whole length of which runs a cornice of flowers and plants, entirely unrivalled, to my mind, by anything extant, in architecture whatever. Roses and lilies, thistles, ferns and heaths in all their varieties, oak leaves, ash leaves, and a thousand beautiful shapes beside, are chiselled with such inimitable truth, and grace, and nature, that the finest botanist in the world could not desire a better hortus siccus, so far as they go. So beautiful and accurately chiselled is the foliage upon the capitals of the pilasters on each side of the arched doorway, that a straw will pass through the interstices between the leaves and stalks. Triple arch keystones of moulded ribs of groined arches are numerous, each having some unique carving upon it. The stone spouts to carry water from the roof are carved in the form of animals and monsters with gaping mouths. One of these represents a sow playing on bagpipes. Over the south door is the mutilated figure of St. John the Baptist, with eyes directed upward, bearing the inscription, 'Behold the Son of God!' while in nearly every carving may be discovered some Masonic tradition or allusion, nearly all of which have been wantonly mutilated and broken down. Heavy instruments have been in requisition, as in some places ornamental stones have been broken or cut clean away, and many removed out of the very face of the wall by dint of strength and suitable tools. The building was built for eternal duration, and but for the sacrilegious hand of man, would still be standing one of the noblest monuments of the operative mason's skill and art. In what still remains there is sufficient for the initiated to easily see that the builders were free as well as operative Masons, the figures in many cases being placed in such a position that for several of the lower degrees one tell at a glance what degree it is meant to represent.'—*New York Dispatch*.

"MR. JAMES BARNETT, Chemist, Birmingham, writes, June 18:—'Your Pain Killer is gaining many friends in this section. Among the many cures effected by it which have come under my notice, I may mention the case of a lady, who, after suffering from long neuralgia, and trying many reputed remedies without benefit, was at length cured, and that almost instantly, with the first application of your Pain Killer.'—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

Obituary.

BRO. SIMON GRIS BENITEZ, D.G.M. OF SPAIN.

On the occasion of the death of the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Spain, Bro. Simon Gris Benitez, we read in the Bulletin Official of the 15th ult., the following:—

THE LAST HOMAGE.

Spanish Freemasonry is in mourning. The mystic chain is broken, one of its links is missed, and nobody can restore it. Its name has been given for three times to the wind, which has not returned the beloved name.

We have traversed our valleys, and the Craftsman whom we seek has not sheltered anywhere.

We have asked Apprentices; they could not give us any information.

We have asked the Masters, and they knew nothing.

We have walked in the night as well as by day, from Degree to Degree, from Temple to Temple, from East to West, between North and South, and our clamours have been lost in the mist of the unknown.

We stumbled over broken pillars, and dumb attributes; tears lined our cheeks, and the wind of desolation met our faces.

In our most abject pilgrimage we have only found the sacred word.

Some wearied and mournful Craftsmen came and showed the empty Chair of the Lodge Charity.*

We then understood why there was a Lodge without a Master, and why a link lost.

We then turned our sight toward that eternity which springs forth, and we read a name in the standard of the Rose Croix.

We looked farther, and we perceived a blazing sword under the sash of the 33°.

The Angel of Predestination who keeps the threshold of Futurity with imposing attitude, has inscribed a name on the sacred pedestal of Immortality: it is SIMON GRIS BENITEZ.

His voice will no more resound in our Conclaves, his words will no more be heard within the vaults of our Temples, and his love will no longer touch our hearts.

His life was a task, his death is a rest, neither labour crushed him, nor adversity extinguished the enthusiasm of his soul.

He struggled in the wilderness of adversity with doubt and scandal, crime and infamy, dismay and apostacy, and he repelled them, and went forward to the mansion of love, doubtless and faithful, fearless and unblamable.

He wrought in our Royal Art as an enthusiast and good worker. He obeyed the maxims of brotherly love, and raised temples to Virtue, crowning them with emblems of liberty.

His wife was his joy, his children his constant adoration, and humanity the dream of his life.

He shared his couch with the pilgrim, his table with the hungry, he clothed the naked, and his home was the shelter of the helpless.

He loved God in spirit and reality, was a brother to his brethren, was a protector to the downtrodden, a comforter to the forsaken, a supporter to the feeble, and exercised charity to all mankind.

He excelled greatly in his profession, but much more at home; the profane respected him, and he was beloved by all his brethren.

Old by maturity and young by age, he has disappeared from amongst us, and his body, hidden by the darkness of destruction, illumines itself by the splendence of Predestination.

His task is finished, and his working tools are laid beside his work.

He wrought his stone, and received his wages. The emblems of mourning now cover the chair he once filled.

The Lodge "Charity" mourns him, and Masonry misses him.

Beloved brethren! let us turn our eyes towards the starry region, the mystic arch, the brilliant square, and the luminous compass are there. The soul of our brother has ascended above Spanish Masons. Do not forget his name.

*Bro. Gris Benitez was at the same time W.M. of the Lodge Charity, No. 14, Madrid.

ample; let us follow the footsteps which he has delineated, and let us contemplate the architectural work he has executed. Let us inspire ourselves with his plans and designs, and when the thorns of disenchantment shall destroy our feet, the gall of persecution embitter our souls, and the trial of martyrdom crush us, let us elevate our thoughts to heaven, and remember Simon Gris Benitez. Comforted and fortified, let us return to our daily tasks.

Let us remember that our work is indestructible, and lastly, let us imitate the virtues of him who travelled with us.

Peace, peace, and honour to those who have passed!

Peace, peace, and love to our Deputy Grand Master.

FREEMASONRY AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

At Grahamstown Lodge Albany, No. 589, the annual festival of St. John was celebrated by this ancient lodge. The business of the day included the installation of the W.M. for the ensuing year, and the investiture of officers. The effectiveness of the occasion was happily enhanced by the joint meeting, at high noon, on that day, of Albany and St. John's, No. 828, both performing the like solemn ceremony simultaneously, rendered, in fact, almost necessary, as both lodges hold their place of assemblage in the same room. The number of brethren was exceedingly numerous, gathered from lodges far and near. Past Masters Maynard, Waller, Solomon, and Smuts (St. John's) assisted for both lodges in the ceremony of installation, with their usual tact and ability; Bro. P.M. R. Curran being duly installed as W.M. of Albany, since 1863 for the third time, and Bro. H. Linton W.M. of St. John's. This ceremony completed, the venerable and esteemed W.M. of Albany invested the following brethren with their respective insignia of office, viz:— Bro. E. B. James, S.W.; W. A. Smith, J.W.; J. S. Wilson, Treasurer; J. Vials, Secretary; W. Wedderburn, S.D.; F. W. Hepburn, J.D.; O. Lester and G. C. Goodwin, Stewards; W. T. Moore, I.C.; and A. Will, Tyler.

Instead of a banquet, a grand ball was given by the brethren of the Craft to the citizens of Grahamstown, which was, in every sense, a brilliant success. The ball room was tastefully decorated with festoons of drapery and flags, and a variety of ornaments symbolic of the Craft, while the stage at the end of the room was occupied by a very unique model of the R.A. Chapter St. Andrew's (S.C.). Before dancing commenced, the brethren entered the room in procession by two doors, and marched in parallel lines—Albany on the right, and St. John's on the left—and faced each other according to rank, and with hands uplifted, formed an arch. On being complete, there was a pause, and the officers of the R. A. entered, and proceeded to their place on the dais, when one of the principal officers thanked the company for their attendance, and wished them all a pleasant evening. A grand salute terminated the Masonic ceremonies, and dancing commenced, which was kept up to the usual orthodox small hours of the morning.

This lodge is the oldest but one in the colony, its charter being dated in 1828, and, of course, is in its forty-fourth year. If a jubilee medal was granted to lodges of half a century, this lodge would shortly become entitled to one.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NERBIN.

The Provincial Grand Lodge and General communication of Masons of the Province held its annual meeting on Thursday, 10th October, at the Masonic Temple, St. Helen. It was opened in form just at 4 o'clock p.m., by the Deputy Prov. G.M., Bro. Dr. J. Le Cromer acting P.G.M., supported by Bro. Schmitt, acting Deputy Prov. G.M. James Durck, S.W.; Ed. A. Lott, J.W.; W. T. Pugsley, Reg.; P. W. Benham, P. Prov. G.S.W., Treasurer; John O. Le Saur, Secretary; G. D. G. S.D.; Abrah-

am Niel, Supt. of Works; H. L. Manuel, Dir. of Cers.; E. Hinckman, S.B.; G. Walden, Pursuivant; M. Gallichan, P. Prov. G.S.W.; S. Jewell, P. Prov. G.S.W.; C. Kingsworth, P. Prov. G.S.W.; T. W. Dunill, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Rev. Charles Maritt, P. Prov. G. Chaplain; the Stewards, Masters, and Wardens of the several lodges of the Province.

The Prov. G. Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, which were confirmed.

The Prov. G. Treasurer presented his balance sheet, duly audited, which was also approved.

The reports of the several meetings in reference to the Local Fund of Benevolence were read and adopted, as were also those of the Local Board of General Purposes.

Bros. S. Jewell and P. W. Benham were candidates for the office of Treasurer. A ballot was taken, when Bro. Benham was re-elected by a small majority.

The following appointments of Prov. Grand Officers were made, and duly invested:—

J. G. L. Scott,	Prov. G. S. W.
W. T. Pugsley,	Prov. G. J. W.
Charles Marrett,	Prov. G. Chaplain.
Frederick Cooke,	Prov. G. Treasurer.
P. W. Benham,	Prov. G. Registrar.
John O. Le Saur,	Prov. G. Secretary.
George J. Renouf,	Prov. G. S. D.
R. Barrow,	Prov. G. J. D.
Ellis A. Owen,	Prov. G. S. of W.
H. L. Manuel,	Prov. G. D. of C.
D. Le Geyt,	Prov. G. As. D. of C.
Joseph Gregg,	Prov. G. Organist.
Major Woodall,	Prov. G. Swd. B.
John Outley,	Prov. G. Purst.
E. P. Le Marquand,	Prov. G. Steward.
P. O'Brien,	" " "
G. Grigg,	" " "
Maribel,	" " "
Taylor,	" " "
Bennett,	" " "
William Toms,	Prov. G. Tyler.

A ballot was then taken for members of the Local Board of General Purposes, when the following were chosen:—Bros. G. J. Renouf, P.M. 590; A. J. Bouiller, W.M. 1003; E. P. Le Marquand, W.M. 491; Joseph Grigg, W.M. 590; Abraham Viel, P.M. 590; O. Dodge, W.M. 245. To these, in accordance with the bye laws, the Acting P.G.M. added Bro. O'Brien, W.M. 958, and named Bro. A. Schmitt, as President. On the proposition of Bro. Benham, duly seconded, a donation of £5 5s. was voted to the Masonic School for Girls.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was closed with the usual forms, and the brethren adjourned to a banquet, presided over by the Acting P.G.M.

THE BERKEBECK LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.—This Institution has just issued its prospectus for the Winter Session. Numerous and well organised classes in Art, Language, Mathematics, Physical and Mental Science, are open to both ladies and gentlemen. A Legal Department has been added, comprising Equity, Conveyancing, and Common Law. Arrangements have also been made by which a complete course of technical instruction can be obtained. This will be most valuable for students preparing for the Examinations for the Whitworth Scholarships. The hours at which the classes meet will be found to be very convenient to those engaged in business during the day, while the fees are so moderate as to be within the reach of all. The list of lectures contains the names of several of the most eminent occupants of the platform. The library has been greatly improved, and the reading room is well supplied with current literature.

After careful investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs. Gabriel's Genuine Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 6s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these parasites, and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 69, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Harley Street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practice their unique system of painless dentistry.

CONSECRATION OF ANERLEY LODGE,
NO. 1397.

The consecration of the above lodge took place at the Thicket Hotel, Tuesday, 22nd inst., there being present—Bro. W. Locock Webb, P. Prov. G.S.W., W.M. designate; Bro. G. C. Ring, S.W. designate; Bro. Bennett, J.W. designate, and the following brethren, members:—Bros. Dr. Cantrill, Dommett, P.G. Registrar, Sparks, and others.

The visitors were—Bro. C. Locock Webb, P.G.D.; Bro. H. Frances, P.M. 857, Consecrating Master; Bro. Honeywell, S.D. 889; Bro. Ingliss, 776; Bro. Lossam, 1269; Bro. J. Ringwell, 1269; Bro. Ring, W.M. 1269; Bro. Dr. Gibbs, 742; Bro. Williams, 19.

The ceremony of consecration was most impressively performed by Bro. Frances, aided by the musical abilities of Bro. Honeywell, R.A.M., who presided as Organist. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Bro. Frances installed Bro. W. L. Webb into the chair of K.S., in a manner which gave the greatest delight to all present, while the worthy brother whom he inducted into the chair, was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm.

The W.M. then appointed his officers, viz., Bros. C. Ring, S.W.; Bennett, J.W.; Dommett, S.D.; and Sparks, J.D., while Bro. Dr. Cantrill was duly elected and invested as Treasurer.

A vote of thanks was most cordially returned to the Consecrating Master and Organist for their services, and the brethren adjourned to banquet.

This part of the evening's pleasure was a great success and gave unqualified satisfaction, and the worthy host, Bro. Lossam was much complimented. The banquet was *à la russe*, and the tables were set out with exquisite taste, charming the eye, while the more substantial part of the entertainment was equally gratifying.

After the cloth was removed, the Masonic toasts were given, and received with acclamation.

Bro. C. Locock Webb, P.G.D., in replying for the Grand Officers, in the course of an able speech, alluded to the excellent example set by those noblemen who held the highest rank in the Craft, and who, from their political positions, must be necessarily greatly engaged, and yet found time to attend to their Masonic duties, and did those duties in a manner that set an example to all. He thanked the brethren for their cordial greeting to his name, when coupled with the Grand Officers.

Bro. C. L. Webb proposed "Prosperity to the Anerley Lodge."

The W. Master's health was then proposed in eulogistic terms, by Bro. Dr. Cantrill.

Bro. W. L. Webb, in reply, said he thanked the brethren most sincerely for their kindness. They must excuse any rustiness they might find in him in working the ceremonies. He had attained high honours in F.M., and, as he thought, retired from active duties; but the wishes of the brethren of the Anerley Lodge had brought him into life again, and he believed he was serving the interests of the Craft, and the happiness of the

brethren, in accepting the honour they gave him of presiding over the Anerley Lodge as its first Master.

The W.M. then gave the health of the visitors, reminding the brethren of the valuable aid his brother, C. Locock Webb, P.G.O., had given the lodge in their attempt to procure their charter. Of Bro. Frances' solemn and impressive ceremony of Consecration, which he should remember, and he thought it wise of all the brethren to remember it, as it not only reminded them of their duty in this life, but would help them in that which was to come. He had been much delighted with the ceremony of installation, likewise, and thanked Bro. Frances, for himself and the lodge, for his kindness and trouble. Bro. Honeywell, the Organist, had also merited their best thanks, while Bros. Williams and Adams had also materially assisted by their taking an active part in the duties of the evening. He had to thank their neighbouring lodge, the Stanhope, represented by Bro. Ring, W.M., for its able assistance.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Bro. Frances, in reply, said he thanked the brethren for their cordiality, and was glad to find that his attempts to give satisfaction were successful. It was the first time he performed the ceremony of consecration, and he hoped the brethren would excuse all imperfectness. The ceremony they had heard, was his own composition, and he had not departed in the least from ancient form. In that little essay, dignified by the name of an oration, he had not so much endeavoured to find historical evidence of the origin of Freemasonry as to inculcate its vital principles, which, if rightly understood and practised, they might then truly build a *Tower of Babel*, whose foundation would be on the earth, but whose topmost storey would be in the highest heavens, for the foundation stone and the cape stone would have but one inscription, understood by all nations—that of brotherly love. He, Bro. Frances, had not penned one line in that oration that he did not sincerely feel, and thoroughly mean. He had been happy to have the pleasure to place his old friend, Bro. Webb, in the chair, and should always be pleased to be of service to this lodge.

Bros. Honeywell, Williams, and Ring, also returned thanks in happy terms.

The toast of "The Officers" was duly responded to by Bro. Dommett, P.G.R., and the Tyler's toast was the finale to a most agreeable evening.

MARK MASONRY IN CHESHIRE.

On the occasion of the late visit of the M.W.G.M.M. to Manchester, a deputation of brethren from Cheshire and North Wales waited on the Chief of the Order, and represented the benefit that was likely to result from the appointment of a Prov. G.M.M. for that district. The M.W. Bro. Portal promised to take the matter into his immediate consideration, and we understand that the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, J.P., has, at the G.M.M.'s request, consented to take charge of the new Province.

Original Correspondence.

QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Will you allow me to make, through your valuable paper, a few queries, which I should be glad to have answered by any brother in possession of the requisite information. The replies should be found in the Constitutions as the only legal reference book of the Craft.

First, concerning Grand Stewards. There are 18 nominated annually, by as many Lodges. If these were the 18 oldest lodges (Nos. 1 to 18) we might understand their right, but this is not so. When was the right of nomination given to these particular lodges, and why to them in preference to all other lodges? What, also, are the qualifications, duties and privileges of the Grand Stewards.

Second, concerning Grand Standard Bearers. We find in the Constitutions (p. 41, edit. 1871) "They are not, however, by their appointment, members of the Grand Lodge, nor are they to wear the clothing of a Grand Officer." (sic). Why then, if not members of Grand Lodge, are they called Grand Standard Bearers? Again, "Any Grand Officer entitled to have a standard may appoint a standard bearer." What Grand Officers are entitled to have standards.

Third, are Prov. Grand Masters entitled to appoint assistant Prov. Grand Officers? Some decision was, I believe made on this subject lately. In the bye laws of an important province now before me I find Assistant P.G. Director of Ceremonies, and Assistant P.G. Pursuivant, and I have also seen Assistant P.G. Secretary.

Fourth, whence is derived the authority for wearing gauntlets? They are entirely unnoticed in the Constitutions, which are very minute respecting the other regalia, yet we find them worn in Grand Lodge, all Prov. Grand Lodges, and by the W.M. and Wardens of most private lodges.

These little things are trifles, no doubt, but where so much exactness is found upon other points, surely the Constitutions should not omit these.

Yours fraternally,

LATOMUS.

PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have noted with much interest the letters which have appeared in your valued columns respecting the appointment of Provincial Grand Officers, a subject which, if duly ventilated, would doubtless lead to a more satisfactory distribution of provincial honours, but a report of a petition from Lodge 699 exceeds all bounds of Masonic propriety, and to the regret of many leading Masons in the Province of Cornwall, paragraphs have appeared in the Plymouth and Cornwall papers, also in your journal, assuming, unwarrantably, that the unanimous vote of the fraternity would be in favor of one therein named. The impropriety, to say the least of it, of such assumption, as well as of the petition alluded to, must be evident. Masons are not required to profess a willingness to submit to any appointment made by our G. Master, since we are bound to do so by our O.B. Fortunately, we have no voice in the selection, but confidently rely on the wisdom of our G. Master to appoint as his representative in Cornwall, an independent brother, uninfluenced by local ties or interest, whether social or political.

PAST P.G.O.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

Vol. I., bound in cloth	4s. 6d.
Vol. II., ditto	7s. 6d.
Vol. III., ditto	15s. od.
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Reading Cases to hold 52 numbers ...	2s. 6d.

United States of America.

THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s. per annum, payable in advance.

Public Amusements.

Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Saturday and Wednesday, October 26th. and 30th, VIRGINIUS. Virginius, Mr. T. C. King; Appius Claudius, Mr. Rainbow; Icilius, Mr. Sidney; Siccius Dentatus, Mr. Dudley; Numetorius, Mr. Parkes; Caius Claudius, Mr. Lacy; Lucius, Mr. Evans; Titus, Mr. Guest, Virginia, Miss M. Cooper; Servia, Mrs. Stephenson. After which, a ballet entitled LOVE. Mademoiselle Rosine, and full Corps de Ballet. To conclude with THE LOTTERY TICKET. Wormwood, Mr. Hudspeth; Capias, Mr. Dudley; Charles, Mr. Evans; Mrs. Corsette, Mrs. Stephenson; Susan, Miss Leigh. On Monday and Thursday THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Mr. T. C. King; Bassanio, Mr. Sidney; Gratiano, Mr. Shepherd; Portia, Miss M. Cooper; Nerrissa, Miss H. Farren, Jessica, Miss Hastings. After which, the Ballet; to conclude with THE LOTTERY TICKET. On Tuesday, the LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, Mr. T. C. King; Damas, Mr. Shepherd; Glavis, Mr. Hudspeth; Pauline, Miss M. Cooper; Madame Deschappelles, Mrs. Stephenson; Widow Melnotte, Miss Allen. After which, the Ballet; to conclude with THE LOTTERY TICKET. On Friday Mr. T. C. KING'S BENEFIT. HAMLET, and a variety of entertainments. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Victoria Theatre.

On Saturday, October 26th, and during the week, the performance will commence with THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS. Messrs. Bousfield and Skinner; Mesdames Bramah and Allen. After which, THE DUKE'S DAUGHTER. Legardiere, Mr. C. Sennett; Gonzague, Mr. C. Power; De Nevers, Mr. Vaughan; Cocardasse, Mr. J. Fawn; Passepoil, Mr. G. Skinner; Peyrolles, Mr. Leigh; Regent, Mr. Bousfield; Chaverney, Mr. Prescott; Staupitz, Mr. Parker; Petite, Miss Allen; Blanche De Nevers, Miss M. Henderson; Blanche De Caylus, Mrs. C. T. Burleigh. To be followed by THE LADY OF THE LAKE. Roderick, Miss Pattie Goddard; Malcolm, Miss Maude; James Fitzjames, Miss Bramah; Malise, Miss Allen; Ellen, Miss H. Farren; Douglas, Mr. C. Power; Family Bard, Mr. Leigh; Blanche, Mr. J. Fawn. To conclude with a Grand Ballet Divertissement, entitled LOVE; Mademoiselle Rosine and a numerous and magnificent Corps de Ballet. Stage Manager, Mr. C. F. Burleigh.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a Magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Claimant," Sir Roger Tichborne; Hudson, the "Railway King;" and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee Mr. E. Saker. Mr. J. S. Clarke on Monday next in "The Widow Hunt."

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Great Charlotte-street.—Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. Mr. Barry Sullivan in a round of Legitimate Characters.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Clayton-square.—Mrs. Goist's Readings.

THEATRE ROYAL, William-square.—Lessee, Bro. De Frece. Miscellaneous Entertainment.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hugue. Performances by the Slave Troupe.

COOKE'S CIRCUS, William Brown-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. Cook and Weldon.

NEWSOME'S CIRCUS, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. Newsome.

NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, William-square.—Manager, Bro. Saunders.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC, Camden-street.—Professor Anderson and Family.—World of Magic.

Answers to Correspondents.

A NORTH COUNTRY P.M.—The toast of "The Queen and the Craft" should always be given with Masonic honors. After the Grand Master, the Past Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, should be given, and then the Earl of Carnarvon, D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers.

W. S. 759.—No person can be made a Mason unless he is 21 years of age (unless by dispensation). The initiation fee varies in many Lodges, but four or five guineas is the average amount in country lodges. Propositions for membership must be made through a member of a lodge, and seconded by another. Apply to any friend who may happen to be a Mason.

A CRAFTSMAN.—Declined with thanks.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains. The price of the Freemason is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance.) All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C. The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL 33°, NORTHERN JURISDICTION, UNITED STATES.

We have been favoured with a copy of this really useful publication, through the medium of the Illustrious Bro. Albert G. Goodall, of New York. (The General Foreign Representative.)

The volume for 1871-2 does not appear to us quite equal to the former, issued 1870-1, but for all that, it possesses much to recommend it to the notice of the thinking members of our Fraternity. We cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the editorial duties have been performed. All who have the honour of knowing the Ill. Bro. Daniel Sickels, and are acquainted with the Masonic Publishing Co., of No. 52, Blecker-street, will be aware that perfection is written in unmistakeable character on all their typographical productions.

The Annual Assembly was presided over by that accomplished Mason, Josiah H. Drummond, M.P. Sov Grand Commander. A very excellent Masonic feeling appears to have pervaded the minds of the Illustrious Brethren who met in honour of the occasion, and we are gratified to notice that those who could not attend, sent letters of apology to the Sec. General, and they were formally excused.

The respected Chief, in his address, remarked that peace and prosperity throughout, wholly un-mixed with disaster, had taken up their abode with the Supreme Grand Council. He paid a long tribute to the memories of the various members deceased since the last session, and then proceeded to chronicle the numerous subordinates which had been constituted during the previous term.

The 33° was conferred whilst the recess was being enjoyed upon some twenty-five brethren. This degree, it must be remembered, is the highest degree in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and Masonically, apart from the Craft, is the acmé of official distinction; although such is the case, we are astonished to find that 33° brethren are quite numerous in America. In the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States alone, there are now upwards of 40 active members 33°, 4 emeritus members, and two hundred honorary members, 33°, making some two hundred and fifty in all, so that in all America it is probable there are not far short of a thousand legitimate members of the 33°! Surely such an extension was never intended by the originators of the system, less than a century ago? In this country our Supreme Grand Council favours a much more conservative and restrictive policy, and a new 33° is quite a grand event in the experience of that body.

Our article entitled "A Body without a Head," which appeared in *The Freemason* some time since regarding Freemasonry in France is quoted,

and is endorsed as the American opinion in general.

We notice in the correspondence, that the suspension of the Bath Rose Croix Chapter (Anti-quity) was formally communicated to the United States Grand Councils, and a list of the members thereof was furnished, to render their admission to any chapters abroad, almost an impossibility. The expulsion of a well-known brother, who was an 18°, is also notified.

In a letter dated 25 February, 1871, signed by the Sec. Gen. 33° (Bro. J. M. P. Montagu), the opinions of the members here are correctly expressed respecting the negro race. We prefer to let each Grand Council be perfectly free in its action, and decide each for itself as it seems best. Some of our supporters of the Rite in this country however will be astonished to find that in the same epistle it is expressly stated that "abstractedly we entirely agree with the views held by the Grand Orient of France, with regard to all who recognise a Supreme Being, being eligible for initiation into our Rites and Ceremonies." We never supposed it was intended for Brethren of religious persuasions, other than Christian, to become members of the A. and A. Rite. Surely some of the degrees are so obviously Christian in their Rituals, that the presence of any brethren opposed to the Christian religion would be most unseemly.

We have heard the A. and A. Rite defended and supported because of its being Christian Freemasonry, and we are aware that many have joined it on that ground. We are told, however, virtually, that a Deist is eligible for the degrees, and are certainly surprised thereat. The introduction of the Rite of Mizraim into this country is mentioned by Bro. Montague, 33°, in far from a complimentary manner, and certainly neither flattering nor just to these who were concerned in the matter.

However we have no desire to again stir up this vexatious subject, and as peace reigns at the present time, we would be the last to throw in a "bone for contention."

Bro. Goodall's elaborate report, as General Foreign Representative, is to our mind the chief attraction, and well repays a careful study.

Bro. Stocker, 33°, presented from Brothers Charles Eugene Myer 33°, John Harrold 33°, and M. R. Muckle, an original copy of the balustré issued by the Supreme Grand Council, Charleston, U. S., dated 1872. The thanks of the members were of course unanimously voted for the same.

The Grand Commander stated that the Grand Secretary had found in an old book store in the City of York, the original record of the Cerneau Consistory.

This reminds us of one of Bro. Hughan's adventures, who is always in quest of Masonic curiosities. Entering a shop lately in Plymouth he was offered a copy of the Grand Lodge of Scotland Regulations, and at once purchased it. On examining the Book it turned out to be a scarce edition, the property the "Lodge of Edinburgh", and our zealous masonic student at once relinquished his prize, and presented it to the rightful owners.

The Supreme Grand Council extended a warm invitation to the members of the English Supreme Grand Council, should they visit the Dependencies

of the British Crown in North America, in 1872, as was intended.

The session was mainly taken up with devising charitable bequests, in conclusion, and right masonically did the members perform that duty.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—The winter season of this well-known old lodge commenced on Tuesday, the 15th inst., by the lodge being held at the Bridge House Hotel, Borough High-street, Southwark. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. G. Free, the lodge was opened by Bro. F. H. Ebsworth, P.M., who presided in an admirable manner, and did all the work in his usual first rate style. There were present during the evening, Bros. D. Rose, P.M.; T. J. Sabine, P.M.; F. Walters, P.M.; E. Harris, P.M., Treasurer; G. J. Grace, S.W., P.M. 178; A. Dussek, J. S. Goinne, J. D.; C. Rayden, W.S.; H. Keeble, W.M. 1275; J. M. Spindler, F. E. Cooper, W. Herbert, R. G. Chipperfield, T. Sutton, W. Charlesworth, W. Gregory, G. Austen, W. Arnold, G. W. Muskett, J. F. Timms, and others. The visitors were—Bros. R. W. Little, P.G. Sec. Middlesex, P.M. 975; T. Robins, 25; B. Isaacson, 23 American Constitution. The minutes having been read and unanimously confirmed, the work done was passing Bros. W. Arnold, G. W. Muskett, and W. Arnold to the second degree. Ten guineas were unanimously voted to the widow of a deceased member, from the lodge charity fund. Other business having been disposed of, the lodge was closed. It was ordered to meet on Tuesday, November 19th, at five p.m. There was not any banquet, out of respect to the memory of two P.M.'s who had died since last meeting, viz., M. A. Loewenstark and J. Donkin.

STOCKWELL LODGE (No. 1339).—This lodge met at the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, Brixton, on Thursday, the 17th inst., Bro. William Worrell, W.M., in the chair. Also present—Bros. J. Pain, S.W.; W. J. Brighton, J.W.; J. M. Klenck, S.D.; Sidwell, I.G.; C. Hammerton, P.M. and Treasurer; H. Frances, P.M. and Sec.; C.H. Benham, D.C.; Price, Hinckman, Bowyer, Coe, and visitor Bro. E. Draper, of the William Preston Lodge, No. 766. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The business of the evening was the passing of Bro. Bowyer, the raising of Bro. Hinckman, and the initiation of Mr. John Coe. The three ceremonies were worked by the W.M. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to supper, the W.M. giving the usual Masonic toasts, and a very agreeable evening was passed.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

MILLOM.—Whitwell Lodge (No. 1390).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge, took place on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The lodge was opened at seven o'clock by the W.M., Bro. Roger Dodgson, Prov. Grand Swd. Bearer, supported by the S.W., Bro. T. Dodgson, P.M. 995, Bro. Mills, J.W., P. G. Steward, and others. The minutes of last regular communication were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Henry Waiting, as a candidate for Freemasonry, and for Bro. Milner, of Whitehaven, as a joining member, which proved in each case unanimous in their favour. Mr. Waiting being in attendance, was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by the W.M. Bro. Waiting having retired, Bro. Meakin, a candidate for the second degree, was entrusted. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when, at the request of the W.M., the S.W., Bro. T. Dodgson, P.M. 995, assumed the chair, and passed Bro. Meakin

who withdrew. Bros. Scott, Crook, and Holloway being present, were examined as to their proficiency as F.C.'s, and were each entrusted, and retired. The W.M. again took the chair of K.S., and raised Bro. Scott, Bro. Crook being raised by the S.W., the work being performed throughout with great care and ability. The W.M. then closed the lodge down to the first degree, when hearty good wishes were given from 119 and 343, the lodge being closed at 10.50 p.m. with solemn prayer.

ESSEX.

HARWICH.—Star in the East Lodge (No. 650).—On the 14th inst. the members of this lodge held their annual meeting for the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. Edward Jervis White Jervis, M.P. A large muster of the members of the lodge assembled, besides several visitors from the Prince of Wales Lodge, Ipswich, amongst whom were Bro. C. T. Townsend, P.Prov. G.S.W. Suffolk; Bro. Westgate, P.Prov. M.C. for Suffolk; Bro. Barber, P.Prov.G.O.; Bro. Dr. Barton, P.Prov.G.M. for Western India, and others. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. John Heseldine, and the minutes of the last lodge were confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when the W.M. called upon Bro. Townsend to perform the ceremony of installation, the W.M. elect having been presented in due form, and the necessary part of the Installation having been gone through, the lodge was opened in the third degree, when those brethren below the rank of Installed Master retired, and a Board of Installed Masters to the number of ten, being formed, Bro. Edward Jervis White Jarvis, Colonel in H.M. Army, and Member of Parliament, was duly installed into the chair of K.S., and saluted with high honours by the Installed Masters. The Board having been closed, the Master Masons were re-admitted, when the W.M. was proclaimed and saluted, according to ancient custom, and there being no business in this, the Master Masons' Lodge was closed in the name of the Most High. The Installing Master then proclaimed the W.M. for the second time, and in the West, and called upon the brethren to salute him as Fellow Crafts, and the lodge was closed in the second degree. The W.M. was again proclaimed in the South, and saluted. The usual ceremony on such occasions was concluded by the Installing Master presenting the Warrant of Constitution to the new Worshipful Master, expressing the great pleasure he had experienced by handing the same to Bro. Jervis, observing that this was the sixth year he had had the honour of Installing the W.M. of the Star in the East Lodge; that it had passed through the hands of true and trusty brethren; that he now committed it to the care of the newly installed Master, not fearing that he would duly appreciate the importance of the charge; and, in conclusion, expressing a hope that the Great Architect of the Universe would grant him a year of office, creditable to himself and beneficial to the lodge. The W.M. then invested the I.P.M., and appointed the officers for the ensuing year. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation, a vote of thanks passed to the retiring W.M., and the lodge was closed in harmony. The whole of the ceremony passed off without a hitch, and to the gratification of those present. P.M. Westgate, of the Prince of Wales Lodge, acted as Master of the Ceremonies in his usual excellent style. At the banquet, to which the brethren retired to the number of 30, they were honoured with the presence of the R.W. Bro. Bagshaw, P.G. Master for Essex. After dinner, which was served in the usual splendid manner, for which Bro. Price, of the Pier Hotel, is so celebrated, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. The W.M., in proposing the Health of their P.G.M. and thanking him for his attendance, expressed his regret that their worthy chief had been unable to give them his attendance in lodge. The P.G. Master returned thanks in a long speech, in which he expatiated on the principles of the Order, stating that he was now seventy years of age, and that he owed all his success in life to Freemasonry, concluding by calling upon the

brethren to charge their glasses, and drink in bumpers to their new Worshipful Master. The W. Master rose, and responded to the toast. He said the R.W.P.G.M. has put the principles of Freemasonry so clearly before you, brethren, that I cannot enlarge upon them. I trust that we shall ever meet as brethren, and when we separate to part in harmony, concluding with other remarks suitable to the occasion, and proposing the health of their eminent Bro. Dr. Barton, P. Prov. G.M. for Western India. Bro. Barton acknowledged the compliment, stating that he had seen Masonry in many parts of the world, that he had met men of all colours and creeds in Masonic lodges, but never met with anything but the greatest kindness and fraternal friendship. He could endorse all their P.G.M. had said, and could also say with him that he was indebted to Freemasonry for the great success in life he had enjoyed. The health of the Acting Master of Ceremonies was given, and responded to by Bro. Westgate, who expressed the great pleasure he had in being allowed to assist on the present occasion. The jewel he wore, which was presented to him by the members of the Star of the East, reminded him that his duty was to do all he could for the lodge. Bro. Dr. Barton rose, and, with the permission of the W.M., proposed that before they separated there was a toast they ought to have brought to their notice; it was that of the health of Bro. Townsend, who acted that day as Installing Master. He considered that they were very much indebted for the admirable way in which he had performed the ceremony, especially as that brother was not aware, on his arrival an hour previous to the opening of the lodge, that he would be called upon to fulfil the high post of Installing Master. It proved to the brethren how well Bro. Townsend kept up his work. The Installing Master acknowledged the toast in suitable terms, expressing the high honour he felt they had paid him, by allowing him to install so eminent a person, for there were very few humble individuals like himself, on whom the great honour had been conferred of installing into the chair of a lodge a Member of Parliament. The health of the Wardens and Officers was given, and responded to. Several Masonic songs, by Bro. Cohen, enlivened the evening, and the brethren parted at an early hour.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—Panmure Lodge (No. 723).—The usual meeting of this lodge was held on the 8th October, inst., in the lodge room, at the Wellington Hotel. In the absence of Bro. Grover, W.M., the lodge was duly opened and ruled by Bro. R. Eve, P.G.S.W. and I.P.M., supported by Bro. J. Hickley, P.M. After the formal business of the evening, Bro. Bridger was passed to the second degree. Bros. Martin, Crozier, Johnson, and Rinsey, having passed a satisfactory examination, were each duly raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. After the ceremony of raising had taken place, Bro. Eve called the attention of the brethren to the Bible upon which the obligations had been taken, and stated that it had been kindly entrusted to him by Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Catty, commanding the 46th Regiment, for the purpose of raising three officers of his regiment, Bros. Martin, Johnson, and Crozier. The Bible was the property of the regiment, and highly prized as an interesting relic of the lodge, formerly attached to the regiment, called the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues. On that sacred volume, General Washington received a degree in Masonry. Afterwards, during the American war of independence, when the corps, for its courage and gallantry, obtained the "Red Feather," the Bible fell into the possession of the enemy, and was generously returned to the regiment in a true, fraternal spirit, by General Washington, under a flag of truce. At the attack on Dominica by the French, in 1805, the Bible again fell into the hands of the enemy, together with the lodge and mess plate. The Bible was returned under a flag of truce, but the plate was lost. On the motion of Bro. Eve, seconded by Bro. Hacker, S.W., the thanks of the lodge were unanimously voted to Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Catty, for his kindness in allow-

ing the Bible to be used by the lodge on the occasion of raising three of the officers of the regiment to the sublime degree. At the close of the lodge, the Bible was examined with much interest by the brethren. It is in excellent preservation, and bears the date of its publication, 1712, with many Masonic symbols on its cover. Inside are particulars of many interesting occasions on which the Bible has been used in Masonic ceremonies at several places where the regiment has been stationed. The regiment has never left any station without taking with it the kindest wishes of the inhabitants, and the most cordial feelings of all those who have been brought in contact with the corps, which the excellent qualities of the officers, and the good conduct of the men have amply merited. When the time for quitting Aldershot shall arrive, the absence of the regiment will be deeply regretted.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WALTHAM.—*King Harold Lodge* (No. 1327).—The installation meeting of the above lodge was held at the Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town, on the 15th inst., when Bro. Edward Parker, P.G.P. Herts, was duly installed as the W.M. for the ensuing year. The ceremony was very ably performed by Bro. Edward West, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D. Herts. The appointment and investiture of officers followed. Bro. C. Lacy, P.M., was appointed S.W., pro. tem.; Bro. J. W. H. Evans, J.W.; Bro. J. Barwick, Treasurer; Bro. T. Reilly, Secretary; Bro. W. Gilbert, S.D.; Bro. Etherington, J.D.; Bro. F. Copeland, I.G.; Bro. Auber, Organist, and Bro. W. Allison, Tyler. Messrs. John Brown and John Cole were initiated. There was a good muster of members, and several visitors, amongst whom were Bro. Wilson, P. Prov. J.G.D. Middlesex; Bro. Tye, P.G.P. Middlesex, and W.M. of the Enfield Lodge, No. 1237; Bro. Brayshaw, W.M. elect Capper, No. 1076; Bro. Henderson, P.M. and Secretary 1076; Bro. Park, Treasurer 1076, and Bro. Wyatt. When the business of the meeting was concluded, the lodge was closed down, and the brethren, numbering about forty, retired to a splendid banquet, provided by the worthy host, Bro. John Sheldon. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were heartily responded to, and the brethren separated at an early hour, after spending a very pleasant evening.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

DALTON-IN-FURNESS.—*Baldwin Lodge* (No. 1398).—The usual monthly communication of this lodge was held on Monday evening, the 14th inst., in the Masonic Temple, the ancient Castle, Dalton-in-Furness. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. W. J. A. Baldwin, who is at present abroad, the lodge was ably presided over by Bro. Reuben Pearson, W.M. of Lodge of Furness (No. 995). Ulverston, who was supported by Bro. W. Whiteside, S.W., and Bro. James Postlethwaite, J.W. The attendance of members was very full, and included several visiting brethren, amongst whom we may mention Bro. James Porter, St. John's Lodge, 327, P.G. S.W., P.G.S.; Bro. Roger Dodgson, S.W. 995, Lodge of Furness, W.M., 1390, Whitwell Lodge, and P.G.S.B. Cumberland and Westmoreland; Bro. John Case, P.M. 995; Bro. John Barron, W.M. 1353, Duke of Lancaster Lodge, and others. The minutes of the previous meetings having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for two candidates and one joining member, and proved in each case favourable. Bro. James Harrison, having proved proficiency, was passed to the degree of F.C. Bro. William Dalzell, of Dalton, was afterwards duly and solemnly initiated by the acting W.M., the initiation charge being delivered by the S.W., and the working tools presented by the J.W. The ceremonies were much enlivened by the presence of the musical brethren of Lodge of Furness, 995, Bros. Matthews, Harper, and Parker, the latter of whom presided at the harmonium, with marked effect upon all present. Two candidates were afterwards proposed for initiation. Lodges of Instruction and Emergency were fixed

upon, and the hearty good wishes of lodges 1353 and 995 having been expressed by Bros. John Barrow and J. H. Matthews respectively, and the questions put in the first degree, the lodge was duly and formally closed at 9.5 p.m., all present having thoroughly enjoyed the evening's proceedings.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Commercial Lodge* (No. 1391).—The ninth meeting of this young lodge was held on the 12th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall. Officers present—Bros. J.B. Hall, W.M.; S. P. Ekin, P. P. C. Northants and Hunts, as I.P.M.; J. Halford, J.W.; Rev. W. T. Fry, M.A., Chap.; L. L. Attwood, P.G. Dir. of Cers., D.C.; Dr. Clifton, Sec.; R. A. Barber, jun., Treasurer; A. Chamberlain, J.D.; Alfred Chamberlain, Assistant Org.; James Henry Ward, Steward; and Bros. J. Wright, J. G. Crofts, F. Sketty, E. Mason, as I.G.; R. W. Sheppard, B. Moore, Henry Hitchman, Thomas Turner, J. M. Brown. Visitors—Bros. R. Waite, P.M. 1330, P. Prov. D.C., Lincoln; John Walker, P.M. 57, Humber Lodge, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, North E. Riding, York; G. Foller, jun., P.M. 523, P. Prov. G. Reg. Leicester and Rutland; S. S. Partridge, 523, Prov. G. Sec.; W. Weare, P.M. 279, P. Prov. G.D.; Edwin Crow, W.M. 279, P. Prov. G. Org.; J. M. McAllister, P.G. Supt. Works, Secretary 279; S. Tebbatt, 279; T. A. Wykes, 523. The lodge was opened in form, in the first degree, and the minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Bro. Rev. J. Halford, P.G. Chap., as honorary member; and for Mr. George Matts, and Mr. J. H. Hunt, candidates for initiation, which proved unanimous in each case. The lodge having been opened in the second degree, Bro. Brown, a candidate for the sublime degree, was examined as to his proficiency as a Craftsman, which proving satisfactory, he was entrusted with a test of merit, and retired. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, when Bro. Brown was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., Bro. S. P. Ekin, P.M., explaining the Tracing Board, and presenting the working tools. The lodge was then lowered to the first degree, when Mr. George Matts was initiated. The music, arranged and combined by Bro. Crow, P. Prov. G. Org., W.M. 279, was effectively rendered by Bros. Wykes, Tebbatt, Chamberlain, Moore, &c., adding greatly to the impressiveness of the ceremony. We trust Bro. Tebbatt's scheme of forming a choir, consisting of members of each of the town lodges, may be carried out, for by that means the vocal part of the ceremonies would be most efficiently rendered. The W.M. having risen for the first time, the sum of five guineas was voted to the fund being raised by the brethren of the Province, to purchase into the Boy's school the son of the late J.W. Widdowson, J.W. 279, who visited the lodge at its last regular meeting, and died the Monday following, very suddenly, casting a gloom upon the fraternity, for he had won the respect and esteem of every brother who knew him. Upwards of eighty guineas had been already subscribed, and it is the earnest wish of the brethren that the whole amount will soon be raised. The W.M. then rose for the second time, after acknowledging hearty good wishes from the visiting brethren. The Master rose for the third and last time. Nothing further offering itself for the good of Freemasonry, the lodge was closed in harmony, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

LEICESTER.—*John o' Gaunt's Lodge* (No. 523).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 17th inst. Bro. Rev. Nathaniel Haycroft, D.D., W.M., occupied the chair, and was supported by the following officers:—Bros. W. Scalthorpe, I.P.M. F. J. Baines, S.W.; S. S. Partridge, J.W.; W. B. Smith, P.M., Treasurer; Rev. W. T. Fry, S.D.; Alex. Ross, I.G.; John T. Thorpe, Secretary. The following brethren were also present:—Bros. G. Toller, jun., P.M.; E. J. Crow, W.M. 279; James B. Hall, W.M. 1391; Charles Johnson, P.M.; T. A. Wykes, J. F. Smith, Charles Whittaker, Thomas Charles-

worth, William Bunney, C. B. Lange, Richard Taylor, C. S. Thompson. Bros. Alfred Chamberlain, E. Mason, F. J. Petty, John Halford, J.W.; Arthur Cooper, Benjamin Moore, W. Wilkinson, S.D., all of No. 1391; Bros. J. M. McAllister, Secretary; H. T. Kirby, Thomas Scampton, of 279; Bro. Fred Kingston 502; Robert C. Podmore, of Oneida Lodge, No. 207, New York, U.S.A.. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the former meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. Bro. John Lorriner and Hugh Atkins, who were initiated at the last meeting, having passed their examination in a very satisfactory manner were passed to the degree of F.C.; the charge and lecture of this degree were given in an efficient manner by the W.M. Bro. William Ingram and Bro. H. S. Gee were initiated into the mysteries of the Craft, the ceremony being conducted by the W.M. in his usual faultless style. The brethren were reminded by the W.M. that a subscription list had been opened for the object of buying into the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys a son of the late Bro. R. W. Widdowson, J.W. 279. The sum of 105 guineas was required, and he was pleased to say a considerable amount had been already promised. The sum of 10 guineas was unanimously voted from the lodge funds, and various private subscriptions from the brethren present brought the list up to nearly £100. Hearty good wishes having been given by various brethren, the lodge was closed in due form.

MIDDLESEX.

TWICKENHAM.—*Villiers Lodge* (No. 1194).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on the 5th instant, at the Groth Hotel, Twickenham. Bro. Arliss was raised to the third degree, and Bro. Gambri 1 was initiated by the W.M., Bro. Allman, who afterwards installed the W. Master elect, Bro. Osbaldeston; the whole of the ceremonies were carefully and correctly performed. Bro. Allman is the second Master, who has installed his successor in the Villiers, and has thus set a good example in the Province of Middlesex, which now consists of twelve or fourteen lodges, about half that number being junior to the Villiers. The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year:—Bro. E. T. Osbaldeston, W.M.; Frederick J. Lancaster, S.W.; Thomas Small, J.W.; R. A. Steel, S.D.; William Harvey, J.D.; Thomas L. Green, I.G.; Thomas Verity, Treasurer; William Dodd, P.M., Secretary; E. H. Dalby, C.S.; G. R. Ridge, D.C.; T. Woodbridge, W.S. The brethren adjourned to a banquet, and enjoyed themselves till time warned them to depart for the iron road to town. It is proposed to hold a lodge of emergency in January, should there be any business. Amongst the members present were—Bro. Cubitt, P.S.G.D., Middlesex; Bro. Buss, Grand Treas. Middlesex; Bro. Pendlebury, Bro. Bailey, Bro. Cross, Bro. Fisher. This is evidently one of the lodges that make a proper selection of candidates for initiation, without resorting to the practice of blackballing.

HAMPTON.—*Lebanon Lodge* (No. 1326).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Red Lion Hotel, on Thursday, 17th inst. Punctually at one o'clock, p.m., the lodge was opened by the Secretary, Bro. Frederick Walters. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. Ballots, taken separately, for Messrs. G. Arnold, C. H. Dye, and B. Lindsey, proved unanimous in favour of their admission, and in the order named, they were initiated into the privileges and mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. Brothers W. J. Cox, R. Gower, R. Godfrey, F. Moon, T. Barriskill, R. G. Sprules, J. Marsh, F. W. Vine, 1310, having given proofs of their proficiency, were introduced, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, the entire ceremony being given, including the lecture on the Tracing Board. Bros. J. Symes and J. Richards were put through the usual examination, and having acquitted themselves creditably, were duly passed to the Fellow Craft degree. The members and visitors were unanimous in their thanks and praise to the well-known hard working Secretary,

for the great treat he had given them by rendering every portion of the work. The event of the meeting was the return from Margate, of the ever-esteemed and highly popular W.M., Bro. J. T. Moss, Prov. G.S.D., who received quite an ovation and a hearty welcome on his return to London, more especially to this lodge, where he is so deservedly popular. Some routine business having been disposed of, the W.M., in a feeling speech, informed the members of the cause of the absence of the popular Senior Warden, Bro. D. D. Beck, W.M. 1306, which was caused through ill-health. Great sympathy was expressed for the S.W., and heartfelt hopes expressed for his speedy recovery. Four propositions for joining members were received, and five for initiation. It was decided unanimously to meet on Thursday, November 22nd, at one o'clock, so as to get through the heavy amount of work on the agenda paper. Business being ended, the lodge was closed. The usual banquet was served, under the personal superintendence of the host, Bro. R. Lawrence, which, as usual, gave great satisfaction. Some good songs, recitations, and music, brought a successful meeting to a happy close. There were present, besides those above named, Bros. E. Hopwood, P.M.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; W. Hammond, P.M., S.D.; J. W. Jackson, I.G.; J. Hayward, J. W. Baldwin, J. Craven, H. Cutress, J. Duckworth, E. Gilbert, H. Stevens, J. McRitchie, J. M. Jennings, and some others. The visitors were—Bros. G. Stuart, 140; W. Vine, 1310; Smith, Keeling, Mabbs, and others.

NORTH WALES.

CARNARVON.—*Segontium Lodge* (No. 606).—This lodge held its annual meeting at the Masonic Hall, Carnarvon Castle, on Thursday last, when there was a large muster of the members to do honour to their new Master, including Bros. Potter, P.M.; Arthur Jones, P.M.; Humphrey, P.G.S.B. for North Wales; Carter P.M.; and the following visitors: Bro. Dr. Roden, P.M. and P. Prov. G.S.W. Warwickshire; Michael Emanuel, W.M. 205; Roberts, W.M. 384; George Jupp, 261; John Thomas Jones, 360. The lodge was opened at 2 pm. by the W.M., Bro. Robert Humphreys, assisted by all his officers. The minutes of the previous lodge and lodge of emergency having been read and confirmed, Bro. Emanuel stated that with regard to that portion recommending the petition for the new chapter he had much pleasure to inform the lodge that he had that morning received a letter stating that the petition had been recommended by the Board of General Purposes, and would be laid before the Grand Chapter for confirmation on Nov. 6th. The Auditor's report was then read, by which it appeared that the lodge now numbered 85 members, and that during the past year 21 have been initiated, and 6 had joined the lodge, and that the receipts had been £180 18s. 5d. The report was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The W.M. then presented Bro. Roden, P.M., with his portrait, painted in oil by Bro. Mercer, and stated he had great pleasure in being the medium of conveying to him this token of their appreciation of his long services to the lodge and for his travelling so many years such a distance to install the new W.M. Bro. Roden, who on rising was received with marks of applause, stated he could not find words to express his thanks for the great surprise they had in store for him; that he always considered it not only a duty but a pleasure to assist the lodge in any capacity, and returned his sincere thanks to the brethren for the mark of their friendship, and desired them to convey to Bro. Mercer, who had painted the picture, his high appreciation of the value of the portrait as a work of art. A testimonial of a Past Master's jewel was then voted by the lodge to the I.P.M. Bro. Roden, P.M., who acted as Installing Master, then assumed the chair, and the W.M. dect having taken the obligation, all below the rank of Installed Master retired, when a Board of Installed Masters was formed, no less than seven being present, and Bro. Poole was installed in the chair of K. S., according to ancient custom, in a manner which Bro. Roden is so competent to fulfil. The brethren were then re-admitted, and the newly installed

Master having been proclaimed, greeted, and saluted in the three degrees, he invested the following brethren as his officers:—G. Bradbury, S.W.; T. H. Webb, J.W. and Treasurer; Charles Foulkes, Sec.; Reet, S.D.; R. Halahan, J. D.; W. Harwood, I.G.; W. Hayden, Organist; S. Griffiths and W. Owen, Stewards; J. Hawkrige, Tyler. The lodge then adjourned to the Sportsman's Hotel, where a banquet was served in Bro. Pugh's usual liberal style. After the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and masonic toasts having been given, the health of the W.M. was proposed by the I.P.M., who stated that no words of his were required to enhance the value of the present toast, as the W.M. was known by all the brethren to be a painstaking and attentive brother, and he would therefore merely propose his health. The W.M., in reply, thanked the brethren for the cordial manner they had responded to his health, and that, as brevity was the soul of wit, he would merely add that he should do his best for the future prosperity of the lodge. The W.M. then proposed "The Past Masters of the Lodge," saying that in Bro. Roden they had still a most zealous officer; that much of the success of the lodge during the past year was due to the I.P.M.; that Past Masters Bros. Jones and Potter were ever ready to do duty when required, and Bro. Emanuel had shown his intelligence to give instruction in Masonry, as he had so lately given the lectures on the Tracing Boards and worked several of the sections. The I.P.M., in reply, thanked the brethren heartily for the cordial manner in which they had responded to the toast, and although he admitted the labour during the past year had been arduous, it was fully repaid by finding he had given satisfaction. The past year had been a most prosperous one, and the new lodge was nearly out of debt, although it had lost nearly £300. Past Masters Roden, Lewis, and Potter, briefly returned thanks. Bro. Emanuel replied as follows:—W. M. and brethren, with more than ordinary feelings of pleasure do I return you my thanks for so cordially responding to my health, not alone from its being the first time as a member of the lodge I have had to do so, but also for the very flattering way in which the W.M. has spoken of my giving the Tracing Board Lectures, but let me assure you nothing at any time affords me, or any other good Mason, greater pleasure than to impart to others what we may have learnt of the beauties of Masonry. Brethren, you have this evening commenced a new year, under a new Master, whom I doubt not will prove equally as proficient as the former. Your other officers are also working up, in due course of time, also to fill that important office, and here let me assure you that, however good, however proficient a master may be, unless he has good officers to second his endeavours, the various ceremonies cannot have the same effect; and as I am in Carnarvon twice a year for a week, I shall be only happy if the officers will meet me during that period, when I may be able to give them some advice and example as to the method of working in the London lodges. Brethren, but a few weeks since, in working the sections, I endeavoured to explain the three Grand Principles of the Order, brotherly love, relief, and truth. I gave you the Masonic illustration of the four Cardinal Virtues, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice. I pointed out the characteristics of a Freemason, Virtue, Honour, and Mercy; by other extracts I showed you, what were the precepts which Masonry teaches, now I will prove to you the practice. Let me ask you to look round this table and contemplate the countenances of those present. Where are now those cares, those harassing anxieties of which we all have a portion? Forgotten as soon as we enter the portals of a lodge. A second time look round, and observe the various politics of the several brethren. Where are now those politics? Outside the door of the lodge. A third time look round, and note the various religious beliefs of those assembled. Where are now those religious differences? Left to keep company with politics, its sister blessing or curse, according as they are properly or improperly applied. Here we have but one religion, to adore the same Almighty Father; but one politic, to honour the same beloved Queen. It is this that enables me, the only member of the Hebrew

faith present, not only to know I am welcome amongst you but to feel that the same good feeling I entertain towards you is reciprocated by all present. It is this that teaches us, when we grasp each other's hands, not to consider it as a matter of form, but as the genuine expression of the heart's feelings. It is this that has given energy and permanency to the constitutions of Masonry, enabling it to survive the wreck of mighty empires and to resist the destroying hand of time; and finally it is this that enables us to extend the benefit to others, not members of the Fraternity, as we proved by our munificent donation to the Patriotic Fund during the Crimean War, to the Persian Famine Fund, and to the relief of the sick and wounded during the Franco-German War. Brethren think of all these things, recall to your memory that Masonry teaches morality and goodfellowship, support firmly and truly the great pillars of the order, practise the four cardinal virtues, impart to others the characteristics of a Mason, and instil into the minds of your fellow creatures, that all men are created by the same Almighty Father, and sent into the world for the mutual aid, support, and protection of each other. By these means you will not only create friendship amongst all men, but will hasten the arrival of that prophesied time when all the scattered nations of the earth shall be gathered together and abide in love and harmony, all worshipping the same Almighty Creator. Once more accept my thanks, and I feel sure that as the First Principal of your new Chapter I shall, in the various ceremonies, show you still more the beauties of Masonry, and incite in you a still greater veneration for the principles it teaches. The health of the Architect of the lodge, Bro. R. J. Davies, was proposed by the W.M. as a toast worthy of being responded to, as Bro. Davies had provided the whole of the plans and specifications gratuitously, and also superintended the same. Bro. Davies replied, saying he had done the best he could with the amount at his disposal, and there were other brethren who had also greatly assisted, among them Bro. Capt. Morgan, who was prevented by business from being present, and he (Bro. Davies) would always be delighted to assist to the extent of his power in any object for the good of the lodge. The toast of "The Visitors," responded to by Bro. Jupps, and "The Officers of the lodge," responded to by the various brethren; the Secretary, in his reply, stating that a certain Roman Emperor boasted that he found Rome brick and left it marble, and so it was with the I.P.M., who had proved that he was the right man in the right place, brought the proceedings to a close. The hilarity of the evening was considerably increased by songs from many of the brethren, and at a seasonable hour the last toast, "All Poor and Distressed Masons," having been drunk, the brethren departed to their several homes.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*British Union Lodge* (No. 114).—The first monthly meeting, after the summer recess, of this exclusive but prosperous lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Friday, the 11th inst., when there were present Bros. C. F. Long, W.M., Dr. Beaumont, R.N., S.W.; C. Wright, J.W.; Rev. R. N. Sanderson, P. Prov. G. Chaplain; Emra Holmes, P.M., P.G. Reg., M.C.; W. Roby, P.M.; W. Spalding, Sec.; P. Cornell, I.P.M., P.G.S.D.; A. J. Barber, P.G.O.; Rev. E. I. Lockwood, D.P.G.M.; A. D. George, S.D.; Rev. A. W. G. Moore, I.G.; the Rev. T. G. Beaumont, and others. Visiting Bros. Captain Saxton, R.A., 150, and Lieut. Fairtlough, R.A., D.G. Deacon Malta, No. 155. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bros. R. B. Barton, LL.D., P. Prov. G. M. for Western India (S.C.), and P. De Lande Long, W.M. Buckingham and Chandos Lodge, No. 1150, who were both accepted as joining members. The ballot was taken for the Rev. J. Barthorp Tweed, Rector of Chapel St. Mary, who was a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry, and who was unanimously accepted. The candidate being present, he was admitted, obligated, and initiated as an E.A., the impressive ceremony being ably

performed by Bro. Sanderson, who afterwards delivered in admirable style the lecture in the first degree, the usual charge not being given. Bro. Emra Holmes gave notice that at the next regular meeting he should move that the subscription of non-resident members should be reduced to 10s. per annum. His reason for making this motion, was that many Masons, from a distance, would probably wish to join this lodge, especially as a centenary jewel were granted to it, and, in his opinion, the introduction of eligible brethren residing at a distance from Ipswich, would be a positive advantage to the lodge, and ought to be encouraged. At the same time, it was hard upon those who could but seldom attend, on account of the considerable distance they had to travel, to expect them to pay the same as brethren who were always present. Bro. Barber hoped the brethren would hesitate before reducing the subscription of members. Bro. Cornell gave notice that he should move at next meeting, that steps be taken for the formation of General Lodge of Instruction. After the business of the lodge had been disposed of, the lodge was closed, and the brethren retired to the dining hall, where a substantial supper, in Bro. Spalding's best style, was served, to which ample justice was done. After the usual toasts had been given from the chair, Bro. Bobby proposed "The Masonic Charities" in his usual pleasant and emphatic style, and strongly recommended the formation of a subscription society, within the Masonic community here, to assist the noble objects entertained by the Masonic institutions, and immediate steps were taken to carry out the scheme proposed by the worthy and esteemed brother. A very pleasant evening was spent by all present.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope (No. 302).*—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held under the presidency of Bro. Will. W. Barlow, the W.M., on Monday, the 15th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Godwin-street. There was the unusually large number of 54 visiting brethren present, and rarely is witnessed such a gathering in a private lodge. The W.M. must have felt complimented and honoured by the presence of so many visitors and brethren of his own lodge, an evidence that although his year of office is nearly ended, it is not so with the interest taken in his proceedings by his brethren. After lodge business the W.M. invited all present to adjourn to the refreshment room and partake of supper. Upwards of 80 brethren accepted his invitation, and although the number of visitors was much larger than usual, it was gratifying to see that the elasticity of the commissariat department was quite equal to the occasion, and that all had ample provision in the shape of fish, flesh, fowl, &c., moistened, as in the days of the monks of old, by flagons of claret. The W.M. was supported on his left by Rev. Bro. J. Oddy, Prov. G.C. and Chaplain of the lodge; Bros. J. A. Unna, P.M. 600, P. Prov. G.R.; M. Rhodes, P.M. 302, P. Prov. G.S.W.; John White, W.M. Scientific, 439; J. J. Schaeppi, P.M. 302, Prov. G.S.D.; John Taylor, P.M. 387; S. B. Walmsley, P.M. 974; and on his right by Bros. F. W. Booth, W.M. Airedale 387; C. F. Unna, W.M. Harmony, 600; A. Nicholson, W.M. Airedale, 1018; Thos. Peel, P.M. 600, P. Prov. G.R.; C. J. Banister, P.M. 1018, P.G.S.B. of E.; John Sutcliffe, King Solomon 422, Australia; Thos. Renton, P.M. 387; N. Walker, P.M. 387; Isidor Ahrens, P.M. 600; J. R. Riley, P.M. 387; S. O. Bailey, P.M. 600, P. Prov. S. of W.; James Wright, P.M. 600, Rob. Johnson, P.M. 600. The cloth being drawn, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, referring in graceful terms of condolence, in proposing the health of the Queen, to her recent affliction in the death of her beloved sister. Bros. the Rev. J. Oddy, Prov. G.C., and Chaplain of the Hope Lodge, and J. J. Schaeppi, Prov. G.S.D. responded on the part of the Prov. G. Officers. The W.M. then called upon Bro. M. Rhodes, P. M., P. Prov. G.S.W., to propose the "Masonic Charities," which he did, urging the brethren the desirability of completing the second £1000 for

the De Grey Presentation Fund, announcing that it was very nearly so, and during the week he had (in addition to the large sum previously subscribed by the brethren of the Hope Lodge) received further donations amounting to £36. The W.M. then proposed respectively the healths of the W.M's. P.M's., officers and brethren of the Airedale, 387, Scientific, 439, Harmony, 600, and Shakespeare, 1018, there being no less than 51 visiting brethren from these lodges present. The W.M. of these lodges responded, as did also Bro. J. A. Unna, P.M., 600, P. Prov. G.R., who some 20 years ago was a constant attendant, along with the present W.M. of the Hope Lodge, at its meetings. Bro. John Taylor, P.M. 439, also responded, referring to the time, long ago, when he too was an active member of the Hope Lodge. Bro. F. W. Booth, W.M. of the Airedale Lodge, 387, then, speaking in flattering terms of the mode of working the Lodge, and the general conduct of business by the W.M., proposed his health, congratulating him on the great gathering that evening, and on his admirable arrangements for the pleasure and comfort of his guests: and heartily thanking him on, their part, for the excellent entertainment they had enjoyed, and expressing the hope that, before his term of office expired, he and his brethren would again have the pleasure of his company in the Airedale Lodge. Bro. W. W. Barlow, W.M. responding heartily thanked Bro. Booth, W.M. for the too kind manner in which he had proposed the toast, and the brethren for the cordial way in which they had received, it assuring them that he felt more than repaid for any little efforts on his part in catering for their enjoyment, and before resuming his seat begged to propose "The Health of the Past Masters of the Lodge," to whom they were so much indebted, and on whom they relied for advice in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the lodge. Bro. M. Rhodes, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.W., responded on behalf of the P.M., taking occasion to congratulate the W.M. on the great honour done him by the presence of so unusually large a number of visiting brethren from other lodges, at the same time assuring him of all the assistance in the power of the Past Masters to render. The W.M., in proposing the health of the other visiting brethren, coupled with the toast the name of Bro. John Sutcliffe, 422, King Solomon Lodge, Australia, expressing to him the gratification afforded by his presence amongst them. Bro. Sutcliffe in responding spoke in high terms of the the flourishing state of the Craft in Australia, and promised the brethren that if they would only pay a visit to his lodge, they would meet with a most hearty reception. The W.M. in proposing the toast of "The Officers of the Lodge of Hope," referred in highest terms of praise to their co-operation in carrying out the working of the lodge, and expressed his deep obligation to them for their valuable assistance, coupling with the toast the names of Bros. B. Broughton S.W.; and T. G. Andrews, L.S. Bro. Broughton, S.W., in responding, thanked the W.M. for the very flattering and complimentary manner in which he had been pleased to introduce the toast, and to assure the brethren that it had been a labour of love on his part and that of the officers to serve them. Bro. T. G. Andrews also thanked the W.M. for his recognition of the junior officers, assuring him that it had given the officers very much pleasure to serve under him during the past year, and trusted that now their term of office was drawing to a close they would receive recommendations to higher situations. The W.M. then brought this exceedingly agreeable meeting to a close by proposing the Tyler's Toast. We ought not to omit to say that the enjoyment of the evening was much increased by harmony from Bros. Robert Richardson, Unna, Sutcliffe, Muller, and Meyer, an apology being given for the absence of the Organist.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*St. John's Lodge (No. 3, bis.)* met in their hall, 123, Buchanan-street, on Tuesday, the 15th October, to hear a lecture from Bro. McTaggart, M.A., P.G.S., on the "Order of Masons." The lecturer, in a very able manner, proceeded to consider the Order historically, examining the various theories that have been

advanced by its origin, stating, as his own conclusions, that in its present form it only dates from the building of the Cathedral of Strasburg. He then considered the Order in its social aspect, promising in the next lecture to treat of it morally and intellectually. There was a large assemblage of the members of this ancient lodge, as well as a number of visiting brethren; and at the close of the proceedings, on the vote of the lodge, Bro. McMillan affiliated the worthy Provincial Secretary as an honorary member of St. John's, not only on account of the highly instructive lecture he had delivered, but also on account of the great services he had rendered the Province since he has fulfilled the arduous office of P.G.S.

Royal Arch.

METROPOLITAN.

LION AND LAMB CHAPTER (No. 192).—The regular meeting of this chapter was held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st., on Thursday, 16th October. Present Comps. Kenning, M.E.Z.; Roberts, H.; King J.; S. Muggeridge, S.E.; Harris, S.N.; Newman, P. J.; Ridley, 1st A.S.; Birdseye, 2nd A.S.; F. D. R. Copestick, D.C.; and Comps. Arkell, Kent, Sidney, Spencer, Jones, Figes, W. E. Newton, Cann, and Henry Muggeridge. The chapter was opened in solemn form, and Comp. Henry Muggeridge Past Grand Standard Bearer of England, exalted Bros. Chapman and Hooton to the supreme degree of Royal Arch Masonry, in his usual impressive manner. Comps. Dyer and Kain were elected joining members. The officers elected for the ensuing year were Comp. Roberts, M.E.Z.; Comp. King, H.; Comp. Harris, J.; Comp. Kenning, Treasurer; Comp. S. Muggeridge, S.E.; Comp. Newman, S.N.; Comp. Birdseye, P.S.; and Gilbert Janitor. The visitors were Comps. A. Bryant, M.E.Z. 22; John Gale, 22; and W. Palmer, S.E. 177. The chapter was then closed in due form and adjourned to the 3rd Wednesday in January, 1873. The Comps. afterwards partook of a very nice supper, supplied in Comp. Spencer's usual style of excellence.

BERKS AND BUCKS.

WINDSOR.—*Windsor Castle Chapter (No. 771).*—An important convocation of this chapter was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Windsor, on Thursday, the 17th inst.—Amongst the numerous companions present were the M. E. Z., Comp. James Stevens, P.Z.; E. Comp. R. Harvey, M. E.Z. 720, H.; E. Comp. Joseph Devereux, I.P.Z. 771, J.; E. Comp. Past Principals Capt. John Godwin, P.Z. No. 1, Cork, and J. Bolingbroke Ribbans, P. Z.; Comp. J. S. Tolley, S. E.; H. H. Hodges, S.N.; Ed. Grisbrook P.S.; F. Fleck, Welham Clarke, Caleb Holden, Peter Watson, Richard Martin, John Fuller, Nowell, &c. The chapter having been, after a considerable interval, resuscitated by the exertions of Comp. Devereux, Stevens, and Tolly, a preliminary convocation had been held in July, at which the installation of Comp. Stevens as M.E.Z. took place, and subsequently a dispensation was granted by Grand Chapter, authorising the installation of Companions Martin and Fuller as H. and J. respectively. The present convocation therefore became the first installation meeting of the newly resuscitated chapter, and the proceedings of the evening were consequently of considerable interest. The chapter having been duly opened and the previous minutes confirmed, the dispensation from Grand Chapter was read, and Comp. Martin was then installed as J. and subsequently as H. Comp. Fuller was at the same time installed as J. The M.E.Z. then, with suitable addresses, invested the officers of the chapter in the following order, viz:—Comp. Tolly S.E.; Hodges, S.N.; Devereux, I.P.Z. Treasurer; Grisbrook, P.S.; Fleck, 1st A.S.; Welham Clarke, 2nd A.S.; Nowell, Janitor. The chapter having been thus duly perfected, the exaltation of brethren in attendance was proceeded with, and Bros. Captain Cutler, Captain Avery Tyrrell, and

Alf. Kirby were severally admitted to the degree of the Holy Royal Arch, with perfect ceremony, the effect of which was greatly enhanced by the performance of members of the Choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The beautiful appointments of the Chapter, and the manifold accessories of the Hall in which it was held, gave great satisfaction to the visiting companions, which was increased by the excellent working of all the officers. Propositions for the exaltation of Bros. Lord Ruthven, John Cross, B. Nathali, and J. C. Freemantle, at the ensuing convocation in January, were taken, and after the disposal of other Masonic business, the Chapter was duly closed. The members and visitors soon after assembled at the Castle Hotel, where a well served dinner awaited them. The cloth having been cleared, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed by the M.E.Z. and duly honoured. Comp. Devereux, I.P.Z., in proposing the health of the M.E.Z. took occasion to express, on behalf of the chapter, the warm thanks of its members for the valuable assistance which had been rendered by Comp. Stevens in securing the resuscitation of the chapter, and eulogised the energy and perseverance which had resulted so successfully. In reply the M.E.Z. observed that he could not so entirely take credit for the present position of the chapter as Comp. Devereux appeared to desire he should, as all his efforts would certainly have been fruitless, but for the indefatigable endeavours of Comp. Devereux himself and Comp. Tolley. Now, however, the members might all look forward to a prosperous career; the muster roll was reasonably large; the place of meeting specially adapted for their work; the furniture and appointments costly and perfect of their kind; and, what was of more importance than all, their officers anxious to acquit themselves with credit in the performance of their respective duties. If, with all these advantages, the Windsor Castle Chapter did not in the future hold its own with any provincial chapter in the kingdom, it would be a great disappointment to all concerned, but he entertained no apprehension that such would be the case. He thanked the companions for the honourable position in which they had placed him, and assured them that continued efforts on his part should not be wanting to promote the influence and prosperity of the chapter. The healths of the newly-installed H. and J., the I.P.Z., and other officers of the chapter, were drunk with much cordiality, and ably responded to in each case, and the companions separated, pleased with the entire proceedings, and sanguine as to the complete success of the Windsor Castle Chapter.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Walton Chapter*, (No. 1086).—A regular convocation of this chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, on Friday, the 4th inst. There were present Comps. Thos. Chesworth, M.E.Z.; J. C. Lunt, H.; Geo. de la Perrelle, J.; Wm. Archer, P.Z., Treas.; Jno. Lunt, P.Z.; J. P. McArthur, P.S.; P. Armstrong, S.E.; and a number of other companions. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Bro. Lieut. Walker, of the Walton Lodge who was unanimously elected, and was subsequently exalted to the supreme degree of R.A.M. by this M.E.Z., the Historical and Symbolic Lectures, being given respectively by Comps. J. C. Lunt, and Geo. de la Perrelle. Two candidates were proposed for exaltation at the next meeting. The chapter was then closed in due form.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—*De Mowbray Chapter* (No. 1330).—A convocation of this chapter was held at the George Hotel, on Thursday, the 10th inst. Amongst the companions present were William Kelly, Prov. G. Supt.; Henry Douglas, M.E.Z.; J. J. Past, H. elect.; Henry Deane, J.; Rev. W. Longley, P.Z.; Duncombe, E.; Adcock, N.; Oxford, P.Z.; Bright, P.S.; Oldham, Lead-beater and others. A conclave of Installed Prin-

cipals was held, and the P.G. Supt. installed Comp. Past into the second Chair, he having been unavoidably absent at the previous chapter. Bros. MacKinder, W.M. of the Spilsby Lodge, and Jas. King, of the Rutland Lodge, were balloted and elected for exaltation, but both were unable to attend on this occasion. There being no further business, the chapter was closed in solemn form and with prayer.

Mark Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

MACDONALD MARK MASTER MASONS LODGE (No. 104).—A numerous meeting of this lodge was held at the head quarters of the First Surrey Rifles, at Camberwell, on Saturday, the 12th instant, the V.W. Bro. Thomas Meggy, P.G.O., P.M., &c., in the absence of W. Bro. C. Hamerton, W.M., presiding. The V.W. Bro. James Stevens, P.G.O., P.M., Provincial Grand Mark Secretary Middlesex and Surrey, assisted the Acting W.M. in the working of the lodge, in exact accordance with the newly revised ritual of the degree, the considerable improvement in which gave great satisfaction to the many earnest brethren, who are so thoroughly united in the endeavour to make this lodge a perfect exponent of Mark Masonry. Nothing was wanting to render the ceremony of advancement most impressive, and the candidates admitted to this honourable degree on this occasion were unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction and admiration. Amongst the many brethren present, were, in addition to the above, Bros. T. Poore, as J.W.; W. Bro. Edgar Drewett, Prov. G.O. Middlesex and Surrey; W. Bro. W. Worrell, Prov. G. Org. Middlesex and Surrey, J.W.; W. Bro. W. S. Webster, Prov. Grand Deacon Middlesex and Surrey, M.O.; Bro. Thomas White, S.O. and Secretary; Bro. G. Newman, J.O.; Bro. North Ritherden, I.G.; W. Bro. W. C. Hale, Prov. G.S.B. Middlesex and Surrey; and Bros. A. Southam, A. Anderson, G. Motion, F. H. Cozens, H. A. Graham, S. W. O'Neill, and others. Five candidates, out of seven proposed, were in attendance, and were severally introduced and advanced with full musical ceremony in each case, and the lecture of the degree was delivered by Bro. Stevens, in completion of the working. Several propositions of candidates and joining members were taken, and some further Masonic business having been disposed of, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to supper, after which the usual and loyal and Mark Masonic toasts were duly honoured. Members and newly advanced brethren were unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction with the proceedings of this most successful and agreeable meeting. We are requested to state that the next meeting of the lodge will be held on Saturday, the 14th December, and that the members will be pleased to meet such members of other lodges who may desire to become acquainted with the now recognised working of the degree.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—*Howe Lodge* (No. 21).—The members of this lodge assembled at the George Hotel, on Thursday, the 10th inst., for the installation of the W.M. elect, the appointment of officers, and other business. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. Fast, and the R.W. P.G.M., Bro. Kelly, being present, was saluted in due form by the brethren. The chair was then taken by the P.G.M.M., for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect, Bro. the Rev. W. Langley, P.M. and Past D.P.G.M.M. The whole ceremony, however was not performed, the Rev. brother having been some years since installed as W.M. of the lodge. The W.M. then appointed and invested his officers, all of them, with one exception, being the same brethren who occupied the same posts under him during his previous Mastership. The Treasurer's

report was received and passed, and some further business having been transacted, the lodge was closed and adjourned until December next.

SOMERSET.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

By command of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Mark Master of the province of Somerset, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, the Prov. G. Officers, W. Masters, Past Masters, Wardens and Overseers of various lodges under his Lordship's Masonic government, were summoned to attend a Prov. Grand Mark Lodge of Emergency at the Masonic Hall, Frome, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., to assist in the consecration of the new Mark Lodge, No. 155, named after the M.W. Grand Mark Master of England, Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal.

The Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Mark Master being unable to attend, the Prov. G. Mark Lodge was opened by the V.W. Deputy Prov. Grand Mark Master, Bro. Capt. Francis George Irwin, assisted by the following Past and Present Provincial Grand Officers and brethren: Fred. Vizard, Prov. Grand Mark Senior Warden, and W.M. of Mark Lodge 102; William S. Gillard, Prov. G.J.W., and W.M. of Mark Lodge 128; Richard Charles Else, Prov. G.M.O., W.M. of Mark Lodge 155; Edwin T. Inskip, P. Prov. G.S.O., W.M. of Mark Lodge 119; W. H. Davies, Prov. G.S.O.; Rev. J. E. Percy, Prov. G. M. Chaplain; E. Turner Payne, Prov. G. Treas.; B. Cox, Prov. G. Sec.; Ernest Walker, Prov. A.G. Sec.; Thos. E. Jelley, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; B. Atwell, Prov. G.S.B.; C. E. Benthall, Prov. G.S.B.; J. Mantell and J. Fry, Prov. G.S.; J. Coles, Prov. G.T.; R. Skinner, Prov. A.G.T.; Bros. R. De M. Lawson, G.S.O. of England; Bros. R. Taylor, W. Swaggett, T. H. Holroyd, and others.

Excuses were read from Bros. W. Thomson, Prov. J.O.; A. W. Witter, Prov. S.D.; S. Jones, Prov. J.D., for their absence.

The warrant having been read by the Provincial Grand Mark Secretary, the brethren expressed their wish that the lodge might be consecrated.

The V.W. Deputy Prov. G. Mark Master proceeded to consecrate the Portal Lodge, No. 155, according to ancient form, scattering corn, P.M. Bro. Vizard, Prov. G.S.W., pouring wine, and P.M. Bro. Gillard, Prov. G.S.W., pouring oil.

After the completion of the consecration, the Prov. G. Secretary, Bro. W. Cox, presented for installation the W.M. designate, Bro. Richard Else, Prov. G. Mark M. Overseer, P. Prov. G.S.W., and Prov. Grand Secretary of the Craft Prov. of Somerset, when he was installed and placed in the chair of Adoniram, by the Installing Master, the V.W.D.P.G. Mark Master, Bro. Captain Irwin.

The W.M. thanked the brethren for the honour conferred upon him by making him the first W.M. of this new lodge, which promised to be so successful and prosperous, and appointed Bro. E. T. Inskip, the I.P.M.; Bro. Rev. W. Spragget, S.W.; Bro. R. De M. Lawson, J.W.; Bro. R. Holroyd, M.O.; and T. Taylor, S.O. The W.M. then informed the brethren that he would make the other appointments at the next meeting of the lodge.

The W.M. proposed, and Bro. Inskip seconded, a vote of thanks to the V.W.D.P.G. Mark M., and all Prov. Grand Officers, for their attendance on this occasion; and Bro. Rev. W. J. E. Percy, Prov. G. Chaplain, expressed, on behalf of the Wincanton Lodge, No. 128, their readiness to assist in the working of the Portal Lodge, should the W.M. require their services at any future time.

The W.M. having closed the lodge, the brethren adjourned to the George Hotel, where a substantial banquet was provided by Bro. Marston. After the usual toasts having been given and responded to, the brethren separated at an early

hour, some of the brethren travelling more than one hundred and twenty miles to take part in the day's proceedings.

Knights Templar.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

PRESCOT.—*William de la More Encampment*.—The Knights of this influential encampment were summoned to attend a conclave of the Order at the new Court House, Prescott, on Friday, the 11th inst. The conclave was opened at five o'clock by Sir Knight J. W. J. Fowler, E.C., who was supported by Sir Knights R. Young, P.; G. Turner, Second Captain; J. K. Smith, Almoner; W. Doyle, Expert; T. Clark, S.B.; J. E. Jackson, C. of the Line; there being also present Sir Knights W. Cranshaw, P.E.C.; J. S. Robertson, R. Brown, J. Wood, and M. Mawson. After the transaction of some formal business, Sir Knight George Turner was elected E.C., and Sir Knt. Joseph Wood, Treasurer. A communication was read from the P. G. Chancellor, intimating that the initiation fee should not be less than five guineas. The conclave was then closed, and the Sir Knights of the encampment sat down to an excellent banquet at the Royal Hotel.

Red Cross of Constantine.

LANCASHIRE.

LIVERPOOL.—*Liverpool Conclave* (No. 55).—The periodical meeting of this conclave was held on Friday evening, the 18th inst., at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool. Eminent Sir Knight J. R. Goepel, M.P.S., occupied the throne during the evening's business, supported by the following principals:—Ill. Sir Knight G. Turner, Int. Gen. for West Lancashire; Ill. Sir Knight J. K. Smith, D. Int. Gen. for West Lancashire; E. Sir Knight H. M. Molyneux, V.E.; Sir Knights H. James, S.G.; R. Washington, H.P.; J. Wood, Treasurer; W. Doyle, Recorder; J. E. Jackson, Prefect; S. Hague, Orator; J. Skeaf, Organist; R. Young and M. Mawson, Stewards; G. H. Turner, D.C.; and P. Ball, Sentinel. The other members present were:—Em. Sir Knight T. Ashmore, M.P.S. 77; Em. Sir Knight H. Nelson, V.E. 77; Sir Knights G. H. Wilson, I. W. Robinson, W. Crow, R. Brown, and others. The visitors were:—Sir Knights H. Jackson, Orator 77; H. Burrows, 77; and C. Leighton, 77. After the conclave had been duly constituted, the records read, and the muster roll called, the following brethren were admitted and exalted with all the solemn ceremonial of the illustrious order:—Bros. C. M. Thomas, 1299; J. W. Kelly, 1299; W. H. Shakespeare, and Colin McNab, 1035. An excellent banquet was subsequently served in the large handsome dining hall of the hotel, and the assembled Knights enjoyed one of the most pleasant evenings since the consecration of the now highly influential conclave.

LIVERPOOL.—*Skelmersdale Conclave* (No. 77). The usual assembly of the Knights of this conclave was held at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, on Monday evening, the 7th inst., V.E. Sir Knight T. Ashmore, M.P.S., occupied the throne, supported, at their respective posts, by Em. Sir Knight H. Nelson, V.; Sir Knight J. Callow, I.G.; Sir Knight J. Banning, H.P.; Sir Knight W. Cotterill, K.; Sir Knight J. J. Rose, P.; Sir Knight M. Mawson, S.B.; F. Day, H.; and Sir Knight H. Jackson, O. V.E. Sir Knight J. K. Smith, D.I. Gen. for West Lancashire, was present during the assembly, and the other members of the conclave were:—Sir Knights J. McCarthy, W. Bradshaw, H. Burrows, and J. Wood. The conclave was opened at half-past six o'clock by the M.P.S., assisted by the various officers of his conclave, when the minutes and muster roll were read. Bros. Raniskill, 249; C.

Leighton, 249; and Thomas Josephs, 1264; were balloted for, and duly exalted. Sir Knight S. Hague, Orator of the Liverpool Conclave, No. 55, was also admitted as a joining member. Two brethren were proposed for exaltation, after which, the conclave was closed in peace and harmony.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Byzantine Conclave* (No. 44).—An assembly of this conclave was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Wednesday, the 9th inst, under the presidency of the M.P.S., the V.E. Sir Knight George Toller, jun., K.G.L., nearly all the officers being at their respective posts. The Ill. Int. Gen. for the Province, Sir Knight W. Kelly, honoured the conclave with his presence. The business on the agenda paper comprised the installation of three candidates, but from various causes they were all prevented from attending. The ceremony of installation was worked by way of instruction, the musical accompaniments, composed by Sir Knight Belcher, Mus. Doc. Oxon, Organist of the Rose of Sharon Conclave, Birmingham, adding greatly to the beauty and impressiveness of the degree. A hearty vote of thanks to Sir Knight Belcher for his kindness in presenting a copy of the musical accompaniments was duly passed. Some business of a routine character having been disposed of, the conclave was closed.

INTERESTING TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF ST. LAWRENCE.—The Escorial, in Spain, which was nearly burnt the other day, is one of the most remarkable buildings in the world; it was commenced by Philip II. in 1563, but was not completed until 1586. It is in the form of a gridiron, and was nearly getting into the condition of one, that shape having been selected in honour of St. Lawrence. According to a calculation which has been made, the total length of the rooms is upwards of one hundred and twenty English miles.

THE OYSTER FISHERIES OF IRELAND.—Major Hayes, one of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, held an inquiry at Passage Courthouse on Monday, into the state of the oyster fisheries in Cork harbour, particularly as regarded the destruction of oysters under two and a half inches in diameter. Having taken evidence which tended to show that the quantity of oysters in the beds in the river had decreased during the past twenty years, and also that the capture of spat was carried on to a considerable extent, he warned the fishermen that if they did not desist from their illegal practices it might be found necessary to close altogether the oyster fisheries in the river.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS IN LIVERPOOL.—Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and suite, who are present the guests of the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley Hall, paid a visit to Liverpool on Wednesday last. They arrived at the Town Hall about half past one, accompanied by Lord and Lady Derby, and were received by the Mayor (Mr. John Pearson).

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, November 1, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26th.

Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dilley, Preceptor. Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

Lodge 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
" 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
" 183, Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
" 831, British Oak, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont-square, Mile-end.
" 902, Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
" 905, De Grey and Ripon, Angel Hotel, Great Ilford, Chap. 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
" 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor. Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor. British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8. St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor. Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Dilley, P.M. 1155; Preceptor. St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor. West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

Lodge 141, Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor. Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel) at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor. Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor. Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor. Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor. Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30. Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor. St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's-wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

Lodge 898, Temperance in the East, 6, Newby-place, Poplar.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor. United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor. Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor. New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8. Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30. Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor. Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar. Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY OCT. 31.

General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4. Lodge 22, Neptune, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.
The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall. Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st. Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor. Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor. Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stenn, Preceptor. United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor. Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188. Preceptor. Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30. Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor. Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Pensonby-st., Milbank.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Lodge 706, Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.
 „ 890, Hornsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 Chapter 3, Fidelity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-si.
 Stability Lodge of Instruction, No. 217, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Muggeridge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8. Bro. W. Watson, P.M.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733) Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford street, at 8.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

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BRO. HUGHAN'S "OLD CHARGES OF BRITISH FREEMASONS."

By Bro. JACOB NORTON (BOSTON U.S.).

To our German brethren, especially to Bro. Findel, we are mainly indebted for the first genuine effort to clear Masonic history from the mysticism and fables engrafted upon it, by Anderson, Preston, Ramsey, Oliver, &c. The next brother to whom the Craft is greatly indebted is our worthy brother, W. J. Hughan, whose publication of old MSS. cannot be over-estimated. True, the Dowland's, Cooke's, and Halliwell's MSS. had been printed long since, but so long as they formed mere isolated fragments, they suggested nothing of importance.

As an illustration, I must remind my readers that fossils were undoubtedly excavated hundreds, or may be, thousands of years ago. These were, doubtless, always admired as curiosities by the antiquarians, but as isolated specimens, produced no results. It was only after learned societies and museums were established, and large quantities of those "medals of creation" were collected and exhibited, that a new light began to dawn; then the scientist, for the first time, began to suspect a connection between those curious fragments; and by arranging them in due order, he was enabled to reveal to our view forms of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, which have disappeared from the earth's surface many, very many ages past. Our Bro. Hughan's publication of the old charges, or MSS., rendered the same service to Masonic history which museums have done to geological science. Halliwell's and Cooke's MSS. possess now a value in my estimation, which they could not have possessed so long as they remained buried in their places of deposit. The Halliwell and Cooke MSS. are now no longer isolated, meaningless curiosities, but are seen to be parts of a great whole. By arranging all the known MSS. in due order, we get, for the first time, an insight into the origin of nearly all the fables, handed down to our time by the operative Masons of old. And we can also perceive whence the materials were derived, which Anderson wove and diffused into his "History of Freemasonry."

But however much we may deplore Anderson as an historian, we must not overlook his merit as a humanitarian. He found society divided into

sects, nationalities, etc., in which each member was brought up to hate or despise all others who were not of his sect or nation. Anderson and his compeers took up the old Masonic society, and remodelled it into a system of what we know as "Speculative Masonry." His chief aim was, undoubtedly, that of uniting the good and true of all nations, sects, races, etc., into an universal brotherhood, and to afford all an opportunity of learning, by observation and experience, that morality and goodness are not the peculiar heritage of any sect, nation, or race. Fortunately, society was then, in a measure, ripe for the experiment, and Masonry soon spread far and wide over the habitable globe.

That modern Masonry did establish a better feeling in society cannot be doubted by any one, except the extreme bigot, but that it has not accomplished all the good that it might and ought to have done is equally certain. Its shortcomings I believe to be mainly due to the want of moral courage on the part of Anderson, and those associated with him, truckling too much to the prejudices of the time, flattering the ignorant with a history of his society, to which it had no pretension; and this, in its turn, gave rise to Charlatanism, which has ever formed the bane of Masonry. Thus, every mystic or human being, who possessed a smattering of learning, and who had read something about the Cheops, Palmyra, the Olympiads, &c., set himself up as a great Masonic light, and every dreamer, who became half crazed with pondering over Isaiah, Daniel, and the Apocalypse, endeavoured to make others equally crazy, by confounding Masonry with Sectarianism; filling the Masonic Press with ridiculous speculations about the "old dispensation," and "new dispensation;" and one of our Boston luminaries went even so far as to assert that the Sabbath was changed by the Apostles from the seventh to the first day in the week, in a Masonic lodge.

The phrase, "ancient landmarks," which Anderson retained or introduced into his constitution and ritual, gave rise to another class of charlatanism, equally mischievous, viz., "Masonic jurisprudence." Anderson himself was certainly the greatest innovator in the Masonic fraternity; he engrafted upon the Craft principles and ideas which would have thrown the authors of the Halliwell and Cooke MSS. into convulsions of rage. He modified the constitution, and his second constitution differs from the first. What those ancient landmarks were, Anderson either would not, or could not define. Here, however, it means this—that obsolete laws or customs, and every usage whose origin may be traced to no very remote period, must be retained, because the candidate at initiation is told "as he received it, so he must impart it." The result is that while all manner of absurd, mischievous practices were suffered to creep into our ceremonies with impunity, no one found fault with removing landmarks when charlatans undertook to deteriorate the work of the lodge; but if an effort is made now to bring Masonry into conformity with its professions, it is immediately encountered with the pompous phrase, "ancient landmarks." Take, for instance, the dedication of lodges. The pre-1717 rituals and MSS. are utterly silent about the Saints John. Anderson, who, as already said, truckled to the] prejudices of the age, dedicated

lodges, first to one Saint John, and afterwards both Saints of that name; but he never claimed that the Saints John were Grand Masters, or even Masons.

The dreamer, Dunckerly, who was as ignorant of history and chronology as the author of Matthew Cooke's MSS., first introduced the symbol of "the parallel lines," with the Saint Johns' as "Masonic parallels." Having made the saints into Masonics, the next thing was the invention of the legend, how the Evangelist became G.M., when upwards of ninety years of age, all which tended more and more to a departure from the principles laid down in Anderson's first charge. In England, however, where the origin of all that nonsense was known and understood, the mode of dedication was, in 1814, made less objectionable than Anderson made it. On the other hand, in America, if I ask our charlatans (who generally rule our Grand Lodges), to imitate the example of the Grand Lodge of England, Charlatan, No. 1 immediately writes an article to prove that St. Alban held his Masonic assembly on St. John's Day. Charlatan No. 2 enlightens us with the information how the Druids, clothed in white aprons and gloves marched in public procession on St. John's Day. And Charlatan No. 3 gets up a learned oration on the antiquity of Masonry, showing that the Kabbalistic, Rosicrucians, Ruchlin, Cornelius Agrippa, the Knights Templar, Moisen Nacham, Albertus Magnus, St. Thomas Aquinas, Dante, and others, were all Masonised luminaries. The following is a fair specimen of his mode of reasoning, thus, Ashmole dabbled in alchemy, and he was a Freemason; Messrs. Lilly and Booker, both noted alchemists, were known to Ashmole. Here, then, is a link, and he reasons thus—if Ashmole, the Freemason, dabbled in alchemy, then Messrs. Lilly and Booker, the alchemists, must, in addition to alchemy, also have dabbled in Masonry. Besides which, did not alchemists and astrologers swear to keep their knowledge secret; and how could any one have got the idea of swearing to secrecy, without previous initiation into the three first degrees of Masonry? And, of course, Messrs. Lilly and Booker were also Masonised, and the Grand Lodge passed a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer, and recorded the lecture for the edification of future noodles. When I contemplate on the cartloads of similar trash which abound in our so-called Masonic literature, I feel inclined to exclaim—Oh Masonry! how many absurdities have been propagated in thy name!

Again, operatives, for obvious reasons, excluded the maimed from learning their trades. Anderson retained that law in the constitution, yet the Grand Lodge of England wisely expunged that law. Anderson also retained the law of "Freeborn," which the English Grand Lodge also very properly discarded in 1845. Here, however, in most of our Grand Lodges, "sound limb" is a sacred landmark, and a pious Grand Master went even so far as to disqualify a man from initiation because the said man had a defect in one of his eyes. True, he could see better with the other eye than the very Grand Master could with two eyes. True, that he was in every way, morally and socially, qualified, "But the Bible," said the Grand Master, "ordained that an animal with a blemish should not

be brought as an offering to the Lord's altar;" therefore, the man with a blind eye must not be offered to the Lord at the Masonic altar. Now, if that is not superstition, I ask what is superstition?

(To be continued.)

INAUGURATION OF THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MARK LODGE OF KENT.

On Tuesday, the 22nd instant, the inauguration of the Provincial Grand Lodge for Kent took place at the Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, under the auspices of the Holmesdale Lodge, No. 129.

The M.W.G.M.M.M., the Rev. George Raymond Portal, M.A., was present on the occasion, and performed the ceremonies in the masterly manner for which he is justly celebrated. He was supported by a numerous company of Grand Officers, among whom were Bro. Colonel Burdett, the Prov. G.M. for Middlesex and Surrey; Bro. F. Davison, the D. Prov. G.M. for Middlesex and Surrey; Bro. Captain Burgess, G. Reg.; Bro. Neall, G.I. Works; Bro. Captain Barlow, P.J.G.W. Middlesex and Surrey; and Bro. James W. Smith, G. Steward.

A lodge of M.M.M. was opened at a little before five o'clock, p.m., by the officers of the Holmesdale Lodge, assisted by a goodly array of brethren from the United Lodge of Benevolence, No. 69, Chatham, and of the Dover and Cinque Ports Lodge, No. 152, Dover.

The M.W.G.M. was shortly afterwards announced, and entered the lodge, preceded by the Grand Officers. Bro. Lewis Finch, the W.M. immediately surrendered his gavel to the G.M., who took his seat on the throne, and was enthusiastically saluted with "Seven," in the manner peculiar to Mark Masons. He then very briefly stated the object of the meeting, and called on Bro. James W. Smith, the Acting Prov. G. Secretary, to explain what had been done in furtherance of the constitution of the Prov. G. Lodge.

Bro. Smith then stated that, in order to promote the interests of Mark Masonry in the Provinces, it had been desired that a Prov. G. Lodge should be constituted. The members of the Holmesdale Lodge and the Dover and Cinque Ports Lodge had thereupon conferred together, and presented to the M.W.G.M. a joint petition to that effect, and nominating Bro. the Rev. George W. Sicklemore, M.A., Vicar of St. Lawrence, Chaplain of the Holmesdale Lodge, for the office of Prov. G.M. It was explained that, at that time, it was supposed that it would not suit the convenience of the G.M. to constitute the P.G. Lodge, except on a very early date, and therefore the concurrence of the United Lodge of Benevolence could not be obtained soon enough for its members to join in the petition, though the co-operation of that lodge had since been given. Bro. Smith concluded by saying that the prayer of the petition having been granted, and Bro. Sicklemore appointed Prov. G.M., the brethren had then assembled in order that the act of constitution might be performed, and Bro. Sicklemore was present to receive the benefit of installation, having provided himself with officers, selected from the three lodges named, for the purpose of carrying on the duties of

the Prov. G. Lodge during the ensuing twelve months.

The M.W.G.M. complimented Bro. Smith on the succinct account which he had given of the preliminary proceedings, and stated his intention to constitute a Grand Lodge for the Province of Kent, appointing, with feelings of great pleasure, Bro. Sicklemore to the office of Prov. G.M.

The Holmesdale Lodge was then declared closed, and the Provincial Grand Lodge opened.

An alarm being given, and it being declared that Bro. Sicklemore sought admission as R.W. Prov. G.M. designate, the Grand Registrar, by command of the Grand Master, read the patent of appointment. A deputation of five M.M.M.'s, accompanying the acting Prov. G.D.C., introduced Bro. Sicklemore.

The Grand Master then addressed him as to the duties of his high office, and administered to him to the O.B. of a faithful discharge of those duties, with Masonic allegiance to the Grand Mark Master of England.

The G.M. then placed the Prov. G.M. on the throne, declaring him duly installed, and he was saluted with "Five."

Psalm cxxxiii. was then sung as an anthem, and the Prov. Grand Master invested with the regalia of his office.

Bro. Lewis French, W.M. 129, well known as a most zealous Mason, was, by ballot, unanimously elected P.G. Treasurer.

Bro. George Meagre, 129, was unanimously elected Prov. G. Tyler.

The Prov. G.M. nominated, as his Deputy, Bro. Snowden, who was obligated, invested, and saluted with "Three."

The following brethren were then appointed Prov. Grand Officers, and invested by the R.W. Prov. G.M., viz. :—

R. Jones Emmerson, 129...	Prov. G. S. W.
Fairtlough, P.M. 152.....	Prov. G. J. W.
George Watson, 69.....	Prov. G. M. O.
D. L. Osment, W.M. 152...	Prov. G. S. O.
Henry Wootton, 129.....	Prov. G. J. O.
Lewis Finch, W.M. 129...	Prov. G. Treasurer.
Thomas A. Terson, 152.....	Prov. G. R. of M's.
James W. Smith, 129.....	Prov. G. Secretary.
Thomas S. Clarke, 129.....	Prov. G. Asst. Sec.
J. J. Darby, 129.....	Prov. G. S. D.
W. T. C. Harrison, 129.....	Prov. G. J. D.
W. Foster, 152.....	Prov. G. I. of Wks.
Edward T. Smith, 129.....	Prov. G. D. of C.
John Finch, 129.....	Prov. G. Asst. D.C.
George Page, 129.....	Prov. G. Swd. B.
James D. Terson, 152.....	Prov. G. Stand. B.
G. S. Iggesden, 152.....	Prov. G. Organist.
W. A. M. Valon, 129.....	Prov. G. Purst.

The Prov. G.M. stated that he had received a letter of apology from Lord Holmesdale, Past G.M.M.M., regretting his inability to be present, and letters to the like effect from Bro. Stevens, Past G. O., Prov. G. Mark Secretary for Middlesex and Surrey, and Bro. Osmond G. Phipps, were read.

The G.M.M. then gave a few useful hints with respect to future bye laws, especially suggesting that Provincial dues should be kept as low as possible, so as not to be burdensome. He thought that sixpence per annum from each member would be found sufficient for the few expenses of Prov. G. Lodge; but, if not, he would rather

that the fees of honour than the dues should be increased.

The P.G.M. then proposed that a vote of thanks to the M.W.G.M., for his kind attendance of this occasion, should be recorded on the minutes, and it was carried by acclamation.

The Prov. G. Lodge was closed in due form.

The brethren then sat down to a most *recherché* banquet, served by Bro. Hiscocks, in the fine coffee room of the Royal Hotel. We need scarcely add that the whole of the arrangements in Bro. Hiscocks' department were perfect.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which prevail among Mark Masters, were drunk with enthusiasm. Bro. Cozens, of the Macdonald Lodge, 104, presided at the piano, and sang several songs, in which his fine, well-cultivated tenor voice gave the greatest pleasure to the company. He was well assisted by some of the Prov. G. Officers, who are amateur vocalists.

The Mark Master Masons of Kent must congratulate themselves on the favourable inauguration of this Provincial Grand Lodge, and particularly on their good fortune in having obtained the services of two such zealous, influential, and highly esteemed Masons as Bro. the Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, and Bro. T. H. Grove Snowden, under whose rule, as R.W.P.G.M. and D.P.G.M., it may confidently be expected that Mark Masonry in Kent will make still more rapid progress than that which has been recently observed in the Province.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BRITANNIC LODGE, No. 33.

Owing to what we conceive to be a mistaken notion, the history of our ancient lodges are generally printed for private circulation only, because it is considered that they concern the members alone, and that the fraternity in general do not care to read them? It is our firm conviction that the real history of our society is to be found in the lodge records, and therefore, the more widely we circulate authenticated extracts from these valuable books, the better for the Masonic student of every country, and the more likely that ultimately a really accurate and complete history of Freemasonry in this country will be written by one or more competent brethren. It is idle to theorise when the facts lie around us, in many cases unheeded, and in every instance, certainly never examined with the care and attention they deserve at the hands of the Craft. We predict a new career for our Order, now that these records are being exhumed and published, and ere long we hope to have the satisfaction of reviewing many more sketches similar to the one whose title is given above. Our Scottish brethren are alive to the value of such documents, and in a week or two we shall be able to inform our readers of a grand work, illustrative of the history of the "Lodge of Edinburgh" from the sixteenth century to the present time. Let us not be behind in such a labour of love, but at once seek to make known all facts of interest connected with the progress of Freemasonry in England for the last three centuries.

In *The Freemason* for October 12th will be

found an appreciative notice of Bro. Brackstone Baker's sketch of the "Emulation Lodge," No. 21, London. In this number we intend to refer to one which, though but a few pages in extent, is, to say the least, an excellent little book of reference, and, as far as possible, a correct account of the famous Britannic Lodge. It is written by Bro. Francis Webb Shields, P.M., whose name is a sufficient guarantee of its worth and readable character. Bro. Shields was the W.M. in 1870, when the centenary celebration was held, and the history now under review was read in the course of the ceremony to a large and delighted audience of some hundred members and visitors, including several officers of the Grand Lodge.

The Britannic Lodge was constituted by warrant dated July 17th, 1730, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk being then Grand Master. The original charter is unfortunately lost, as also its minutes, prior to the year 1833. The comparatively scanty materials thus available necessarily render its history somewhat meagre, and but but for the high position held by the lodge, little information could possibly have been obtained respecting it beyond the mere fact of its existence.

Its records then do not supply the proof of its uninterrupted existence for the period of one hundred years, which is the necessary condition of obtaining the right to wear the centenary jewel; but from other sources this *sine qua non* for a centenary lodge is to be found in profusion.

No calendar or list of lodges in England (moderns) from the year of its institution to the present time can be produced, wherein the Britannic Lodge is not to be seen either, by name or the house in which the meetings were held. Bro. Shields states that the number was 75 in the English list, and that it is alluded to in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of August 28th, 1730. The names of its first members, 62 in number, are also preserved in the regular official register. In 1740 we are informed it became No. 62, in 1756, No. 37, and in 1770, No. 33, soon after which latter date it was known by its present name.

On reference to the constitutions of A.D. 1738, we find that the lodge was chronicled as No. 46, and in a printed list of A.D. 1774, the number was altered to 25. We cannot explain why the numbers given by our esteemed Bro. Shields are lower than those we mention, but of course the matter of a number is not of much moment, only that it is as well to make sure of the right one, because often a lodge can be traced by such means. The Britannic Lodge is the only one now in existence in London of the many granted from 1728 to 1733 (inclusive), and at the "Union of 1813" there were two others warranted, during the same year as the Britannic, for London, which have since become extinct. To be the only representative left in London of lodges warranted from 1728 to 1733, is an evidence not only of the changes effected in a century, but also of the vitality of the lodge itself, and a proof of the thorough Masonic zeal of its numerous and influential members.

The Britannic Lodge was honourably distinguished by its large contributions to the "Masonic Hall Fund," as well as for its aid to the Masonic charities. No less than £450 was de-

voted to the former object by the members up to 1813, and it was one of four lodges which were the first in Grand Lodge to contribute to the "Hall Loan Fund," A.D. 1783, as also one of five lodges which were the first to resign their claim to the repayment thereof, A.D. 1787. For so generous a present, the lodge received a jewel which is appended to the Master's collar, and is thus inscribed—"Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England to the Britannic Lodge, in grateful testimony of a liberal subscription towards completing their Hall." The Emulation, No. 21, enjoy a like distinction, and we suppose others.

The lodge removed to the "Star and Garter," Pall Mall, in 1784, as No. 29, at which house a meeting of the Grand Lodge is recorded to have been held shortly afterwards, for the initiation of H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales, who became Grand Master, A.D. 1792. This lodge is unique as respects its connection with royalty, for it is the only one which has had the honour of imparting the "Light" to two members of the Royal Family.

On November 21st, 1787, H.R.H. the Duke of York was initiated, and on the 12th May, 1795, H.R.H. Prince William of Gloucester (afterwards Duke of Gloucester), was admitted under the Presidentship of the Earl of Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings. These two auspicious events are duly recorded in the books of the Grand Lodge, and it was resolved unanimously that, "In testimony of the high sense the Grand Lodge entertains of the great honour conferred on the society by such initiations, their Royal Highnesses be presented with aprons, lined with blue silk, and in all future processions do rank as Past Grand Masters." It will be remembered that a similar distinction was conferred on H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., a few years ago.

At the Blessed Union of A.D. 1813, the lodge became, by the alteration in numbers 42, in 1832, No. 38, and in 1863 No. 33, as it now stands.

In 1840, on representing that its original warrant was lost, it received a warrant of confirmation from the M.W. Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, duly authorising its continuance.

We need not record its several removals, for, like all old lodges, its meetings were held but a few years in one place, until at last, in 1868, it found a "resting place" at the Freemasons' Hall. Neither need we chronicle the distinguished list of members, composed of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, and a most brilliant assemblage of learned and noble Freemasons, because these are well known to London Masons, as also, in an especial manner, to the readers of Masonic literature for the last fifty years.

We conclude the rapid sketch of this lodge with the valedictory of Bro. Shields, simply adding that we are indebted to the present W.M. of the lodge (our respected Bro. Magnus Ohren) for the copy of the history, and we shall be glad to acknowledge a like favour from other brethren who are in possession of similar interesting accounts of old lodges.

In 1855, the lodge received a considerable accession of members, chiefly belonging to the railway world, of whom many have since filled its chair. Since that time a large proportion of its mem-

bers have been connected with railway, engineering, scientific, or other kindred pursuits.

The lodge at present contains one hundred and twenty-one subscribing, and three honorary members, a larger number, it is believed, than at any previous period of its existence.

It is hoped that this history may be acceptable to the brethren. It proves, at least, that the Britannic Lodge has not failed hitherto, in the discharge of its duty, and in its devotion to the cause of Freemasonry. May the Great Architect of the Universe enable it to maintain, through the coming century, the position of eminence and career of usefulness which it has held in the Craft during the last.

EXCURSION OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS TEMPLAR TO EUROPE.

The Sir Knights of Cyrene Commandery, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, are organising another excursion to Europe. We have received a circular, from which we extract the following particulars. The Committee have made arrangements with Messrs. Cook and Son, of London, through their American firm, Cook, Son, and Jenkins.

The tour proposed will be from New York across the Atlantic, landing at Cork. From there by rail to Macroom, thence in jaunting cars to Glengarriff, Kenmare, and Killarney, passing through the loveliest portion of the County Kerry. At Killarney a stop of two or three days will be made to view the famous lake and mountain scenery. From thence cars will be taken to Dublin, Balbriggan, Drogheda, Dundalk, Enniskillen, Omagh, Londonderry and Portrush, where a trip will be made to the Giant's Causeway—the wonder of the world, returning to the handsome city of Belfast. From Belfast across the Irish Channel to Greenock, the great shipbuilding city of the Clyde, then on to Glasgow by rail. From Glasgow through Loch-Katrine, Loch-Lomond, and the Trossachs, to Stirling, a place of great antiquity, famous for its old castle; passing through the handsomest part of the Scottish Highlands, and the scenes of the renowned Rob Roy's exploits. From Stirling to Edinburgh, one of the handsomest cities in Europe. Leaving Edinburgh, the route will be to London, stopping at Melrose to have a look at its grand ruined Abbey, and to pay a visit to the old home of Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford; and on *via* Leeds, Sheffield, and Derby, viewing by the way the famous Peak district of Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Nottingham—the finest and most romantic scenery in old England. After some days stay in London, the Sir Knights will proceed to Harwich; thence across the Channel, and up the river Scheldt, to Antwerp, that renowned Dutch City. From Antwerp, through Belgium, to Brussels, where a visit will be paid to the battle-field of Waterloo; then to Cologne, Prussia, passing through Liege, Verviers, and Aix-la-Chapelle. Then up the river Rhine to Mayence, passing Bonn, Ahrweiler, Linz, Coblenz, with its immense fortifications, Johannisberg, famed for fine wines, the residence of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and having a splendid view of its picturesque scenery. From Mayence, to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, then to Leipzig, Berlin, and Dresden, on to Prague and Vienna, where a few days will be spent at the Great International Exhibition; from Vienna into Bavaria, visiting Munich, then on to Innsbruck, over the snow-clad Alps, by the celebrated Brenner Pass, to Verona in Italy; leaving Verona a few days will then be spent at Venice. From Venice to Milan, then to Turin, and under the Alps by Mount Cenis Tunnel, to Chambery, Culoz, and on to Geneva, Lausanne, and Berne; thence by lake and rail to Interlaken; Interlaken to Giesbach, with its illuminated waterfalls, and across the lake to Breinz, over the Brunig Pass, for Alpnach and Lucerne

After a short stay at Lucerne, the ascent of the Rhigi will be made, some seven thousand feet, by one of the most wonderful inclined railways in the world, for a night's sleep among the clouds; descending to Lucerne and Bale; then passing over some of the late famous battlefields, to Paris, for a week's stop at the Grand Hotel. Leave Paris for London *via* Rouen and Dieppe. From London to Liverpool, stopping at Haddon Hall, one of the oldest castles in England, and at Chatsworth, the Palace of the Duke of Devonshire, and grandest in all Great Britain; then to Manchester and Liverpool, where steamship will be taken for New York.

The only feature in the last Templar excursion that detracted from its pleasure was the absence of ladies. It is therefore proposed to admit ladies as members of this excursion, and any who wish to take their wives or daughters are at perfect liberty to do so.

The Committee do not wish the impression to go abroad that Cyrene Commandery goes on this excursion for the purpose of exhibiting to the world its drill, uniforms, and fine banners. When in the Old World, they expect to visit, to meet with, and to mingle among their Masonic brethren of all degrees. Under these circumstances, they are not selfish enough to confine its pleasures exclusively to Templars. They extend a free and hearty invitation to any member of the Masonic fraternity to accompany them, that being the only passport required, and a sufficient guarantee to the committee that its applicants are gentlemen.

All letters in relation to the excursion are to be addressed to A. M. Rambo, *Courant* office, Columbia, Pa. U.S.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have before us the "Proceedings" of 1872 of the Grand Commandery for the State of Pennsylvania, of which R.E. Sir Knight C. E. Howel is Grand Commander, and E. Sir C. E. Mayer, the Grand Recorder. We unhesitatingly pronounce it to be one of the best accounts of the progress of the Order we have ever had the pleasure of reading. Such a work, in the hands of an intelligent Knight, cannot fail to be exceedingly useful, and of itself is sufficient to afford even a foreign member quite an accurate and most interesting history of that flourishing Order of Masonic Knighthood in the "Keystone State."

The minutes of the nineteenth annual Conclave of Pennsylvania, held at Reading, June 11, 12 and 13, 1872, were written by the Grand Recorder, Sir Charles Eugene Mayer, than whom a more painstaking and enthusiastic Mason could not be found. Our brother is also Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania, and is officially connected with several other Masonic bodies, and yet everything is done well, in order, and even fuller in detail than could reasonably be expected.

We should think that the prefix Sir Knight, adopted in this country, is dropped for that of Sir, which is certainly correct, as Sir Knight is an absurd title. "Sir W. S. Gardner, Knight," is all very well; but "Sir Knight W. Tinkler" is decidedly wrong, for there is not any evidence that we know of for such a prefix in the annals of knighthood.

Sir Grant Weidman presented the report on behalf of the Committee of Correspondence, which embraced the proceedings of twenty-two States or Commanderies. The report is worth a careful perusal, and the compilers, as they state, "in the path of duty plunged boldly into stream, and proceeded at once to gather the floating gems which have come down to them." As they also felicitously observe they have done this without following the example of the Mutual Admiration Society, or as outsiders term them, the "Mutuals."

The Constitutions of the Grand Encampment of the United States are appended to the "Proceedings," likewise that of the Grand Commandery in question, and various ceremonies and charges of constituting and dedicating a Commandery. Altogether it is a most excellent publication.

MADRAS MASONIC ORPHAN FUND.

Projected by R.W. Bro. Col. A. J. Greenaw, Hon. P.S.G.W. of England, P.D.S.G.W. Madras, P.P.G.D. Devon, &c., &c.

RULES.

1. That there being a general wish that the Masons of India should come prominently forward in the work of charity, it is proposed that a Fund be formed in the Masonic Province of Madras, specially for the support and education of the orphans of Masons, and for the education of the children of distressed Masons, to be styled

"THE MADRAS MASONIC ORPHAN FUND."

2. That this Fund be kept separate and distinct from all other funds or charities.

3. That its administration be conducted by a Board of Trustees, the R.W. Provincial Grand Master as President, the R.W. Deputy Provincial Grand Master as Vice-President, and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Lodges in the Province as members.

4. That the Governor of Madras be requested to become Patron of the Institution, and should he decline, the request to be made to the Lord Bishop.

5. That the sums received go to placing the children as wards at such schools as the Trustees may select, in communication with the relatives and guardians of the children, and in accordance with their religious opinions.

6. That the following subscriptions and payments be fixed on:—

For every Initiation.....	Rs.	2
" Joining	"	1
" Passing	"	1
" Raising.....	"	3
" Installation of Master ..	"	10
" Appointment of Wden ..	"	5
" Member monthly.....	"	1
" Lodge annually, if able ..	"	50

Collection—St. John's Day.
It is also proposed that each Mark Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, and Templar's Encampment should contribute, say as follows:—

<i>Mark Lodge.</i>		
For every Advancement.....	Rs.	1
For each Joining	"	1
" Installation of W.M.	"	5
" Appointment of Warden ..	"	2
" " of M. Overacer ..	"	2
Each Lodge, yearly, as able.		
<i>Royal Arch Chapter.</i>		
For each Exaltation	Rs.	2
" Joining	"	2
" Installation of Principals ..	"	10
<i>K. T. Encampment.</i>		
Each Installation of Comp.	Rs.	2
" Joining	"	1
" Installation of E. C.	"	10
" Appointment of Captain ...	"	5

and one rupee monthly for every member of a degree that does not contribute the rupee in some lodge or degree in the Province.

7. That if this Fund be established, the detail be left to the Trustees, subject to the approval of the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, in open P.G. Lodge.

8. That vacancies be filled up by orphans, and if there are no claimants, the children of distressed Masons to be elected.

9. That the above be submitted to each Lodge (with the permission of the R.W.P.G. Master) for the opinions and suggestions of each, and with the request that if they agree to the payments to state their concurrence, that the same may be embodied in the Provincial Grand Lodge by laws, so that if once established, the good work may not fall to the ground for want of funds.

10. That the accounts of the fund and the report of the progress of the wards be published in the proceedings of the P. G. Lodge annually.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and waxes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs Gabriel's Coralline Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice, sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box, completely destroy and remove these animalcules and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 54, Ludgate Hill, and 50, Harley Street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practice their unique system of painless dentistry.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CHURCH AT PONTEFRACT.

On Wednesday, the 23rd ult., the foundation stone of a new church at East Hardwick, near Pontefract, was laid by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, the Marquess of Ripon, in his capacity of Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire.

His Lordship was assisted in the ceremony by Deputy Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire, the W. Bro. Bentley Shaw, D.L., P.G.D. of England, and the officers and brethren of the Order, dressed in Masonic costume, and accompanied by their banners and regalia. The church has been designed by Mr. J. A. Davies, of Leeds. It will be cruciform in shape, and have regular transepts. In it there will be accommodation for about 230 worshippers, and the total cost, it is estimated, will be about £2100. Towards this sum about £1700 has already been obtained, between £500 and £600 having been raised last October, by means of a bazaar, and £163 having been granted by the Diocesan Church Building Society, in addition to which several handsome subscriptions have been given by the leading residents in Pontefract and the district. The proceedings in connection with the ceremony commenced at Pontefract in the morning, when a Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the Town Hall. This was attended by members of the order from Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, Holmfirth, Heckmondwike, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Goole, Leeds, and other places. The officers of the St. Oswald Lodge, No. 910, Pontefract, opened the lodge in the three degrees, and at noon the R.W.P.G.M., the W. Deputy Prov. G.M., and the Provincial Grand Officers entered. Immediately after closing the Provincial Grand Lodge, the brethren, of whom there was a very large attendance, formed in front of the Town Hall, and marched to the end of Ropergate, and thence they went in conveyances to East Hardwick. The unusual procession was the cause of much interest amongst the residents in the ancient borough, and there was a large gathering in the streets to witness the assembly and departure of the members of the Craft. The two miles lying between Pontefract and East Hardwick having been traversed, the members of the Order left the conveyances and walked in procession to the site of the new church, accompanied by the clergy and residents of the neighbourhood. For the accommodation of the spectators, the number of whom were large, a temporary gallery had been erected, and this was occupied for the most part by ladies. For this Masonic ceremony there was a special musical programme, the pieces composing which had been extracted from the "Freemasons' Liber Musicus," edited by Bro. Dr. William Spark, of Leeds; and under that gentleman's direction, the vocal music was contributed by an efficient choir, including Mr Archibald Ramsden, Mr. Dodds, and others, of Leeds, and the members of the choir of East Hardwick Church. The Marquess of Ripon and the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge having taken their places at the site of the church, the choir sang "All people that on earth do dwell," after which Lord Houghton, addressing the Marquess of Ripon, said, in the name of the parish and of the neighbourhood, he had to request his lordship to do them honour by laying the first stone of that church. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Ripon said it was with great pleasure that, on behalf of the brethren and members of the Provincial Grand Lodge in this province, he undertook the duty he was asked to perform. (Cheers.)

The Mayor of Pontefract (Bro. Richard Moxon) presented the Marquess of Ripon with a mallet for the purpose of the ceremony.

Mr. E. Lord (W.M. of the St. Oswald's Lodge) next presented to his lordship a silver trowel, bearing a suitable inscription. He said the occasion was one of great moment to the interests of this village, inaugurating, as they hoped and believed, a new state of things greatly superior to those of the past. That auspicious day had been eagerly looked forward to for many years past. For seven long years have they worked and waited for this Rachael of their desires, and well they might rejoice to see their hopes and purposes

so nearly accomplished. No small labour has been incurred to bring the work to its present stage. They had stimulated one another to exertion, and the repeated efforts they had made, and the kind encouragement they had so amply received, had kept them warm in the work. Their earliest aspirations were limited to an enlargement of the very plain building across the way; but the work had grown on their hands, and now they begged his lordship to lay the foundation stone of a new church that is to be the centre of a new ecclesiastical district, with all the advantages, spiritual and temporal, of a village church and burial ground. The ground on which they stood will prove the richest garden of blessings to many generations in this village. Recent events have already given some of them an inalienable freehold in the soil. Five weeks ago an interment took place here, the first on record in licenced ground at East Hardwick. In that event was laid a foundation that made that ground a hallowed spot,

A spot on earth supremely blest;
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.

The affectionate interest that they had hitherto felt in this church and churchyard had been deepened by that event. The few drops from their hearts, laid deep down with the beloved child, had bound them indissolubly to it, and their right hands might sooner forget their cunning than their hearts forget this sacred ground. He had extreme pleasure in presenting the trowel to his lordship, on behalf of his (Mr. Lord's) dear wife, as a further proof of her efforts to promote the work. He had the honour, in the name of the committee, through whose untiring energy the work had been brought to its present state, and of the St. Oswald Lodge, of which he had the honour to be W.M., to request his lordship to lay the foundation of the Church of St. Stephen. Might the superstructure to be raised on that stone be perfect in all its parts, and honourable to the builders! Might the symbol on which it was built—the symbol of our holy faith—ever preserve it from desecration! They trusted that all who would wish to convert that sacred house of God into a building for secular purposes might be frustrated in their impious designs, and brought to a better state of mind. (Hear, hear.) There they trusted the pure Word of God might be ever preached, and the sacraments rightly and duly administered; that that sacred temple might be the spiritual birthplace of thousands yet unborn. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Davies then handed to the G. Master a set of the plans of the proposed church, and begged his acceptance of them. He afterwards presented a similar set to Mr. Bentley Shaw.

The choir having sung the ode "Round the Spot," composed by Dr. Spark,

The Rev. J. Oddy (Provincial Grand Chaplain) offered prayer.

The upper stone had, previous to this, been raised, and in the cavity of the lower stone was now deposited a bottle containing papers and documents, and over it was placed a brass plate on which was an inscription setting forth the name of the church, the date of its commencement, and other particulars connected with the ceremony. The upper stone was then lowered and laid in the customary manner, after which the Marquess of Ripon sprinkled upon it, from a cornucopia, a quantity of corn, as an emblem of plenty; from an ewer he poured wine, as an emblem of joy; and from another ewer, oil, as an emblem of harmony.

The Rev. Dr. Bisset, vicar of Pontefract, and the Rev. Lumley Cator, incumbent of East Hardwick, next offered prayer, after which the P.G. Master inspected the plans of the intended building, delivered the same to the architect, and desired him to proceed without loss of time to the completion of the work in conformity with the plan, and then addressed the assemblage.

The Marquess of Ripon said it now became his pleasing duty to offer to those present his hearty congratulations upon the success of the completion of the work which had brought them together. (Hear, hear.) He was sure they would agree with him that it was a subject for congratulation to the inhabitants of that neighbourhood and to all who felt an interest in the welfare of that work, which, as he understood, had been so long in contemplation, and at length

had been brought to the period of its actual commencement. It was a work of the highest and noblest description to raise a new church for the sacred worship of Almighty God, and to substitute for a building, which he understood to be now ruinous, and, if report spoke truly, an odious structure, one which in its outward appearance would be more worthy of the sacred object to which it was in the future to be dedicated. (Hear, hear.) We need not dilate upon the advantages which would follow, as they all humbly trusted, under the blessing of God, to that neighbourhood from the completion of the work; but they would perhaps allow him to detain them for a moment, in order that he might express on his own behalf, and on that he was confident he might say, of all the brethren of West Yorkshire who surrounded him—(hear, hear)—the great satisfaction which they felt in being permitted to take part on that most interesting occasion. (Hear, hear.) It was true, doubtless, as most of them were aware, that in Freemasonry they did not make any inquiry of those whom they admitted to their Order as to the religious opinion which they might entertain, but people greatly erred, if any such there were, who thought that this rule of that ancient world-wide Craft arose from any indifference upon religious subjects. (Hear, hear.) They knew well that the principles of their Order, high and noble as they believed them to be, could only be fully carried out by those who were aided by a higher motive than any human institution could supply, by those who looked upward from this earth and its mortal fraternities to the heaven which was above them all. The principles of their Order were those which he was proud to say most commended themselves to everyone who believed the Christian faith, and for himself he could not doubt that those principles could only be fully applied by those who had the great blessing of Christian privileges. Although all religious differences were banished from the lodges of Freemasons, they felt themselves fully free to come forward upon an occasion of that kind to aid in a work which they knew was calculated to confer the highest blessings, spiritual and temporal, upon those in that neighbourhood for whose benefit the new church was designed. Therefore it was that they rejoiced to come to the ancient town of Pontefract, where their ancient Craft numbered so many members, and was held, as he ventured to believe, in general respect, for a work which must command the sympathies of all, whether Masons or not, would, he trusted, prove to those who were not Masons the soundness of their principles and the real character of their Order. (Cheers.)

Another ode, composed by Dr. Spark, "Great Architect of Earth and Heaven," was sung by the choir, and the ceremony was brought to a close by the Rev. Wm. Barton pronouncing the benediction.

Before the spectators dispersed cheers were given for the Marquess and the Marchioness of Ripon.

A banquet (the purveyor of which was Mr. C. Furze, of Leeds) was afterwards held in a temporary, but substantially-erected building near the site of the new church, and it was attended by the majority of the ladies and gentlemen present at the stone laying, including the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Houghton, the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Major Waterhouse, M.P., the Mayor of Pontefract, the Hon. and Rev. P. Yorke Savile, the Rev. Sir Thomas Bloomfield, Bart., the Rev. Dr. Bisset, the Rev. L. Cator, the Rev. W. Barton, Mr. Bentley Shaw, Mr. T. W. Tew, Mr. L. R. Starkey, Mr. E. Lord, Dr. Spark, Mr. C. Grabham, M.D., Mr. S. Freeman, Mr. E. Freeman. In the intervals between the toasts the choir sang part songs and glees, and several solos were also given. After the usual loyal toasts had been given from the chair (which was filled by the Marquess of Ripon), and warmly acknowledged,

Mr. Bentley Shaw proposed, in very complimentary terms, "The M.W.G.M. of England and P.G.M. of West Yorkshire, the Right Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, and the rest of the Grand Officers." (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Ripon, responding, again expressed the pleasure it had been to the officers and members of the order to attend and take part

in the proceedings of the day. From what he had since heard he was afraid he had spoken in somewhat disparaging terms of the existing church at East Hardwick, but he wished it to be understood that he had no intention of casting the slightest discredit upon the benefactor of that district—Mr. Cawood—who erected the old church in times when the Church of England was in a state of great depression, and when architectural taste in England was at a very low ebb. In these days we had learnt to believe that it was our duty when we built churches for the worship of God, to make them as beautiful as we could; that it was our duty to give our best to God; and that there was no nobler use to which the means at our disposal could be put than the service of the Church. (Hear, hear.) They must ever feel grateful for the benefaction, and it was to the credit of the present time and that neighbourhood that, acting in the spirit which had distinguished their patriotic benefactor, the people had come forward to second his work and improve upon it by raising, as he trusted there would be raised before long in that neighbourhood, a really beautiful church suited to the requirements of the district. (Cheers.)

The Mayor of Pontefract proposed "The D.P.G.M. of West Yorkshire, Bro. Bentley Shaw, and the rest of the P.G. Officers."

Mr. Bentley Shaw replied.

Mr. Childers, M.P., proposing "The Archbishop and Clergy of the District," referred to the suspicion with which secret societies were regarded some parts of Europe, and to the manner in which the society of Masons, whose purpose was beneficent, had been confounded with secret societies, whose objects were very different. This feeling had extended in countries on the continent to the Church, but fortunately in England no such antagonism existed. Here the Masons recognised the great truth of the Divine saying, "Except the Lord build the house, he labours in vain who builds it"—(hear, hear)—and the Church recognised them as a part of that great people to whom the message was given of "peace on earth and goodwill to men." (Hear, hear.) While, as their Grand Master had already said, on laying the stone, they were anxious to be free from all those discussions which had so much divided Christendom, they were at the same time most happy, in this country, especially, to connect themselves and their objects with the Church, which was so ready to connect herself with them. (Hear, hear.) In asking them to drink the toast, he asked to be allowed to connect with it the name of Dr. Bisset, to whom the district was indebted for the manner in which he had promoted the arrangements for the new church. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Bisset responded. This, he said was an age of progress. Their own church was undoubtedly making great progress among the people—(hear, hear)—but it would be very unbecoming of him if he did not acknowledge the great zeal that was now manifested by other denominations of Christians. (Hear, hear.) He spoke of the interest that was now taken in the question of lay co-operation, and said that for the building of the new church they were mainly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Slack, and Mr. Tew. (Cheers.)

Lord Houghton proposed "The Cawood Trustees and the Building Committee of St. Stephen's Church"—(cheers)—and in doing so he expressed his gratitude to his noble friend (the Marquess of Ripon) for coming amongst them on that occasion. His lordship was the eighth or ninth subject of the realm, and he was the president of a Cabinet Council which had the government of the British Monarchical Republic. (Laughter.) His name had lately been identified with one of the greatest events in the history of the world—the arbitration between England and America—which had settled by the skill of statesmanship that which at other times had been only settled by misery and war, and with that arbitration his name would go down to posterity irrevocably associated. (Loud cheers.)

The remaining toasts on the list having been duly honoured, the proceedings were brought to a close.

"After suffering many years from indigestion and biliousness, for which I could find no remedy, I was at length induced by a friend to try your Vegetable Pain Killer for it, and the first bottle I used of it gave me entire and permanent relief."—J. L. HARRISON, Manchester, July 15, 1867.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

A DEACON.—A brother having only served the office of Warden ten months is not eligible for election as W.M.

Public Amusements.

Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Saturday evening, November 2, and during the week (Wednesday excepted), THE DUKE'S DAUGHTER. Le-gardiere, Mr. J. H. Allen; Duke de Gonzague, Mr. Power; Duke De Nevers, Mr. W. Lacy; Regent, Mr. Wilson; Co-cadasse, Mr. Shepherd; Passepoil, Mr. Hudspeth; Peyndes, Mr. Dudley; Blanche De Nevers, Miss M. Cooper; Blanche De Caylus, Mrs. Stephenson; Papity, Miss Hastings. After which, the CORSICAN BROTHERS. Fabian and Louis, Mr. C. T. Burleigh; Chateau Renaud, Mr. Shepherd; Montgiron, Mr. Power; Alfred Maynard, Mr. Lacy; Martelli, Mr. H. Dudley; Orlando, Mr. Bousfield; Colonna, Mr. J. Hudspeth; Emilie De Lesparre, Miss M. Cooper; Madame De Franchi, Mrs. Stephenson; Estelle, Miss Bramah; Celeste, Miss Hastings; Corille, Miss Hayes. During which, a Ballet Divertissement, entitled LOVE, will be performed; Madame Rosine and full Corps de Ballet. On Wednesday for the Benefit of the Clerkenwell Benevolent Society. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Victoria Theatre.

On Saturday evening, November 2nd, and during the week, James Anderson's Great Drama, in 4 Acts. Edgar and Henri, Mr. C. Sennett; Marcell, Mr. Rainbow; Roquefeuille, Mr. Guest; Lasignan, Mr. Evans; Richelieu, Mr. Parkes; David Leslie, Mr. Leigh; Antonio, Mr. Vaughan; Francois, Mr. Parker; Countess Diana, Miss M. Henderson; Countess Florian, Mrs. C. T. Burleigh; Clemence, Miss H. Farren. After which, a ballet Divertissement, Madmoiselle Rosine, and full Corps de Ballet. To conclude with THE WILL AND THE WAY. Old Martin, Mr. C. Sennett; Miran Hafiz, Mr. Skinner; The Khan, Mr. Parkes; Joe Beans, Mr. Fawn; Red Ralph, Mr. Skinner; Will Sideler, Mr. Rainbow; Henry Ashton, Mr. Evans; Farmer Ashton, Mr. Parker; Sir Wm. Mowbray, Mr. Leigh; Colonel Mowbray, Mr. Vaughan; Sarah the Ayah, Mrs. C. T. Burleigh; Susan, Miss Farren; Ellen, Miss Allen; Dame Ashton, Miss Rainbow. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Royal Polytechnic.

Open at 12 and 7. Admission 1s. New Ghost, THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, by Mr. George Buckland, assisted by Misses Abce Bath and Florence Hunt. COAL, AND HOW TO SAVE IT, by Professor Gardner. Lectures on Natural Philosophy by Mr. King; the Diver and Diving Bell and many other Entertainments.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a Magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Columbus," Sir Roger Tichborne; Hudson, the "Railway King;" and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &c.

Week commencing November 4.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee Mr. E. Saker. Mr. Bandman in "Narcisse."

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Great Charlotte-street. Lessee, Mr. H. Leslie; Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. Mr. J. Tabbot in "Macbeth," "King of Scots," &c.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Clayton-square.—Closed, but will be opened shortly by Mr. S. Barry.

THEATRE ROYAL, Williamson-square. Lessee, "Bio." De France. Miscellaneous Entertainment, and "Carnival Carnival."

T. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hugue. Performances by the "Slave Troupe."

COOKE'S CIRCUS, William Brown-street. Proprietors, Messrs. Cook and Weldon.

NEWSOME'S CIRCUS, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. James Newsome.

NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, William-square. Manager, Bro. Saunders. Mr. George Leybourne and a talented company.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC, Camden-street. Professor Anderson and Family. World of Magic.

QUEEN'S HALL, Gillard's Great American Panorama.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The following letter, which has been addressed to the Life Governors of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls having been forwarded to us for publication, we have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the claims of Bro. Little, which are ably set forth therein:—

Collier's Wood, Merton, S.W.,

November 1, 1872.

Dear Sir, and Brother,—

Bro. R. Wentworth Little has consented, at the request of several Vice-Presidents and Life Governors of the Freemasons' Girls' School, to be put in nomination for the Secretaryship of that Institution, which has just become vacant by the retirement of Bro. Patten.

In the belief that Bro. Little combines in a remarkable degree the qualifications it is our duty to insist upon in any Secretary we may appoint, I am acting as Chairman of a Committee for promoting his election. This Committee deems it important in the interests of the Charity that the new Secretary should not be of an age which would, in the common course of nature, render his retirement necessary in a few years, and so burden our funds with another pension. Bro. Little is 34. We consider it essential that the new Secretary should be a man of liberal education and varied experience, fitted by maturity of judgment, habit of mind, and special acquirements, to urge the claims of the Charity upon the brethren. The history and statistics of the Masonic Boys' School furnish convincing testimony, were any needed, as to the imperative duty of securing these qualifications for the sister Institution, and of so promoting a generous rivalry between the two. Bro. Wentworth Little was originally educated for the church, under Bro. the Rev. P. Gibbs, M.A.; but deciding upon a secular career, he entered the Civil Service of the Crown in the Emigration Department at Dublin, and holds testimonials of the highest character, both from his reverend tutor and his official chiefs. Bro. Little has been an active Freemason ever since he was initiated into our Order, twelve years ago. He is P.M. of two lodges; P.Z. of two chapters; honorary member of some thirty lodges and chapters; and Provincial Grand Secretary for Middlesex. Bro. Little's extensive connection among Freemasons, and his wide reputation for knowledge and zeal, are in themselves, we consider, an earnest that the duties of this Secretaryship would be efficiently discharged by him. For the last ten years he has filled a responsible appointment in the Grand Secretary's Office, and during the greater part of this time he has been cashier and accountant to the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter—positions which he still fills.

I venture to lay these facts before you, in the hope that you will agree with me that the appoint-

ment of Bro. Little would be of real benefit to the Charity, and I ask you, ON THIS GROUND ONLY, to give him your interest and support.

I am,

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

J. C. PARKINSON, V.P.

P.S.—Bro. Little has served the Stewardships and is a Life Governor of the three Masonic Charities.

THE ESCURIAL.

In the beginning of October we learnt that the famous palace of the Escorial was in flames, and fears were expressed lest this gigantic edifice—which some people look upon as one of the architectural wonders of the world—should share the fate of many historic fanes, and be burned to the ground. Happily these fears were groundless, and the conflagration, which had threatened to extend to the whole building, was confined in its limits, and only two of its towers and some of its roofs were destroyed, which, however, it will cost three million reals to make good.

The building was struck by lightning, and it appears that, though standing in a most exposed and lofty situation amongst the bare crags of the Sierra de Guadarrama, some 2,700 feet above the sea, it has never been thought necessary to supply it with lightning conductors.

It might perhaps strike our Spanish friends, however, when asked how it was that so necessary an adjunct to a lofty and isolated building should have been neglected to be placed upon the great towers of the Escorial, to protect the vast palace from the electric fluid, that we might look nearer home for the neglect of those wise precautions against the elements which threatened to destroy the wonder of all Spain.

How long since was it that we read of the spire of a well known London church having been struck by lightning, and how often have we observed in the columns of provincial newspapers of buildings which had been struck and burned to the ground, simply because, as it afterwards appeared, no lightning conductor had been attached to the edifices—churches, farm houses, barns, or what not—and which by sheer neglect of the most simple appliances of modern science are needlessly sacrificed?

Our well informed contemporary, the *Daily News*, says that the Escorial was built by Philip II., the half monkish husband of our Queen Mary—known in Protestant history as Bloody Mary—in the year 1563, that the architect was Juan Bautista de Toledo (Lady Herbert gives the architect another name), and that the foundation stone was laid on St. Lawrence's Day, April 23rd, 1563. Twenty-one years were occupied in the building, and it was finished Sept. 13th, 1584.

Philip had made a vow at the battle of St. Quentin that if he beat the French, St. Lawrence, on whose day the battle was fought, should have the most splendid monastery the world had ever seen.

Thanks to 8,000 English under Lord Pembroke, and Flemish infantry, and German cavalry,

the battle was won, and Philip went home to perform his vow.

When the building was finished Philip at once retired to some humble apartments in it, and there, with his monkish advisers, ruled the world for 14 years—and there he died.

Visitors are still shown his chair and stool, his writing table and letter book, and the crucifix which he held in his hand when he died, and which had belonged to Charles V.

Philip expired on the anniversary of the completion of the Escorial in 1598. His successor added to the building, in which it was the etiquette of the Court that the Royal Family should spend six weeks of every year. They built the magnificent mausoleum in which ever since the dead sovereigns of Spain have been entombed on one side, and the consorts on the other. Only two kings are not buried here, so our contemporary observes—"Philip V., Ferdinand VI., and Ferdinand VII., the father of the exiled Queen Isabella, was the last carried thither, and the empty niche under him would have received his daughter, had she died on the throne of Spain."

The famous crypt beneath the church, is the last resting place of the Sovereigns of Spain, and the bodies of the monarchs are arranged in niches round the octagonal chapel, each in a black marble sarcophagus. Here mass is always said on All Souls' Day and on the anniversaries of their deaths. It is said that the Queen, now in exile, came once and looked at the empty urn waiting for her, but did not repeat the experiment."

"I have come once of my own free will," she said, "but the next time I shall be brought here without it."

It is a dismal resting place, and in fact the palace altogether, vast as it is, and grand from its very vastness, is still sombre, gloomy, and funereal.

Lady Herbert, of Lea, in her charming work about Spain, thus speaks of the celebrated Spanish palace.

She says that on leaving Madrid they were soon carried away from the cultivated environs of the city to a country which, for desolation, wildness, and grandeur, resembles the scenery at Nicolosi in the ascent of Etna.

In the midst of this rugged mass of rocks and scrubby oak trees, the large gloomy Escorial rises up under the shadow, as it were, of the snowy jagged peaks of the Sierra Guadarrama which forms its back ground. There is a picture of it by Rubens, in the gallery at Longford Castle, which gives the best possible idea of the complete isolation of the great building itself, and of the savage character of the whole of the surrounding country.

Lady Herbert describes it as a gigantic pile of masonry, built by Philip II. as a thanksgiving for the success of the battle of St. Quentin, and in the shape of a gridiron, being dedicated to St. Lawrence, on the day of whose martyrdom the vow was made. "Celui qui faisait un si grand vœu doit avoir un grand péché!" was the saying of the Duke of Brabant, and the cold grey character of the whole place is but the reflex of the King's temperament. He employed the famous architect

Herrera, whose genius was, however, much cramped by the King's insistence on the shape being maintained. It was finished in 1584.

We learn from the work quoted, Lady Herbert's "Impressions of Spain," that the Jeronimite works have been scattered to the winds, and the convent has been turned into a college, where there are about 250 students; for the Escorial is at once a monastery, a college, a palace, and a royal mausoleum.

It is, in truth, a wonderful place, especially for relics and works of art. Here is the famous white marble figure of our Lord, the size of life, by Benvenuto Cellini, and here the skull and winding sheet of St. Lawrence, not to mention the iron bars of his gridiron.

Here, also, is the head of St. Hermengilde, sent to the King from Seville, and the arm and head of St. Agatha; four MS. books of St. Theresas, written by her own hand; a veil, worked by St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and sent by her to St. Margaret; a Greek missal, beautifully illuminated, once belonging to St. Chrysostom; a pot from Cana of Galilee (Lady Herbert, from whom we are quoting, does not say whether it was one of those from which the water was made wine), and the body of one of the Holy Innocents, sent from Bethlehem.

Altogether, as there are more than 7000 relics, it must be a sight to see. We, ourselves, have seen the skeletons of the 11,000 virgins of Cologne, and are prepared to believe anything.

Some idea of the size of this vast edifice may be gathered from the following description, taken from the *Daily News* :—

"The Escorial is some thirty miles from Madrid, and is visible soon after leaving the city. It stands some 2,700 feet above the level of the sea, and in a most exposed and inclement situation. The body of the gridiron is represented by seventeen ranges of buildings, which cross each other at right angles, and thus form four-and-twenty square quadrangles or courts. These buildings are all of the grey granite stone from the hills on which they stand; they are about sixty feet high, and with a number of small windows and leaden roofs, look more like a barrack than a palace. Rumour says that the King would have 11,000 windows in compliment to the virgins of Cologne. The pile thus forming the body of the gridiron is 744 feet long by 380 wide, and has a tower at each corner 200 feet high, the four representing the upturned feet of the instrument of St. Lawrence's martyrdom. The handle of the gridiron is the Royal Palace, a building some 460 feet in length, and, like the rest, of the Doric order of architecture. It is evident from these details that the building has at least the magnificence of size. A royal palace and chapel, a monastery with 200 cells, two colleges, three chapter-houses, three libraries, six dormitories, three hospital halls, 27 other halls, nine refectories, five infirmaries, and eighty staircases, form a catalogue which bewilders the imagination.

The central structure, around which all this vast aggregate of buildings spreads, is the magnificent temple built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It stands in the centre of the parallelogram which forms the gridiron, and is in the shape of a Greek cross, with a splendid dome 330 feet high in the centre, and lofty towers at the ends. All the wealth of Spain was lavished on this church. It is 374 feet long and 230 broad, is divided into seven aisles, paved with black marble, and the walls are everywhere covered with porphyry, jasper, and marbles of infinite variety, and with statue portraits of the Kings of Spain. This Church forms one side of the central Court of the building. On the other side is the grand central Doric and Ionic portal which opens twice for every Spanish Monarch, first when he is carried to his baptism, last when he is borne to his grave by three

nobles and three monks. The *Patio de los Reyes*, where the present conflagration is said to have broken out, is so called because it is surrounded by six statues, 17 feet high, of the Kings of Judah, who were connected with the temple of Jerusalem. They were all cut, it is said, from one solid block, and enough still remains of it to complete the dozen. The Church itself contains 40 chapels, each with its altar; the ceiling is covered with the frescoes of Giordano, forming a pictorial history of Christianity; and of the 42 pictures which adorn the sacristy, each one is said to be a masterpiece. The Church is described by Ford as "the triumph of architecture; it takes away the breath of the beholder from its majestic simplicity. All is quiet, solemn, unadorned; no tinsel statues or tawdry gildings mar the perfect proportion of the chaste Christian temple; the religious sentiment pervades the whole of this House of God, everything mean or trivial is forgotten." This part of the edifice has, according to the telegrams, been destroyed by the present fire.

We are glad to believe that our contemporary was wrong, however, in supposing that the results of the fire were so disastrous as at first supposed.

We can hardly claim the Escorial as a building erected, like our own noble Gothic Cathedrals, by the Freemasons, since it was built at a time when the decadence of architecture had begun, and the Craft as a building fraternity had almost ceased to be.

During the Bourbon dynasty, in truth, Freemasonry had very little chance of success in Spain—the only Prince of the house who favoured the Craft was the late unfortunate Don Henrique, who was killed, as our readers will remember, in a duel with Duc de Montpensier.

Let us hope that under the new regime Freemasonry may flourish under institutions at once more liberal in their truest sense, and more in consonance with the spirit of the age; and we cannot but be assured that the introduction of Masonic light will prove beneficial to Spain and Spanish institutions, even to such evidences of the bigotry, superstition, and yet the grandeur of Spain, as the wonder of the land, the Escorial.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS'

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

EUPHRATES LODGE (No. 212).—The periodical meeting of this lodge took place on Wednesday evening, 23rd October, at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, at six o'clock precisely. The minutes of the previous meeting being read and confirmed, the W.M., Bro. William Field, proceeded with the business of the evening. Bro. Stein was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, and Bro. Goodall passed from his Apprenticeship and became a Craftsman. A ballot having proved unanimous in favour of Mr. C. H. Evans, as well as for Mr. A. Bergman, and for Mr. R. Gore, the two former gentlemen were initiated in the mysteries and were made eligible to partake of the many privileges pertaining to ancient Freemasonry. The latter gentleman was unable to attend through indisposition. The three ceremonials were admirably worked, and great praise is due to the W.M. and his officers for the calm perseverance and patient study evinced in acquiring so early a proficiency in the Masonic art, the correctness of this opinion was strengthened before the final closing of the lodge, by the eulogistic encomiums proffered by Bro. Swabe, and loudly acquiesced in by many of the brethren. Business

being concluded, the little party of sixty sat down to a sumptuous banquet, served in Bro. Gosden's excellent style, the loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received with a true Euphratesian enthusiasm, and the happy evening concluded as it had continued and had begun—in peace, in harmony, and in brotherly love. Amongst the numerous visitors we noticed Bro. Smith, W.M., and Bro. McDonald, P.M. of the United Mariners, No. 30; Bro. Austin, S.W. of the Doric, No. 933; and Bro. English, W.M. of the Upton Lodge, No. 1227.

HIGH CROSS LODGE (No. 754).—At one time and that "within the memory of men still living," this lodge may have been said to have been under a cloud. It is not for us to enter into the causes for such a state of things; we need only congratulate the members upon the fact that every trace of former misfortune has passed away, and to express our satisfaction that the lodge is now one of the most prosperous and efficiently worked within the Meproplitan district. The greatest desire is evinced by gentlemen living in the locality to become members; individuals living at a distance have also shown much anxiety to join; and one or more are initiated at every meeting. The future, therefore, may be regarded as full of promise for the happiness of the brethren. The regular meeting of the lodge was held on Wednesday, the 23rd October, at the Seven Sisters' Hotel, Page Green, Tottenham. On account of the large amount of business to be transacted, the brethren were summoned for five o'clock, when the lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. J. Linzell, assisted by his officers, as follows; Bro. Cunningham, S.W.; Bro. Maller, J.W.; Bro. Roberts, Treasurer; Bro. Copland, Secretary; Bro. Hughes, J.D.; Bro. Lance, I.G.; and many Past Masters, brethren, and visitors. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken separately for W.F. Stevenson, W.F. Mattocks, and J.W.H. Wharton, resulting in unanimous votes in favour of each. Bros. Stephens and Macaulay, candidates to be passed to the second degree, having given proofs of their proficiency were entrusted and withdrew. The Lodge then opened in the second degree. Bros. Fowler and Powell being candidates for the third degree, and having answered the usual questions, were entrusted and withdrew. The Lodge then opened in the third degree, when Bros. Fowler, and Powell were raised to the Sublime degree of Master Mason in solemn form, the whole of the ceremony being rendered in an unusually perfect and impressive manner. The Lodge then closed in the second degree, and Bros. Stephens and Macaulay were passed. The Lodge then resumed to the first degree, and Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Mattocks, and Mr. Wharton, being in attendance, were duly initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. The Committee afterwards brought up their report, recommending that a suitable testimonial be presented to the widow of the late esteemed W.M., and it was unanimously agreed to. No other Masonic business offering, the Lodge closed in solemn form at 8.15, and then adjourned to a banquet, served up in Bro. Oddy's usual effective style.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

LANCASTER.—*Duke of Lancaster Lodge (No. 1353).*—The regular meeting of this young and flourishing lodge took place in the Masonic Temple St. Leonard-gate, Lancaster, on the 16th ult., when the following officers and members were present:—The Chair of K.S. was occupied by Bro. J. Barrow, W.M., supported by Bro. J. Hatch, P.M. 281, as I.P.M.; J. Bell, S.W.; W. Heald, J.W.; W. Barrows, Secretary; J. Acton, S.D.; J. Coulon, J.D.; R. Wolfenden, I.G.; J. H. Williams, S.S.; J. Taylor, Org.; and J. Watson, Tyler; Bros. Banister, Carr, Ellershaw, Foster, Gardner, Eastwood, Redwood, and visitors Bro. Joshua Blamfield, 491, Quebec, of the dominion of Canada, and Bro. W. H. France, 302. The lodge having been duly opened in the first degree, the minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed, and an answer read from Bro. Wolfendale to a letter of condolence, sent to him on the death of his son, who was drowned by accident in the river Seine. The

lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bros. Eastwood and Reedwood gave proof of proficiency as F.C.'s, and were then entrusted by the W.M., and retired, when the lodge was raised to the third degree, and Bros. Eastwood and Reedwood were consecutively raised to the sublime degree by the W.M. and P.M., J. Hatch. The lodge was closed down to the first degree, when the usual propositions took place, and Mr. John Harrison, of Lancaster, builder, and Mr. James Gerrard, of Glasson Dock, hotel-keeper, were proposed as candidates. Hearty good wishes having been given, by P. M. Hatch, from 281; Bro. Blamfield, 491, Quebec; and Bro. France, 302, the lodge was closed in due form.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS.—*Baldwin Lodge (No. 1398).*—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening last, the 28th ult., in the lodge room, the Castle, Dalton-in-Furness. The lodge was opened at 6.45 p.m., by the Acting W.M., Bro. Reuben Pearson, W.M. of the Lodge of Ulverston, 995, supported by Worshipful Bro. Roger Dodgson, W.M. of Whitwell Lodge, Millom, 1390, and Prov. Grand Sword Bearer, Cumberland and Westmoreland; the S.W., Bro. W. Whiteside; and the Acting J.W., Bro. John Case, P.M. 965, P. Prov. G.J., and others. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Cooper, serving brother, having passed a satisfactory examination, was afterwards duly and solemnly raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The work was admirably executed by the Acting W.M., and the working tools presented by the S.W. The lodge was then closed in the third degree, and Bro. Spark having proved proficiency, was entrusted and passed to the degree of F.C., by W.M., Roger Dodgson. The musical part of the ceremonies was effectively rendered by Bros. Harper and Matthews, of Lodge of Furness, 995, and added greatly to the impressiveness of the working of the lodge. The hearty good wishes of the Whitwell Lodge, 1390, having been expressed, the lodge was closed in due form at 9.10, p.m.

MIDDLESEX.

HAMPTON COURT.—*Burdett Lodge (No. 1293).*—The October meeting of the above lodge was held on Saturday last at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court. Present, the R.W. Prov. G.M., Colonel Burdett; the Deputy, Bro. R. W. Stewart; Kenyon, W.M.; Still, J.W.; Little, P.M.; and Treas.; Kenning, Hon. Sec.; Phythian, S.D.; Dr. Self, Keily, Saunders, Hobson, Rosenthal, Smethurst, Owen, Buss, Doyle, Boucey, Kotzenberg, and others. Visitors, C. Horsley, P.G. Registrar; Burdett-Yeoman, and others. Bro. Bevie was passed to the second degree, Bro. Evans raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The election of W.M. and Treasurer was then proceeded with, the ballot being unanimous in favour of Bro. Still as W.M., and Bro. Little as Treasurer. The application from Bro. Farnfield for a Steward for the Royal Masonic Institution for Aged Freemasons being read by the Secretary, was responded to by the W.M. elect, Bro. Still. It was resolved that the initiation fee be raised from five to eight guineas, and the joining fee from three to five guineas. The lodge was then closed, after which dinner was served in Mr. Sadlers usual satisfactory manner.

GIBRALTAR.

LODGE OF ST. JOHN (No. 115).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on the evening of the 8th October. Punctually at the hour named in the summons, the W.M., Bro. J. J. R. Morgan, took the chair, being supported by Past Masters Balfour, Cockburn, Cavana and Henry, with Bro. Haynes as S.W., Bro. Valarino, J.W., Bro. Ashton, S.D., Bro. Avellano, J.D., and Bro. Clemente, Secretary. The business consisted in admitting to the mysteries of the Craft Signor Varvaro, *primo tenore* of the Italian Opera Company, and raising to the sublime degree Bro. G. Thomas. The first portion of the evening's work was conducted in Spanish; and we would strongly commend to those brethren who may at any time have the opportunity offered to them, not to fail to visit a lodge where the degrees are given in Spanish, the impressive and beautiful ritual gains, if possible, an

increased value when rendered in the sonorous and grandiloquent *lingua Castellana*. The ceremonies of the evening were conducted throughout by the W.M., in a most excellent manner. In truth, we cannot omit to bestow the highest meed of praise on Bro. Morgan, for his unwearied exertions since his occupation of the chair of this lodge. From a variety of adverse and entirely fortuitous circumstances, all culminating about the same period, the condition of the lodge of St. John, at the time Bro. Morgan accepted the Mastership, was so sadly unsatisfactory, that many of his friends and several of the warmest supporters of Masonry on the Rock, strongly counselled a temporary suspension of the working. Nothing daunted, the W.M. commenced operations, and by a happy selection of officers and unceasing exertions, the Lodge of St. John is on firm ground again, and bids fair to secure for itself, at no distant period, the proud distinction of being one of the best and most flourishing, as it is the oldest, of all the lodges in Andalusia.

Royal Arch.

CHESHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER.

The Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter for the Province of Cheshire, was held at the Town Hall, Macclesfield, on the 24th ult., when about seventy-five companions responded to the summons of the Grand Superintendent, amongst whom were E. Comp. Captain Cope, P. Prov. G.H.; Henry Bulley, P.G.H.; Dr. Evans, P. Prov. G.J.; E. G. Willoughby, P. Prov. G.J.; I. P. Platt, T. Platt, P.G. Soj.; G. W. Lathom, P.G.S.E.; Siddeley, P.G.S.N.; Ferdinando Jackson, P.G.D. Ceremonies; Companions R. W. Worrall, Z. 721; William Brown, H. 721; J. L. Cunnah, Robert Morris, W. Weare, William Jones, S.E. 721; Stephenson, P. S. Zion Chapter; Gracie, Harbord, and others.

The Provincial Grand Chapter was opened at 2.30. The roll of the chapter was called, when only two were found to be absent.

The report of the Committee of Benevolence was then read and confirmed.

The Treasurer's report was afterwards read, and showed the province to be in a flourishing condition as regards its funds.

Comp. Captain Cope, pursuant to a notice of motion, then proposed that, in consideration of the great success of this province in again carrying their candidate into the Boys' Institution at London, a vote of twenty-five guineas be given from the funds of the Prov. G. Chapter to that Institution, giving five more votes to the Province. It was seconded by Comp. J. L. Platt, P.Z., 537, and carried unanimously.

The P.G. Superintendent then proceeded to appoint his P.G. Officers for the ensuing year, as follows:—

J. P. Platt.....	Prov. G. H.
J. Birch.....	Prov. G. J.
G. W. Lathom.....	Prov. G. S.E.
J. Siddeley.....	Prov. G. S.N.
Cornelius Goddard.....	Prov. G. Prin. Soj.
Bates.....	Prov. G. As. Soj.
Richard Worrall.....	Prov. G. As. Soj.
Stephens.....	Prov. G. Stand. B.
Ferdinando Jackson.....	Prov. G. D. C.
Bland.....	Prov. G. Treas.

Nothing more appearing for the good of R.A. Masonry, or this Provincial Grand Chapter in particular, it was closed in ancient and solemn form.

The Companions, to the number of seventy-three, adjourned to the Macclesfield Arms Hotel, when the banquet was held after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and enthusiastically received, the Companions separating a little after seven o'clock.

GIBRALTAR.

CALPEAN ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER (No. 278).—The usual monthly meeting of this chapter took place on Wednesday, October 9th. It having been notified that the business of the evening would conclude with the installation of the Principals and officers elected last meeting, there was a strong muster of the companions; and it afforded as strong evidence of the good feeling

existent, to notice the presence of the Irish Chapter, represented by its most worthy First Principal, Comp. Beal, attended by Comps. Leslie, Ross, Seath, Cunningham, and several others. We have more than once alluded to the friendly sentiments and goodwill existing between these two chapters, and we sincerely trust that such a satisfactory and truly Masonic condition will long continue. After the chapter was opened, the M.E.Z. proceeded to have a ballot taken for Bro. Lackland as a candidate for exaltation, and for Comp. Mowroe as a joining member. The candidate not being present, and some charitable motions having been discussed and disposed of, the M.E.Z., Comp. Balfour Cockburn, rose and stated that he would now proceed to instal the First Principal elect, Comp. Major McLoughlin. Before doing so, however, he wished to record his highest approval of the choice the chapter had made, and also to congratulate Comp. McLoughlin in his election to fill the chair of so distinguished a chapter. He did not wish to say it in any spirit of boasting, but he must candidly confess that it was a subject of great personal gratification that as retiring First Principal he was able to hand over his charge in such a flourishing condition to his successor. At no time in the past history of the chapter, had the number of companions been so large, and the amounts of exaltation during the past year had been nearly five times more than the usual average, and, which was of far more importance than actual numbers, all these recent addition to the strength of the chapter were good Masons and true men, and of the highest respectability and social status in Gibraltar. The companion below the rank of Principal having retired, Comp. McLaughlin was duly inducted with the 1st chair, Comp. Morgan into the 2nd chair, and the retiring Z., at the particular request of the majority of the companions, accepted the 3rd chair. The companions having been admitted, the M.E.Z., Comp. McLoughlin, invested with the collars of their office, Comps. W. Brown, as S.E.; Marshall, as S.N.; Wall, as Principal Soj.; and Peterkin Janeytor. The chapter was then closed in due form, when the companions retired to the banquet hall, where an excellent collation had been prepared, under the surveillance of Comp. Marin, the excellent Treasurer of the chapter, to whose unremitting attention to the interests of the chapter and the comfort of the companions, the retiring M.E.Z. paid a well deserved eulogy.

Mark Masonry.

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR MARK LODGE (No. 43).—A meeting of this lodge was held in the premises of the St. John's Lodge on Tuesday, the 1st October. This being the first meeting after the hot season, it was, as usual, numerously attended. We regret, however, to observe that the present rooms are by no means equal to those in which this lodge used to meet, being too small, and in no way adapted for the the correct performance of the impressive and interesting ceremonies of this degree. We are informed that the present arrangements are of a purely temporary character, and that in all probability before the winter is over, the St. John's and the Inhabitants' Lodges will have succeeded in obtaining the accommodation they require. Whilst on this subject, we may, *en passant*, remark, that the erection of a building for the special use of Masons, in fact, a regular Masonic Hall, is a great desideratum at Gibraltar. The Lodge of Friendship is well housed, but at the expense of a heavy annual rental. We are confident that if the matter was taken up strongly by the native residents, that they would meet with the most firm support of their naval and military brethren, and that looking at the matter from a purely commercial point of view, it would most certainly pay in the end. The lodge having been duly opened the Secretary proceeded to read the cash accounts for the past half year. At the conclusion of the same, the W.M. called the attention of the lodge to the minute of the Grand Mark Lodge, bearing reference to the appeal for a diminution of the annual subscription of this

lodge, which had met with an unfavourable reception, whilst bowing to the decision of supreme authority, and fully recognising the absolute necessity that existed for the Grand Mark Lodge, maintaining intact its legitimate sources of income, he could not but desire that the Grand Mark Lodge, which was now assuming so very high and influential a position, and exerting so powerful and so universal a sway over the lodges in the distant possessions of the United Kingdom, should establish a Colonial Board, similar in constitution to that now existing in the Grand Lodge of England for the ventilation and discussion of all colonial subjects. The W.M. then notified that he would proceed to exalt Bros. Thorndike and Hall, as also Bro. Lamas as a serving brother, whose candidature for the office of Tyler, vacant by the decease of the lamented Bro. Cele, had been favourably received by the members of the lodge. The exaltation of the candidates was conducted by the W.M., Bro. Balfour Cockburn, in his usual felicitous manner, ably supported by Bro. Morgan, as S.W.; Bro. Brown, as J.W.; Bro. Wall, M.O.; Bro. Seath, S.O.; Bro. Hepper, J.O.; and Bro. Marshall, S.D. The lodge was then closed in the usual manner.

Knights Templar.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

PRESTON.—*Prince of Peace Encampment.*—The regular conclave of this encampment was held on Monday, 21st October, at the Bull Hotel, Preston. There were present the Em. Com., Sir Knight J. Daniel Moore, M.D., G. Standard Bearer of England; the Em. Sir Knights, L. Colonel Birchall, P.G. Chamberlain of England; Em. Sir Knight John Walker, P.E.C., Prov. G.S.B.; Em. Sir Knight James Warsley, P.E.C. Prov. G. Capt. of Lines; Sir Knights Captain Lockhurst, Sey, Helme and others. The encampment was opened in due form by the E.C., and preliminary business transacted. Some communications from the Grand Conclave of England were read and discussed, and in consequence, a notice of motion for the alteration of the bye-laws of the encampment was given by Sir Knight Walker, P.E.C. A copy of the bye-laws of the Prov. Grand Conclave, handsomely bound, was presented to the encampment from the Prov. Grand Conclave. Several Grand Conclave certificates were given, and other matters of importance to the encampment considered. Two candidates were proposed for Installation as Knights of the Order in the encampment, and the alms collected, after which the encampment was closed in due form, and the Knights companions present adjourned to a banquet, to which ample justice was done, and where the usual loyal, chivalric, and harmonic toasts were regularly proposed and duly honoured.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF TRINIDAD.

On the 20th October, the District Grand Lodge, holding under the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, met at Mount Moriah, for the purpose of installing Bro. Robert Scott, as District Grand Master for the District of Trinidad.

The lodge was opened in due form by the Senior District Grand Officer, Bro. A. M. Cook, and the business commenced with the reception of the Masters, Past Masters, Officers and Members of the English Lodges, in the following order:—Lodge Royal Prince of Wales, No. 897; Lodge Royal Phoenix, No. 911; Lodge Royal Trinity, No. 572, San Fernando; Lodge Royal Philanthropic, No. 405. The Masters and Past Masters took their seats on the right of the Throne, the other brethren outside the rails on the north. The Masters, Past Masters, Officers and Members of the Scotch Lodges were next announced, and admitted as follows:—Lodge Athole, 438, San Fernando; Lodge Eastern Star, 368; Lodge United Brothers, 251. The Masters and Past Masters took their seats on the left of the Throne, the other brethren

outside the rails on the south. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland having formed in procession at the residence of Bro. P. J. Delisle, marched from thence to Mount Moriah, and were then announced, and admitted and received with honours and music. The P.G.M. was conducted to the east of the Presiding Officer, who received him and placed him in the Chair; and such of his Officers as are entitled thereto, were placed within the rails, the other members outside of the rails, on the south.

The District Grand Master, properly accompanied, was next announced, and admitted and received, with ample honours and music. He was conducted to the east, and seated in front of the Throne, when he was presented by the Senior Officer of the late District Grand Lodge, to the Right Worshipful in the Chair.

The patent, appointing Bro. Scott District Grand Master, was then read aloud by Bro. C. H. Phillips, District G. Secretary, after which the brethren who have not passed the chair retired; then followed the installation, which was proceeded with in the presence of the W. Masters and Past Masters of the several lodges in this Island.

The brethren who had retired were now admitted, when, after taking their seats, the R. W. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Tench, declared Bro. Robert Scott duly installed as District Grand Master for the district of Trinidad, under the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, according to the usual Masonic form.

The procession formed and the District Grand Master saluted in the usual manner,—the Orchestra performing during the procession. The District Grand Master then proceeded to appoint and invest his Officers for the ensuing year, after which the Addresses from the several lodges to the D.G. Master were read—

1st. From the Prov. Grand Lodge of Scotland, read by Bro. Wilson. 2nd. From Trinity Lodge, San Fernando, read by Bro. Corrie. 3rd. From the English Craft, read by Bro. Cook.

The replies were read by Bro. C. H. Phillips, D.G. Secretary.

The business of the evening having terminated, the brethren retired to the banquet, to enjoy the good things prepared for the occasion. There were upwards of 120 brethren present, but the table being inadequate to hold that number, about 90 sat down, the others forming themselves in groups in the gallery, where they were well served by the Stewards.

The customary toasts being given and responded to, the brethren separated shortly after midnight, every one expressing his entire satisfaction of the evening's entertainment.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The General Committee of this Institution met on Thursday afternoon in the Board Room, Freemason's Hall, Bro. Joshua Nunn, V.P., in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended, above 120 brethren being present. The only business before the Committee was the consideration of Bro. Patten's state of health, and the steps to be taken for providing a new Secretary for the Institution.

Bro. W. Lane, Bro. Patten's clerk, having read the minutes of the various meetings since the last assembling of the Committee, read by the direction of the Chairman, the certificate of Dr. Nicholl as to the health of Bro. Patten. It stated that for some years Bro. Patten had been afflicted with diabetes, and that in the course of the present year he had had a paralytic stroke, that his health was greatly impaired, and that he would never again be able to perform the duties of Secretary.

The Chairman said that such was the certificate of the medical man which at the last meeting of the Committee had been directed to be obtained, and he might add the observation of his own, that himself and several brethren had, during Bro. Patten's illness, visited him, and they had all seen but too plainly that he would never again be in a fit state to resume his duties.

Bro. H. Browse, P.G.D., V.P., then rose, and said that it was patent to all the brethren that Bro. Patten, since his attack in January last, was

incapable of attending to business. The attack had much weakened his constitution. In consequence of that, it would be necessary to relieve him of his duties. But it was right to mention that Bro. Patten had always taken a great interest in the welfare of the Girls' School, even long before he became its Secretary. (Hear, hear). He was a great supporter of it in the time of the Duke of Sussex, and was one of those who, at that time, performed very great services to it. When, therefore, the Secretaryship was vacant, he was the one man sought among all the supporters of the institution to fill the place. How he had fulfilled his duties while he had occupied the post of Secretary, the flourishing condition of the Institution at the present time was the best proof. He (Bro. Browse) had no hesitation in saying that the Institution was a credit to Bro. Patten's management; and he would now move, and he trusted his motion would be carried unanimously, that Bro. Patten be superannuated from Christmas next, with an income of £200 per annum, during his life. He thought that, looking to the fact that the late Bro. Crews, his predecessor, had a similar sum voted to him, this Committee would not be going far wrong in voting that sum to Bro. Patten. (Cheers.)

Bro. Raynham W. Stewart, P.G.D., V.P., wished to bear his testimony to the great activity displayed by Bro. Patten. The great advantage derived from his secretaryship was manifested by the additional number of children in the school since he had taken office, and he had very great pleasure in seconding the motion of Bro. Browse.

Bro. John Symonds, P.G.D., V.P., could only support all that had been said by the other Vice-Presidents, and he should not like their resolution to pass without joining in the expression of sorrow at the circumstances in which Bro. Patten was placed. From the first Bro. Patten had evinced the greatest interest in this Institution. Bro. Patten had been working hard for the Institution long years before he became its Secretary, on the different Committees, at the Quarterly Courts, and at the festivals, at a time when he had no idea that his circumstances would so alter as to render it probable that he would become the Secretary of the Girls' School. If Bro. Crews happened to be absent, Bro. Patten was always ready to supply his place. Therefore they had cause to be deeply thankful that such a man as Bro. Patten was to be found. He was sure it was a source of regret to the whole Craft that he was now struck down by sickness. He had not heard what course it was proposed to take with reference to the matter before the proposal of Bro. Browse, that Bro. Patten be superannuated; but he felt that the Committee had no alternative but to accept the proposal. In reference to the emolument he should receive, he presumed it would be equivalent to his full salary; but this the Committee had nothing to do with, as the amount would have to be fixed by the Quarterly Court. In that respect Bro. Symond's motion must be amended by filling in the words "that it be a recommendation to the Quarterly Court that he receive on his superannuation the amount stated in Bro. Browse's motion. He thought they must declare the office vacant at once, for this reason, that until the office was actually vacant the House Committee could not proceed to examine the qualifications of candidates for the office, and there was a resolution of this General Committee against anyone canvassing for the appointment until the vacancy was declared. Therefore they should declare the vacancy to-day, otherwise there would be great delay in examining the qualifications and testimonials, and electing Bro. Patten's successor; but he thought that whatever date they fixed for Bro. Patten's superannuation allowance to commence from, the Quarterly Court would at once accede to it. He would put it to Bro. Browse whether it would not be best to adopt his suggestion as to making the amount to be granted a recommendation to the Quarterly Court, and it would, he thought, be acceptable to Bro. Patten in the circumstances in which he was placed to know that he had the sincerest sympathy of all the brethren. (Cheers.)

Bro. Browse said his object was to give to Bro. Patten a few more pounds than if the resolution was otherwise worded he would get. Bro. Pat-

ten had been put to very great expense during the year. His recommendation was that Bro. Patten should receive his full pay till Christmas, and that the retiring pension be granted from that time.

Bro. Dr. C. H. R. Harrison would like to know more about Bro. Patten's state of health, and whether he was in such a condition as to be unable to send in his resignation. As he understood the medical certificate, he thought the superannuation was premature. The certificate only went to show that Bro. Patten was not at present capable of discharging his duties; but if he was capable of doing anything, the Institution should have his formal resignation.

The Chairman said that, from the personal observation of himself and many other brethren, the state of Bro. Patten's health for some months past had been such that it was evident he could not come back again to his duties as Secretary. Bro. Patten was a very sensitive man, and as a sensitive man he did not like to sever his connection with the Girls' School by any act of his own. He had always said he never would, and it would be much more pleasing to him to learn the vote of the Committee than to send in his resignation.

Bro. J. Parkinson, V.P., thought the brethren would be interested to know that two hours ago he had received a letter from Miss Patten, thanking him for what he had said on the last occasion of the General Committee meeting. She said that all the family were looking forward with great pleasure to the result of this day's meeting. They felt that it would give Bro. Patten peace of mind, and when the question was once settled they had no doubt it would be beneficial to his health.

Bro. Gurney said he had watched Bro. Patten day by day, and hour by hour, during his illness, and he felt quite sure that he would take the act of the Committee, and the numerous expressions of kind feeling by all the brethren, in such a way as would bring him comfort. As far as he (Bro. Gurney) was concerned, he felt sure Bro. Patten would tender his resignation as soon as the Committee were desirous that he should do so.

The Chairman said the only motion before the Committee was—"That the vacancy be declared to-day, that the emoluments of Secretary be allowed till the end of the year, and that afterwards the superannuation allowance be £200 a year.

The motion declaratory of the vacancy in the office of Secretary to the Girls' School was then put and carried unanimously.

The other motion "That the fees and emoluments as at present be continued to Bro. Patten till Christmas as a gratuity, and that afterwards a superannuation be granted him of the amount of £200 per annum," was also put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that that would be a recommendation to the Quarterly Court.

Bro. Browse suggested that there should be a special Quarterly Court on the 14th inst. at twelve o'clock to consider the gratuity to be given, which was carried unanimously.

Bro. Symonds said it must be obvious to every one that there ought to be no great delay in filling up the vacant office of Secretary; at the same time they were not prepared to proceed hastily. The duties and emoluments of the office should be clearly defined. As soon as this was done, invitations to persons to become candidates should be published, and when candidates offered themselves, the House Committee would examine their testimonials and qualifications, and then report thereon to the General Committee. This was one of the laws of the Institution. But as time was an object, although no one was more competent than the House Committee to perform this duty, he would move that it be referred to a sub-committee to consider and settle the duties of the Secretary, and report to the General Committee on the 28th November.

Bro. Kenyon thought this was rather too long a time, and that the report should be made to the meeting of the 14th.

Bro. Symonds had no objection to this, if the sub-committee thought they could make their report by that day.

The Chairman said he had consulted some of

the brethren near him, and they were of opinion that fourteen days would not be sufficient.

Bro. Joseph Smith, P.G.P., reminded the brethren that the Committee had only to report on the duties they fixed as Secretary's duties. This could very easily be done. The Quarterly Court could not elect; they would only decide on the emolument. Any business man could settle it in a few hours.

Bro. Symonds would alter his motion to the 14th, instead of the 28th.

Bro. Parkinson wanted to know when the election would be held.

The Chairman replied that if Bro. Parkinson could say how many candidates there would be, and how many testimonials, then, perhaps, he could answer his question.

Bro. Symonds said they could name the day as soon as the report was made, they would get to the election as early as possible.

Bro. Parkinson would then propose an amendment which he thought would clear the air a good deal. He would propose that this Committee do adjourn to Thursday, the 28th November, for the purpose of proceeding with the election. He would propose that the election of Secretary be conducted at the next regular meeting.

The Chairman then put Bro. Symond's motion for the adjournment of the General Committee till the 14th, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then put Bro. Parkinson's motion, "That this General Committee do proceed to the election on the 28th November," which was seconded by Bro. S. Rosenthal, and carried.

A long and animated discussion here took place on matters of detail, but the result was that on the report of the sub-committee, on the duties of Secretary, being received, and the remuneration being settled, advertisements for candidates should be issued, and the election of Secretary be at once proceeded with.

The Committee then adjourned.

At a meeting held at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, on Thursday evening, October 31, 1872, at 7.30, it was resolved that Bro. Wentworth Little become a candidate for the vacant Secretaryship to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and the following brethren then present formed themselves into a committee, with the power to add to their number, for the purpose of securing his election.

J. C. Parkinson, P.M. 181, W.M. 778, in the Chair

J. T. Moss, P.M. 169.

Herbert Dicketts, P.M. 25.

Robert Kenyon, W.M. 1293.

E. H. Finney, W.M. 1361.

F. W. Ramsay, F.R.C.S., J.D. 778,

Rudolph G. Glover, P.M. 181.

Thomas J. Barnes, P.M. 933.

Charles Lacey, P.M. 174.

George Kenning, P.M. 192.

Charles A. Cottebrune, A.G.P., P.M. 733.

William Mann, P.M. 144.

John Boyd, G.P., P.M. 145.

E. Sillifant, P.M. 217.

J. W. Butten, W.M. 1309.

F. H. Ebsworth, P.M. 73.

D. R. Still, W.M. elect 1293.

Thomas Cubitt, P.M. 157.

James Self, M.D., P.M. 214.

John W. Barrett, P.M. 169.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GENTEEL AND COMFORTING.—"It is a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by all physicians as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and it is now strong and healthy."—JOHN WINSTANLEY, 10, Whittle-street, Liverpool, 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—With these remedies in each, persons suffering from disorders arising from atmospheric impurities, are without excuse if disorder did eventuate in disease. High and low, rich and poor, old and young, have availed themselves of Holloway's treatment, and have in gratitude testified to the success, which has followed their employment. Few maladies can befall mankind, which do not admit of alleviation, relief, or cure, by their healing, soothing, and purifying preparations. The action of the Ointment and Pills is wholesome in the highest degree, and never can be harmful in either external or internal ailments. Holloway's remedies cure bruises, diphtheria, chest complaints, and digestive derangements, and are reliable antidotes to rheumatism and rheumatic gout.—ADVT.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

On Monday evening last, a highly interesting gathering took place at the Alexandra Hotel, Dale-street, Liverpool, viz., the celebration of the jubilee of Mr. Wm. Thompson, of the Sandown Hotel, Wavertree. The chair was occupied by Bro. H. Danson, Senior Trustee and Hon. Treasurer of the Liverpool Licensed Victuallers' Association, and the vice-chair by Bro. G. Dyke. Amongst those present were Bro. Capt. Berry (Sec. to the Licensed Victuallers' Association), Bro. George Rigby Smith, Bro. Marples, &c. During the evening a magnificent illuminated address, executed in the highest style of art by Bro. J. O. Marples, of the Liverpool and London Chambers, was presented in eloquent terms by the Chairman to Mr. Thompson, in recognition of his services for twenty-five years in connection with the Liverpool Licensed Victuallers' Association, for many years as a member of the Wavertree Local Board, seventeen years as overseer of that township, and also in remembrance of the visit of Prince Arthur to Wavertree. Mr. Thompson acknowledged the testimonial in feeling and pointed terms.

AN INTERESTING PICTURE.—As a work of art "The Reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the Grand Conclave of the Knights Templar, May 13, 1871," is worthy of a high place, but added to this, it possesses a deep historical and Masonic interest. The picture is dedicated to the noble Knight Templar to whom it is designed to do honour, and was composed and painted by S. Rosenthal, P.M., printed in permanent colour by Sarony and Smith, Scarborough, by the new and admirable autotype process, and published by Bro. Kenning, of London and Liverpool. The grouping of Knights in the distinguished conclave is highly artistic, the portraits graphic and life-like, and the *tout ensemble* of the most striking character. The picture ought to be in the collection of every Mason.

The ceremony of Installation will be worked by Bro. C. Lacey, P.M. 174, at the Railway Tavern, London-street, Fenchurch-street, City, on Monday, November 18th, at 7 o'clock.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE EAST.—INVERURIE.—*Re-opening of St. Anthony's Lodge.*—At a meeting of Freemasons, held in the Kintore Arms Hotel, on Monday night, Right Worshipful Brother Captain Hunter, F.R.S. and F.S.A. (Scot.) Provincial Grand Master of Aberdeenshire East presiding, the Lodge of St. Anthony was re-opened. The R.W. Prov. G.M. having opened the lodge, a number of candidates were admitted by Bro. Skakle, Worshipful Master elect of the new lodge. Captain Hunter then addressed the brethren on Freemasonry, complimenting them on the thriving condition of the Province, and thanking them for their individual support. The Lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to another room, where an excellent supper had been laid. Captain Hunter occupied the chair, and there were present:—Bro. Shakle, W.M.; Bro. John Annaud, Provost of Inverurie; Bro. J. S. Fraser, St. George's, Aberdeen; Bro. James Davidson, Inverurie; Bro. John Gordon, W.M. St. Ternan's Lodge; Bro. Wyllie, Inverurie; with deputations from the St. Nicholas and St. George's Lodges, Aberdeen. The usual Masonic toasts were given from the chair, and a very happy evening was spent. The lodge was originally founded in 1784, and has been dissolved about thirty-five years, only four or five of the old members surviving.

*METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, November 8, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2ND.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4. Lodge 142, St. Thomas's, Caledonian Hotel, Strand.

Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dille, Preceptor. Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Lodge 12, Fortitude and Old Cumberland, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.

" 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
" 72, Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
" 83, United Lodge of Prudence, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
" 144, St. Luke's, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.
" 171, Amity, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
" 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
" 256, Unions, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.

Mark Lodge 1, St. Mark's, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue Basinghall-st.
" 139, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.

Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.

Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.

British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8.

St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Staacy, Preceptor.

Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Dille, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.

St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mottlock, Preceptor.

West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

Colonial Board, at 3 o'clock.
Lodge 7, Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.

" 9, Albion, Freemasons' Hall.
" 18, Old Dundee, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
" 101, Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 172, Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall.
" 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 765, St. James's.
" 1257, Grosvenor, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi.
" 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road.

" 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue.
" 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury. Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.

" 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.

Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.

Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.

Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.

Florence Nighmgale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Boltqn (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.

St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's-wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Grand Chapter, at 7.
Lodge 511, Zetland, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.

Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.

United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.

Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.

Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.

Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.

Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

Lodge 27, Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.

" 45, Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell.

" 136, Good Report, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.

" 192, Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.

" 227, Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.

" 231, St. Andrew's, Freemasons' Hall.

" 538, La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall.

" 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.

" 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.

" 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.

" 1351, St. Clement Danes, 265, Strand.

Mark Lodge 144, Grosvenor, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi.

The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Pannure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.

Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.

Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30.

Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsoby-st., Millbank.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

Lodge 33, Britannic, Freemasons' Hall.

" 134, Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.

" 157, Bedford, Freemasons' Hall.

" 177, Domestic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.

Mount Calvary Rose Croix Chapter, Freemasons' Tavern St. George's Lodge of Instruction, (140), for Master Masons, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.

Stability Lodge of Instruction, (217), Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Muggerridge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.

Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, P.M.

Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.

Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.

Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.

Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.

Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.

Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.

Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.

Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.

Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.

St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.

Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.

St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Amos.—On Friday, September 6th, at Callao, Peru, South America, the wife of Henry C. Amos, Esq., of a son.

Reed.—Oct. 25th, at South Molton, the wife of Bro. Francis J. Reed, Org. of Lodge 421, of a daughter.

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Masonic Notes and Queries.

SO CALLED "ANCIENT LANDMARKS."

In my communication headed "Bro. Hughan's Old Charges," I hinted that Dr. Anderson first introduced "Ancient Landmarks" into the Masonic nomenclature. Since the above was mailed, I have reperused the pre-1717 MSS., and am now satisfied that my surmise was correct. I could not find the word "Landmarks" either in Halliwell, Matthew Cooke, Dowland, or any other of the early MSS. that have come under my notice; and what is more the brethren had no idea of Landmarks in olden time.

That the Operatives entertained no notion of Landmarks as far as their ritual was concerned, may be proved from the fact, that not only have they discarded "Moder Mary Bright" from the invocation, the legend of the four martyrs from their history, and substituted a new batch of legends unknown to the author of the Halliwell Poem, but they even substituted a new form of oath (Harleian MS. No. 1942). That they had no idea that Masonic laws, like those of "the Medes and Persians," were unalterable, can be equally proved from the language of the poem, thus: "They ordered their assembly to be held every year wheresoever they would, to amend the faults if anywhere found." Besides which, the constitution in Halliwell's MS. contains fifteen articles and fifteen points, while the constitution in Bro. Cooke's MS. has but nine of each, and all the subsequent constitutions differ more or less.

Supposing, now, for the sake of argument, that King Athelstan gave the Masons the first code of laws; I am, nevertheless, satisfied that all the laws in Halliwell's MS. could not have been sanctioned by Athelstan. For instance, King Athelstan was an *illegitimate*. The law in Halliwell! "So that the prentes be of lawful blod," would have been a direct insult to the king's parentage, and he never would have sanctioned it.

That the Operatives changed and altered their charges and laws may be seen by comparing the 7th point in Halliwell's MS. with the 7th point in Matthew Cooke's. Thus, the former, after forbidding intercourse with the Master's wife, goes on—"Ny by thy fellows concubyne, no more than thou wouldest he dede by thyne;" while in Cooke's MS. the charges, "That he covet not the wife, nor the daughter of his master's, neither of his fellows, but if it be in marriage, nor hold concubines, for the discord that might fall amongst them." Writers who have painted "our ancient brethren" as superior in morals, will be rather shocked to learn that concubinage was common amongst them, and that the subsequent prohibition thereof, did not arise from higher motives of religion or morality, but on account of the jealousies and discord which the system engendered among the brotherhood. But I am not now treating of the morals of the Operatives, but of a superstition engrafted on modern Masonry, viz., "Landmarks," from which the the ancients were quite free.

I now come to the American *Landmark of Landmarks*, which, when abolished by the Grand Lodge of England in 1845, brought forth such a torrent of invectives from our jurisprudence landmark sticklers—I mean the law of "free born." Assuming, now, for the sake of argument, that King Athelstan gave the identical fifteen articles and fifteen points in Halliwell's MS. to the Masons in 926, and that those articles and points must for ever be regarded by Masons as equal to those recorded in Holy Writ, the question will then be, whether the compound word of "free-born" can be found in Halliwell's MS.? To this I answer in the negative. The poem merely says, "That he no bondman prentys make."

Two reasons are assigned for that law. The first reason is, because the owner of the bondman was entitled to take his bondman away wherever he found him; and he might even take him out of the lodge; and in that case the brethren might feel disposed to take sides with the unfortunate bondman, and would thus be

brought into collision with the law of the land. The second reason is based on the fable of the "Lord's children" that Euclid organized into the original fraternity. This, however, is too fanciful and frivolous to deserve notice. In Matthew Cooke's MS., written about a century after that of Halliwell, I find the phrase altered thus; "That no master, for no profit, take no apprentice for to be learned, that is born of bond blood." For which law, he gives substantially the same reasons as the Halliwell MS. To make this perfectly clear, I herewith give the whole paragraph from Matthew Cooke's MS.: "That no master, for no profit, take no apprentice, for to be learned, that is born of bond blood, for because of his lord, to whom he is bond, will take him as well he may from his heart and lead him with him out of the lodge, or out of his place that he worketh in; for his fellows per-adventure, would help him, and debate for him, and thereof manslaughter might arise—it is forbidden." Putting aside the second reason as worthless, it is evident that the *main reason* is not applicable to being born in bondage, but merely to the *condition of bondage at the period of his apprenticeship*. And as the author of Cooke's MS. furnishes no reason why he changed the phraseology, and admitting the theory of "irremovable Landmarks," he had no right to change the phrase under any circumstances. By substituting, therefore, the word "freemen" for "freeborn," the Grand Lodge of England very properly restored the legitimate Ancient Landmark, instead of removing one.

The plain matter of fact, however, is, the Operative Masons had no notion of Landmarks. This, and many other notions, have been fastened on modern Masonry by learned dreamers, who, believing in Anderson's history of Freemasonry, and being puzzled about some phrases, forms, and usages retained or introduced by Anderson into his constitution, history, or ritual, set themselves to work to solve those riddles; and imagining that the man in the moon wore a white apron and gloves on St. John's eve, the lunars were of course Masonized. This may be deemed by my reader a little too far fetched, but in reality it is not more ridiculous than many other theories. Thus, Oliver seriously assures us that "God Himself communicated the secrets of Masonry to Adam in Paradise." Such being his belief, he began to seek for the early history of Freemasonry in the land of Shinar, the Egyptian Pyramids, the Old Dispensation, the New Dispensation, and in every other kind of dispensation. Thus he and his like rambled among the Pagan mysteries, Christian mysteries, Templar mysteries, alchemists mysteries, and all other kind of imaginary mysteries; in short, they sought for information anywhere and everywhere, except in the right place. And being puzzled about the origin and reason of the law of "freeborn," instead of seeking for information in the old Masonic MSS., they rushed to Cruden's Concordance and finding there a reference to a passage, namely, "send away the bondwoman and her son," they exclaimed, "Aha! here we have it, *freeborn*, is certainly a Masonic Landmark, because *Grand Master Abraham* was commanded to send away the bondwoman" etc. With such dreamers for our guides, it is not surprizing that our fraternity is placed in a ridiculous position. Instead of transmitting a true history, and a consistent system of Masonic philosophy, our historians were justly denounced by Hallam as *mendacious*. And as to our philosophy, what is it? If Masons may lay claim to the idea of Landmarks, *Universality* ought to be deemed the landmark of Landmarks! This universality is clearly defined in the earliest constitutions of modern Masonry, thus: "Masons are now *only* charged to adhere to that religion in which all men agree (leaving each brother to his own particular opinions), that is, to be good men and true, men of honour and honesty, by whatever religious persuasion they may be distinguished." But Masons now pretend to be more holy than their brethren, not because they are more honest, or more honourable, but because they are Knight Templars, and are illumined by

higher degrees, Christian degrees, and what not.*

The principle of Masonic *universality* is further enjoined, thus: "we are of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages." Thus teaching us to divest ourselves of the vanity and conceit of race or country. But learned English brethren now set themselves to work to prove that the Anglo-Saxon race stands in higher favour with the G.A.O.T.U. than the Celtic and other races, because, Isaiah said something, and Micah something, and these somethings and other somethings prove to their satisfaction that the Anglo-Saxons descended from the ten tribes of Israel! Now I want to know how all this is compatible with our boasted universality? What has Masonry to do with Knight Templars, or Christian degrees? Or what difference does it make to us, as Masons, whether a brother is a descendant of Shem, Ham, or Japhet; no rational man will undertake to maintain that *Celtic*, Scotch and French intellect, has not conduced its share towards the advancement of science, art, and philosophy. Why! the very origin of modern Masonry is mainly indebted to men of Celtic birth. Anderson and Dessaguliers, the authors of the earliest constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England, were both of Celtic descent. But anyhow, Masonry deals not with races or religionists, but with the characteristics of individuals. As long as a candidate believes in the universal religion—the religion in which all agree—and is a good man, and true, a man of honour and honesty, let his religion be what it may, let him be descended from any race or kindred, he is nevertheless fully entitled to receive the treatment of an equal and brother. To bolster up the superiority of certain religionists, nationalities, or races, over others, is certainly tending to sap the foundation of the whole Masonic system. Those brethren, therefore, who propagate notions tending to bring Masonry into conflict with religionists or races, are furthering *anti-Masonic* doctrines. And this brings me to another illustration of the result of those false teachings.

In my review of Bro. William Sewell Gardner's address on Henry Price, (*Freemason*, August 17th and 24th,) I proved that in 1733 Price established an illegal lodge in Boston; and that in 1752 some clandestine Masons established another lodge in Boston. Those lodges were subsequently legalized; the former by the appointment of Tomlinson by the G.M. of England in 1736, and the latter by a charter from the G.L. of Scotland in 1756. In 1784, Prince Hall, and other coloured Masons, petitioned for, and obtained from the G.L. of England a charter for the "African Lodge." No one then objected to the right of the G.L. of England to grant the said charter. The Masons of English origin had at that time taken no steps to declare themselves independent, and I have indubitable proof that the African Lodge was then repeatedly visited by white brethren. In 1792, the white Masons of English and Scotch origin united and formed the present G.L. of Massachusetts, of which no formal notice was given to the G.L. of England. After that event, the African Lodge (whose origin was certainly more legitimate than that of either of the whites) was *tabooed* by the white lords. After the death of Prince Hall, the Africans imitated the example of the Caucasians, that is, they set up a G.L. of their own. Many attempts have, however, been made by the coloured Masons to unite with the white, without avail. When the anti-slavery feeling began to gain strength in the Northern States, enquiries began to be made in some of the Grand Lodges as to the origin and legality of the Negro organizations, and committees were appointed to investigate; the result was, in one quarter, it was reported, that the Negroes did receive a charter at one time from the G.L. of England, but that the G.L. of Massachusetts afterwards cheated the Negroes out of it. Another report was circulated, that the Grand Lodge

[* We beg to differ from our worthy Brother, as we have not been able to discover any evidence of such questionable distinction on the part of Masonic Knights. —Ed. F.]

of England itself cheated the Negroes out of the said charter; and since which time they worked under a copy *only* of the original, and were therefore illegal. In 1869 I published in the *American Freemason*, that I saw the African Lodge charter, and pronounced it genuine. Subsequently a Committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts confirmed my statement, but quibbles and dodges were used to defeat union or acknowledgment. Among the objections raised was, a doubt whether Prince Hall and his associates were legally made Masons when they received their charter. Again, it was urged what right had the Grand Lodge of England to encroach on the Massachusetts jurisdiction in 1784? The charter was, therefore, illegal, and every one made under it was clandestine. And still again, what right had the Africans to secede from the Grand Lodge of England? And still again, what right had one Lodge to form a Grand Lodge when all the jurisprudence luminaries declare, that the Ancient Landmark requires three Lodges to form a Grand Lodge? All these objections have been met one by one. The jurisprudence-mongers have been driven from all their lines of defence, so that the old arguments are no longer repeated. But now they have entrenched themselves within their last fortification—the Landmark of Landmarks, namely, “freeborn.” They claim now that their *tender conscience* alone debar them from doing justice to the coloured Masons. “What will become of Masonry,” say they, “if we suffer the Landmark of *freeborn* to be trifled with?” etc.?

I therefore hope that this communication will not only serve to dispel a number of errors and superstitions that have unfortunately crept into Masonry, but that it will also tend to remove unfounded scruples from the minds of those conscientious worthies. I trust, they will be satisfied now, that a good man and true, a man of honour and honesty, whose skin is a few shades darker than their own, may be acknowledged as a brother Mason, without the least fear of violating any Landmark whatever.

Respectfully and Fraternally yours,
JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S. September 26th, 1872.

[We have inserted Bro. Norton's letter with pleasure, and beg to assure our American friends that as far as possible we are anxious to place the columns of the *Freemason* at their service. We publish not for England alone, but for the world, and the more cosmopolitan its articles the better.—ED. F.]

MASONRY A NEED OF MANKIND.

BY WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE.

We confidently state it as an axiom, that no great social or co-operative association was ever successful and permanent unless it was imperiously demanded by the wants and necessities of mankind, in the place where and the time when it originated. Allowing this to be true, we prove the necessity of Masonry as a social and co-operative society at once, for it has, by its success and permanence, proved its claim to that appellation.

But it may not be amiss to examine the subject more in detail. When a man is about to traverse a dangerous route which is beset by robbers and assassins, he seeks to associate with him such other persons as may have the journey to perform, and in whom he may confide, that the combined strength of all may be sufficient to meet and overcome the dangers and difficulties that may be met by the way. The circumstances demand such an association of power, and it springs into existence. The dangerous pathway becomes safe—the object of the association is gained—the necessity is supplied—the society has been successful.

In this world, men are the travellers on that dangerous route. The evils and obstacles which they encounter are the robbers and assassins by which it is beset. These are such that a single individual, unaided and alone, must succumb to their overwhelming force. Many are the places on his life journey that he cannot defend himself with his own right arm alone. He needs the assistance of others, and this he must have or miserably fail. He can no more safely travel the journey of life alone,

than the traveller over the dangerous, robber-frequented, lonely road can pass his enemies unscathed.

Mankind are selfish. Each individual cares more for himself than for his neighbour; in fact, it may be said he cares all for himself and none for his neighbour. This is emphatically the case in the earlier stages of society. It would scarcely be too strong an expression to call them all Ishmaelites, and to say of each, “his hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against him.” But even Ishmaelites may combine their strength for common safety. That very selfishness that possesses the human mind indicates the benefit of social organization, and leads to a concentration of individual power. In the light of these facts, we can realize how, in the dim ages of a remote antiquity, such an association as that now called Masonry could spring into existence. It was a union of strength, social influence, and fraternal assistance for the benefit of the members, which should, while it did no man injustice, give aid and support to all those who had given their promise to be faithful to the laws of the institution; which should enable those within its circle to avail themselves of the power and influence of all to overcome the difficulties that they might meet in their life journey; which should give to one the strength of all, and to all the influence of every individual member.

It was one of the most natural things in life that such an institution should be established, for it was a necessity to mankind. It would have been much more wonderful had not that want of man culminated in an organization to meet it. Man needed Masonry, therefore Masonry was created. It has been successful, and permanent. It has been successful, for it now prevails over every part and in every division and country of the globe. On Masonry the sun never sets. An institution established in all climes, and possessing members under all governments, could hardly be called a failure. It is permanent. History does not record when the corner-stone of the first Masonic Lodge was laid. But away back in the dim and darkening aisles of the past, history speaks of it as existing—then an ancient society, and wielding an influence that was respected by Popes and potentates.

At no time does the memory of man run to the contrary of the existence of Masonry. It is now acknowledged to be the oldest human organization on the globe. It ante-dates the Germans' reformation—the Christian religion itself—the great improvements in architecture of the middle ages—in fact, all other institutions known to man. China and Japan, Greece and Egypt, may not boast of existing institutions of as high antiquity. During all this time it has stood calm and unshaken; sometimes the pet and favourite of imperial power and religious favour, and at others the butt and target for priestly anathema and kingly edict. We may positively claim for it permanency. Thus it has the two elements which prove it to be a want—a necessity—of the human race.

There are those who are willing to admit that in past ages Masonry was a necessity, who will not concede the point that is now needed. Now we have religion of a more practical character—one that is made up to a more practical pattern than when Masonry first existed: there are other social enterprises, founded on liberal principles, that ought to supercede Masonry. So these opponents of the institution argue. But do these do away with selfishness? do they possess a superior influence to Masonry in making men virtuous and charitable? and do not these objectors know that Masonry has often wrested the sword of persecution from the red hand of professed Christianity, and saved the lives which that sword was raised to destroy? Do they not realize that Masonry has softened the asperities of religious enthusiasm, and that even Christianity owes something of a spirit of mildness and toleration which happily now prevails to the benign influence of an institution that teaches that virtue and justice are the only true criterions of merit, and that he is a brother who has charity for all mankind.

Masonry will be a need of mankind as long as selfishness prevails—as long as other instrumentalities fail to influence communities to a perfect and practical morality—as long as religionists are intolerant, society exclusive, and the poor and weak are unprotected. As it is a need of this age as well as of those which have preceded it, we have no fears of its demolition by the puny arms of superstition, fanaticism, and intolerance that are raised against it. It has met and withstood heavier shocks than these. When it is no longer needed—when its work is done—whether that period comes in ten or ten thousand years, Masonry, honoured in life and crowned with glory for its noble charities in death, will sink calmly to rest. Then, and not until then! And no effort of intolerant priest or ignorant layman will hasten the period by a single hour.—*Trowel.*

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS FOR CUMBERLAND & WESTMORELAND.

Thursday, the 7th November, 1872, will be long remembered as a “Red Letter Day” in the annals of Freemasonry in the above Province, the occasion being the Inauguration of the newly formed Province of Mark Masters, and the Installation of its highly respected and popular Chief as Provincial Grand Master.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Worshipful P.G.M.M. Mason for Lancashire, Wm. Romaine Callender; assisted by the R.W.P.G.M.M. Mason for Aberdeenshire, Capt. Hunter; Very Worshipful Bro. C. F. Matier, G.J. Warden; Worshipful Bro. James Porter, G.S. Deacon; Worshipful Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, G.J. Deacon; Jno. Chadwick, Prov. G. Sec., Lancashire; W. O. Walker, P.G. Prov. M.M.O., Lancashire; Prince, P.P.G.S. Bearer; W. Roberts, P.P.G.S.O., Lancashire; T. Walker, Prov. G.D.C.; J. Whitwell, *M.P.*, D.P.G.M.M. Mason; George Galloway, Prov. G.J. Warden, Lancashire; F. W. Hayward, P.G.S. Deacon; G. G. Hayward, P.G. Purst.; T. Blacklock, P.G.S. Warden; Rev. W. Cockett; Edward Busher, P.G.S. Bearer, W.M. 60, Court S.W. 60; Pratchitt, J.W. 60; J. A. Wheatley, M.O. 60; D. Bell; J. R. Tickle, 151; Jos. Nicholson, W.M. 151; Carter; Rev. Rutherford, Chaplain, 147; G. Horder, *M.D.*; W. Henry, *M.D.*, Whitehaven; Geo. Carrick; Geo. Shannon, *M.D.*, Wigton; W. Thornton; W. B. Abrahams, T. B. Arnison, Barnes, Bewes, Fearon, etc., etc., etc.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the “Cumberland Lodge, No. 60,” Carlisle.

The Lodge was opened at high twelve, when Bros. Lord Bective, P.G. Master-elect, and Whitwell, D.P.G. Master-elect, were installed Worshipful Masters by special dispensation from the Grand Master.

Grand Lodge was opened at one o'clock by Bro. Callender as Grand Master; Capt. Hunter, Grand Senior Warden; George Galloway, Grand Junior Warden; and the rest of the offices by the Provincial Grand Lodge Officers of Lancashire.

The Right Worshipful Bro. the Earl of Bective was then announced, and having been admitted, the patent of his appointment from the Grand Master was read. He was then presented by V.W. Bros. Capt. Hunter, and C. F. Matier to the acting Grand Master, and by him installed and invested and proclaimed, with Grand Honours, Provincial Grand Master for Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Earl of Bective then appointed his officers as follows:—

John Whitwell, 60, *M.P.* D.P.G.M.M.
Edward Busher, P.G.S.B., 60 P.G.S.W.

F. W. Hayward, P.G.S.D., 60 } P.J.W.
 Rev. J. Simpson, 60, L.L.D. } P.G. Chap.
 Rev. Wm. Cockett, 60 } Asst. G.C.
 Joseph Nicholson, 151 } P.G. Treas.
 P. de Egglesfield Collin, 151 } P.G. Regis.
 James Porter, G.S.D., 60 } P.G. Sec.
 George Carrick, 60 } Assistant Sec.
 Wm. Pratchitt, 60 } Prov. G.M.O.
 E. W. Henry, 151, M.D. } Prov. G.S.O.
 Jas. A. Wheatley, 60 } Prov. G.J.O.
 E. H. Fairclough, 147 } P.G.S. Deacon
 George Shannon, 147, M.D. } P.G.J. Deacon
 John R. Tickle, 151 } P.G. Dir. Cers.
 T. B. Arnison, 60 } P.G. Asst. Cers.
 John Wood, 147 } P.G. I of Wks.
 William Thornton, 147 } P.G.S. Bearer
 Edward Fearon, 151 } P.G. Stnd. B.
 G. P. Abrahams, 147 } P.G. Organist
 James Robertson, 60 } P.G. Purst.
 John Barnes, 60 } P.G. Tyler
 William Court, 60 }
 Thos. McMechan, 60 } P.G. Stewards
 James Gardiner, 151 }

The Secretary next stated that he had received letters, expressive of regret, from Bros. the Earl of Carnarvon, Prov. G.M.M.; Lord Skelmersdale, D. Prov. G.M.M. Lancashire; Banister, P.G.M.O., England, and others.

It was then proposed by Bro. Busher, S.W., and seconded by Bro. Whitwell, D.P.G.M.M., and carried by acclamation, that the heartiest thanks of this Provincial Grand Lodge be accorded to the Right W.P.G.M.M. Mason, William Romaine Callender and his Provincial Grand Officers for their presence and assistance on this occasion, and the same was ordered to be recorded on the minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

The whole of the business being finished, and hearty good wishes having been given, the lodge was duly and solemnly closed according to antient custom, at two o'clock, p.m.

The whole of the brethren then adjourned to an excellent Banquet, prepared under the auspices of Bro. F. W. Hayward, at the "Crown and Mitre" Hotel, and gave the greatest satisfaction.

The Earl of Bective, M.P., presided, and was supported right and left by Bros. Capt. Hunter, W. Romaine Callender, John Whitwell, Chadwick, etc. The Vice-chair was occupied by Bro. Busher, supported by Bros. Dr. Henry, Dr. Shannon, Dr. Horder, Porter, Galloway, etc., etc.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed, and a most successful, numerous, and influential gathering was brought to a close at six o'clock p.m.

We feel convinced that under such an auspicious beginning Mark Masonry in this province will soon rank second to none.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.
 ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:
 Greeting

WHEREAS, official information has this day been received that, at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Vermont, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:—

"Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Canada still refuses recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and is asserting jurisdiction over lodges located in the Province of Quebec; and

"Whereas, Such assertion of jurisdiction violates the well-settled principles of Masonic law, applicable to such cases; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Grand Master is hereby instructed (unless the Grand Lodge of Canada at its next session withdraws from and ceases to assert any jurisdiction over any lodge or Masons in the Province of Quebec) to issue circulars to the different Grand Lodges, as well as to the

subordinate lodges of this State, that the Grand Lodge of Vermont and its subordinates have suspended all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada and Masons under its jurisdiction until the wrong is made right."

AND WHEREAS, the Grand Lodge of Canada, since its establishment in October, 1855, has claimed and exercised exclusive Masonic jurisdiction and authority over the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which claims to masonic SOVEREIGNTY have been recognized and admitted, not only by the Masons of Quebec and the Grand Lodge of VERMONT, but also by Grand Lodges in every quarter of the globe; and

WHEREAS, While we readily admit the right which our sister Grand Lodges have (in accordance with their knowledge of the facts and of Masonic law) to recognize and to establish friendly relations with any body of Masons whom they may deem worthy of that honour, WE, at the same time, most emphatically deny the right of any Grand Lodge to dictate to us as to the course we are to follow in such cases; and we therefore at once indignantly repel the attempt thus made by the Grand Lodge of Vermont to coerce this Grand Body into the recognition of a body of Masons who, without the assent of this Grand Lodge, and in contempt of all Masonic law and precedent, have thus attempted to wrest from us a portion of our lawful territory and authority. The Grand Lodge of Canada, while jealous of her own honour, and careful at all times not to encroach upon the rights or prerogatives of others, will permit no INTERFERENCE, and will submit to no DICTATION from any quarter whatever.

NOW THEREFORE, for the reasons above stated, and by virtue of the powers vested in us as Grand Master, WE do hereby order and direct that all official correspondence and communication between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of the State of Vermont shall now cease and terminate; and we do hereby charge and command all our worshipful and loving Brethren within our jurisdiction to refuse admission into our Lodges, and to hold no Masonic communication with any Mason hailing from the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of Vermont. WE also further order and direct that this Edict shall remain in full force and effect until the Grand Lodge of Vermont shall rescind the unfriendly and unjustifiable resolution above recited.

Done and passed at the Office of the Grand Master, at Simcoe, this twenty-fourth day of October, A.D. 1872, A.L. 5872.

WM. M. WILSON, Grand Master.

SOUTHAMPTON.

THE NEW MAYOR.—The dignity of chief magistrate was on Saturday last, November 9th, unanimously conferred by the Town Council, upon Bro. Alderman Wm. Hickman, one of our most worthy and enterprising townsmen. Bro. Hickman was born on the 9th November, 1824, and is the second son of Mr. John Hickman, of Nottingham. He has been a resident in Southampton since 1831, and commenced his professional career in the office of the well-known solicitor of this town, Mr. Charles Davies, who was for several years a member of our Corporation. Having been admitted as an attorney in 1854, a partnership was effected with Mr. Davies, now long since dead, and for many years subsequently Bro. Hickman had the sole direction of what is well-known as one of the most distinguished legal firms. He has held many legal appointments, including that of solicitor to the Pier and Harbour Board, to which he was appointed in 1859; honorary solicitor and clerk to Bishop's Charity; honorary solicitor to the Ragged School since its formation; and has been twice under-sheriff, being appointed to that position by the late Mr. John Carter and Mr. G. S. Brinton. But though his professional engagements have been so numerous Bro. Hickman has never lost an opportunity by his presence and aid of promoting every object for the good of his fellow men. The Friendly Societies have found in him a warm and active supporter; and no movement has ever been originated

for succouring the poor in a time of prevailing distress, for carrying out objects for the general good, or for recognizing praiseworthy efforts in a right direction that Bro. Hickman has not been the first to countenance, both by generous assistance and by the wisest counsel. He has been a vice-president of the Polytechnic Institution for many years, and as to Freemasonry, the positions he has occupied shows the high estimation in which he is held by those with whom he is thus actively associated. He is Past Officer of the Grand Lodge of England and Past Senior Grand Warden of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; Past Grand Principal of Royal Arch Masons of the same province; W. Master of the Royal Gloucester and Southampton Lodges (the latter two years successively); First Principal of the Royal Gloucester Chapter (two years following), and of the Chapters of Concord and New Forest; a member of the 30th degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and the Sovereign of the "Canute" Rose Croix Chapter 18th, which was principally established by his exertions in Southampton; Commander of Knight Templars Encampment in the same town, and Master of the St. Andrew's Mark Lodge; and he has undertaken the duties of steward to the three great Masonic Charities for Girls, Boys, and the Aged and Decayed, and is himself a Life Governor of each Institution. His political opinions have always been pronounced and unmistakable; he was the agent of Mr. Moffat, one of the Liberal candidates at the last election, and has been one of the recognized leaders of the Liberal party. In that capacity he has fought many a good fight in contesting the various wards in the Liberal interest, and though for a time unsuccessful, the advancing waves of progress and enlightenment at length swept back the obstructiveness of Toryism, and he was chosen with but faint signs of opposition for the ward of St. Mary, which he continued to represent till an opportunity was afforded for bestowing upon him, in recognition of past services, the honour of the Aldermanic gown. At the last election of the School Board he was the selected champion of the Liberal Association of St. Mary, and gaining a seat in that important Board he has been a member of it ever since its formation. He was also recently unanimously elected chairman of the Hartley Council. In every public capacity his career has been marked by untiring industry, enlightened convictions, and indomitable perseverance, and we predict that under his rule our good old town will find that the character which it has achieved for public spirit and hospitality will be maintained, and that it possesses in its chief magistrate one who will preserve the dignity of the chair, and efficiently perform the high and important duties devolving on the occupant of that honourable position.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

In your report of the Third Anniversary Banquet of the Star Lodge of Instruction (No. 1275), held on Tuesday, the 29th ult., at Bro. Hobson's, New Cross-road, Bro. R. W. Little is therein stated to have returned thanks on behalf of the Grand Officers, which, if allowed to pass unnoticed, might possibly put him in a wrong position with the Craft.

The speech made by Bro. Little was in acknowledgment of the compliment paid to him by the W.M. but disclaiming all right thereto, he being only an Officer of Grand Lodge.

While writing, allow me also to correct the figures which I am reported to have given as to the strength of the lodge, &c., instead of 600 members on the books say 300. The joining members last year were only 65 and not 200, and the average attendances 22 weekly.

The lodge has been so prosperous, that I feel we may rest perfectly satisfied with the facts as they stand.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,
 Yours very fraternally,
 CHAS. J. DAVIDGE.

Hon. Sec. to Star Lodge of
 Instruction (No. 1275).

"ANCIENT YORK AND LONDON
GRAND LODGES," BY BRO. LEON
HYNEMAN.

A REVIEW BY BRO. W. J. HUGHAN, OF TRURO,
CORNWALL.

We intend to write a review of Brother Hyneman's latest work in the same spirit that the author states actuated him, viz: "Plain, outspoken, and severe, which some may consider too much so; but, in our judgment, the subjects merited all and more than we have expressed. *The investigation we consider a duty,*" and although not a pleasant one, having the means at hand to answer many of Bro. Hyneman's reckless statements, we should be culpable if our respect and esteem for our brother's Masonic labours acted as a deterrent to exposing his errors; and moreover, we are persuaded that he would himself be the last to desire our silence, just as he will be the first to acknowledge the unfortunate blunders he has made in his great anxiety to uphold the pure and ancient Freemasonry which, like him, we strongly believe in, and in such alone.

We come fresh from the city wherein Freemasonry flourished during the last century, and which many in America are so proud—without the slightest reason—to be called after, namely, York. We have examined *all* the ancient records existing in the archives of the "York Lodge," (*now* the representative, it may be said, of the extinct "Grand Lodge of England,") and also those in the Grand Lodge, London, and have carefully transcribed from them everything of value to the present inquiry, and, therefore, we are in a position to speak positively on the subject, supported as we are by authentic documents, many of which are but little known, and some not at all, beyond the threshold of a few antiquaries in England.

Bro. Hyneman has written his work "in the interest of pure, legitimate Masonry, * * * not in the view of what Masonry is as expressed in these days, but *what it should be.*" We are sorry, however, to find that he considers the "popular Masonic writers of the past and present time have created, through their publications, a literature inimical to every feature and principle of legitimate Masonry, which, as historical, is mainly *mythical*; if traditional, *fabulous*; if symbolical, *sectarian*, and destructive of universal catholic Masonic principles." In some respects his sweeping censure has been merited, but surely not so of *all*, or even of the generality of our able historians.

"We are opposed," he says, "to all sectarian allusion or illustration in Masonry." So are we, excepting so far as such may truly be said to be an integral part of Freemasonry, and so we have been led to believe are many in Europe and America, whose sympathies are for *actual* Freemasonry. Bro. Hyneman states his "review does not take in the union of the two bodies of Masons, but reaches to the time when it was above being consummated." It is also "confined chiefly to Anderson's two Books of Constitutions and Preston's Illustrations." So much by the way of preface. We are glad to confirm the careful and exact quotations made by Bro. Hyneman, and can assure our readers the little book is worth more than its trifling cost, did it contain nothing else but these valuable extracts from works which few possess, excepting the author aforesaid, and others like ourselves, who are Masonic students. Now, then, to our task.

We cannot too strongly express our regret to find Bro. Hyneman, at the outset, stating so unequivocally "We affirm that Anderson is not to be credited. The Books of Constitutions were written purposely to deceive, to mislead, and misrepresent facts as they existed; and if his reports of Grand Lodge proceedings are true copies of Grand Lodge records, then the records were corrupted with the design to mislead the reader." (!) The Rev. Dr. Anderson, (perhaps we had better omit the "Rev.," as

some have such strange antipathy to so honourable a title,) in his history of the Grand Lodge of England, (and also the Rev. Dr. Entick, and others who followed him,) mainly copied from the records of the Grand Lodge of England, which were written by the Grand Secretaries, and duly confirmed by the members as faithful narratives of the proceedings. Unless, indeed, we except the traditional histories prior to the last century, which usually were free renderings of the ancient MSS. that we have just published in our "Old Charges of British Freemasons," and which, in some instances, Dr. Anderson unwisely, we think, altered.

This being the case, we feel compelled to object most strongly to Bro. Hyneman's assertions, especially when his *ipse dixit* is, in the language of the *Keystone*, "strongly tinted with acerbity and personal rancour." We honour the author for his "bold advocacy of pure and unadulterated Freemasonry," and we gladly admit that he has done a good work for the Craft in publishing so many excellent and accurate reprints of our old and scarce Masonic volumes, which otherwise would have been but little known by thousands of our institution, who now read and study them with profit; but we must enter our protest against such wholesale denunciations and exposures of men who acted according to their knowledge, and did their best generally for the welfare of the society. We do not look upon Anderson's Constitutions "as of *divine* authority," and we make bold to say that, beyond the fancies so prolific in Brother Hyneman's brain, no one else ever has, or ever heard of anyone so doing; but we do say, that these Constitutions are our guides, if we wish to understand the past history of the Craft, and if not *all* that we wish, they are, at all events, most useful as illustrative of the proceedings of the early members of the first Grand Lodge in the world. "The 1717 movement was not a *revival*, as Anderson has it—*revolution* is the proper term." Suppose we grant the point, and call the doings of 1716-7 revolutionary, what then? We have still the ancient MSS. to light us in our explorations, and many pre-1717 records of Lodges are also in existence. In many respects the transactions of the second decade of the last century were masonically, *intensely*, and *expressly*, revolutionary; and *advisedly* so, for, without many radical alterations, there would have been no Freemasonry of to-day.

There *never* was a Grand Lodge prior to 1716-7, and neither the York Grand Lodge, nor any other Grand Lodge, has "a record prior to 1717," although Bro. Hyneman says otherwise. We challenge the production of any Lodge minute or record of any kind whatsoever, of a trustworthy character, which mentions the institution of a Grand Lodge antecedent to 1716-7. Records of individual Lodges exist before then, but not of Grand Lodges. This should be always remembered in this inquiry. Bro. Hyneman proceeds to explain the motives which actuated Dr. Anderson and others in organizing the New Grand Lodge of 1717. These we will next notice. He states that prior to 1717 the "Craft in the south of England still held their relation to the York Grand Lodge;" that there were "Lodges in London and other parts of the south of England which did not join the revolutionists, but retained their connection with the Grand Lodge at York, and that ambitious Masons in London, effected "a long pre-entertained purpose" in thus organizing the Grand Lodge of 1717. "Hence the ignoring the existence of the York Grand Lodge, and their silence in regard to everything concerning the revolutionary movement." These assertions are *wholly untrue*, and opposed to every scrap of information preserved in this country, and especially antagonistic to *all the documents still in existence at York*. In the *first place*, there never was a Grand Lodge until 1716-7, so the Craft in the south of England could not be related to a Grand Lodge at York prior to 1717, for the "Grand Lodge of all England" held at York was not in existence until a few years later than that period, and never before. For information on this point,

we beg to refer our readers to our "Masonic Sketches and Reprints," published by the "Masonic Publishing Company," 626 Broadway, New York; also "History of Freemasonry at York," "Masonic Annual," M. C. Peck and Son, Hull, Yorkshire, wherein we have given quotations from the records of this Grand Lodge, and proved the early origin of a *Lodge in York*, and the modern character, so to speak, of the Grand Lodge. In proof also of our position, we may refer Brother Hyneman and others to the Master of York Lodge No 236, or to Bro. William Cowling, Past Master and Treasurer, who will be happy to confirm my extracts, as they were made in the presence of the latter accomplished Mason. Bros. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, *M.A.*, Past Grand Chaplain of England, (Swillington near Leeds,) and J. G. Findel, of Leipsic, have also made similar copies of these documents. The Grand Lodge of all England, held at York, never granted a warrant to any Lodge in London or the south of England until A.D. 1779, when the Lodge of Antiquity, in consequence of a dispute with the Grand Lodge of England, (styled by some the "Moderns,") left its first love and came under the York branch, as a "*Grand Lodge South of the River Trent.*" It had, however, but a short history, authorized at least but two Lodges to work in London, and in the next decade of that century again joined its mother Grand Lodge. Soon after its secession there were thus four Grand Lodges at work in England, viz.: (a) the Grand Lodge of England, ("Moderns," so-called); (b) Grand Lodge of all England, (York); (c) the Grand Lodge of England according to the old Constitutions, (styled the "Ancients," and erroneously the York Masons, but they never had any connection with the Grand Lodge at York); and (d) the Grand Lodge South of the Trent, (Lodge of Antiquity.)

We challenge Bro. Hyneman to produce one single document even in support of his affirmation of any long pre-arranged plan of reviving or revolutionizing Freemasonry A.D. 1717. It was the work mostly of Dr. Dessaguliers and Dr. Anderson, initiated early in the last century, and certainly nothing has yet been submitted at all indicative of any long pre-arranged plan of action by Masons to form the Grand Lodge of England. That being so, we are at a loss to know what justification there is for Bro. Hyneman's statement. Our brother does not like the allusion to the "old Lodge at York city" by Dr. Anderson; but, in all probability, that was all Bro. Anderson knew of it at the time. *It was but an old Lodge* until the 27th December, 1725, when Bro. Charles Bathurst was chosen Grand Master. The year 1725 to York was what the year 1717 was to London. Before these years neither had Grand Masters nor Grand Lodges, and York followed London some eight years after the former's revival or revolution, (*whatever term is preferred.*)

Before A.D. 1725, at York, the presiding officer was called President,* and the next in office Deputy President, and until August 10, 1725, the offices of *Master* and *Wardens* never once occur, so that it was but an old Lodge in York city for some time after the institution of the first Grand Lodge in London, A.D. 1716-7.

Bro. Hyneman remarks that the Masons at York considered as *foreign* to Masonic propriety "the use of printer's ink for the purpose of bringing the Fraternity prominently before the public." Whatever they may have *considered*, we know that, in the second year of their existence as a Grand Lodge, a speech by the Junior Warden was printed, viz, December 27, 1726, and that it went through several editions.

We are told that there is a "meanness in the intended inferences to be drawn in Anderson's Constitutions discredit to the Masonic institution, and disreputable to the author and all who sanctioned the publication," (page 24.)

*So that all the brethren styled Grand Masters at York, prior to 1725, were simply described in the records as Presidents.

(To be Continued.)

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AIDS TO STUDY.

BY. BRO. WILLIAM CARPENTER.

XV.

Wonderful as were the ancient predictions of the downfall of Egypt, as placed upon record at a time when such an event seemed to be amongst the most improbable of things, quite as wonderful are the prophecies of the fate of Assyria and Babylon, promulgated about the same time as those concerning Egypt, and when these great empires were the most powerful and dominant of States, and were receiving homage and tribute from almost all other nations. There are writers who affirm that all these prophecies were written after the events, and that it has been only by a pious fraud that they have been assigned to inspiration from Him who seeth the end from the beginning, and has made it a test of His omniscience as against the pretensions of false gods, that He foretells things before they come to pass, as, also, that He directs or makes them subservient to His great purpose in the final happiness of the human race, and in the manifestation of His own glory. But if it fell within the compass of probability that the overthrow of these great empires could have been foreseen by an astute politician, looking narrowly into the foundation on which they respectively stood, and the principles at work within them, as well as into the character of their external relations, how, I would ask these wise critics, can they account for the predictions which portray the condition of the empires in all time to come? We live in the year A.D. 1872. Ezekiel prophesied of Egypt about 590 B.C.—that is about 2,500 years ago—that it should be laid waste and desolate, from the tower of Syene even to the border of Ethiopia—that her cities should be laid waste—that she should become a base kingdom, even the basest of kingdoms—that she should no more have a prince of her own to sway the sceptre. How should all this have been foreseen, if even the overthrow of its great power could have been? Its geographical position, its great resources, and its large civilised and ingenious population combined to render such events as those foretold, in the highest degree

improbable. Nevertheless, as we now see, they have all literally come to pass. The greater part of the country remains desolate and waste, her magnificent cities are no more, and the few of her ancient inhabitants who remain are the most degraded or basest of the land, the slaves of the Moslem slaves who rule. In like manner, the prophecies relating to Assyria and Babylon have been literally fulfilled, though their present condition could never have been foreseen by the most astute and penetrating politician or philosopher, looking through the vista of 2,500 years. The man, who after due deliberation, and having a fair knowledge of facts, can bring himself to believe they could have done so, must possess a strangely formed mind, or his predilections and prejudices must hold his judgment in a fearful state of thralldom.

But we have now to take a glance at the prophetic intimations upon record, touching the destiny of the once great empire of Assyria.

The very slight sketch I have given of the Assyrian empire is sufficient to show that it was one of great extent, and of mighty power. Its capital, Nineveh, was one of the wonders of the world. Strabo intimates that the city was much larger than Babylon. According to Diodorus, it was of an oblong shape, of more than 54 miles in circuit; 1,500 towers, each 200 feet in height, crowned its walls, and rendered its defence so strong that it was deemed impregnable. The walls themselves were 100 feet high, and so broad that three chariots might have been driven abreast upon them. The prophets have reference to its magnificence and vaunted security, when they speak of it as "the famed place," and "the stronghold"; and also as "the rejoicing city, that sat in security, with its silver and gold, its carved lintels and cedar-wood, its pleasant furniture, and its valiant men and chariots." It would appear that the population of the famed city bore no proportion to its magnitude. In the time of Jonah, about 860 B.C., there appears to have been six score thousand young children amongst the inhabitants. Suppose these to have been of the age of three years and under, this would give, according to the usual rate of calculation, about 600,000 souls for the entire population, which we may increase to 700,000, as the number of those that "could not discern between their right hand and their left hand" is said to have somewhat exceeded the number specified.

This leads to the conclusion, that the dwellings were far from being in that close proximity which is the rule in modern cities; but that they were apart from each other, with, probably, ample and magnificent gardens attached; which idea seems to be favoured by the present aspect of the site, in which the great mounds of Nimrod, Kouyujik, Karanles, and Khorsabad, represent some principal centres. About 120 years after this, the prophet Isaiah writes of the Assyrian as boasting of his extensive conquests and wide possessions, and vaunting his princes as being altogether kings (Isaiah x.). But the prophet declares that because of his pride and his arrogance, and the cruelties he had inflicted on other people, the Assyrian should be punished, and the glory of his high looks be brought low (verse 12).

But the prophecies relating to Nineveh involve its utter and perpetual desolation; not only its overthrow as a mighty empire, but its utter ex-

tingtion. Let us look at two or three of these Divine utterances of judgment:—"He will stretch out his hand against the north, and destroy Assyria; and will make Nineveh a desolation and dry like a wilderness. Flocks shall lie down in the midst of her, and all the beasts of the nations, both the cormorant and the bittern shall lodge in the upper lintels of it; desolation shall be in the thresholds; for He shall uncover the cedar work. This is the rejoicing city that dwelt carelessly; that said in her heart, I am, and there is none beside me; how is she become a desolation, a place for beasts to lie down in." (Zeph. ii. 13, 15). This prophecy was uttered about the year B.C. 630; and although the empire was at that time threatened by both the Medes and the Babylonians, it was still a mighty empire; and was not conquered until some years afterwards, when Nabopolasser, the first of the eighth (Chaldean) dynasty of Berosus, acceded to the throne, according to many eminent authorities, about B.C. 606. The districts of the upper and middle Tigris, however, fell to the share of the Medes, Babylon being enlarged by a union with Susiana, and that part of the Assyrian empire which lay along the west of the Euphrates.

Assyria, after this conquest and division, seemed no more likely to fulfil in her condition the terms of Zephaniah's prophecy, above quoted, than she did when she was revelling in the might of her power and pride. Why, merely because she changed masters, should Nineveh become a desolation, a place for beasts to lie down in, for the cormorant and the bittern to lodge in the upper lintels of her magnificent dwellings? But other prophets gave utterance to the like judgments. Thus, Nahum, more than a hundred years before the fall of the empire, declared that "the bloody city full of lies and robbery," "the mistress of witchcrafts, that selleth nations through her whoredoms, and families through her witchcrafts," should be stripped naked, that the kingdoms should see her shame, that abominable filth should be cast upon her, that she should be made vile, and should be set as a gazing stock, so that all they who looked upon her should flee from her, and say "Nineveh is laid waste" (See Nahum i., 8—10, 14; ii., 6—10; iii., 5—8 15—19).

But, unlikely as all this was, when the prophecies were uttered, and for many years afterwards it has come to pass, and we, read in the present condition of the country their literal fulfilment. So long ago as the days of Herodotus, about 440 B.C., we learn from that historian that though the memory of the fame of Nineveh was living, no vestige was to be met with of the once proud city. And Xenophon, who passed over its site, does not even mention its name; but speaks of only two cities which he describes as deserted, being Larissar and Mespila, conjecturally identified by Mr. Layard with Nimroud and Kouyujik.

But, striking as the prophecies we have quoted are, and literally as they are fulfilled in the present condition of Assyria, they are not the most striking as to particularity, and the incident of the taking of the great city. The prophet Nahum, whose book abounds with predictions touching the fate of Nineveh, describes the exact means by which it should be brought about as well as the precise circumstances that should

exist at the time. Seeming to refer to the confidence which the Assyrian had in his strength and impregnability, the prophet says, "The Lord is good, a strong hold in the day of trouble, and he knoweth them that trust in him. But with an overrunning flood he will make an utter end of the place thereof, and darkness shall pursue (or go with) his enemies. What do ye imagine against the Lord? He will make an utter end" (Nah. i., 7-9). And again more precisely:—"He shall recount his worthies: they shall stumble in their walk; they shall make haste to the wall thereof, and the defence shall be prepared." But "the gates of the river shall be opened, and the palace shall be dissolved. Nineveh is of old like a pool of water; yet they shall flee away." (Chap. ii., 5-8.) Diodorus Siculus relates that the king of Assyria, after the complete discomfiture of his army, confided in an old prophecy, that Nineveh would not be taken unless the river should become the enemy of the city; and that after an ineffectual siege of two years, the river, swollen with tempestuous and long continued torrents, inundated part of the city, and threw down the wall for the space of twenty furlongs; so that the King, deeming the prediction accomplished, despaired of his safety, and erected an immense funeral pile, on which he heaped his wealth, and with which, himself, his household, and his palace were consumed, (Lib. ii). But the prophet adds the precise circumstances under which this fatal flood should burst in upon the confiding and self-assured king and people: "While they be folded together as thorns, and while they are drunken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry" (chap. i. 10). Now, in the same book of Diodorus to which reference has just been made, we read that the king of Assyria, elated with his former victories, and ignorant of the revolt of the Bactians, had abandoned himself to scandalous inaction; had appointed a time of festivity, and supplied his soldiers with abundance of wine; and that the general of the enemy, apprised by deserters of their negligence and drunkenness, attacked the Assyrian army while the whole of them were fearlessly giving way to indulgence, destroyed the great part of them, and drove the rest into the city, (Diod. b. ii). And notwithstanding that the King, when he was driven to despair, attempted to destroy his great wealth of gold and silver, &c., the historian adds, that many talents of gold and silver, preserved from the fire, were carried to Ecbatana. The promise of the prophet, that there should be much spoil for the enemy, was thereby fulfilled: "Take ye the spoil of silver, take the spoil of gold; for there is none end of the store and glory out of all the pleasant furniture, (Nah. ii., 9).

I have not space to refer to the descriptions which modern writers give of the country once possessed by this mighty empire. It has become "the field of Nineveh." So completely has the great capital and other once celebrated cities been swept away, that, of a large space which the plough has passed over for ages, it is said that what part was covered by ancient Nineveh it is now nearly impossible to ascertain. No more of its name is sown, as the prophet predicted. The town near to its site is called by another name. "But," says Dr. Keith, "its name, written in the

word of God, shall not pass into oblivion till tongues shall cease and prophecy fail."

[On the subject of this paper, the student may refer to Rawlinson's Five Monarchies; Layard's Nineveh and Babylon; Smith's Ancient History of the East; and, I have no doubt, to his Dictionary of the Bible, but as I have not an opportunity of referring to it, I do not speak positively.]

BRO. HUGHAN'S "OLD CHARGES OF BRITISH FREEMASONS."

BY BRO. JACOB NORTON (BOSTON, U.S.).

(Continued from page 672.)

As to the law of "freeborn," that is here universally regarded as the landmark of landmarks, and our jurisprudence luminaries affect horror at the sacrilege committed by the Grand Lodge of England in its removal. When questions of that nature are sometimes brought to the notice of any of our Grand Lodges, it is amusing to see the G.M., or some other local celebrity, seize the opportunity of displaying his knowledge of Masonic jurisprudence, by citing from the 926 Constitution, the Edward 3rd Constitution, besides glibly enumerating the dates of a dozen or so other old constitutions. If I venture to inquire of that oracle, where those constitutions were to be found:—he will either put on bluffing airs, or he may condescendingly say, "in the British Museum," and that somebody said, that somebody said, that it was so. Of course that settles the question. Who would dare to doubt it? Thus, as long as those MSS. remained unpublished, charlatanism could carry its head defiantly. The publication of these documents by Bro. Hughan, in his "Old Charges of British Freemasons," must tend to dethrone that class of pretenders. Henceforth, sectarianism "freeborn," and kindred anti-Masonic practices, laws, or usages, can no longer be defended with the charlatans' plausible plea of "ancient landmarks." We are certain now, that there are no such constitutions as of 926, Edward 3rd, &c. We are also satisfied now the old operatives were an ignorant and credulous body of men; that the biblical, historical, and chronological knowledge of even their most learned men, would be laughed at by our school misses of a dozen years of age. We know, now, that their Masonry is not our Masonry; that their laws are not necessarily our laws; and that we are indebted to the old society merely for the name, and a few antiquated phrases and forms in our ceremonies. Their object and aim was mutual protection, similar to those of our modern trade-unions; but our aim is, or should be, to unite the good and true of all denominations, races, and nationalities into a brotherhood; to inculcate the glorious doctrine of the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, to teach and enforce ethical principles, such as "brotherly love, relief, and truth." In short,

Our "blazing star" should ever be
How best to work, and best to agree.

But opposed, as I am, to set up the ideas of the old organisation as a model for our imitation, yet, the very fact that our society is a development of the old fraternity of builders, should induce us to dig further and deeper, and endeavour rationally to ascertain how far the old Masonic fraternity differed in ideas, customs,

laws, superstitions, &c., from kindred sodalities, who have co-existed and flourished side by side with the Masonic fraternity of the mediæval times. This, I believe, can be accomplished by a little exertion on the part of our Masonic students, by exploring and excavating from the old English writers the information they possessed relative to the old guilds, and make *The Freemason* our British Museum, wherein to deposit for exhibition our new species of fossils; and when a sufficient number shall be collected and arranged, I am certain that many points in Masonic history, and many phrases in our ritual, which are now obscure, will become clear and comprehensible. Agreeable to the above suggestion, I herewith send the first specimen for examination, in which certain resemblances to the old fraternity of Masons may be noticed therein; such, for instance, as the names of its officers, the attachment of a priest, or priests; and although they did not pretend to be in possession of any speculative something, yet those societies were patronised by nobles and bishops. It also shows that the taking of an oath, to observe the laws and regulations, was not exclusively peculiar to the Masonic fraternity. But here it is:—

"Lady Margrate Bedingfeld, by will, dated 12th January; 1513, gives to the gilds of the Holy Trinity, St. Thomas and Corpus Christi here 6s. 8d. each, and legacies to the High Altar of several neighbouring churches."

They were called gilds from the Saxon word gild, or geld, which signifies money; because a gild is a society or fraternity, associating themselves either upon the account of charity, religion, or trade; and they contribute money, goods, and often lands, for the support of their common charges, and are said to be common, even in the Saxon times. These gilds had their frequent meetings, and their grand annual, on the day of the saint to whom they were dedicated, and maintained a priest, or priests, to sing mass and celebrate divine service, for the souls of the King and Queen, and for the souls of the living and dead of their fraternity; from hence, the several companies in cities and corporations had their beginning, and the chief hall of the city of London, and that of Norwich, is called at this day Guildhall. Licence was generally granted from the Crown to found them. They consisted of Custos, Alderman, or Master, and as many persons, men and women, in the township or neighbourhood, as thought fit to be of the fraternity; and the Warden or Alderman, with the major part of the society, were empowered to choose annually a Warden and other officers for the government of the same; they, as a body corporate, had power to purchase lands, &c., for the maintenance of their chaplains, who were to pray at the altar belonging to them in the parish church. Divers of the nobility, bishops, and other eminent persons thought it no dishonour to be admitted into them, which admission was sued for with great reverence, and an oath was taken to be good and true to the masters of the guild, and to all the brethren. We have an account of the festival of the gild of the Holy Cross at Abingdon, in Berkshire. This fraternity held their feast yearly on the 3rd of May, the invention of the Holy Cross, and then they used to have twelve priests to sing a dirge, for which they had given them fourpence a piece; they had also twelve minstrels, who had 2s. 3d.,

besides their dyet and horsemeat. At one of these feasts, 23rd of Henry 3rd, a piece of 80 geese, 2d. ob a piece, 800 eggs, which cost 5d. the hundred, and many marrow-bones, creame and floure, besides what theyre servants and others brought in; and pageants, plays, and May games, to captivate the senses of the zealous beholders, and to allure the people to the greatest liberality (for they did not make their feasts without profit, for those that sat at dyner pay'd one rate, and those that stood pay'd another) These plays were histories of the Old and New Testament, the persons therein mentioned being brought upon the stage, whom the poet, according to his fancy, brings in talking to one another. A specimen of one of these plays called Corpus Christi may be seen in Stephen's edition of the Monasticon. These gilds also gave annual charity stipends to poor persons; found beds and entertainment for poor people that were strangers, and had people to keep and tend to the said beds, and did other works of charity. The houses where these entertainments were held, were generally near the church; and the house on the south side of the Church of Oxburgh belonged to one of the gilds there, and is called in the old writings "Gild Hall"; and the house on the east side of the said church was another Guild Hall, and belonged to that of Corpus Christi, the ceilings being painted and beautified with the portraiture of our Saviour, the five wounds, &c., as may be observed at this day.—(Bloomfield's History of Norfolk, vol. 3, page 494: Lynn, 1769.)

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

The following is the annual address of the Grand Master.

Officers and Brethren of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Quebec.

Our annual Convocation occurring so near the autumnal equinox, and almost in conjunction with the great annual gathering of our brethren from whose ancient, sacred records are derived so many of our principles and traditions,—are considerations well calculated to remind us of the increasing march of time, and of our bounden duty to be mindful of past mercies, and present favours, and to lead us to seek the blessing of T.G.A.O.T.U. in all our future undertakings.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec has been signally favoured by the Most High during the year that is just gone, and it behoves us all fervently to pray for his Divine direction in the days to come.

Let us now gratefully review the past, and with the guidance of the Grand Geometrician, carefully draught our plans on the trestle-board of the future.

Fraternal correspondence has been established with the nine following Grand Lodges during the eventful year just closed, namely:—West Virginia, Belgium, Alabama, Brazil, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, the Argentine Republic, and South Carolina. Thirty-one Grand Lodges have now recognised this Grand Body as the only sovereign Masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec. Important communications are now being had with other Grand Lodges, both in the old world and the new,—reports of which will be made to Grand Lodge at an early day.

The following eminent brethren have been appointed, or named, as Grand Representatives of their respective Grand Bodies near this Grand Lodge, namely:—R. W. Bro. Dr. H. W. Wood Knowlton, from West Virginia; R. W. Bro. D. Thomas, of Sherbrooke, from Alabama; R. W. George Thompson, of Quebec, from Brazil;

V. W. Bro. J. Alexander, of Quebec, from Idaho; R. W. Bro. Hon. Thomas Wood, of Durham, from Louisiana; R. W. Bro. M. M. Tait, of Montreal, from Montana; V. W. Bro. Dr. A. W. Hamilton, of Melbourne, from South Carolina; R. W. Bro. Geo. O. Tyler, of Three Rivers, from Georgia; R. W. Bro. H. M. Alexander, of Montreal, from the Argentine Republic; V. W. Bro. C. A. Rice, of Bedford, from Arkansas; R. W. Bro. H. J. Pratten, of Quebec, from North Carolina, and M. W. the G. M. of Richmond, from Iowa. It is anticipated that Grand Representatives will be appointed near most of these and other Grand Bodies at an early day.

During the year I have granted dispensations for the formation of Mount Oxford Lodge, Georgeville, in the St. Francis District; Burland Lodge, at St. Johns, in the Bedford District, and the Prince Consort, in the Montreal District. I trust that these may be found worthy of receiving warrants during the present Annual Communication of Grand Lodge.

In accordance with the terms of the resolutions passed by Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, Garrison Lodge, in Quebec, No. 160, R.C., have declared their allegiance to this Grand Lodge. Their action was constitutional and praiseworthy, and I have no doubt will receive the sanction and approval of Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodges have been recently formed in the Province of British Columbia, and in the Territory of Utah. The documents pertaining thereto will be submitted for your consideration. I am of the opinion that they have been regularly constituted, and that, in accordance with their request, they are entitled to fraternal recognition.

The Ancient Charges and Book of Constitutions having been carefully translated into the French language by an excellent officer of *La Loge des Cœurs Unis*, I beg to submit to the Grand Lodge whether some assistance might not be extended towards aiding in its publication. Very much good would probably result therefrom, especially when we remember how much misapprehension exists among our French speaking fellow citizens concerning our ancient and honorable fraternity.

I desire most kindly, but most urgently to enforce upon the lodges and brethren generally the necessity of exercising the greatest care in the selection of materials for the erection of our moral edifice. I beseech you, brethren, by every consideration to guard well the outer door.

Next to carelessness in the admission of candidates, stands the error of insufficient instruction. On no account should the lectures be omitted, and if from necessity they are temporarily deferred, they should always be delivered at the first subsequent meeting. Thorough and extensive examinations should also be rigorously maintained. There should be no ill-informed and badly instructed Freemasons.

Both observation and experience have led me to the conclusion that very many disadvantages result from holding lodge meetings until too late an hour. This important matter is urgently submitted for the consideration and action of the various lodges. Would it not be far better that meetings should be held semi-monthly when necessity arises, than that they should be monthly and be too prolonged? Officers and brethren, close your lodges, as a rule, at an early hour.

It seems to be very desirable that as soon as is practicable the Grand Lodge should cause to be prepared for the use of brethren and lodges under our jurisdiction, either as a separate manual or as an appendix to the Constitution, all convenient and necessary forms and instructions for conducting the installation of officers, consecration and dedication of lodges and Masonic halls, forms of charges, appeals, proxy, directions for conducting trials in a Masonic and constitutional manner, and much other such like necessary information, not now easily accessible to many officers and brethren.

I cannot too strongly urge upon all the lodges the adoption of the goodly custom of having a fund of benevolence, kept separate from the ordinary funds of the lodge. The setting apart of a percentage of fees, and of annual or other contributions for this noble object, which is one of the chief characteristics of our fraternity, is better than to depend wholly upon ordinary funds, or the special contributions, for the relief

of urgent, or even prolonged cases of need. Brethren, consider well the advisability of having a large Benevolent Fund. The poor and suffering are always with you. The two hundred pounds raised by you for the relief of our Chicago brethren were duly forwarded for distribution to the Grand Master of Illinois, who is also Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, near that Grand Body.

Our worthy Grand Chaplain, the Chairman of the Committee, will lay before you the first report of Foreign Correspondence, submitted to this Grand Lodge. You will, no doubt, anticipate its perusal with great interest, and I am sure that you will find it worthy of his well-known ability, and full of information anent the general affairs of the Craft throughout the world. The reports of the foreign correspondence, received from many Grand Lodges, are exceedingly valuable documents. They are often prepared by the ablest men in the fraternity, and are freighted with rich and varied learning, and laborious research. The Grand Lodge of Quebec is deeply indebted to many of these learned brethren, who have made known and defended its claims as a regularly constituted Grand Body.

While heartily thanking all the executive officers of Grand Lodge for their courtesy and faithful co-operation, I cannot do otherwise than make especial mention of our Grand Secretary. His urbanity, efficiency, and fidelity, are well known to you all, and he may rest assured that his valuable services are highly appreciated by every member of this Grand Lodge. Fortunate, indeed, is this Grand Lodge with such a Grand Secretary. Nor should we be unmindful of the very arduous labours of our first Grand Secretary, during his brief but important term of office. The office of Grand Treasurer is also one of the greatest importance, and I need not assure you that it could not be more worthily filled, or its duties more carefully and faithfully performed, than by the excellent brother who now occupies that responsible position.

It will, I am sure, be a source of profound satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that negotiations are now in progress which promise the speedy settlement of all existing difficulties with the Grand Lodge of Canada. A happy combination of circumstances has arisen, and all the great constitutional questions involved having been substantially settled, everything seems to indicate that peace and harmony will soon reign supreme in all our temples. To this every true Masonic heart will fervently respond—So mote it be.

In the month of June last, I directed the Grand Secretary to forward to M.W. the Grand Master of England, a copy of the resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, relating, among other things, to the existence within our jurisdiction of private lodges holding allegiance to that Grand Body. On the 29th of August, a communication in reply thereto was received from R.W. the Hon. Bro. Badgely, of Montreal containing a lengthy extract from a letter received by him from His Lordship the Marquis of Ripon, the M.W.G.M. of England. These documents are herewith submitted for consideration. You will observe that the Grand Lodge is therein reminded by the Grand Master of England, "that when the Grand Lodge of Canada was formally recognised by this Grand Lodge (England), it was agreed that all such lodges as desired to remain under the English constitution, were to be at liberty to do so, and that all their rights and privileges were to be retained, but no other warrants would be issued by the Grand Lodge of England to lodges in Canada," &c.

The R.W., the acting D.G.M. of England for Montreal, in the same communication, *inter alia*, says:—"Believing that the agreement referred to escaped the attention and consideration of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and was not present to the mind of the Grand Master of Quebec, when he directed your letter with its enclosures to be forwarded to His Lordship, I take the liberty of recalling it to the notice of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Quebec," &c.

In reply thereto, the following extract will show that this important subject "has not escaped the consideration of the Grand Lodge or its Grand Master." In our address, in the year

1869, to the Grand Lodges of the world, asking recognition, occurs the following:—"And not only was the continued existence in the Province of Quebec of Private Lodges under the jurisdiction of three Grand Lodges, namely, England, Scotland, and Canada, and the consequent joint occupation, directly and indirectly, of the same Province by these three separate lodges, deemed and held to be contrary to the laws, usages, and customs of our ancient and honourable fraternity, respecting the establishment and jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, but all so much painful experience had shown and convinced the majority of the brothers in the Province of Quebec, that such a state of Masonic affairs was wholly incompatible with the peace and welfare of our beloved fraternity."

In my address to the Grand Lodge in 1870, the same subject is thus alluded to:—

"Among the many favours vouchsafed by the Most High to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the fraternal union and the voluntary adhesion thereto of three English lodges and one Scotch, has been the cause of great satisfaction, lively gratitude, and immense good."

"The union with this Grand Body of the three remaining lodges, namely, the St. Paul's, the Elgin, and the St. Lawrence, would be hailed with great rejoicing. We know that these lodges are composed of many excellent men and good Masons; and we earnestly desire their union with this Grand Lodge. The honour which their adhesion would confer, the efficient aid which they would give to it, and the perfect unity of the Craft throughout the Province, which would be the result, are such weighty considerations as must have great influence with every enlightened well-wisher of the Craft of every registry," &c.

In my address to Grand Lodges in 1871, are enunciated, among others, the following fundamental principles having direct reference to the same important matter:—

"A Grand Lodge thus regularly formed in unoccupied, or dissevered territory, possesses the inalienable right of exclusive jurisdiction over all symbolic lodges of Freemasons within said territory; and no other Grand Lodge can lawfully form new private lodges, or reconstruct old ones, from and after the formation of the new Grand Lodge; and it is incumbent on any private lodge, which through inadvertance or otherwise, was not represented at the Convention, which formed the new Grand Lodge, to secure enrolment on its registry at the earliest period practicable; and not only all private lodges, but also all unaffiliated or other individual Freemasons, official or other, sojourning within the territorial jurisdiction, are constitutionally amenable to her authority for any Masonic acts which are in contravention of her sovereignty. Any arrangements which may have been entered into prior to the formation of the new Grand Lodge by any other Grand Bodies, in violation of the continuance of any lodge against its own will, under the authority of some other Grand Lodge, yet within the territory of the newly-formed Grand Body, are contrary to the constitutions of the fraternity, injurious to the unity, harmony, and prosperity of the Craft, subversive of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and, consequently, of no binding force on the new Grand Body."

The resolutions alluded to as passed last year by the Grand Lodge are of the same import:—

"Whereas—The Grand Lodge of Quebec has been for the last two years the supreme Masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec, and has been recognised as such by twenty-three Sovereign Masonic Bodies, &c.

"Resolved—That this Grand Lodge re-assert her supremacy as the Sovereign Masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec," &c.

Also, of the thirty Grand Lodges which have hitherto recognised the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the following resolution, passed by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, may be taken as an illustration:—

"Resolved that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a just and legally constituted Grand Lodge, and as such entitled to sole and exclusive Masonic jurisdiction in and over the Province of Quebec; and hereby extends to her a cordial welcome into the family of Grand Lodges."

I have directed the Grand Secretary to reply to His Lordship, the Grand Master of England, the more fully to acquaint him with the position of this Grand Lodge and its claims to undivided jurisdiction within the Province of Quebec, believing that of all others, the Grand Lodge of England should be the foremost to recognize and uphold the principle of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction. It is therefore; confidently anticipated that at an early day these important matters between the Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland and their subordinates in this Province will be constitutionally settled.

A communication will be laid before the Grand Lodge received from the G.L. of Louisiana, submitting for consideration the necessity of combined action by all regular Grand Lodges anent those Grand Bodies refusing practically to acknowledge and maintain the jurisdictional rights of Sister Grand Lodges. Unless this grave evil referred to is speedily removed, I am sure that the Grand Lodge of Quebec will heartily cooperate in all proper and constitutional ways to vindicate the right of every Grand Lodge to sovereign jurisdiction within its own territory. The initiatory action of several Grand Lodges anent the invasion of our own territory, calls for our liveliest gratitude, yet we trust that the early removal of the causes which have led thereto may avert the necessity for its exception.

The perfect period of seven years has now transpired since the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, held in the city of Toronto, in the year 1865, when the then approaching political disseverance of the old Province of Canada, and the consequent Masonic changes, were first publicly brought forward for the consideration of the Craft. During the four succeeding years, the question of forming an independent Grand Lodge for this Province was carefully and anxiously considered. Three years ago, on the 20th of October, 1869, the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Quebec was duly formed. There are now nearly forty private lodges on our registry, with an affiliated membership not far from two thousand. We have already been recognised by upwards of thirty Grand Lodges. We are in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity at home, and of not unhonoured prestige abroad. Nearly all the great constitutional questions involved in our action are substantially settled—the more arduous labours attendant on the formation, recognition, and inauguration of a new Grand Lodge, under such circumstances, have been performed—and having received from you three successive unanimous elections as Grand Master, I beg, with the heartiest thanks and profound gratitude, to return to you the high authority with which you have so long invested me. Other brethren eminently deserve to enjoy the honours, and will cheerfully share the labours of this exalted station. And now, brethren, let me commend you, and all the varied interests of our Grand Lodge, and of our whole fraternity, to the care of "Him who doeth according to His will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of earth." Amen, and amen.

JOHN H. GRAHAM,
Grand Master.

"A VISIT TO EPP'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and a nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water* October 14.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—*Cleas, Burns, Sprains*.—Bad legs, old wounds, and sprains, whether recent or chronic, yield with surpassing celerity to the cooling, healing, and curative properties of this invaluable Ointment. It may be relied upon in all such cases as have baffled the skill of our best hospital surgeons. No matter the length of time the malady has endured, this Ointment, assisted by a course of Holloway's Pills, will quietly, but certainly reach the core of the complaint, and thoroughly eradicate it without any impediment to pleasure or to business. These remedies will overcome the worst forms of disease, and fustiest state of the blood. They never fail in extirpating noxious humours, the first step towards renewing soundness.—ADVT.

"I cannot express to you my gratitude for the care your Pain-Killer has wrought on me. I had rheumatism all over my body accompanied with headache, so severe that I could get no sleep. As my doctor seemed to do me no good, my friends induced me as a last resort, to try the Vegetable Pain-Killer, and I am thankful to say that I am now in perfect health, and again at business.—JAMES ALSTON, *Guomanagh*, September, 1871.—*To Ferry*, Davis & Son, London, W.C."

THE MAYORALTY OF BRO. PEARSON.

Few mayors who have occupied the civic chair of the important town of Liverpool have fulfilled their duties in a more honourable, and munificent manner than Bro. John Pearson, who will resign his office on the 9th inst. At the closing meeting of the Town Council on Wednesday the warmest thanks of that body were voted to his worship for the efficient manner in which he had discharged the onerous duties of his distinguished position, and a tribute of praise to one who has done much for the Craft cannot be out of place in these columns. While upholding the dignity of his office he has ruled as chief magistrate in a manner which was at once even-handed and courteous. He has been ever ready of access to all classes of the community, giving his countenance and valuable support to all movements which had for their object the relief of suffering humanity and the promotion of religion and morality, while his hospitality has been the admiration of both townsmen and strangers great and small. Perhaps no Mayor of Liverpool has ever been honoured with a greater number of royal and distinguished visitors, and in all his arrangements and civic entertainments he has fully upheld the reputation of the "good old town." In March, Bro. Pearson entertained at luncheon at the Town Hall, the Marquis of Westminster and a select party of 50 of the gentry and clergy in connection with the movement for the restoration of Chester Cathedral.

At the meeting of the Town Council held in March, Mr. Pearson was presented with a magnificent gold chain of the value of £250, which was first worn by his worship when, in obedience to the command of the Queen, he, in common with the Mayors of other towns, attended the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the occasion of the restoration to the health of the Prince of Wales. The chief public event of the Mayor's term of office was the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur to Liverpool, to open the New Southern Hospital, and to inaugurate Sefton Park.

In connection with this royal, visit Bro. Pearson gave a banquet to no fewer than 280 were invited, besides entertaining H.R.H. at luncheon in Sefton Park. To his exertions, aided energetically by Mrs. Pearson, much of the brilliant success attending the fancy fair at Sefton Park was due, and his noble efforts were recognised by an expression of the highest admiration given by Prince Arthur on his departure from Liverpool. In June his worship entertained the First Lord of the Admiralty and the officers of the Channel Fleet; in July, the society of Mechanical Engineers, who held their sittings in Liverpool; and at subsequent and different periods he exercised his munificence as a host still further by entertaining the Burmese and Japanese Ambassadors, Duke Teck, and Princess Mary of Cambridge, Count de Wimpffen, and the Queen of the Netherlands. Last week, in his Masonic capacity, he gave a magnificent banquet to about 70 of the leading brethren in the Province of West Lancashire, and as an evidence of his interest in the Craft there is every probability that he will honour with his presence the interesting proceedings, to day (Saturday), in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall in Liverpool. It is likely that the very last public act of his official year will be to entertain Mr. Stanley, the heroic discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, at a banquet on the 7th inst. These are but a few of the many acts which have distinguished the mayoralty of Bro. Pearson; and therefore, when he resigns his office, it will be with the honest consciousness of having discharged his duties, and with the thanks and administration of the whole community.

St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction, No. 144, has been removed to the "Two Brewers" (Bro. John Elliott), 33, Brompton-road, S.W.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs. Gabriel's Coralite Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these animalcules and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practise their unique system of painless dentistry.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

It will be remembered that shortly after the great Chicago fire, considerable sums of money were sent to the afflicted city by Masons in various parts of the world, to be used as a Masonic relief fund. It appears that more money was sent than the needs of Chicago Masons required, and the surplus has been returned—not exactly to the donors, but to the Grand Lodges, an amount of the surplus in proportion to the sums contributed by lodges in their several jurisdictions. The following is the correspondence on the subject between the Grand Master of Illinois and the Grand Master of Canada.

Office of the Grand Master.

Chicago, Aug. 24, 1872.

To the Grand Lodge of Canada A. F. and A. Masons, Hon. Wm. M. Wilson, Grand Master, Simcoe, Canada.

M.W. Sir and dear Brother,—The Board of Relief organized for the purpose of distributing the funds, etc., donated by the brethren throughout the country for Masons rendered needy by the great conflagration of Oct. 8th and 9th last, having transferred the duty of relieving those in distress to the several city lodges, adjourned *sine die* on the 24th day of June, 1872.

In addition to the disbursements by the Board, the several city lodges were apportioned an amount of the surplus funds, in order to meet the demands referred to.

This arrangement left a considerable amount of funds unexpended. Believing that we have carried out the instructions of the generous donors, it has been deemed proper to return *pro rata* the surplus of the funds. It would be impracticable to make this return to each lodge; indeed, such an amount would be quite insignificant. Hence the amount due to each State has been aggregated for the benefit of the "Charity Fund" of the Grand Lodge, or to such other use as the Grand Lodge may apply it. We are persuaded that the several lodges and brethren will heartily indorse this disposition of the surplus.

Therefore, in behalf of the contributing lodges in your jurisdiction, I take great pleasure in enclosing a draft in New York for 994 dols.

It is not deemed necessary at this time to give a detailed explanation of the basis of our action in this matter. The forthcoming printed report, which will be sent you in due time, and in which will be found a list of the lodges in your jurisdiction, contributors to the fund, will show everything in connection with the proceedings of the late Board of Masonic Relief in detail.

Sincerely hoping that our intentions and acts may meet the approval of you and your Grand Lodge, I have the honour to be,

Truly and Fraternally Yours,

Dewitt C. Cregier,

Grand Master of Masons, Illinois, late President of the Masonic Board of Relief.

Grand Lodge of Canada,

Office of the Grand Master,

Simcoe, Ont., 16th Sept., 1872.

Most Worshipful Sir and dear Brother,—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th August (but post-marked Chicago, 13th Sept.) covering a draft on New York for 994.00, being the share *pro rata* of unexpended funds contributed by the Masons of Canada, in aid of the fund raised for the relief of those Masons who suffered from the great fire in Chicago in October last, and I now inclose you the receipt of our Grand Treasurer for that amount.

I most heartily approve of the decision of your committee, in returning funds not required for the purposes for which they were contributed, and their act in this matter will hereafter be cited as a noble precedent for our guidance in all time to come.

This money is now placed to the credit of our Grand Lodge, and that amount, and every dollar in our treasury, is at all times available in

response to the call of suffering humanity, and as a practical exemplification of our appreciation of the great cardinal virtues of brotherly love, Relief and Truth.

I continue, Most W. Sir and dear brother,
Yours truly and fraternally,

Wm. M. Wilson,

Grand Master G.L.C.

To the M.W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, Esq., Grand Master Mason of Illinois, and late President of the Masonic Board of Relief, Chicago, Illinois.

Reviews.

Die Bauhütte (Leipzig).

This weekly paper, the organ of the German Order of Freemasons, continues to maintain its character for independence and research. The number for October 12th is especially valuable for an article by the Editor on the "Exposures" and Rituals of Freemasonry, from Pritchard, of 1730 to the present time. Bro. Findel's name is one familiar to all Masonic students, and his labours on behalf of the literature of the Fraternity should endear him to the Craft universal.

The Michigan Freemason.

Although a Monthly Magazine of some fifty pages, we find that its aim is not originality, but mainly to afford its subscribers an insight into the contents of other Masonic papers. At least such appears to be the Editor's plan of operation, for out of some dozen articles, nearly all have previously appeared in contemporaries. The Editor is very ready to acknowledge the papers wherein they first appeared, and so far we commend him, but for our part we should welcome a little more from his own pen.

The Freemason (St. Louis, U.S.A.).

Our namesake is one of the largest and cheapest Masonic Magazines in the world, and enjoys a most extensive circulation. Bro. G. F. Gouley has long "made his mark" as the Editor, and is now, as formerly, the staid champion of the privileges and rights of our universal Fraternity.

In an article entitled "Masons at Sight" Bro. Gouley, in his vigorous style, opposes the infraction of laws by any officials, and opposes the Grand Master of Connecticut for so doing in his mistaken proceeding of making two gentlemen "Masons at Sight." We say success to *The Freemason*. We notice our article "Freemasonry and its Consequences" is quoted in the September number.

Proceedings Grand Lodge of Texas, 1872 (U.S.A.).

A massive volume, but interesting as bulky. The address of the Grand Master is practical and earnest. In some respects, however, it would startle many of our brethren to hear such read at our Grand Lodge. The M.W. Bro. Brandette asks "Is the retailing of spiritous liquors a legitimate business for a Mason?" He says all must admit that its baneful influences are felt and seen resting upon the community, mentally, physically, and morally. The committee report that they fully approve the moral of the Grand Master's address, and remark that "while they had no right to prescribe a Mason's vocation, they recommended all lodges to look well into the character of material presented for their work."

About 50 Grand Lodges are in communication with this Grand Lodge, but we are sorry to find that England, Ireland, and Scotland are not included in the list.

The complete roll of all the 360 lodges is given as an appendix. This occupies upwards of 100 pages of very small type, for not only are the names, locations, Masters, Secretaries, number of members, initiations, deaths, expulsions, suspensions, rejections, applications, dues, charity fund, &c. are given, but also the names of every officer, Past Master, and of every member in each individual lodge, and the Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, are also carefully enumerated! We are of opinion that the office of Grand Secretary cannot be a sinecure in the Grand Lodge of Texas. No drones need apply.

"The Masonic Trowel" (Springfield, Illinois U.S.A.)

The number for October 1st lies before us and on the whole is fairly representative of the general fare provided by Bro. Reynold for his numerous readers. The articles by Bro.s William Rounseville have become quite an institution of the "Trowel," and we have got to look for them as naturally as possible.

A "Masonic History of Illinois," is being written from week to week, we presume by the editor, and in this issue is brought down to 1859. The leader on "Registration" is a racy one, and evidently much needed in the United States; for, according to Bro. Reynolds, in several Grand Lodges in America the names of the brethren are not registered by the Grand Secretary at all. Even in a large Grand Lodge like Illinois no registry exists! We hope soon to hear of a regular Grand Lodge registration throughout America, for we are persuaded it is the only security lodges can have, in the event of their records being burnt or lost, and we know of instances where lodges have only been able to prove their antiquity by reference to a Grand Lodge registry.

We do not like the following paragraph at all, and think the editor must have allowed its insertion without remembering the motto, "Audi alteram partem." We open our columns to any brother who will write according to the rules of Freemasonry; and being independent of any party, and alone anxious to elucidate truth, we cannot see why our admission of Bro. Norton's articles should be so spoken of. Let Past Grand Master Gardner reply to Bro. Norton's argument, or any who differ from the latter. *The Freemason*, is impartial, and is the organ of the Craft, not of a section, or of a few, but we hope of the whole. The remark runs thus which we complain of:—"Jacob Norton, a miserable mountebank, is taking a tilt at Past Grand Master Gardner, of Massachusetts, through the *London Freemason*, by the use of anti-Masonic arguments." Bro. Reynolds, no doubt, is aware that Bro. Norton is a respected member of the Craft, resident in Boston, personally known to Past Grand Master Gardner (who would be ready to give a vastly different character to his friendly opponent), and certainly neither a mountebank, nor anything derogatory to a Freemason.

Gaceta Maçonica De Venezuela.

We cannot afford the space to quote all we should like to from these bi-monthly papers. The statistical information appears to be carefully prepared, and the subject matter well arranged.

La Vérité (Journal Mac. de la Suisse Romande).

We continue to receive this useful little paper periodically, and notice that of late a translation of the able "Notes on the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital," by Bro. Emra Holmes, is being published in its pages.

Nob Bus: Vickers, Strand.

Nob Bus (Nobody's Business) is the strange title of a book intended to be a legal guide for the million, and is redundant with promises which, in many cases, we have not been able to find fulfilled. However, many grievances connected with the administration of the law are clearly made known, and their abolition intelligently advocated, and the definitions of legal phrases excellent, and withal curious and frequently amusing.

Unless our readers are suffering from a disorder most unusual at present, and known as *Plethora of Silver*, we advise them not to try *Nob Bus* at 2s., but to speculate on the *Penny Pagina*, by the same author, which answers the purpose equally as well as the more pretentious edition. Mr. Marcus declares that this brochure, which can be had for the outlay of "two baubees," "is a luxury whose juice is sweeter than the rare pine, and more refreshing than the compressed grape into the golden waters of champagne."

If our readers find it impossible to resist this most thrilling appeal, they are not likely to repeat the circumstance, as in our opinion the work is worth much more to the author than to anybody else.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

Vol. I., bound in cloth	4s. 6d.
Vol. II., ditto	7s. 6d.
Vol. III., ditto	15s. od.
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Reading Cases to hold 52 numbers ...	2s. 6d.

United States of America.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

All communications for The Freemason should be written legibly on one side of the paper only, and, if intended for insertion in the current number, must be received not later than 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursdays, unless in very special cases. The name and address of every writer must be sent to us in confidence.

"So-called Ancient Landmarks" will appear next week.

Public Amusements.

Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Saturday evening, November 9, and during the week, THE KNIGHT OF ARRA. Connor, Mr. J. H. Allan; Volpene, Mr. Dudley; Baron Chiambourne, Mr. Power; Count Offenboer, Mr. Lacy; Manuel, Mr. Bousfield; Jose, Mr. J. Hudspeth; Captain, Mr. Cullen; Princess Marian, Miss M. Cooper; Baroness, Mrs. Stephenson. After which THE ARTFUL DODGER. Mr. Hudspeth, and Miss Braman. To be followed by a Grand Ballet Divertissement; Madame Rosine and full Corps de Ballet To conclude with THE DUKE'S DAUGHTER. Legardere, Mr. J. H. Allen; Duke de Gonzague, Mr. Power; Duke De Nevers, Mr. W. Lacy; Cocadasse, Mr. Shepherd; Passepoil, Mr. Hudspeth; Peyndes Mr. Dudley; Staupitz, Mr. Bousfield; Blanche De Nevers, Miss M. Cooper; Blanche De Caylus, Mrs. Stephenson; Papity, Miss Hastings. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Victoria Theatre.

On Saturday evening, November 9th, and every evening during the week, the Performance will commence with THREE RED MEN. Otto, Mr. C. Sennett; Albert Mr. Prescott; Guely, Mr. Parker; Moses Geld, Mr. H. Leigh; Reinhault, Mr. Rainbow; Colonel Yanos, Mr. Evans; Doctor Mira, Mr. Parkes; Polyte, Mr. F. Fawn; Hans Dr. Orn, Mr. Guest; Frans, Mr. H. C. Sidney; Blasius, Mr. Vaughan; Noenuil, Miss M. Henderson; Lorra, Mrs C. T. Burleigh; Batailleur, Miss Allen; Gettrude, Miss Lee. To be followed by a Grand Ballet Divertissement, Madmoiselle Rosine, and full Corps de Ballet. To conclude with THE BRIDAL OF THE BORDERS. Red Ronald, Mr. Rain-bow; Adam, Mr. Leigh; Albert, Mr. Evans; Glenbrae, Mr. Vaughan; Guy of the Gap, Mr. F. Fawn; Steenie, Mr. C. Sennet; Brand o' the Brae, Mr. Parkes; Black Wylie, Mr. Guest; Laurette, Miss Allen; Jessie, Miss Lee. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Royal Polytechnic.

Open at 12 and 7. Admission 1s. New Ghost, THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, by Mr. George Burdland, assisted by Misses Alice Barth and Florence Hunter. COAL, AND HOW TO SAVE IT, by Professor Gardner. Lectures on Natural Philosophy by Mr. King; the Diver and Diving Bell and many other Entertainments.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a Magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Claimant," Sir Roger Tichborne; Hudson, the "Railway King;" and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &c.

Week commencing November 11.

- ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee Bro. E. Saker. Mr. Bandman in "Dead or Alive."
- ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Great Charlotte-street.—Lessee, Mr. H. Leslie; Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. Mr. H. Talbot in "King of Scots," "Man of the World," &c.
- PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Chayton-square.—Closed, but will be opened shortly by Mr. S. Perry.
- THEATRE ROYAL, Williamson-square.—Lessee, Bro. De France. Miscellaneous Entertainment, and "Can-can Carnival."
- S.T. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hugue. Performances by the Slave Troupe.
- COOKE'S CIRCUS, William Brown-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. Cook and Weidon.
- NEWS-OME'S CIRCUS, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. James Newsome.
- NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, William-square.—Manager, Bro. Saunders. Mr. George Leybourne and a talented company.
- TEMPLE OF MAGIC, Camden-street.—Professor Anderson and Family.—World of Magic.
- QUEEN'S HALL.—Gillard's Great American Panorama.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

SECOND EDITION.

HOUSE COMMITTEES AND THEIR RIGHTS.

A point of principle is involved in the forthcoming election of a Secretary to the Masonic Girls' School, which it is important should be clearly understood. The extent of the powers and influence which it is expedient to entrust to the House Committee, and the stage at which its governing body, the General Committee, ought to assert its rights, were the two problems which really prompted the animated discussion of Thursday week, reported fully in another column. A reference to what took place will make it obvious to the meanest understanding that the representative of the House Committee, who presided officially over that discussion (Bro. Joshua Nunn), played the part of an advocate rather than a judge; and his arbitrary enforcement of a purely suppositious and fictitious law will be of substantial service, if it lead independent supporters of the Institution to review their position by the light of his conduct in the chair.

Let it be understood that the duties of the House and General Committees are clearly defined by the laws of the Institution. First as to the House Committee:—This consists of twelve members elected from and by the General Committee; and its "proceedings shall be properly registered, and reported monthly to the General Committee." The limit of the functions of the House Committee, with respect to the officers of the Institution, is clearly laid down. They shall define the duties of, and appoint the Matron, Head Governess, and Assistant Governesses (the latter in conjunction with the Head Governess); and they shall have power to suspend the Matron, Head Governess, Assistant Governesses, or any person employed in the establishment, and appoint others to discharge their duties, until the next meeting of the General Committee. The careful omission of the Secretary from these regulations, shows that the law, both in spirit and in letter, excludes the appointment of that officer from the jurisdiction of the House Committee, and that the intention is to place him in a more independent position, as the representative of the general interests of the Institution, than would be possible if he were the mere nominee of its domestic managers. Indeed the care with which it has been thought desirable to limit the powers of the House Committee is one of the chief lessons to be derived from a careful study of the Institution's laws. The Finance and Audit Committee is to consist of nine members drawn from the General Committee, "not more than three of whom shall be members of the House Committee," and the election and dismissal of the Secretary, Collector, and all paid officers (other than the Matron, Head Governess, and Assistant Governesses) shall rest with the General Committee, who shall determine the amount of the various Salaries. The only passage in the laws which can by any possibility be construed into giving the House Committee any sort of control over the appointment of Secretary is that which says

"They shall inquire into the character and qualifications, and examine the testimonials of candidates for any vacant office, except that of Treasurer, and report thereon to the General Committee." It is for the reader to say how far the impaction contained here, weighs against the omission of the Secretary from the list of officers the House Committee is empowered to appoint, or against the specific law which places the election, dismissal, and emoluments of the Secretary, exclusively in the hands of the General Committee.

But in truth analogy and common sense both point to the extreme desirability of upholding the Secretary as an independent officer, and in keeping his appointment, in practice as well as theory, in the hands of the general body. The original Railway Acts show that Parliament has guarded with considerable jealousy, the independence of a railway secretary. While a board of railway directors has almost unlimited power over the rest of the finances of the Company they represent, the salary of the Secretary is left to the shareholders, and determined at their general meeting. The theory is that a Secretary should always represent the interests, of the general body, and that if the Secretary were the nominee or creature of the directors, those interests might be less jealously guarded than is desirable. It is plain that the laws governing the two Masonic Institutions were framed in this spirit; and it is to be regretted that any section of the Craft should think it expedient to give them a different reading. This was the real point at issue between Bro. John Symonds, and Bro. J. C. Parkinson on Thursday week, when the Chairman of the meeting, Bro. Joshua Nunn, (a House Committeeman) threw the weight of his official authority into the scale, and by refusing to allow Bro. Parkinson to put the amendment he proposed, ensured the passing of Bro. Symonds's resolution.

Bro. Parkinson attempted to move this amendment to the resolution proposed by Bro. Symonds,

That this General Committee do proceed to the election of a Secretary at its meeting of the 28th November.

The object here was precise and definite. The principle affirmed was that the General Committee preferred to retain its power of adjudicating on all points connected with the office of Secretary, to delegating its trust in a lump to the House Committee. Bro. Symonds, as the advocate of the latter course, objected, like a shrewd tactician, that Bro. Parkinson's proposal was not an amendment, and could only be brought forward later as an original motion, an objection which was endorsed with suggestive eagerness by Bro. Nunn as Chairman. So far no great harm was done. It is what followed which calls for explanation or reproof. Bro. Parkinson "to make his motion an amendment" then proposed to move

That the duties, &c., of Secretary be not referred to the House Committee, but that this Committee do proceed to the election of a Secretary at its meeting on the 28th November.

A proposal for a Sub-Committee with instructions to report, but to be composed of a fair propor-

tion of House and General Committeemen, would of course have followed; had the amendment been carried; an eventuality which Bro. Nunn prevented effectually by refusing, as Chairman, to allow it to be brought forward, on the ground that it was "against the laws."

We ask emphatically, and we trust the Craft will repeat the question, What laws? Not the printed laws by which the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls is supposed to be governed, for we have quoted these fairly and fully wherever they bear upon the question, and they do not contain a word to show that the House Committee has the faintest control, as such, over the more important of the points entrusted to it by Bro. Symonds motion and Bro. Nunn's ruling. Were these laws of Thursday week evolved out of the internal consciousness of the Chairman of the day? Or are they laws which he intends to create at some future period yet unfixed, and which he holds himself justified in acting on before the formalities of framing and passing them are gone through? If there are such laws as Bro. Nunn professed to be guided by, why is the knowledge of them restricted to the House Committee? If there are no such laws, why was Bro. Parkinson's amendment suppressed without discussion? Pending an answer to these questions, we may remark that it happens fortunately, that this strange exercise of the "giant's strength," which our English reverence for constituted authority places in the hands of every chairman of a public meeting, is not likely to have any pernicious effect, for it is impossible to doubt that the existing House Committee will present an able and unbiassed report. But the precedent is dangerous and the example bad, and the thoughtful and moderate spirits among the House Committee, will agree that no abiding strength or influence is obtained by snatching at greater powers than the Constitution assigns, or by such questionable ruling as signalled the Chairmanship of Bro. Joshua Nunn.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF ASAPH (No. 1319).—This dramatic and musical lodge met on Monday, at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. Charles Coote, W.M., presiding. There were no candidates for any of the degrees of Freemasonry, and as it was the day for the installation of a new Master, the ceremony was at once proceeded with. Bro. Coote, following the example of all energetic Masters, proceeded in the usual form to instal Bro. J. M. Chamberlain, the W.M. elect. in the chair of K.S. The ceremony was ably performed and called forth expressions of approval when it was concluded. The new W.M. then appointed as his officers, Bros James Weaver, P.M., 862, P.P.G. Org., Middlesex, S.W.; E. Frewin, J.W., Charles Coote, Jun., Treasurer; E. Stanton Jones, P.M., Secretary; J. S. Jekyll, S.D.; W. A. Tinney, J.D.; W. H. Stephens, I.G.; H. J. Tinney, Org., E. Terry, D.C., J. Gilbert, T. The brethren afterwards adjourned to an excellently arranged banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern, provided by Bro. C. E. Francatelli, the manager. When the toasts were proposed Bro. John Hervey replied in very lively terms to the toast of the Grand Officers,

and Bro. F. Binckes made a short, apt and happy reply that of the visitors. Bro. C. Coote, P.M., was presented with a valuable P.M. jewel, and a testimonial written on vellum in the following words, and framed and glazed:—"Lodge of Asaph, No. 1319. This testimonial, accompanied with a P.M. jewel is presented to Bro. Charles Coote, as a token of esteem and appreciation of the abilities evinced by him as W.M., during his year of office, 1871-2, by the members of the above lodge, trusting that the Great Architect of the Universe may grant him health, happiness and long life to watch the prosperity of the lodge, of which he is one of the founders and second Master signed on behalf of the members the 4th day of November, A.L., 5872, A.D., 1872. John Martin Chamberlain, W.M., James Weaver, S. W., Edward Frewin, J.W." Bro. Coote made a suitable reply in acknowledgment of the gift, and expressed the gratification which both he and the members of his family felt for such a recognition of the services he had rendered the lodge. During the evening there was a beautiful selection of vocal and instrumental music, in which Bros. Geo. Buckland, W. T. Wrighton, John Hodges, Baxter, Tinney, Lazarus, and Charles Coote took part, and the third year of this musical and dramatic lodge was entered upon under the most favorable circumstances.

STAR LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 1275).—The third anniversary banquet of the above flourishing lodge was held at Bro. Hobson's, Marquis of Granby, New Cross Road, on Tuesday evening, 29th Oct., and was a complete success. Over 50 brethren sat down to a first-rate spread, among whom were the following:—Bros. Hogg, P.M., P.G.S., I. P. M. 1275; Keeble, W. M. 1275; Pulley, P.M.; C. G. Dille, P.M.; Brown, P.M., Sisson, P.M.; Darke, S.W. 1275; G. F. Guest, S.D. 1275; Shaw, J.D. 79; Green, 216; Kipps, I.G. and Org. 1275; S. Org. 79; Roper, P.M.; Lomax, T. Hobson, Hills, David Rose, P.M.; Sadler, Treverton, Stevens, 1275; Moriarty, Jobson, Macdonald, Myatt, 79; Daniels, Bolton, Munyard, Lewin, Chapman, C. Davidge, Sec. and many others. Visitors.—Bros. R.W. Little, P.G. Sec. Middlesex, and Elton Glover. After the removal of the cloth, Bro. Hogg, who presided, supported by Bros. Keeble and Sadler, proposed the various loyal and patriotic toasts in that exceedingly happy manner so familiar to all who know him, and which were duly responded to by the brethren. Bro. R. W. Little, who responded on behalf of the Grand Officers, in a neat and fluent speech, congratulated the lodge on the evident success it had attained, in so short a period of time. Bro. Davidge (the Sec.) informed the brethren that there were 600 members' names upon the books, many of whom held high positions in the Craft. They had had nearly 200 additions to their number during the past year, and they rarely opened the lodge with less than 30 present. The event of the evening was, however, the presentation of a very handsome silver teapot to the esteemed and beloved Preceptor, Bro. Dille, P.M., for the eminent services he has rendered the lodge since its formation. Bro. Dille, in an affecting manner, returned an eloquent reply to this mark of his brethren's appreciation of his services, which from want of space we are unable to give in extenso. During the evening the musical portion of the brethren delighted their hearers by their various performances, and among them we must particularly mention Bro. Elton Glover, who was specially engaged for the occasion. He was in excellent voice, his singing was simply magnificent, and his rendering of Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith" and "The Sea is England's Glory" received a perfect ovation from the brethren, to whom it was a source of marvel that a professional possessing such a wonderful compass of voice should be but comparatively little known amongst the Craft. Bro. Daniel caused much amusement by his funny song, "Poor Mr. Wood," and Bros. Munyard, Shaw, &c., contributed their quota to the evening's entertainment, which wound up in perfect peace and harmony.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Camp Lodge (No 1331).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on the 31st October, in the lodge room,

Royal Hotel. In the unavoidable absence of Bro. J. Fenn, W.M. the chair of K.S., was occupied by Bro. C. Carnegie, I.P.M., P. Prov. G. Purst. Hants, who was supported by the following officers: Bros. J. Newman, 697, as P.M.; Capt. Richardson, W.M. elect, S.W.; A. McKenzie J.W.; M. Lucas, as Sec.; A. J. Edmond, as S.D.; R. Bennett, J.D.; F. Anderson, I.G.; J. Marversly, as O.G. There were several visitors, among whom were Bros. Gold, 723, and Warne, 1046. The lodge was opened in form in the first degree, and a report from the Committee of Reference was read, stating that the accounts for the past year had been audited and found correct, upwards of £23 standing to the credit of the lodge, £5 have been given to the Masonic Benevolent Institution, by which two votes have been secured to the lodge for 15 years. The association for assisting the Masonic Charities numbers 14 members, and is steadily progressing. The report was unanimously adopted. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. E. Harper, a candidate for the M.M. degree, was examined respecting his proficiency in the F.C. degree, which, proving satisfactory, he was entrusted and retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, and Bro. Harper was raised to the sublime degree, the S.W. explaining the working tools, and the W.M. pro. tem. giving the charge, and putting round the questions appertaining to the degree. The lodge was closed to the second degree, and resumed in the first degree, when Bro. Drew, a candidate for the F.C. degree, was examined respecting his proficiency in the former degree, which proving satisfactory, he was entrusted and retired. The lodge was then resumed in the second degree, and Bro. Drew was passed to the F.C. degree, the J.W. presenting the working tools. The lodge was then closed down to the first degree, when a letter was read from the Secretary of the Royal Sussex Lodge, Jersey, thanking the W.M. for raising Bro. Phillips and Scadden, members of that lodge, to the sublime Degree, and enclosing their Grand Lodge certificates, which were then presented to them by the W.M. pro. tem. Bro. Capt. Richardson, R.E., W.M. elect, presented a pair of elegantly carved columns to the lodge for the Senior and Junior Wardens. On the motion of Bro. C. Carnegie, W.M., seconded by Bro. A. McKenzie, J.W., a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Bro. Richardson for his appropriate gift. Bro. Martin R. Art., was proposed as a joining member. Some other business having been transacted, the lodge was closed in peace, harmony, and brotherly love.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—Rowley Lodge (No. 1051).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster, on Monday, 4th November, 1872. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. Wilson Barker, who had been summoned from town on account of the serious illness of a near relation, Bro. Dr. Moore, P.M., P.G.S.B. of England, occupied the chair, there being also present Bros. W. Hall, L.R.C.P., as I.P.M.; W. J. Sly, S.W.; Edmund Simpson, P.M. 281, as J.W.; James Taylor, S.D.; Robt. Harger, as J.D.; Richard Taylor, I.G.; J. L. Bradshaw, Thomas Jackson, F.C.; Visitors, Bro. James Porter, P.M. 327, Prov. G.S.D. Cumberland and Westmoreland; John Hatch, P.M. 281; William Hall, W.M. 282; J. H. Williams, 1353; James Elleshan 1353; James Conlan, S.B.; and John Watson Tyler. After the lodge had been opened and regular business transacted, Bro. Newman Jackson underwent a satisfactory examination, and was in due time raised to the degree of Master Mason, by Bro. William Hall, P.M. 1051, and next Henry Longman and George Sutton were respectively initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by Wor. Bro. James Porter, and W. Hall, W.M. 281, the working tools being presented by Bro. W. J. Sly, S.W. A vote of thanks was passed, on the motion of Bro. Moore, to Bros. Porter and Hall, for their services, and after the proclamation, which elicited hearty good wishes, on behalf of lodge 327, 343, 281, and 1353, the lodge was duly closed.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.—*Lodge Concord* (No. 757, E.C.).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, on the 17th August, 1872. Present: Wor. Bros. B. Robinson, W.M., Sorabjee Frommurze, P.M.; Bros. F. Burdett S.W.; J. Anderson, J.W.; J. H. Burritt, Treas.; G. R. Henderson, Secretary; J. Smale, as S.D.; C. Lowe, J.D.; R. Ballard, I.G.; J. W. Seager, Tyler.—Members: Bros. R. Taylor, B. Sorabjee Ashburner, J. Luke, T. Snuggs, J. Rotchell, F. Freeborough, G. Macdonald, J. Spiers, T. G. Sweeney, C. Blight, J. Middleton, and Wor. Bro. J. N. Dady. Visitors: Bros. C. Rowe, R. Cooper, J. MacDougal, J. Hartley, S. B. Jones, S. Wooden, Bomanjee Okerjee. The lodge was opened with solemn prayer in the 1st Degree. The W.M. intimated that as there was no work before the lodge, he would take the opportunity of delivering the Lecture on the Tracing Board in the 1st degree, which he did in a very able manner, and was deservedly applauded. Bro. Geo. Macdonald proposed that Wor. Bro. A. Edginton, P.M. of Concord, be written to and requested to sit for his photograph, so that the brethren may have it framed and placed in the lodge in a similar manner to that of Wor. Bro. A. King; and further that the necessary funds be given from the general fund of the lodge to enable him to do so. The proposition was seconded by the W.M. and carried unanimously. The W.M. then brought to the notice of the brethren the application of Bro. John Sandford, for payment of Debenture claims. The Secretary read the correspondence referring to it, and it was unanimously resolved to remit the case to the Permanent Committee for their decision in the matter. One Brother was proposed for affiliation, and one candidate for initiation. This terminated the business of the lodge, which was closed in peace and harmony. The regular meeting of lodge Concord was held on the 21st September, 1872. Present: Wor. Bro. B. Robinson, W.M.; Bros. F. Burdett, S.W.; J. Anderson, J.W.; J. H. Burdett, Treasurer; G. R. Henderson, Secretary; J. Smale, as S.D.; Geo. Macdonald, as J.D.; R. Ballard, I.G.; J. W. Seager, Tyler. Members: Bros. J. Luke, A. Miller, J. Middleton, J. Surgent, J. Spiers. Visitors: Bros. Hopewell, Cooper, Martin, Ainsworth, Bomanjee Okerjee, Dougall. The lodge was opened with prayer. Bro. Edwin Layzell, of Lodge Perseverance (S.C.) was elected a joining member, and welcomed by the W.M. on behalf of the lodge. Mr. Robert Edmiston was initiated into the secrets and mysteries of Freemasonry in the first degree. The W.M. then drew attention to the fact of his having received a circular from Bro. Spencer, asking for the number of brethren who would be willing to take the Masonic Register for 1873. It was ordered that all who wished to do so should leave their names with the Secretary. The W.M. said he had received an appeal for assistance from the Secretary of the Indo-British Institution. He thought the Institution a very worthy one; he would propose that the sum of Rs. 100 be given towards its support. This was seconded by Bro. Anderson, J.W.; but before being put to the vote the W.M. invited discussion on the subject; whereupon Bro. Smale said he thought it behoved us to look well after our Charity Fund, as we had had a great many calls upon it lately; he was quite willing to give the sum, if the brethren thought we could afford to do so. Bro. Geo. Macdonald spoke in behalf of the Institution, and he felt assured that the brethren of Concord would give that sum cheerfully towards such a good and deserving Charity. Upon its being put to the vote, it was carried unanimously. The W.M. then drew the attention of the brethren to one part of the minutes of the Standing Committee, wherein it referred to the case of Bro. J. W. Seager, Tyler, who had been a long time out of employ. He thought we might help this brother with a little from our Charity Fund, and he would leave it for some brother to propose the sum. Eventually the W.M. proposed that the sum of Rs. 50 be presented to Bro. Seager to help him in his difficulties. This was seconded by Bro. F. Burdett, S.W., and carried unanimously. The W.M. then mentioned that he had received a letter from Wor. Bro. Hussey, D.G. Secretary, asking if any of the brethren could do anything

towards helping a distressed brother to some employment; but as the profession of the brother was not known, nothing could be done. One candidate was proposed for initiation. There being no other business, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony.

BOMBAY.—*Lodge Emulation* (No. 1110, E.C.).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on the 15th August, 1872. Present: W. Bro. C. Beard, I.P.M., as W.M.; Bros. T. A. Hopewell, as S.W.; Rev. T. Horsfall, J.W.; W. J. Rand, Treasurer; W. Richardson, Secretary; T. Horsfall, Organist; H. Ainsworth, S.D.; R. Cooper, I.G.; R. Raymond, Steward; J. W. Seager, Tyler. Members: Bros. E. Barnett J. Aspin, W. H. North, J. Hartely, J. McDougall. Visitors: Bro. J. B. Jones, R. Taylor, S. Burjorjee Cooper, J. J. Barrett, J. B. Robinson, J. Hammond, F. Otto, H. Long, P. Eginger. The lodge was opened with solemn prayer. Mr. W. C. Taylor was initiated into the mysteries of the 1st degree. Bro. G. Bridge was passed to the F.C. degree. Bro. W. H. North was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. C. Beard for his continued valuable services to the lodge, and the admirable manner in which he conferred the three degrees that evening. A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. T. Horsfall for his valuable services to the lodge as Organist, and great regret expressed on his resigning his office on account of proceeding to England. The regular meeting of lodge Emulation was held on the 19th September, 1872. Present: W. Bro. E. Hewett, W.M.; W. B. Johnston, S.W.; Bro. T. A. Hopewell, as J.W.; W. S. Rand, Treasurer; W. Richardson, Secretary; H. Ainsworth, S.W.; James Aspin, as J.W.; Bro. R. Cooper, Inner Guard; Bro. J. W. Seager, Tyler. Members: Bros. W. Cottrell, E. Barnett, A. C. Monohan, G. Yardley, J. McDougall, S. Wooden, F. Biers, R. Raymond, C. Dumper, W. C. Taylor. Visitors: Bros. Tudor G. Trevor, J. Smale, Geo. Cardwell, J. B. Robinson, R. Livingston, F. Otto, E. DeSouza, W. H. Harper. Letter read from W. Bro. C. W. Ashdown, W.M. Lodge "Capper," No. 1076, England, asking the W.M. of Lodge "Emulation" to give Bro. R. J. Middleton, who was initiated in Lodge "Capper," the 2nd and 3rd degrees, and promised to return the compliment should any member of Lodge "Emulation" be in England and require a similar favour. After some discussion, the W.M. agreed to give the brother the degrees mentioned free of all cost, after first ascertaining that he had paid for the whole of the degrees in England. Read letter from W. Bro. D' Emden, Poona, who enclosed a letter from Bro. F. W. Bedford in England, soliciting subscriptions for the father of the late Bro. H. F. Fell, of Lodge "Emulation," who he said was in very poor circumstances, and also requested that we would communicate with W. Bro. Robinson, of Lodge "Concord," so that he might raise a small subscription also. Bro. Hopewell proposed that the letter be referred to the Permanent Committee, and also to Lodge "Concord." Bro. W. C. Taylor was passed to the 2nd degree. Two candidates were proposed for initiation. There being no other business, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony.

Mark Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

ST. MARK'S LODGE (No. 1).—The November meeting of the St. Mark's Lodge of Mark Masters was held on Monday last at Masons' Hall, present, Bros. Church, I.P.M.; George Kenning, S.W.; Davison, J.W.; Levander, P.M., and Treas.: Little, P.M., and Sec.; Boyd, Powell, Yeoman, Dr. Brett, Edmands, Walters, and Colonel Burdett; visitors, Dr. Harrison. Bros. Charles Horsley and Cutress were advanced to the degree of Mark Master. The lodge was then closed, after which the brethren sat down to one of Bro. Gosden's usually good suppers, the customary toasts being proposed and responded to.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

MARYPORT.—*Whitwell Lodge* (No. 151).—An emergency meeting of the above lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Maryport, on Friday, the

1st November. The Worshipful Master, Bro. Nicholson, occupied the Chair and he was supported by W. Bro. James Porter, P.M., Grand Senior Deacon, England; W. Bro. Fred. W. Haywood, P.M., Past Grand Junior Deacon, England; W. Bro. Geo. G. Hayward, P.M., Past Grand Pursuivant; Bros. W. Court, Hodgson, W. H. Tickle, J. R. Tickle, P. D. E. Collin, Lawson, E. W. Henry, M.D.; Wood, Price, Bell, Carter, Wallis, Gardiner, Adair, G. M. Tickle, Dodgson, Abbott, Beely, and others. The lodge was opened at 4 o'clock p.m. and the ballot was taken for thirteen candidates, and in each case proved unanimous. W. Bro. G. G. Hayward having assumed the chair, the following brethren being in attendance were admitted and advanced to the degree of Mark Master in a very impressive and creditable manner, viz., Bros. Dr. Horan Barr, Fearon, Wood, Robertson, Paterson, Alsop, Dodgson, McKelvie, White. After which hearty good wishes having been tendered, the lodge was closed with solemn prayer, according to ancient custom, at 6.30.; the brethren then adjourned to refreshment, and a very pleasant and profitable evening was spent to the satisfaction of all participants.

Knights Templar.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Encampment of Prudence.*—A chapter and conclave of this old encampment was held on Wednesday, the 30th ult under the banner of Sir Knights Emra Holmes, Grand Provost of England, Eminent Commander. There were present Sir Knights J. Pitcher, P.E.C.; Dr. Mills, P.E.C., Actg. 1st. Captain; G. S. Findley, P.E.C., Registrar; S. B. King Actg. 2nd Captain; C. Davy Actg. Captain of Lines. The muster roll having been called and the minutes of last meeting read and confirmed, the E.C. stated that he had received a letter from Dr. Beaumont, R.N., 2nd Capt., expressing his regret at being unable to attend. Sir Knt. Golding, it also appeared, was prevented through illness attending to his duties as 1st Capt., and much regret was expressed at the cause of his absence. This being the evening for the election of E. C., the ballot was taken and Sir Knt. Golding was unanimously elected. Sir Knt. Pitcher was re-elected by unanimous vote Treasurer to the encampment. The E.C. proposed and the Registrar seconded the motion that Frater Spalding should be re-elected Equerry, which was carried unanimously. It was decided that a Priory of Malta should be opened at an early date for the installation of Sir Knt. Emra Holmes as Eminent Prior, and the reception of candidates into the Order of Malta. There being no other business before the encampment, it was closed in ancient chivalric form, and the Sir Knights retired for refreshment. An excellent repast was laid in the adjoining banquetting hall, Frater Spalding catering with his usual skill, and the Sir Knights, though few in number, did ample justice to the viands. On the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and chivalric toasts were given from the chair, the E. C. expressing a hope that on the occasion of their next meeting he might be able to propose, in connection with the toast of "The M. E. and S. Grand Master," the name of a most distinguished personage. (Hear, hear.) In giving the toast of the D.G.M. and Officers of Grand Conclave, Sir Knight Holmes spoke in eulogistic terms of Sir Knight Huyshe, a very distinguished Mason and Knight Templar. Sir Knight Pitcher responded on behalf of the Past Grand Officers. The toast of the Provincial Grand Commander, Sir Knight Capt. Philips, was very well received. The E.C. took occasion to remark on the eminently chivalric and courteous bearing of their esteemed P.G. Commander, who was deservedly popular amongst the Sir Knights. He greatly hoped to hear of another encampment being opened shortly in the province, which was as yet but a small one, so far as numbers went, but he believed, in point of dignity, and rank of its members, it would hold its own against other provinces of greater pretensions. At all events they were fortunate in their Provincial Grand Commander, of whom they were justly proud. The toast was drank with honours.

Some of the Sir Knights present gave in their names for installation as Knights of Malta at the forthcoming meeting. A very pleasant evening was spent and the Fratres separated at an early hour.

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

A desire to give exceptional prominence to the handsome and feeling tribute paid to the services and estimable qualities of the late Secretary to the Masonic Girls' School, Bro. E. H. Patten, prompted us to give that portion of the proceedings of the General Committee which referred to him at length last week, and to abstain, from motives of delicacy, from reporting fully in the same number the discussion which followed, respecting his successor. We now continue and complete our report of what was declared by common consent, to be the most animated and vigorous debate which has ever taken place at the meetings of any of our Masonic Charities. In the numbers who attended it, in liveliness of retort, and in the evidence it furnished of a strong divergence of opinion on matters of principle and points of order, the last General Committee meeting of the Girl's School was more like a Grand Lodge Quarterly Communication on a "field night," in the old days, than the staid and tame proceedings which ordinarily characterise the afternoons of the last Thursday in the month at Freemasons' Hall. At the close of the discussion on Bro. Patten's retirement and pension, Bro. Symonds Vice Patron, proposed in the speech reported last week, that the nature, duty, and emoluments of the office of Secretary be referred to the members of the House Committee, also the mode of election to the same office.

This having been seconded,

Bro. J. C. Parkinson, P.M. 181, V.P., at once moved as an amendment, "That this General Committee do proceed to the election of a Secretary at the meeting of the 28th November."

Bro. Symonds said that it was not an amendment at all. If put, it must be put as original motion.

Bro. Joseph Smith: Yes, it may be put afterwards as an original motion.

Bro. Joshua Nunn, P.G.S.B., as Chairman of the meeting, agreed with Bro. Symonds, and ruled that Bro. Parkinson's motion could not be received as an amendment.

Bro. J. C. Parkinson: Then to make it an amendment, I will move that the nature, duty, and emoluments of the Secretary, and the manner of election be *not* referred to the House Committee, but that this General Committee do proceed to the election on the 28th November.

Bro. Symonds: Bro. Parkinson must be aware that he cannot alter the laws of the Institution now, and that this Committee has no power except to act as the laws dictate. His amendment would be contrary to the law, which says that these matters must be referred to the House Committee, and I submit that it cannot be put.

Bro. J. C. Parkinson: Surely I may move an amendment to a motion now brought before the Committee? (Cries of "Yes, yes;" "No, no;" "Put the amendment;" "You can't;" "You can;" "Bring it on afterwards as an original motion;" "Don't give it up;" (during which Bro. Parkinson kept standing until Bro. Nunn ruled, as Chairman, that the amendment could not be put, as its terms were contrary to the law, which provides that the matters embraced in Bro. Symonds's resolution shall be referred to the House Committee.) Bro. Parkinson then resumed his seat, under protest, and not until he had been informed by the Chair that he could

only bring forward his proposition later, and as an original motion.

Bro. Symonds's motion was then put, when Bro. Parkinson and a great number of the brethren abstained from voting, and it was carried.

Then followed a brisk discussion upon the day at which the House Committee (now appointed as a Sub-Committee) ought to present their report. One party among the brethren, held that a few hours would suffice to enable them to inform the General Committee of what they (the House Committee) had had ten months (since the time of Bro. Patten's seizure) to think over; while another section of the meeting, foremost among whom were Bro. Nunn, the Chairman, Bro. Symonds, Bro. Browse and other House Committeemen, maintained that the duty entrusted to the House Committee could not be performed under 28 days as a minimum. Bro. Joseph Smith, P.G.P., wound up a somewhat desultory discussion, with a few shrewd and humorous remarks, ridiculing the alleged necessity for a month's consideration, and assuring the meeting that any business man could settle all the points referred to the House Committee in a few hours.

Bro. Symonds eventually agreed to alter his motion for the day of receiving the House Committee's report from the 28th, at which it originally stood, to the 14th November.

Bro. J. C. Parkinson: My one anxiety is to see this vacant Secretaryship efficiently and promptly filled; and I therefore ask the Chairman formally when the day of the election will be. Let us, at all events, know something definite. There has been, surely, enough procrastination and delay (Hear, hear), and I can see no good reason for the strangely dilatory policy which has been and is being pursued.

The Chairman: Bro. Parkinson asks me to answer his question when will the day of the election be? If Bro. Parkinson will tell me how many candidates will apply, and how many testimonials we shall have to consider, then, perhaps, I might be able to give him what he asks, a definite answer. As it is, I cannot.

Bro. Symonds thought it would not be practicable to name any day for the election now. The wiser course would be to leave that in the hands of the Sub-Committee, with the understanding that there should be no unnecessary delay; but that the General Committee should receive and consider their report, and proceed to the election as early after that as possible.

Bro. J. C. Parkinson: Under these circumstances I shall propose a motion which will, I hope, have the effect of clearing the air. I regret, Bro. Chairman, to have risen so frequently before, and to have given you so much trouble by my importunity. The amendment you refused to put had been carefully considered, and I can only hope that the motion I am about to propose will meet with a better fate, for I must protest against this election being delayed unnecessarily upon any plea whatever. I have listened attentively to the reasons advanced for the course of vagueness recommended to us, and the arguments which have been urged with so much ability by Bro. Symonds, and none of them seem to me to weigh appreciably against the plain hard fact that our Girls' School is to day without a Secretary, legally, just as it has been without one, practically, for ten long months. I do not care to make this matter for blame or regret. I am not here to censure, or even to criticise what I have heard animadverted on as the procrastination of the House Committee, in not bringing matters to a conclusion earlier, and in allowing the best part of a year to glide away without making any sign. I prefer to take a different view, and to admire the delicacy which shrank from bringing the cruel truth home to an aged friend, that for him life's business is over; and to sympathise with the kindness which, doubtless, prompted our House Committee to hope even against hope that Bro. Patten would once more take his place in their midst, and so spare them, for the time, the pain of declaring that his infirmities made his superannuation imperative. But after making full allowance for such generous and disinterested considerations, it is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that ten months have gone, that for a great portion of that time the House Committee has been perfectly aware of the im-

possibility of Bro. Patten's return—indeed they told me so with the utmost frankness this day month, when I carried the motion, which has resulted in his retirement, and that the House Committee's views, and plans, and schemes, concerning the emoluments, the duties, the conditions—perhaps even the candidates—for this office, must be by this time pretty well matured. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) We have, most of us heard, at all events, of brethren who have been named as likely to become candidates for this office. I confess freely that I have considered the subject a good deal, and that I have made up my mind as to which candidate I shall feel it my duty in the interests of the Charity—for I have no other motive or feeling—to support. I venture to say that if the heart of every man in this room were open to us, we should find that he, too, had formed some opinion, and that the judgment he has arrived at will not be sensibly affected by what he will learn from any report, however long considered, and however long delayed. So far as the House Committee is concerned, such is my confidence in their knowledge and experience, that I am positive they could retire into an adjoining room, and in half an hour present us with an admirable report upon all the subjects it is proposed to entrust to them. But brethren, I demur to the inference that we are not at all able to form an opinion concerning the qualifications for this Secretaryship, or that the right of private judgment is to be given up. The duty of a Secretary is, I imagine, to discharge secretarial functions, and while it will be necessary to have some technical guarantee that the brother selected is so far capable; we, the General Committee, the Life Governors of the Charity, the men charged with the solemn trust of appointing the best man we can secure, are, I submit, bound to exercise our judgment upon qualities on which no number of reports from Sub-Committees and no multitude of adjournments could by any possibility satisfy us. (Loud cries of Hear, hear.) What have we to gain then, what would the Charity profit by deferring the election? (Cheers.) Delays are proverbially dangerous, and never more so than in a case of this kind, when candidatures and rumours of candidatures crowd upon each other, and where every day seems to make the gossip more extravagant. It is an old story that bystanders see most of the game, and the House Committee and the proposers of this resolution would be astonished if they could hear the strange and incredible inventions as to motives and policy which mendacious wise-acres have been setting afloat, and which have been forced upon those who have, or are supposed to have, any influence on this election. I will not quote one of these gossiping imputations—I repudiate them utterly. But I do venture to warn all concerned that any unnecessary delay in filling up this appointment will be followed by another crop of mares' nests, the product of that feverish uncertainty, which I maintain to be as unhealthy for candidates as it is beneath the dignity of the Craft. Moreover, who can look at the period of the Masonic year, or the state of the Girl's School Stewards' list without feeling convinced that it is high time an active Secretary were up and doing, if he would retrieve lost ground, and follow, at ever so humble a distance, in the wake of the indefatigable representative of the Boys' School. Why, brethren, I hear that our brother Binckes has by his unrivalled energy brought together a list of several thousand pounds for his next festival, and I say all honour to him for it, and may he soon find in a new Secretary to the Girls' School a foeman worthy of his steel, and may the generous rivalry between the two Institutions soon flourish with increasing vigour. (Hear, hear.) Emoluments, office hours, conditions of service!—these are details which we can settle later. Our pressing duty is to secure the very best man we can find, and to bid him God-speed on his holy mission without an unnecessary delay of a single hour. (Cheers.) Let the General Committee elect a Secretary with the understanding that the terms of his appointment will be subject to revision, and I have no sort of doubt but that the best men in the field will be willing to accept the post on these conditions and without inquiry as to terms—(laughter)—satisfied that they will be equitable and just. But don't let us

it be said of us hereafter that we wasted more precious time in reference to this committee or to that; for I foresee every sort of difficulty and evil in delay and every kind of blessing in prompt action. Remember the poor helpless children who are knocking and who will knock at our doors, and that their admission must greatly depend upon the ability and promptitude with which the claims of the Institution are advocated by an official representative, who will know when and how to speak comfortably the word in season. (Hear, hear.) We really do not need instruction or reports from committees, save of the most simple character, for I am satisfied that plain sense and honesty of purpose will enable us to select aright. Our own hearts tell us that we ought not, dare not, treat this most important office as if it were a bit of patronage to be jobbed, that it is not a boon to be conferred on any man however deserving, not a refuge for the unfortunate, not an asylum for the old, not a training place for the immature. (Cheers.) No, brethren, upon us lies the grave responsibility of acting with singleminded aim for the good of the Charity, and in filling up this vacant Secretaryship, depend upon it.

"If 'twere done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."

(Cheers.) To secure this I beg to propose that this Committee do proceed with the election of Secretary, on the 28th November, and if any brother approves of this sufficiently to second it, I shall be much obliged to him, for I have conferred with nobody. And I urge you to vote for thus securing a speedy election, because I believe it to be expedient and right, and I pray that we may in this matter be granted wise and understanding hearts, that we may discern between good and bad, and be guided to a just decision. (Loud cheering.)

Bro. Rosenthal seconded the motion.

Another animated conversation followed. Bro. Binckes, after paying a feeling tribute to the virtues of Bro. Patten, in which he was robustly supported by Bro. Sabine, asked whether it would be quite fair to candidates for the vacant Secretaryship to make the day of the election so early as the 28th November. The friends of some brethren had, it was well known, already advocated their claims to the Secretaryship, and announced that they would become candidates. Other brethren who might become candidates now that the vacancy was declared, had scrupulously abstained from avowing their intentions of canvassing the brethren, out of deference to the wish of the House Committee, that no canvassing should take place until the vacancy was reported. Would it be fair, therefore, to place these last at a disadvantage?

Bro. Browse (who was imperfectly heard) was understood to move as an amendment that the election should take place on the 12th December, in place of the 28th November, as proposed. Bro. Browse's proposition having been seconded,

Bro. Symonds rose, and expressed an earnest hope that Bro. Parkinson was in error in supposing that any brother present could have made up his mind, as Bro. Parkinson imagined, as to the claims of possible candidates for the vacant Secretaryship, and explaining that such pre-judgment would be in contravention of a law of the Committee, which decreed that no canvassing should take place until after the vacancy was declared. Each brother present, Bro. Symonds trusted, regarded the matter before them with a perfectly unbiassed mind, and would be content to wait the report of the Sub-Committee upon the testimonials, before committing himself to any fixed opinion. Bro. Symonds felt persuaded that Bro. Parkinson would, on reflection, see that he had been mistaken, and the brethren would agree with him (Bro. Symonds) that if any judgment had been passed upon the merits of candidates already, that it was much to be regretted. Bro. Symonds went on to say that, under all the circumstances, he should be disposed not to vote for either the original motion or the amendment. He would rather leave the Sub-Committee unfettered. Let them present their report, and then have the election fixed at some later period to be determined subsequently. He would appeal therefore to Bro. Parkinson to withdraw his motion, and to Bro. Browse to with-

draw his amendment, with the understanding that no unnecessary delay should take place. (Hear, hear.)

After some more desultory conversation, in which several speakers took part, and some playful *badinage* with Bro. Symonds, which created considerable laughter (in which Bro. Symonds himself joined heartily,) Bro. Parkinson said:—In reply to my friend, Bro. Binckes, to whom I owe many Masonic favours which I am glad to acknowledge, I can say honestly that I have never thought of this matter from the candidates' point of view at all. (Hear.) I have only considered it in one light—of what would be best for the interest of our Charity. Believing as I do, that further delay in filling up this appointment would do our Institution grievous injury, I shall certainly not withdraw my motion, but shall press for a division. (Cheers.) If I succeed in fixing the day of the election, I am satisfied I shall have done good; and if I fail, I shall at least enjoy the priceless satisfaction of feeling I have performed what I felt to be a duty to the Charity, irrespective of every other consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. Browse attempted to speak again, but was called to order, it being against the rules of debate to permit the proposer of an amendment to reply.

The Committee divided, when Bro. Parkinson's motion was carried amid loud cheering, and the election of Secretary fixed for the 28th November. The House Committee will therefore present their report to the adjourned general meeting on the 14th; and the election will take place a fortnight later.

Some conversation followed upon the best mode of making the vacancy public; when Bro. Kenyon proposed, to obviate all difficulty on this score, that advertisements should be inserted in the newspapers at once. This was seconded and opposed. Two divisions were taken, the Chairman and the House Committee, with one exception, voting against Bro. Kenyon's motion, which was lost by a majority of three.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Bro. Gurney, and seconded by Bro. J.C. Parkinson, concluded the debate, which was of unexpected liveliness throughout.

The next stage in these animated proceedings will be the adjourned general meeting on Thursday, the 14th November. This will commence at 12 (noon) to 12.30 p.m. or immediately after the close of the Special Court, called for the same day.

Original Correspondence.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS OF LODGES.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I was much pleased to notice in your report of the British Union Lodge in *The Freemason* of the 26th Oct. that the principles of interesting our outlying members in the prosperity of the Order and its Charities, by lower fees for non-resident members, and the formation of societies to assist the Masonic Charities, is steadily progressing.

I will briefly state what has been done in both these respects by my own lodge.

The founders of the Aldershot Camp Lodge (No. 1331), with the view of inducing members who leave the Camp to keep up their interest in the lodge and Order, determined to fix the subscriptions of brethren removed beyond twenty miles from the station at 7s. 6d. per annum; which sum pays their Grand Lodge and Provincial Grand Lodge dues, and leaves a small balance for other expenses. The result has amply justified their anticipations; for though the lodge has not been two years in existence, there are twenty-two members who have taken advantage of this bye-law, many of whom would probably not have joined other lodges for years.

An association in aid of the Masonic Charities has also been formed, the object of which being to interest all classes of our members in this laudable work, the subscription has been fixed at

one shilling per month; fourteen brethren have already joined, and we confidently look forward to enlisting the great majority of our brethren in the support of our Charities by means of the association.

I will be happy to send a copy of our rules to any lodge about to form a similar association.

In conclusion, I may also state that a portion of every initiation fee, and the collections at our suppers, &c., are devoted to the Charities.

Yours fraternally,

C. CARNEIGE, P.M. 697.

1331, E.C.; 311, I.C.; P.G. Purst Hants.

BRO. R. W. LITTLE AS SECRETARY OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I thought that, so soon as it was known that Bro. Little was a candidate for the Secretaryship of the R.M. Inst. for Girls, *with every prospect of success*, the brethren who before then thought of applying for the office would thereupon gracefully retire, but I am told it will be otherwise. I think it a pity for candidates to be started who have no chance whatever of succeeding, and therefore trust that a selection will be made of eligible and likely brethren who have fair prospects of being chosen, so that we may be spared the annoyance of being "bored to death" by many anxious for the honourable position about to be vacated by our old and tried friend, Bro. Patten, than whom a better Mason cannot be found. I think myself an eligible candidate, and can assure the electors that the position would be a proud one for me to fill, and I would do my best to fulfil its duties. But what of that? I know well the brethren would not elect me, though several would vote for me, so I shall not announce myself as a candidate, but support Bro. Little, as

A LIFE GOVERNOR.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Will you kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper for the purpose of directing the attention of brethren to the following subject.

As the time is fast approaching for the Annual Banquet of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, I wish that some more able Brother than myself would lay before the notice of the Committee the present pecuniary condition of the annuitants of that Institution, so that the Committee may see the necessity of doing more for them this year, and not let it go forth to the world again that (in the words of Earl Percy at the last Annual Banquet) £26 per annum is "amply sufficient" for their wants. It might do for the widows, and provide a bare subsistence for the males, but is quite inadequate for a married couple to live upon and support them in those afflictions which they are all (single as well as married) liable to at their age viz:—from sixty to eighty years. They are expected to appear respectable, and attend a place of worship, but notwithstanding their desire to do so, how is it possible they can provide the necessary clothing out of so small an income? especially in times like the present, when almost every article of food and clothing has increased in price to the extent of 50 per cent. It should also be borne in mind that they have, in their time, been large contributors to the funds and therefore they should surely not be kept in a state of privation, when the Committee have so large an accumulating funds at their command.

Hoping the Committee will take the matter into their serious consideration, and not let it appear that they are indifferent to the necessities of their poorer brethren, but make them an increase sufficient to meet their wants.

I remain your fraternally,

A MASTER MASON.

Nov. 4th 1872.

AN OLD MASONIC PRINT.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I observed some time since at a marine store dealer's among some lumber an old print, in rags and tatters, and so defaced by age and dirt as to be scarcely distinguishable; but on one of the figures I perceived a Masonic jewel, so I struck a bargain, and secured the prize.

I have since had the print restored, and I discover that the subject is, as I imagine, a representation of some important incident connected with the history of the Masonic Girls' School.

The central figure is a venerable old gentleman, leading by the hand two small girls; about forty more are following in procession, and ranged on each side (of the old Freemasons' Hall, I believe,) are a great number of Masonic notabilities of the time, evidently portraits, among them one in an eastern costume, and one in Russian or Tartar dress. Standing prominently in the foreground are, I believe, one or more members of the Royal Family.

I should feel obliged if any brother having knowledge of other copies of this print could inform me of the date of the incident represented, and the names of the prominent personages, as the margin of my copy is removed, and with it the descriptive lettering.

Yours etc.,
J. H. G.

BURDETT COURTS LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

—The 15 Sections will be worked by the members of this Lodge of Instruction on the 4th Friday of the present month. The members of the Doric Lodge will assist in working the sections. Bro. G. M. Verry, the Preceptor, will preside.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, November 15, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9th.

- Lodge 108, London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- " 173, Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1328, Granite, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon.
- Mark Lodge 104, Macdonald, Head Quarters First Surrey Rifles, Brunswick-road, Camberwell.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dille, Preceptor
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.

- Lodge 59, Royal Naval, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 90, St. John's.
- " 193, Confidence, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 222, St. Andrews, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- " 1366, Highgate, Gate House Hotel, Highgate.
- Chap. 22, Mount Zion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
- " 720, Panmure, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
- Red Cross Conclave 2, Plantagenet, Caledonian Hotel, Robert-street, Adelphi.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Dille, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mottlock, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

- Lodge 46, Old Union, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 96, Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
- " 166, Union, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.

- Lodge 180, St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 198, Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- " 211, St. Michael's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
- " 228, United Strength, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
- " 235, Nine Muses, Clarendon Hotel, Bond-st.
- " 548, Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
- " 917, Cosmopolitan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 933, Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's-wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13.

- Committee of Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3 o'clock, Lodge 3, Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 11, Enoch, Freemasons's-hall.
- " 13, Union of Waterloo, Freemasons' Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
- " 15, Kent, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-st.
- " 87, Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st, Lambeth.
- " 147, Justice, White Swan, High-st, Deptford.
- " 238, Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- " 749, Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- " 781, Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdet-rd, Lime house.
- " 820, Lily of Richmond, Greyhound Hotel, Richmond,.
- " 1017, Montefiore, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1228, Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstone.
- " 1306, St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-st Wapping.
- Chapter 1260, Hervey, Britannia Hotel, Walham Green.
- Mark Lodge, Kent, Masons'-hall, Masons'-avenue, Basing-hall-street.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

- Special General Court, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12. See Advertisement.
- Lodge 19, Athelstan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 91, Regularity, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 206, Friendship, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.
- " 263, Bank of England, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.
- " 534, Polish National, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 860, Dalhousie, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 1076, Capper, Marine Hotel, Victoria Dock.
- " 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Seven Sisters Road, N.
- " 1321, Emblematic, Tulse Hill Hotel, Tulse Hill
- Chap. 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
- K. T. Encamp. 117, New Temple, the Inner Temple, E.C.
- " 45, Temple Crossing, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall-Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London, st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30.
- Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Pensonby-st., Millbank.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15.

- Lodge 143, Middlesex, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
- " 201, Jordan, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 813, New Concord. Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.
- " 975, Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes.
- " 1118, University, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1364, Earl of Zetland, St. Thomas's-road, Hackney.
- Chapter 92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- K. T. Encamp. 48, Kemys Tynte, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
- St. George's Lodge of Instruction, (140), for Master Masons, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.
- Stability Lodge of Instruction, (217), Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Mugggeridge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, P.M.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
- Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Two Brewers, 33, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Masonic Notes and Queries.

OUR ANCIENT CONSTITUTIONS.

I have perused with much interest Bro. Norton's able paper in your last number, anent the old charges of English Freemasons, and heartily concur in his laudatory remarks on Bro. Findel's efforts and Bro. Hughan's services, in the cause of, what may be termed not inaptly, scientific Freemasonry. But I think, that, Bro. Norton in his praise of recent writers unjustly deprecates our older authorities.

Neither can one fail to be struck with Bro. Norton's very incongruous grouping of "Anderson, Ramsey, Preston, and Oliver," as the authors and propagators of, what he terms, "Masonic mysticism and fables."

"Always look carefully to your facts before you deduce assumptions from them; which, if the facts are incorrect, are critically valueless," is a piece of advice which may be tendered, as well to Bro. Norton, as to many other writers now-a-days, in all kindness of feeling. We are rather apt, just now, to indulge in hasty and crude generalities without having paid sufficient attention to these minute particulars, and what a lawyer would term the facts of the case, which go so far to make criticism valuable and history reliable.

With Ramsey, Anderson and Preston had nothing whatever in common; and I confess I do not understand why Bro. Norton should in any way mix up Ramsey's views and theories with Anderson's publications, or Preston's history. There does not seem to be the slightest connection between Ramsey and these other oldest Masonic writers, except that they were all Freemasons.

From Bro. Norton's words one would almost arrive at the conclusion that he believes Anderson, and Ramsey, and Preston, and Oliver, all, to use a rowing term, "pulled in the same boat;" all were engaged in some mystical development of Masonic teaching, which he alike rejects and repudiates. Now Anderson was, in truth, the first writer who attempted to collect and systematize the "disjecta membra" of the Masonic legends, and to harmonize the old traditions and ancient constitutions of the Operative Guilds.

All that Anderson did, was to put into his own language the legendary annals of the the Order, as contained in the ancient charges and constitutions of the Brotherhood.

Where he obtained the historical legend he mainly uses is not quite clear, neither is it as yet certain which particular formulary or constitution he derived the leading features of his epitome from.

It seems to me, that he had seen and used some original MS., from which both he and Bro. Krause had derived their mutual identity and agreement. It may be that Anderson drew up his statement, which is on the face of it a compilation from more MSS. than one; but to him, at any, rate belongs the credit of being in truth the Masonic pioneer in the pathway of historical study and forgotten archaeology.

It has been, and still is, the fashion to deprecate Anderson; but I confess, this disparagement of his labours and efforts always seems to me very unjust, considering the age he lived in, the peculiar prejudices existing on the subject of such publications at all, the confessed difficulty of separating the historical and the authentic from what was but an ancient legend, or a confused tradition in the constitutions themselves. Anderson's work is not only a very valuable contribution and a very praiseworthy beginning of Masonic literature, but is, in truth, a great landmark in the annals of the Craft. All that can fairly be alleged against Anderson is, that he, in his reverence for the old ways and older traditions, shrunk from applying that fair criticism to the traditionary statements, which German and English Masons, have, since his time, thought well to uphold and develop.

With regard to W. Preston, I can only say, that having spent many years over my contributions under the pseudonyms of "Ebor" and a "Masonic Student," in verifying his statements, I have been astonished at the great

trustworthiness and punctilious accuracy, both as regards the authorities he quotes and the facts he makes use of. Indeed, later studies and more critical research have only served to bring into greater prominence, his entire truthfulness and honesty of purpose, and praiseworthy diligence in the collection of data and authorities.

Manuscript authority may still be found for almost all his statements; and making allowance for one or two hasty assumptions from his manuscript authorities, which closer investigation have found to be untenable, it is wonderful how very little of revision would be found necessary, by an editor to-day, of his valuable and well-known history. With Ramsey, Preston—like Anderson—had nothing whatever in common; and I cannot profess to understand why Bro. Norton couples his name with their's.

They are historians of our order. Ramsey, though an able man and versatile writer, is best known, after all, as the ingenious manipulator of fancy degrees.

With respect to Dr. Oliver, in his earlier and better works he had nothing in common with Ramsey. In his later works he seemed to lean to the "mysticism" of the "hautes grades." But surely, historically, and as a matter of precise and accurate statement, Ramsey and Oliver ought not to be classed together.

To Ramsey, no doubt may be attributed, I believe, the main arrangement and propagation of the "Rite Ecossais" and all the numerous and fantastic progeny which have sprung from the same interesting parentage.

But I do altogether protest, on every ground of historical accuracy and Masonic justice, against Anderson and Preston and Oliver, being in any way identified—as they seemingly are by Bro. Norton—either with Ramsey's views or Ramsey's peculiarities. We owe, masonically, a great debt of gratitude, especially to Anderson and Preston; who pointed out, in the last century, what the present century has accepted and have clearly established—that speculative Freemasonry is but the lineal descendant of the Operative Guilds.

I think it is a pity also, that Bro. Norton calls Dunckerly a dreamer, and declares that he was ignorant both of history and chronology.

Dunckerly was, on the contrary, an able man; and all that can be alleged against him is, that he was a great favourer of the High Grades.

Others have been the same, and been very good Freemasons notwithstanding; and, I think it a great pity that Bro. Norton uses such severe words, as he should remember the old saying, "hard words butter no parsnips;" and if we seek to write history, we should avoid as far as we can, all partizan theories and all "calling of names." I say this in all good-will to Bro. Norton, as I am anxious his interesting communications should not be rendered less valuable than they are by anything like useless personalities and historical inaccuracies.

A MASONIC STUDENT.

November 5th, 1872.

"NOTES ON THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

I have been reading the "Notes" by Bro. Emra Holmes upon the above subject, and with your kind permission, I would make a few observations upon them, and confining my remarks to his statements at page 607.

As to Professor Aytoun, having believed "in the present Knight's Templar, as the legitimate descendants of the Crusading Red Cross Knight," I may observe that a conversation I lately had with an Edinburgh Brother, led me to believe otherwise, and although he wrote that fine song—"The Raising of the Beauseant"—that does not necessarily prove it.

As to the statement that the Secretary of the Royal Order of Scotland had documents upwards of 200 years old, belonging entirely to our "speculative" Freemasonry, that, I fear is either a mistake or a misprint, as *one* hundred years' old would be a more reliable antiquity. The statement also that Lodge No. 3 bis, Scottish Constitution, have an indisputable

charter from William the Lion, dated 1174, is another mistake, as they neither have, nor had, any such document. The charter referred to is one granted about A.D. 1190 by William the Lion to Bishop Joceline, for the encouragement and protection of a fraternity which had been constituted for the purpose of rebuilding or repairing the Cathedral which had been lately burned. And as to whether or not this "fraternity" meant a company of operative Masons, Professor Innes says, "I think not, for many reasons, I think they were a body of zealous Churchmen, zealous Glasgow men, not operatives. But a good guess might be made if you find other such fraternities about that time over Europe, and I think there were some." However, whatever the character of the "fraternity," No. 3 bis never held the charter, nor, so far as I am aware, did any of its members ever see it. It was lost long ago, and the only knowledge we have of it, is from a copy taken about 600 years ago, and preserved in the Register of the Bishopric, which Register belonged to the Catholic Church, and is at present, or lately was, in the possession of one of its members. I may also observe, here, that although No. 3 bis has an old sash with the date "1600" upon it, yet in the opinion of Professor Innes, who examined it, that date was not put on before the last century.

The statement also is wrong, that on the sill of one of the windows in Glasgow Cathedral, we find the "Square and Compass engraved, the All-seeing Eye above, the sun, moon and stars, and a finger pointing to the three steps;" for there is no sun there, and the ladder has *five* steps, the finger does not point to the ladder. The date 1556 is there, but that date does not appear to be the date of the cutting or scratching of the emblems on the stone sill, for as is shown by the style of the composition and grouping of the emblems, their proper date is nearer 1756. At page 505 of the late *Freemason's Magazine*—which appears to have departed this life upon the 4th November, 1871—under date December 25th, 1869, I gave a sketch of these emblems. At page 151, February 19th, 1870, I gave a sketch of other emblems dated 1605. Now while these latter had all the characters of their era, those with the date 1556 near them, had not. As to the statement that "The Blue Blanket had its rise about the year 1,200 of God," that is a mere fancy, as it was presented to the trades of Edinburgh by King James III, in 1482.

In conclusion, I hope that Bro. Holmes has been more fortunate as regards his other statements than in those referred to, for upon examination, we again see, that England—not Scotland—led the van.

I am yours fraternally,
W. P. BUCHAN.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The following letter, which has been addressed to the Life Governors of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, having been forwarded to us for publication, we have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the claims of Bro. Little, which are ably set forth therein:—

Collier's Wood, Merton, S.W.,
November 1, 1872.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Bro. R. Wentworth Little has consented, at the request of several Vice-Presidents and Life Governors of the Freemasons' Girls' School, to be put in nomination for the Secretaryship of that Institution, which has just become vacant by the retirement of Bro. Patten.

In the belief that Bro. Little combines in a remarkable degree the qualifications it is our duty to insist upon in any Secretary we may appoint, I am acting as Chairman of a Committee for promoting his election. This Committee deems it important in the interests of the Charity that the new Secretary should not be of an age which would, in the common course of nature, render his retirement necessary in a few

years, and so burden our funds with another pension. Bro. Little is 34. We consider it essential that the new Secretary should be a man of liberal education and varied experience, fitted by maturity of judgment, habit of mind, and special acquirements, to urge the claims of the Charity upon the brethren. The history and statistics of the Masonic Boys' School furnish convincing testimony, were any needed, as to the imperative duty of securing these qualifications for the sister Institution, and of so promoting a generous rivalry between the two. Bro. Wentworth Little was originally educated for the church, under Bro. the Rev. B. Gibson, *M.A.*; but deciding upon a secular career, he entered the Civil Service of the Crown in the Emigration Department at Dublin, and holds testimonials of the highest character, both from his reverend tutor and his official chiefs. Bro. Little has been an active Freemason ever since he was initiated into our Order, twelve years ago. He is P.M. of two lodges; P.Z. of two chapters; honorary member of some thirty lodges and chapters; and Provincial Grand Secretary for Middlesex. Bro. Little's extensive connection among Freemasons, and his wide reputation for knowledge and zeal, are in themselves, we consider, an earnest assurance that the duties of this Secretaryship would be efficiently discharged by him. For the last ten years he has filled a responsible appointment in the Grand Secretary's office, and during the greater part of this time he has been cashier and accountant to the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter—positions which he still fills.

I venture to lay these facts before you, in the hope that you will agree with me that the appointment of Bro. Little would be of real benefit to the Charity, and I ask you, on this ground only, to give him your interest and support.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,
J. C. PARKINSON, V.P.

P.S.—Bro. Little has served the Stewardships, and is a Life Governor of the three Masonic Charities.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Without attempting to advocate the claims of any particular candidate for the Secretaryship of the Masonic Institution for Girls, I cannot help calling attention to the fact, that upon receiving a circular from one brother, who is an applicant, I enquired who he was and what he had done, and to my utter astonishment was told he is a mere stripling in age, and has actually not been *two years a member of the Craft*. Surely an inexperienced lad like this cannot adequately represent the great interests at stake in the development and furtherance of our Masonic Charities. I was also informed that the candidate in question is utterly deficient in the gift of speech; being quite unable to address even a few consecutive words to an audience with decent effect; and I submit, therefore, that the election of such a tyro in years and Masonic experience, would be eminently disastrous to the future of the Institution.

Let us be warned in time.
Yours fraternally,
A VICE-PRESIDENT.

GRAND CHAPTER.

The Quarterly Convocation of Grand Chapter was held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall. Col. Burdett occupied the Z. chair; Comp. W. Pulteney Scott, the H.; and Comp. Benjamin Head, the J. Comp. John Hervey, E., took his usual place. Comps. John Savage was N.; Geo. Cox, P.S.; N. Bradford, 1st A.; C. A. Murton, 2nd A.; H. J. P. Dumas, S.B.; Dr. J. Daniel Moore, S.B.; and W. Ough, D.C.

The others Companions who attended were:— Andrew Holman, P.G. S.B.; Joshua Nunn, P.G.D.C.; Thos. Fenn, P.G.S.B.; H. Browne, P.G.S.B.; Joseph Smith, P.G.D.C.; H. Mugeridge, P.G.S.B.; James Brett, P.G.D.C.; Raynham W. Stewart, P.G.S.B.; John Savage, P.G.S.B.; the Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G.C.; C.

J. Mercik, P.Z. 534; A. H. Tattershall, H. 140; A. Bryant, Z. 22; A. J. Duff Filer, P.Z. 259, 28; J. R. Sheen, P.Z. 185; H. Dicketts, J. 145; H. Massey, Z. 619; John Boyd, P.Z. 534; Jas. Terry, P.Z. 174, 975; S. Rosenthal, Z. 410; F. Adlard, P.Z. 214; H. G. Buss, P.Z. 177; T. Mortlock, Z. 186; Dr. Goldsbro', 1098, P.Z. 185; R. W. Little, P.Z. 177, 975; H. M. Levy, J. 188; and C. B. Payne, G.J.

The G.S.E. having read the minutes after Grand Chapter had been formerly opened, Comp. W. Pulteney Scott, President of the Committee of General Purposes moved, that the Committee's Report be taken as read, and received and entered on the minutes, which motions were unanimously agreed to.

The report opened with the following statement of Grand Chapter's accounts from the 17th July, 1872, to the 15th October, 1872, both inclusive, which the Committee found to be:—

To Balance 17th April.....	£455 16 5
.. Subsequent Receipts	183 18 6
	£639 14 11
By Disbursements during the Quarter	£140 3 0
.. Purchase of £200 Consols, at 92½, and Commission ...	135 5 0
.. Balance	314 6 11
	£639 14 11

which balance the Committee further stated is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival and Co., Bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

Comp. W. Pulteney Scott, President of the Committee of General Purposes then moved the granting of the prayers of the following petitions:—

1st. From Companions John Massey as Z., Edward Haggis as H., George Wilderspin as J., and nine others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Lodge of the Three Grand Principles, No. 441, Cambridge, to be called "the Chapter of Fidelity," and to meet at the Red Lion Hotel, Cambridge.

2nd. From Companions Horton Yates as Z., Alfred Patterson as H., Francis Septimus Wright as J., and seven others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Etruscan Lodge, No. 546, Longton, to be called "the Etruscan Chapter," and to meet at the Masonic Hall, Longton, Staffordshire.

3rd. From Companions Michael Emanuel as Z., Robt. Humphreys as H., Thomas Hathaway as J., and nine others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Segontium Lodge, No. 606, Carnarvon, to be called "the Segontium Chapter," and to meet at Carnarvon Castle, Carnarvon, North Wales.

4th. From Companions Thomas William John Goldsbro' as Z., David Pryce Owen as H., William Henry Spaul as J., and six others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Welchpool Lodge, No. 998, Welchpool, and to be called "the Welchpool Chapter," and to meet at the Board Room, Railway Station, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire.

5th. From Companions the Rt. Hon. Sewallis Edward, Earl Ferrers as Z., Henry Deane as H., William Kelly as J., and eight others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Howe and Charnwood Lodge, No. 1007, Loughborough, and to be called "the Charnwood Chapter," and to meet at the Bull's Head Hotel, Loughborough, in the County of Leicester.

These motions were seconded by Comps. Savage, Cox, Head and Moore, and were carried *unm. unm.*

Comp. Scott was sorry to say that the next portion of the Committee's report related to matters which were not quite so much in form as the foregoing petitions, and he thought he should best put the Grand Chapter in possession of all the circumstances, on which the report was made, if he read the words of the report.

The report proceeded as follows:—

The Committee regret to report, that an irregularity appears to be gaining ground on the part of District Grand Superintendents, of granting to the Petitioners applying to the Supreme Grand

Chapter for a Charter for a new Chapter, a dispensation to open and work as a Chapter and exalt brethren to the degree of Royal Arch Masons, pending the transmission of the petition to England, the consideration of the same, decision thereon, and grant of the Charter; this is manifestly improper, inasmuch as it might and does frequently happen that the petition is irregular and has to be referred back for explanation and amendment. Besides inconvenience arises from Companions being exalted before the date of the Charter. The Committee had occasion to bring this subject forward in their report to the Supreme Grand Chapter, holden on the 7th February, 1866. They are compelled to revert to it in consequence of two cases having occurred since the Grand Chapter in August last.

In the one case, that of the Excelsior Chapter, No. 1285, attached to the Lodge Faith Hope and Charity, No. 1285, Ootacamund, Madras, the Charter for which was granted on the 2nd August, 1871, a letter was received on the 21st August last (dated 10th July), inclosing the first return of the Chapter and stating: "that the delay has been caused by our having worked for more than a year under a temporary warrant from the District Grand Chapter of Madras; pending the arrival of the Warrant from England, and this, through some delay at Madras, did not reach us until a short time ago." In this case it is clear that the brethren exalted are not to blame, and that the Chapter has been working irregularly through the fault of the District Grand Superintendent. The Committee, therefore, following the course adopted in February, 1866, recommend, that the Supreme Grand Chapter should so far sanction the proceedings that took place whilst the Chapter was holding meetings under the dispensation, improperly granted by their District Grand Superintendent, as to allow Certificates to be made out for those brethren who were thus exalted to the Royal Arch Degree.

It must be evident to the minds of the Companions that this was a very great irregularity and might cause much inconvenience. The Committee, therefore, thought it their duty to bring it before the notice of Grand Chapter, and in a paragraph which he would have to read presently, he should ask Grand Chapter to sanction an alteration in the Royal Arch Regulations. He would, however, at present content himself with moving the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee, "that the Supreme Grand Chapter should so far sanction the proceedings that took place whilst the Chapter was holding meetings under the dispensation, improperly granted by their District Grand Superintendent, as to allow certificates to be made out for those brethren who were thus exalted to the Royal Arch Degree."

Bro. Joshua Nunn seconded the motion, which was thereupon put and carried.

Comp. Scott said the second case was very similar. The Committee had received a petition from Companions Thomas Curran as Z., John James Beresford Bowman as H., John Tudor Ambrose as J., and seven others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Lodge of St. John, No. 728, Beechworth, in the Colony of Victoria, to be called "The Chapter of St. John," and to meet at Freemasons' Hall, Lock Street, Beechworth, Victoria.

The Petition being in all respects regular, the Committee would not have hesitated in recommending that the prayer thereof should be granted, but that the approval of the District Grand Superintendent is supplemented by the words "and dispensation granted." Nevertheless, the Committee being apprehensive that the proposed Companions named in the Petition may have worked under this dispensation pending the transmission and consideration of the Petition, and previously to the grant of a Charter, recommend that the prayer of the Petition be granted; and, in order to prevent inconvenience to Companions exalted in a distant colony, that certificates may be made out for such brethren, if any, as may have been thus inadvertently exalted under such dispensation.

He begged to move that the recommendation be adopted.

Bro. Joseph Smith seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Comp. Scott drew attention to the next paragraph of the Report which bore upon this question.

The Committee also recommend that the Royal Arch Regulations be altered by the addition of a rule or rules prohibiting District Grand Superintendents from giving such powers and granting such dispensations, and thereby avoid error, and prevent misconception in future.

He thought it necessary that there should be no more mistakes upon this subject; and that the District Grand Superintendents, if they were not now aware of what their powers were for granting dispensations, should be prohibited by the regulations of Grand Chapter from carrying out such supposed grants. Therefore he would move in terms of the recommendation contained in the report.

Comp. John Savage seconded the motion. It was prudent to make some alteration, in order that the District Grand Superintendents might see that they exceeded their powers if they followed the course of the Superintendents mentioned in the Report. It was with great regret he had heard, that in two cases since August last they had had intelligence of the powers conferred on District Grand Superintendents having been exceeded. They had exercised a power which they did not possess; but he was of opinion, as Comp. Scott and the rest of the Committee were, that the brethren who had been exalted should not suffer for the wrongful acts of the Superintendents. He thought it was a proper thing to do—that certificates of exaltation should be granted to those Companions; but it should be made to be clearly understood by the District Grand Superintendents what their powers were.

Comp. T. Fenn asked in what language the proposed alteration was to be made. If the Committee recommended that there should be an alteration in the rules, it seemed to him proper that the precise wording of the alteration should be placed before the Companions. The alteration ought to have been put in the recommendation, unless it was to be followed by something of the kind, and he did not see how this could be done at the present Grand Chapter.

Comp. Scott did not propose that the alteration should be made at this Grand Chapter. The Committee only sought the affirmance of a principle, and in that affirmance they would act and submit to Grand Chapter at next meeting a regulation meeting the case.

Comp. Fenn thought that was all very right, but still it was not in accordance with the principle observed in Grand Lodge, where, when any resolution was proposed for the alteration of the Constitutions it was proposed definitely in so many words. The same ought to be done in Grand Chapter.

Comp. Dr. J. Daniel Moore supposed that a notice of motion to that effect would be given at this meeting to be made at the next.

Comp. Scott replied, that it was a recommendation of the Committee that an alteration should be made, and if the Grand Chapter agreed in the recommendation, the Committee would bring the alteration forward at next Grand Chapter. It did not seem to him that the Committee need have taken the trouble to bring the alteration forward in terms until their recommendation was approved of.

Comp. T. Fenn did not see why the Committee should have taken the trouble to bring the present recommendation forward, as it was of no use practically till the alteration of the laws was made.

Comp. Scott said, it was of use, because the Committee could proceed to the considerations of the proposed new rule if the recommendation was sanctioned.

The Acting G.Z. apprehended that nothing could be done until the Grand Chapter confirmed the alteration which the Committee proposed to make in the regulations.

Comp. Scott reminded the Companions that if the Committee had brought forward a form of

regulation they would have laid themselves open to the imputation of taking upon themselves a power which they had not.

The G.S.E. said, the intention of the Committee was merely to seek the affirmance of a principle, and they would propose something at next Grand Chapter for its adoption.

Comp. John Savage could see it very clearly in that light. If this motion were carried, it would not of necessity follow that the laws of Grand Chapter would be altered. The recommendation must be followed by something more; and if they affirmed the principle that night, they were told that on the next occasion a form of words would be brought in carrying out that principle. If the Grand Chapter said to-night, "We do not approve of this at all," then the Committee would not bring in any form of words to alter the regulation; but if Grand Chapter approved of the recommendation, then the Committee would lay a regulation before next meeting.

Comp. T. Fenn could not see what was the use of the recommendation at all, as it was not a regulation and would bind no one to a course of conduct.

Comp. C. A. Murton said, it would have been advisable to settle the matter at once; but they would now have to wait three months before the Committee could bring up the alteration, and it seemed a great loss of time.

Comp. Joseph Smith thought it ought to be a recommendation to carry the rule out. He presumed it was intended to take the opinion of Grand Chapter and leave it to the Committee to settle the detail: but if the proposed alteration were brought up at next meeting, there was no necessity for Grand Chapter to pass it. They were just in that awkward fix.

Comp. Joshua Nunn said, that the Committee were powerless to make the alteration which they saw was needed. All the Comps. could see that an alteration was necessary, and the Committee felt that Grand Chapter would be of that opinion; consequently they laid the circumstances of the case before Grand Chapter, and in order to prevent the irregularities complained of occurring again, they proposed that an alteration should be made in the laws.

Comp. Raynham W. Stewart would move as an amendment, "that there be no special resolution taken upon this subject, but that the report be adopted." When they had adopted the report it would go up to the Committee, and they would bring in what they proposed.

Comp. Joseph Smith would move that it be referred back to the Committee to carry it out.

Comp. Joshua Nunn, as the matter had gone so far, would move an amendment. Grand Chapter must either carry the resolution or drop it altogether. It appeared to him that they must carry the resolution. It did not alter the law: it did not compromise any member of Grand Chapter at all. It was only to ask of Grand Chapter their opinion or the views they entertained with respect to the acts and deeds of District Grand Superintendents; and he thought, if they took that view, they were acting very wisely and justly. If, afterwards they were called upon to alter the law, they would all look on the matter as they had looked upon it, and would assist the General Committee to check what they found were improprieties.

Comp. H. Browse thought the Grand Chapter should adopt the report and request the Committee to carry it out.

Comp. Joshua Nunn would agree to that.

Comp. Browse then moved, "That the report be adopted and the Committee be requested to carry it out."

Comp. Raynham W. Stewart seconded the motion, which was then put and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Comp. Scott, seconded by Comp. Browse, the following item in the Committee's Report was carried:—

The Committee have also received a Petition from the Principals and other Members of the St. John's Chapter, meeting at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, which is at present

attached to the St. John's Lodge, No. 167, meeting at the Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead, praying that the Chapter may be detached from the aforesaid Lodge, No. 167, and be henceforth attached to the Old Union Lodge, No. 46, London, and be called "The Old Union Chapter," and to meet at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, in the City of London.

Both Lodges having given their consent, the Committee recommend that the prayer of the Petition be granted.

Comp. Browse, in accordance with his notice of motion, moved:—"That the sum of £1,500 Stock be taken from the invested funds of Grand Chapter, and be divided in equal parts between the three Masonic Charities; £500 to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, £500 to the Girls' School, and £500 to the Boys'. £2,400 stock now stood to the credit of Grand Chapter, besides £300 in hand. He could not but believe that this was the best use that could be made of the funds of Grand Chapter. The money was subscribed for charitable purposes, and he was sure they would be doing what was right to the Masonic Charities if they distributed it amongst them. Two out of the three charities were in a flourishing condition and did not need money; but Masons were anxious to extend the benefits of their charities, and were desirous that no applicant for admission to them should be refused. Unfortunately they were obliged at present to refuse a good many. Out of 20 applicants for relief at the Benevolent Institution they could only relieve 15; out of 30 at the Girls' School they could only admit 20, and out of 70 at the Boys' School they could only admit 12. He could not help thinking that the best use they could make of the money, was to render all the assistance in their power to those who were dependent upon them for help and support.

Comp. James Brett seconded the motion.

Comp. Savage, not wishing to perform so unpleasant a task as opposing a work of charity, nevertheless wished Grand Chapter to consider a little before they voted so large a sum as £1,500—two-thirds of their funds. They were largely in debt for the building in which they were assembled, and he had a motion on the paper for applying £1,000 towards the reduction of that debt. He did not desire to move this as an amendment to Comp. Browse's motion, but he would call the attention of Grand Chapter to the fact that a few years ago a similar sum was voted to the charities. He would merely call attention to the fact that it was getting rid of their funds, and if carried it was as well they should remember they ought to be just before they were generous. He did not rise for the purpose of moving an amendment, because he felt the great propriety of supporting, to the utmost of their power, their charities, but he hoped if it was carried they would for some time allow the funds of Grand Chapter to lie fallow.

Comp. Joseph Smith thought the £1,500 should be divided into four equal parts, giving a separate fourth-part to the two divisions of the Benevolent Institution, the old men and the old women.

Comp. Browse replied, that the Benevolent Institution had such large funds, that they really granted all the petitions that came before them. He was greatly pleased at the support of Comp. Savage, and he felt sure the Comps. would carry the motion.

Comp. Scott thought that if the Benevolent Institution was so well off, it did not want assistance. The Girls' School was in the same position. But the Boys' School was not; it wanted money; and he should move as an amendment that £500 be given to the Boys' School only.

Comp. Raynham W. Stewart said, that this Grand Chapter gave very large subscriptions to the old men and women, and ten guineas to the Boys' and ten guineas to the Girls' Schools. He thought if £500 were given to the Boys, and another £500 were divided between the other Institutions, it would meet the necessities of the case.

Comp. Joshua Nunn did not think it would be proper for Grand Chapter to contribute to one Institution only to the exclusion of the other. It was certainly true, as Comp. Scott had said, that the Boys' School was more in want of the money than the other Institutions, still, when he was taking from Grand Chapter a large sum of money, it ought to be divided in equal proportions. He did not think they would be doing their duty if they were to cut out two of the charities, and give all the money to the Boys' School. The Grand Chapter had a large sum of money lying dormant, and it would be better used by the charities than employed in the funds. The money should be divided equally.

Comp. Scott would move another amendment, "that the whole £1,500 be given to the Boys' School." (Laughter and No, no.)

Comp. Browse having replied, the original motion was put and carried unanimously. (Cheers.)

Comp. John Savage then said, he did not wish to take up the time of Grand Chapter, but he wished to know what was to be done with the debt for the building; as they had voted £1,500 in charity there would not be sufficient funds left to justify his proceeding with his motion now, but he would bring it forward in six months time, at the meeting in May.

The Grand Chapter was thereupon formally closed.

IMPOSING MASONIC CEREMONIAL IN LIVERPOOL.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW MASONIC HALL.

One of the most impressive and striking Masonic Ceremonies which has ever taken place in the Province of West Lancashire, was witnessed at Liverpool, last Saturday afternoon, when the Right Honourable Lord Skelmersdale, Past Grand Warden of England, and Very Worshipful Past Provincial Deputy Grand Master of the Western Division of Lancashire, assisted by Masonic brethren of high standing and great influence in the Craft. The vitality and increasing power of the Order in this province—and in Liverpool especially, as the heart and head-quarters of Masonry within the division—were never for a moment doubted except by those who, while ignorant of the progress of the Order, professed a kind of supercilious contempt for that which they could not understand; but even to these the very numerous and highly influential gathering of brethren must have carried to them the conviction that Freemasonry is not only a living power, but an Order worthy of the attention and study of the wisest. Not only was the gathering the most numerous which has ever taken place in this district, but it was also one of the most influential representative meetings, comprising as it did nearly all the leaders of the Order within the province. So great has been the increase in Liverpool of brethren of the "mystic tie" and kindred Orders—Royal Arch, Mark Masons, Knight Templars, Red Cross of Constantine, &c., that the erection of a new hall has long been looked upon as an absolute necessity; and the building of which the corner-stone was laid on Saturday, will prove not merely a credit to the Craft and an architectural ornament to the town, but a convenient and capacious meeting place for all the lodges in the district. The arrangements in connection with the interesting ceremony were of the most complete character. Bro. J. K. Smith, P.M. 249, being the chairman of this Committee, and therefore the proceedings passed off without the slightest hitch. The building has already made considerable progress, and advantage was taken of this to erect a platform and galleries capable of accommodating 600 or 700 brethren, and as nearly all the available space was fully occupied, there could not have been fewer than 600 Masons present. In view of the risky and changeable weather, a huge tent completely covered the scene of the ceremony, but fortunately this protection was little needed, as the sun shone during the whole of the afternoon. Bro. G. Broadbridge, P.P.G.D.C., superintended, like a skilful general, the ceremonies of the day, and Bro. R. Wilson, P.M. 241, Hon. Sec. to the Masonic Hall Committee, with several prominent members of that body, lent valuable help in carrying out the general arrangements.

The following is the Architect's description of the building, which will occupy a place in front of the old hall:—The design for the new hall is of Italian character, and was selected in competition. The front to Hope-street will be built of white stone, and set back from the line of street. The principal entrance in the centre of the front is approached by a broad flight of steps, and protected by a spacious projecting porch, flanked by columns and pilasters with carved capitals. The internal arrangements of the design are complete in every respect, and display careful study to meet the requirements peculiar to a Masonic Hall. The edifice will not only be of an important addition to the public buildings of Liverpool, but will give such accommodation to the Masonic fraternity as cannot be obtained in any building in the kingdom erected for Masonic purposes. The basement is devoted to two club-rooms, each 25 feet by 20 feet, with ante-rooms, store-rooms, wine cellars, &c.; a corridor, 10 feet wide, running from the front to rear. The ground floor consists of library, 25 feet by 20 feet, and committee room of similar dimensions, each with ante-room adjoining; house steward's office; principal and second staircases. Lavatories are placed on this and all other floors of the building. The lodge-room is placed at the back, and is 51 feet 6 inches long by 30 feet wide. This will be approached from the entrance by a corridor, 10 feet wide, and will have preparation, ante and paraphernalia rooms attached. An organ gallery is placed on the east side of the lodge room. On the first floor will be the chapter room, 51 feet 6 inches by 25 feet, fronting Hope-street, with three ante-rooms, and the dining hall, 51 feet by 30 feet, at the back, with ante-rooms, serving and dressing rooms, and a spacious ladies' gallery extending over the ante-rooms on the east side of the dining room. The upper floor is devoted to kitchen purposes, and is connected with the various floors by means of a lift. The Architects are Messrs. Danson and Davies of Liverpool (Bro. Danson, W.M. 1094, being the author of the successful design); the sole contractors being Bro. Joshua Henshaw, and the sub-contractors Messrs. Nicholson and Ayre for Carpentry and joiners' work, Mr. James Leslie for stonemasonry, Mr. Thomas Jones for slating and plastering, and Mr. Crosby for plumbing, painting, and glazing.

The Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale was assisted and supported by the following Provincial Grand Officers:—Bros. T. Wylie, P.P.G.J.W.; J. Baxendale, P.P.G.P.; P. Maddox, P.P.G.S.W.; J. Hamer, P.P.G. Treas.; W. Laidlaw, P.P.G.S. of W.; H. S. Alpass, P.P.G. Sec.; T. Armstrong, P.G. Treas.; R. Wylie, P.P.G.S.D.; J. Skeaf, P.P.G.O.; G. de la Perelle, P.P.G.S.; B. W. Rowson, P.P.S. of W.; S. E. Ibbs, P.P.G.S.B.; S. P. Brabner, P.P.G.S.W.; W. Doyle, P.P.G.S.; J. B. Lambert, P.G.D.; E. Lan.; A. C. Mott, P.G.S.W.; Cumberland and Westmoreland; E. Friend, P.G.J.D., Cheshire; T. Birchall, P.P.G.J.W.; T. Wilson, P.P.G.J.W.; J. W. J. Fowler, P.P.A.D.C.; J. H. Johnston, P.P.G.S., Cheshire; and P. Ball, P.G. Tyler.

Amongst the more prominent brethren who also "assisted" on the interesting occasion were:—Bros. his Worship the Mayor, J. Pearson, S.D. 680; J. I. Knight, W.M. 241; E. Hughes, W.M. 249; J. N. B. Newton, W.M. 680; W. Stidifor, W.M. 724; J. Devaynes, W.M. 667; R. W. Holt, W.M. 1276; R. Ing, W.M. 594; R. Danson, W.M. 1094; C. H. Hill, P.M. 724; T. S. Jones, P.M. 1276; J. T. Callow, W.M. 673; H. Nelson, P.M. 673; J. Kenyon, W.M. 1013; F. Sergeant, P.M. 594; S. Wylie, W.M. 1403; D. W. Winstanley, P.M. 1094; T. Ashmore, P.M. 823; G. Turner, P.M. 86; J. Taylor, P.M. 1264; T. Leighton, W.M. 1325; S. Johnson, P.M. 673; D. Cunningham, W.M. 32; R. Pearson, P.M. 673; G. Morgan, W.M. 1035; P. B. Gee, W.M. 1264; J. Holland, W.M. 823; J. McKune, P.M. 216; J. T. Hall, P.M. 86; S. Morris, W.M. 86; W. T. May, W.M. 1393; R. Robinson, P.M. 241; J. W. Baker, P.M. 241; W. J. Lunt, P.M. 241; J. Sillitoe, P.M. 241; H. Williams, P.M. 249; A. Davies, S.W. 1264; J. Healing, P.M. 1264; W. Pugh, W.M. 1182; R. Martin, jun., J.D. 1182; E. Pierpoint, P.M. 680; I. de Frece, 594; R. Washington, S.D. 1094; J. H. Buley, J.W. 680; G. N. Blundell, P.M. 786; J. Fowler, S.W. 86; E. Ramson, 249; R. R. Martin, S.W. 1094; E. Kyle, S.W. 673; J. Pemberton, P.M. 1264; T. Berry, S.D. 1393; J. J. Rose, S.W. 249; A. Cohn (Grand Orient Paris); J. Wood, Treas. 1094; D. Campbell, 216; T. H. Ward, S.W. 1276; J. Jones, S.W. 1393; W. C. Connell, P.M. 137; C. Leighton, S.W. 1325; J. Parsons, W.M. 203; J. Peters, P.M. 597; J. Lloyd, J.W. 249; T. Evans, S.W. 1356; J. Pelham, junr., P.M. 292; J. S. Dixon, J.W. 1264; P. M. Larsen, P.M. 594; J. Tabley, 594; J. Thornton, P.M. 1182; A. Collins, 241; M. de Frece, 241; A. Vandyke, 241; R. Brocklebank, jun., Sec. 32; W. Horner, Treas. 32; R. C. Yelland, J.D. 1094;

P. B. Forshaw, S.D. 1403; J. B. Forshaw, Treas. 1403.

Punctually at three o'clock—the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremony—a large number of the brethren and members of the Merchant's Lodge, No. 241, under whose auspices the gathering took place, and by whom the requisite dispensation was secured, assembled in the large room of the old hall. The lodge was opened in the first degree by Bro. J. T. Knight, W.M., supported by Bros. J. Halton, as S.W.; W. M. Chudley, J.W.; T. Mercer, Sec.; R. Brown, S.D.; G. Hutchin, J.D.; A. C. Mott, D.C.; G. Peet, I.G.; and W. H. Ball, Tyler. After the lodge had been duly opened, the W.M. handed the Gavel to Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, the S.W.'s chair being then occupied by Bro. Birchall, P.P.J.G.W.; and the J.W.'s, by Bro. T. Wilson, P.P.J.G.W.

The business was of a routine character, and the P.G.L. with other brethren were speedily marshalled in procession by Bro. Broadbridge. There was but a short journey from the lodge-room to the platform where the other brethren had assembled. The following was the order of the procession.

Tyler, bearing banner.
The Trustees of the Masonic Hall, Past Provincial Grand Officers (Bros. T. Wylie and P. Maddox).
Three W.M.'s of Lodges, bearing the cornucopia and the vessels containing oil and wine (Bros. J. I. Knight, 241; J. R. Goepel, P.M. 155; and Bro. Hamer, P.P.G. Treas.).
The Builder, bearing the trowel (Bro. J. Henshaw).
The Architect, bearing the plans (Bro. R. Danson).
The Chairman of the Masonic Hall Committee (Bro. Alpass, P.P.G. Sec.), bearing the inscription, &c.
The Treasurer of the Masonic Hall Fund (Bro. T. Armstrong, P.G.T.), bearing the phial containing the coins.
The Corinthian Light, borne by a W.M. of a Lodge (Bro. Laidlaw).
The Column of the Junior Warden, borne by the W.M. of a Lodge (Bro. S. Haynes, 823).
The Junior Warden with the Plumb Rule (Bro. T. Wilson, P.P.G.J.W.).
The Doric Light, borne by the W.M. of a Lodge (Bro. J. T. Callow, 673).
The Column of the Senior Warden, borne by the W.M. of a Lodge (Bro. Cunningham, 32).
The S.W. with the Level (Bro. Colonel Birchall).
The Junior Deacon (Bro. J. B. Lambert).
The Chaplain, bearing the sacred volume (B., R. Wylie).

A Past Master with a square (Bro. Mott).
The Ionic Light, borne by the W.M. of a Lodge (Bro. Stoddart, 32).

A P.M. bearing a mallet (Bro. his Worship the Mayor, J. Pearson, 680).
The P. Prov. Grand Sword bearer (Bro. S. E. Ibbs).
The Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, P.P.D.G.M.
The Senior Deacon (Bro. E. Friend).
Tyler.

As the procession came on the platform the orchestra played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Afters his lordship had taken his place beside the corner-stone, silence was proclaimed, and the proceedings commenced with solemn prayer, offered by Bro. R. Wylie, in the absence, through illness, of the Rev. J. F. Goggin, P.P.G.C. "The Spacious Firmament on High" (arranged by Bro. J. Skeaf, P.P.G.O., in the most effective manner,) performed by the band and choir, after which,

Bro. H. S. Alpass, Chairman of the Masonic Hall Committee, said it was with much pleasure he addressed his lordship on that occasion. The land upon which they were about to build was purchased by the Masons of Liverpool about fifteen years ago, and the building which then stood on the ground, with certain additions, proved sufficient for the Fraternity until about three or four years ago. As his lordship well knew, however, Masonry had so greatly increased that the building now proved quite inadequate to accommodate the lodges. These had become so numerous that every working day throughout the year was occupied by some Masonic meeting or another, and he believed he was right in saying that there were several other lodges and other Masonic bodies ready to come to the new building when it is erected. Without further observation he would, on behalf of the Masonic Hall Committee, ask his lordship to proceed with the laying of the corner-stone of the new building. Bro. Alpass then read the following inscription on the plate to be placed over the cavity in the stone:—"The corner-stone of this Masonic Hall was laid with full Masonic honours by the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, P.G.W. of England, and V.W.D.P.M. of the Western Division of Lancashire, assisted by the Masons of the Lancashire Lodges, on the 2nd November in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, A.L. 5872, A.D. 1872. Bro. Richard Danson, architect; Bro. Joshua Henshaw, builder."

Bro. Armstrong then read a list of the two complete sets of current coins of the realm, placed in an hermetically sealed case showing the obverse and reverse side of each coin. These were the gift of Bro. J. R. Goepel, P.M. 155, and the splendid collection comprised, amongst others, a dragon sovereign, Gothic crown, "godless" florin, and other remarkably interesting coins. Along with these were placed a programme of the day's proceedings, a list of Liverpool lodges, the report of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution for 1871, copy of trust deed, scroll, the *Freemason* of that day, bye-laws of the Masonic Hall, list of the Committee, with the *Liverpool Mercury*, *Daily Post*, *Courier*, *Albion* and *Weekly Mercury*.

After the case had been placed in the cavity of the lower stone by Bro. Armstrong, and the plate had been fixed, the builder delivered the silver trowel to Lord Skelmersdale. The trowel, which was exceedingly chaste, was manufactured by Messrs. Elington and Son, and bore the inscription:—"Presented to the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, V.W.P.D.G.M. of West Lancashire, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the Liverpool Masonic Hall, Nov. 2nd, A.L. 5872; A.D. 1872." On the trowel was a beautifully engraved view of the front elevation of the building, along with the Masonic emblems.

After his lordship had spread the cement, the upper stone was slowly lowered, with three distinct stops, the band meanwhile playing appropriate music. The noble lord then proved the just position and form of the stone by the plumb rule, level, and square, delivered to him respectively by the J.W., S.W., and P.M. Having satisfied himself in these particulars, he gave the stone three knocks with the mallet (handed to him by Bro. Pearson), and pronounced the following invocation:—"May the Almighty Architect of the Universe look down with benignity upon our present undertaking, and crown the edifice of which we have now laid the corner-stone with every success." Lord Skelmersdale then strewed Corn as an emblem of Plenty, poured Wine and Oil as emblems of Joy and Harmony, and pronounced the second invocation:—"Praise be to the Lord, Immortal and Eternal, who formed the heavens, laid the foundations of the earth, and extended the waters beyond it; who supports the pillars of nations, and maintains in order and harmony surrounding worlds. We implore Thy aid, and may the continued blessings of an all bounteous Providence be the lot of these our native shores; and may the Almighty Ruler of events deign to direct the hand of our Gracious Sovereign, so that she may pour down blessings upon her people; and may her people, living under sage laws in a free government, ever feel grateful for the blessings they enjoy."

Hargreaves' ode "Prosper the Art," was then performed with splendid effect by the band and choir, and Bro. R. Wylie offered a second prayer. Lord Skelmersdale then inspected the plans submitted by the architect, whom he instructed to proceed without loss of time to the completion of the work.

Bro. Lord Skelmersdale then got on the top of the stone, being received with immense cheering, and said it had given him infinite pleasure to have been present at the good work which had been done that day. There was only one regret, and that was, that their late P.G.M. (Sir Thomas Fermor-Hesketh) had not been there to take that duty, for he (Lord Skelmersdale) knew how his heart was set upon it—how he wished that work to be completed. Such a hall had long been wanted in Liverpool, because there Masonry had greatly progressed, and the numbers of brethren had increased, as in other parts of the province. It was only right for the brethren of this "good old town," to build a hall worthy of themselves, and worthy of the Craft. (Cheers.) He trusted the hall might prove satisfactory to the brethren, and that peace and harmony might long reign within its walls. Another source of gratification was, that the corner stone had been laid during the year of office of a worthy brother, if he might call him so—brother, his Worship the Mayor—(loud cheers)—and it had given him the greatest pleasure to see him present that day. His lordship concluded, amid loud applause, by wishing the brethren God-speed in the work until it came to a happy conclusion.

The ceremony concluded with the "National Anthem," admirably arranged by Bro. H. C. Cooper, the solos being sung with remarkable power and effectiveness by Madame Tonnelier. The procession, in reversed order, returned to the lodge-room, where the lodge was closed in due and solemn form, by Bro. Knight, W.M. 241, and his officers.

The special musical programme provided for the ceremony by Bro. D. Saunders, 1299, of the New Star Music Hall (by kind permission of the proprietors), was in every way worthy of the occa-

sion, and the general performance of a character which contributed in a great measure to the imposing and impressive character of the afternoon ceremonial. Bro. Saunders most generously gave the free services of about 40 instrumentalists and vocalists, the latter being headed by Madame Tonnelier, Mrs Saunders, Mr. Hodgson, and himself, and the thoroughly efficient manner in which the whole of the music was rendered, was the subject of general commendation. Bro. Lord Skelmersdale also expressing himself highly delighted with the musical portion of the programme. Bro. H. C. Cooper conducted, with rare tact and ability, and he received valuable help in the general musical arrangements from Bro. Skeaf, P.P.G.O. It may be mentioned that it was a source of great regret to the Committee, that ladies could not be admitted to witness the ceremony, owing to the limited space at their command.

THE BANQUET.

On the conclusion of the ceremony, a banquet was provided at the Adelphi Hotel, where about 100 brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the large and handsome dining hall of the Adelphi Hotel, under the presidency of Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, who was supported by Bro. Pearson (mayor of Liverpool), and a large number of distinguished brethren. The banquet was provided by Mr. Ludlow, the manager, in a superior manner, the waiting and quality of the wines being especially good. In the intervals, between the toasts, Bros. Saunders, T. J. Hughes, and Evans sang a number of songs, glees, &c., in an excellent manner, Bro. Skeaf presiding at the Pianoforte.

Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, in giving "The Queen," said that was a toast which was always received with enthusiasm in Liverpool, and never more cordially than in their Masonic Lodges.

In proposing "Bro. the Prince of Wales, P.G.M.," his lordship said he knew personally that His Royal Highness took the greatest interest in the Craft, had every intention of working his way up in Masonry, and at that time he showed his devotion to Masonry by personally doing the work of a private lodge as W.M.

The noble Chairman, after giving "The Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," submitted the toast of "The Marquis of Ripon, M.W.G.M.; the Earl of Carnarvon, M.W.D.G.M.; and the officers of the Grand Lodge." He remarked that whenever the Grand Lodge paid Liverpool a visit it would be gladly received, and he might state that before long the Masons of Liverpool would have cause to bring it here—(immense cheering)—he meant to open the new Masonic Hall (Laughter and renewed cheering).

His worship the Mayor, who was received with enthusiastic applause, proposed "The Health of Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, V.W.P.D. P.G.M.," and in doing so said he could not express the pleasure it gave him, as Mayor of Liverpool, to propose that toast, because he was one of those British noblemen, of whom he was proud to say they had so many—(cheers)—who recognized the duties as well as the privileges of his high position. In every walk of life his lordship was esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing him; and whether they looked upon him as a member of the House of Peers, a landlord, or a neighbour, they had reason to be proud of him. But it was as a Mason they especially esteemed him. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The admirable manner in which he had performed his duties that afternoon showed his heart was in the good cause, and he (the Mayor) was sure he would meet with the most enthusiastic approval of the whole of the brethren in that district if they heard it announced that his lordship had received the appointment of Provincial Grand Master. (The brethren rose to their feet and cheered for some time.) After that demonstration he need not say anything more, but ask the brethren to drink the toast in true Masonic fashion. After this had been done with the greatest heartiness,

Lord Skelmersdale, in acknowledging the toast, said he was quite overwhelmed with the enthusiasm of the brethren. He looked upon Liverpool as his foster place in Masonry, for, although he was initiated into the Craft in Oxford, it was only after he came to live near his own home that he fully realised the value of their Order by joining a lodge here. He thanked the Mayor for his kind wishes, and if they ever came to pass he hoped the brethren would always find him at his post. (Cheers.)

Bro. Lord Skelmersdale proposed "The Mayor of Liverpool, Bro. John Pearson," and said that though he had known him for a very short time he had heard of Bro. Pearson long before, and all he had heard led him to cherish the highest esteem for their brother. He (Bro. Skelmersdale) had had the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of many mayors of this town, but he assured the

brethren that he had never received hospitality like that of the present Mayor. (Cheers.) They must all regret that his term of office was nearly expired, and asked if it was not possible to have him re-elected. (Cheers.)

The Mayor in reply, said it was a source of great thankfulness to him that he had been able to go through his year of office so as to give satisfaction. It had been a pleasure to him, as it had been an honour to the town, to have the presence of so many distinguished visitors, but upon no occasion had he greater pleasure than when his lordship entertained the Princess Mary and Prince Teck. He could assure the brethren that he retired from office with a grateful remembrance of many kindnesses he had received at the hands of his fellow townsmen.

Bro. Alpass proposed "The Trustees of the Liverpool Masonic Hall," which was acknowledged by Bros. T. Wylie and Maddox.

"Success to the new Masonic Hall," given by the noble chairman, was acknowledged by Bro. Alpass, who gave some interesting details regarding the progress of Masonry in the province. They had now twenty-seven lodges against nine in 1856, and 1,800 members against 567 at the same period.

Bro. R. Wilson, Honorary Secretary, to the Masonic Hall Committee, also responded, and spoke in terms of congratulation, of the spirit and energy with which the work had been carried out.

Bro. J. K. Smith, Vice-Chairman of the Masonic Hall Committee, proposed in excellent terms the toast of "The Architect and Builder," and paid a high compliment to those brethren, referring also to the valuable services which had been given by Bro. R. Wilson.

Bro. Henshaw acknowledged the toast, and the proceedings then terminated.

CONSECRATION OF THE "OXFORD UNIVERSITY" CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX.

Friday, the 1st of November, having been fixed for the consecration of the above-named Chapter by the Supreme Council of the 33° for England and Wales, a considerable number of brethren of the Ancient and Accepted Rite assembled on that day, at the beautiful Masonic Hall attached to the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, for the purpose of witnessing this imposing ceremony.

Amongst those present were the following members of the Supreme Council:—Ill. Bros. C. J. Vigne, M.P.S. Grand Commander; Capt. N. G. Philips, V.P. Lieutenant Grand Commander; the Rev. E. H. H. Vernon, Chaplain-General; and Ill. Bro. W. H. Pullen, 33°, Secretary to the Council; together with Ill. Bros. Major Shadwell Clerke, 32°; C. Chandos Pole, 32°; the Rev. W. F. Short, 31°; C. A. Newnham, 31°; the Earl of Limerick, 31°; C. Fendelow, 31°; J. Oxley Oxland, 30° (32° of Portugal); the Rev. T. F. T. Ravenshaw, 30°; Captain Annesley Phayre, R.N., 30°; Captain A. Nicols, 30°; A. F. Godson, 30°; the Rev. A. Bruce Fraser, 30°; J. F. Starkey, 30°; and Bros. R. T. Caldwell, 18°; H. H. Riach, 18°; R. N. Miller, 18°; Philip Montagu, 18°; A. Akers, 18°; T. F. Dallin, 18°; and C. L. F. Edwards, 18°.

The Meeting was honoured also by the presence of a distinguished visitor from America,—Bro. E. Hamilton Shaw, S.G.I.G. 33° of the Supreme Council, S. J. U.S.A.

A Grand Chapter of Sovereign Princes of Rose Croix of H.R.D.M. having been opened, six candidates for admission to the Order (viz: Bros. E. Chapman, J. Robertson, S. F. Flood, H. R. Cooper Smith, D. Hunter Blair, and C. W. Kennedy.) being in attendance were duly perfected; the ceremony being performed by the Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen in that impressive and able manner for which he is so justly noted.

At the conclusion of this portion of the proceedings, the members of the Supreme Council having withdrawn, re-entered the hall in formal procession, attended by their Grand Marshals and brethren of the 30°, bearing the Sword of Justice and the Banner of the Order; the brethren forming the Arch of Steel, while the organ pealed forth solemn music.

The Supreme Council having assumed their seats, the M.P. Sov. Grand Commander called on the Grand Marshal to read the dispensation authorizing the formation of the Chapter, which being done, it was solemnly constituted, and declared to be duly enrolled in the Archives of the Supreme Council under the title of the "Oxford University Chapter."

Ill. Bro. the Rev. Arthur Bruce Fraser, 30°, the M.W. Sov.-Elect., having been presented by the Grand Marshal, was next installed in proper form by Ill. Bro. Hyde Pullen, as M.W. Sov. of the Chapter for the ensuing year, and proceeded to appoint the following brethren as his officers:—

The Rev. W. F. Short, 31°	Rev. Prelate.
T. F. Dallin, 18°	1st General.
E. Chapman, 18°	2nd General.
Hugh H. Riach, 18°	Recdr. and Treas.
C. L. F. Edwards, 18°	Grand Marshal.
Aritas Akers, 18°	Raphael.
J. Robertson, 18°	Chamberlain.
S. F. Hood, 18°	Almoner.
H. R. C. Smith, 18°	Herald.
J. W. Kennedy, 18°	Capt. of the Guard.

A cordial vote of welcome was tendered by the Chapter to their distinguished visitor the Ill. Bro. E. Hamilton Shaw, 33°, S.J.U.S.A.; and votes of thanks were unanimously accorded to the Supreme Council for their presence that day, and to Ill. Bro. W. Hyde Pullen for his admirable rendering of the various ceremonies, as well as to Ill. Bro. the Rev. E. H. H. Vernon, 33°, for his handsome present of a silver chalice, and to Ill. Bro. A. F. Godson, 30°, for his expressed intention of endowing the Chapter with a Life Governorship of the Masonic Boys' School.

At the conclusion of the day's proceedings, the Supreme Council and Visitors were entertained at dinner at the Clarendon Hotel by the members of the new chapter, which promises speedily to take a prominent position amongst those of the Order in England and Wales, under whose banner are now ranged fifty Chapters of Rose Croix.

DALKEY.

Dalkey, Tuesday Evening.

MEETING OF TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—The meeting of the Town Commissioners, to be held to-morrow morning, is regarded with much interest. A number of influential gentlemen are desirous of establishing a Masonic Lodge in Dalkey, and, it is understood, intend requesting the Town Commissioners for the use of the Town Hall for this purpose. A section of the inhabitants object to the Town Hall being lent for any purpose save for the sole use of the township. A lively scene is, therefore, anticipated.—*Irish Times, Wed., October 30th, 1872.*

THE TOWN HALL.

The following letter from J. D. Cope, Esq., was read:—

"Islington-avenue, Kingstown,
29th Oct., 1872.

"Dear Sir—At a meeting of gentlemen who are desirous of establishing a Masonic Lodge in the township of Dalkey, I was requested to act as hon. secretary, and received instructions to apply to your board to know the terms on which the Town Commissioners will let them have the use of the Town Hall for that purpose. A deputation will attend the board on the 30th inst. . . . I should mention that the brethren are of opinion that a sum not to exceed £12 per annum is a liberal amount to offer, and they consider that that sum should include fire and gas light, with permission for the lodge not to meet oftener than twice in each month."

The application on behalf the Masonic Body created quite a stir in the usual peaceful town of Dalkey, and the vicinity of the building was thronged at an early hour by numbers who expected "a scene to take place."

The following gentlemen, being all ratepayers

in the township, attended in support of the application:—

J. J. Wilson, George J. Alexander, John Boon, Wm. Bonis, Robert Morrow, John Flynn, J. R. Ryan, J. D. Fitzgerald, and J. D. Cope, Esqrs.

On making their application, it was moved by Henry Parkinson, Esq., T.C., and seconded by Thos. Wright, Esq., T.C.—

That the use of the Town Hall be given for the purpose of a Masonic Lodge—the terms to be £12 per annum, to include gas only, and the number of meetings each year not to exceed eighteen.

Here a town deputation, headed by Mr. George Kelly, Mr. John Carr, and some working men, entered the room evidently with the object of protesting against the application, and it was moved by Alderman Hugh O'Rorke, J.P., and seconded by William Murphy, T.C.—

That this board declines letting our Town Hall for a Freemason Hall, or any such purpose.

For the amendment there were—Alderman O'Rorke, M. Casey, John Fleming, David Beggs, Gregory Kane, Wm. Murphy—6. For the original resolution—H. Parkinson, Dr. Parkinson, Thomas Wright, Gerrard Tyrrell, Edward Harrison—5.

The chairman declined to vote, and expressed his fear of creating a disunion of feeling in the township between the ratepayers and the board. Personally he was not against the Masonic brethren, but thought that the Town Hall, being given by the board for such a purpose, might create an ill will amongst some.

The application then fell to the ground, and the deputations withdrew.

A MASONIC HALL FOR DALKEY.

Subsequent to the refusal of the application, by a majority of one, a meeting was held, and it was determined to appoint a committee and honorary secretary, who should immediately take the necessary steps either to purchase a suitable house to be converted into a Masonic lodge for the township of Dalkey, Killiney, and Kingstown; or to purchase a piece of ground for the erection of a building. The feeling was unanimous that the rebuff which had been given that day to the gentlemen comprising the deputation, would only encourage them to more strenuous exertions; and a subscription list having been opened, it was headed with handsome amounts.—*Saunders's News Letter, October 31st, 1872.*

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was held yesterday in the Freemason's Hall. In the absence of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Earl of Rosslyn, the throne was occupied by Henry Inglis, Esq. of Torsonce, the Right Worshipful Substitute Grand Master. The throne was supported by Col. Campbell of Blythswood, Senior Grand Warden; the Right Hon. the Earl of Kellie, Junior Grand Warden; Wm. Mann, Esq., Past Senior Grand Warden; Captain Hunter, Prov. Grand Master of Aberdeenshire, East; Wm. Officer, Esq., Senior Grand Deacon; Major Ramsay, Junior Grand Deacon; Alexander Hay, Grand Jeweller; D. Robertson, Grand Bible Bearer; R. Davidson, Grand Organist; A. J. Stewart, Grand Secretary; John Laurie, Grand Clerk; Murdoch Mackenzie, Chief Grand Marshal; Albert T. Apthorpe, Grand Marshal; F. S. Melville, President of Grand Stewards; Captain Gordon of Craigmyle, &c., &c.

The Grand Lodge was opened in usual form, and after the passing of the minutes, a subject of the utmost importance to the Masonic body was introduced by the Grand Master.

It had been agreed, on the proposition of the Earl of Rosslyn, that energetic steps should be taken to clear off the very heavy debt at present hanging over the Grand Lodge, and with a view to support the generous ideas of his lordship, the following motion was proposed by Alexander Hay, Esq., and seconded by William Officer, Esq.:—"That with a view to the extinction of the debt of Grand Lodge, and the application of its surplus revenues to charitable purposes, the fee payable to Grand Lodge for each diploma shall hereafter be 5s.; and that each daughter lodge shall hereafter annually pay, on the 24th day of June, to Grand Lodge, the sum of £1 sterling; that these sums shall be collected by the Grand Secretary, and, under deduction of the actual expense of the diplomas, shall be deposited in bank, in an account to be kept in name of trustees, of whom two shall be nominated, by each Provincial Grand Lodge, at home and abroad, and two by the Grand Committee, with the Substitute Grand Master for the time being as an *ex officio* member and chairman of the said board of trustees; that the said trustees shall annually apply the sums so deposited in extinction of the debt of Grand Lodge; that on the total extinction of said debt, or in the discretion of Grand Lodge on its partial extinction, the surplus revenues of Grand Lodge shall be applied to charitable uses by the Grand Committee and the said Provincial Grand Lodges, in sums proportional to the entrants annually recorded by the lodges within their respective districts."

This motion, after very considerable discussion, was carried by a large majority. Other motions of grave importance were postponed till a future meeting. Intimation being made of the demise of His Majesty Charles XV., King of Sweden, honorary member of the Grand Lodge, and of Brother F. D. McCowan, M.D., Representative of the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Master expressed the sorrow of the Grand Lodge at the death of so distinguished a member of the Craft as Charles XV., and paid a very high tribute to the memory of Brother Dr. McCowan, a brother who, while living, had rendered eminent services to Scottish Masonry, and who had left a substantial token of his benevolence and affection towards the Craft. The office-bearers nominated for the ensuing year are—

M.W. Grand Master—The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn.

R.W. Past Grand Master—The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie.

R.W. Depute Grand Master—Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.

R.W. Substitute Grand Master—Henry Inglis, Esq., of Torsonce.

R.W. Senior Grand Warden—Col. A. C. Campbell of Blythswood.

R.W. Junior Grand Warden—The Right Hon. the Earl of Kellie.

R.W. Grand Treasurer—Samuel Hay.

R.W. Grand Secretary—Alex. J. Stewart.

R.W. Grand Clerk—John Laurie.

V.W. Grand Chaplains—The Rev. Y. G. Faithfull, M.A., and Rev. W. H. Gray, D.D.

V.W. Senior Grand Deacon—Major W. H. Ramsay.

V.W. Junior Grand Deacon—F. A. Barrow.

W. Architect—David Bryce.

W. Grand Jeweller—Alexander Hay.

W. Grand Director of Ceremonies—John Coghill.

W. Grand Bible-Bearer—D. Robertson.

Grand Bard—James Ballantine.

Grand Sword-Bearer—The Right Hon. Lord Rosehill.

Grand Director of Music—C. W. M. Muller.

Grand Organist—R. Davidson.
Chief Grand Marshal—M. Mackenzie.
Grand Marshal—A. T. Apthorpe.
Grand Tyler—W. M. Brycc.
Outer Guard—James Baikie.

GRAND STEWARDS.

- President—F. S. Melville. Vice-President—J. Haig.
Br. J. Turner, junior. Br. E. W. Nightingale.
" A. N. Clarke. " J. Goodsir.
" Wm. Mann (No. 137). " J. Macduff.
" David Bryce, jun. " R. P. Bowden.
" Charles Mackenzie. " Capt. M'Casland.
" George Bryce Brown. " F. W. Niblett.
" D. Murray Lyon. " M. M'Nab.
" A. Mitchell. " Henry Lewis.
" Dr. Middleton. " Capt. Gordon.
" W. Grant. " W. G. Roy.
" Thomas Pearson. " T. Field.
" Duncan Monteith. " A. Thomson.
" Henry R. Kay. " G. Farie.
" Dr. John T. Loth. " G. Miller.
" Chas. E. Hope-Verel. " H. Munro.
" Christopher Thomson. " John Logic.
" Alex. Ballantine. " A. J. Henry.
" William Hay. " J. J. Muirhead.
" A. Addison. " D. Thomson.
" J. Wallace. " R. Dudgeon.
" F. L. Law. " J. H. Bostock.
" H. Y. D. Copland. " R. S. Brown.
" Wm. Smith (No. 444). " J. Berry.
" Colonel Guthrie. " A. M'Taggart.
" David Kinnear. " J. Fraser.
" William Barton. " A. M'Connachie.
" Geo. M'Lean. " T. G. Mansfield.
" Geo. Lyon. " Capt. Skene.
" W. P. Buchan. " A. Henry.
" Richard Wilson. " A. Livingstone.
" David Small. " Dr. Hammond.
" Dr. Dickson. " J. M'Laren (as Director of Travelling Arrangements.)
" Thomas Swinton " " "
" Dr. Geo. Shaw. " " "
" C. F. Matier. " K. J. Anderson.
" Dr. Cairns. " G. Robertson.
" Dr. J. G. S. Coghill. " T. Halket.
" J. Taylor.

A petition for a Charter for a new lodge to be called "The Rajpootana, Neemutch, Western India," was granted; and a petition for a new lodge, the "Spey Kingussie," was remitted to Grand Committee, with power to grant a charter, when the application had been put in proper form. The arrangements for the festival of St. Andrew, to take place on the 2nd December, were left in the hands of the Committee of Grand Stewards. At the conclusion of the business a very interesting presentation took place. The Grand Master intimated that a letter had been received from the Lodge Cosmopolitan of Shanghai, requesting that a gold watch and a silver tea service, subscribed for by members of the lodge, should be presented in Grand Lodge to their Past Master, Bro. Charles Melville Donaldson, as an expression of their esteem and in recognition of his services to that lodge and on behalf of Scottish Masonry in general. Grand Lodge unanimously agreed to the request of the foreign lodge, and thereupon the Grand Master, in an able and appropriate speech, presented the gift to Brother Donaldson, who made an eloquent and effective reply. The various costly and handsome articles which composed the Testimonial, were manufactured by Brother Alex. Hay, Jeweller to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The proceedings being terminated, the lodge was closed according to Masonic ceremonial.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF DERBYSHIRE.

On Tuesday last, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Derbyshire Freemasons was held in the Assembly-rooms, Derby, under the presidency of Bro. H. C. Okeover, as A.P.G.M., Bro. J. Crossley officiating as D.P.G.M. There was an unusually large attendance of members of the Craft from various parts of the province. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in ample form at two p.m., prayer being offered by Bro. the Rev. A. A. Bagshawe, Vicar of Wormhill, Buxton, R.D., Provincial Grand Chaplain. The minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodges held in September, 1871, and February, 1872, were confirmed. The P.G. Secretary also read letters he had received in answer to congratulatory addresses that had been sent to the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the recovery of Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. A characteristic letter was also read which had been received from Chicago, acknowledging with gratitude the subscriptions received from the Derbyshire brethren for the relief of brethren in that city who had suffered by the great fire last year. The next business was to receive the annual reports of worshipful masters of lodges. These were of a most interesting and gratifying character, and elicited some well-timed remarks from Bro. Okeover, upon the steady progress masonry was making throughout the province of Derbyshire.—Bro. J. Smith, P.G.S.D., read the report of the Masonic Ball Committee, of which he is chairman, which was eventually adopted, after a long and animated discussion, in which Bros. C. R. Colville, Waite, C. F. Roe, H. Casson, T. Cox, J. Crossley, T. Hall, H. Hillam, G. T. Wright, A. Bagshawe, R. Darwin, Foulds, and others took part. It was stated that the Masonic Hall Committee intended to call in the subscriptions promised and get the foundation stone laid as quickly as possible. The site is at the corner of Gower-street, Green-hill.—After Bro. T. Cox had been re-elected Prov. Grand Treasurer and Treasurer of the Masonic Hall Committee, Bro. Colville alluded to the valued and gratuitous services rendered to the Hall Committee, by Bro. John Gadsby, P.P.G.S.W., and moved a vote of thanks to him, which was carried with considerable applause. Bro. Colville expressed his deep regret at the absence of Bro. Gadsby that day, and expressed a hope that he would again take an active part in the furtherance of Freemasonry.—The A.P.G.M. then proceeded to appoint the following as his grand officers for the ensuing year:—Brothers William Naylor, P.S.G.W.; J. Smith, P.J.G.W.; A. A. Bagshawe, P.G. Chaplain; Hazlehurst, P.G.R.; W. H. Marsden, P.G. Secretary; T. A. Jackson, P.S.G.D.; J. M'Adam, P.J.G.D.; G. Sheffield, P.G.S. of W.; Dr. Webb, P.G.D. of C.; W. L. Dodd, Organist; W. M. Lacey, P.G.S.R.; Garnham, P.G.P.; Whitham, P.G.S.B.; Stone, Tyler. Stewards—Bros. Welborne, Hirsch, Bennett, Dusautoy, Headland, and Rateliff.—By permission of Bro. Okeover, Bro. Binckes, Secretary of the Boys' School, Wood-green, London, addressed the brethren upon the subject of the Masonic Charities, and expressed the gratitude of the Committee of that noble Institution for the handsome support they had received from the province of Derbyshire.—The remaining business having been disposed of, the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in form, and with solemn prayer, after an unusually protracted sitting.

The brethren then adjourned to the St. James's Hotel, where an excellent dinner was provided by Bro. Plock in the large hall. Bro. Okeover, A.P.G.M., presided during dinner, but as he had to leave by an early train, Bro. Colville, P.D.P.G.M., was unanimously called upon to preside, and it is scarcely necessary to state that under his genial presidency a most thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent. Eighty brethren sat down to dinner. The repast over, the room was tyled, and Bro. Colville gave the usual Masonic Toasts, which were duly honoured, Bro. Dodd presiding at the Organ. In the course of the evening Bro. J. Crossley, P.P.G.S.W., proposed the health of Bro. Colville,

Past Deputy Prov. Grand Master, in an excellent speech, in which he reviewed the long connection of Bro. Colville with the Craft in Derbyshire, the interest he took in the promotion of Freemasonry, the high estimation in which he was held by the brethren, the pleasure it gave them to see him again amongst them in such excellent health, and the hope that it might please the G.A.O.T.U. long to spare him to aid them with his council and advice.—Bro. Colville replied in a telling address, in which he alluded to the invariable kindness he had always received at their hands. He began to feel himself a very old Freemason, for it was in the year 1830 that he donned the Entered Apprentice's apron. (Hear, hear.) What progress masonry had made in Derbyshire since that time! Then there were only two lodges in the province, although mysterious rumours went about to the effect that there was one in existence in the remote part of the Peak of Derbyshire. There were no railways in those days, so the few brethren then at Derby chartered a couple of chaises to go and try to find out where this lodge existed. (Laughter.) How different to-day when no fewer than sixteen masters of lodges in the province advanced to the pedestal and read those interesting reports which delighted them all, as showing the rapid advance of masonry and the great interest that was being taken in its promotion! Bro. Colville concluded by urging upon the brethren to be careful to preserve the ancient landmarks of the craft, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.—Other toasts followed, and Bro. Binckes made an appeal on behalf of the boys' school.—The Tyler's Toast brought the proceedings to a close.

The following amongst others were present in Grand Lodge:—Bros. H. C. Okeover, D.P.G.M.; James Crossley, P.P.G.S.W.; C. R. Colville, P.D.P.G.M.; F. Campion, P.S.G.W.; Rev. A. A. Bagshawe, P.G.C.; S. Taylor, P.G.R.; G. T. Wright, P.S.G.D.; R. R. Duke, P.G.D. of C.; J. Worsnop, P.G.P.; Thos. Hall, P.G. Steward; J. M. Moore, P.G. Steward; J. Foulds, P.J.G.W.; Thos. Cox, P.G.T.; Wm. Naylor, P.G.S.; G. H. Sheffield, P.G.S. of W.; W. H. Marsden, P.G.O.; Thomas Slinn, P.G. Tyler; Frank Witton, P.G.S.; J. W. Webster, P.G.S.; Thos. Horsley, P.P.S.G.W.; H. Hillam, Past Prov. Senior Grand Warden; H. Carson, P.P.J.G.W.; R. Waite, P.P.G.S. of W.; F. Illiffe, P.P.G.D. of C.; C. Slack, P.P.G.A.D. of C.; Jos. Pegg, P.P.G.S.B.; W. H. Burton, P.P.G.P.; J. W. Fearn, W.M. 681; T. A. Jackson, W.M. 353; G. Small, W.M. 787; John Hancock, W.M. 1179; Geo. Garnham, W.M. 1324; Fredk. Turner, W.M. 1237; W. M. Lacey, W.M. 1028; J. Howell, P.M. 850; R. J. Smith, S.W. 681; John Barrowby, J.W. 654; Fred. Wright, J.W. 1324; Josiah Taylor, S.W. 1235; J. C. Merry, J.W. 731; W. M. Hewitt, P.P.S.G.W.; R. Darwin, P.P.J.G.W.; J. Farnsworth, P.P.J.G.D.; Wm. Booth, P.P.G. Supt. of Works; —Kinder, P.P.G. Dir. of Cers.; J. W. Casson, P.P.G. Org.; J. H. Newbold, P.P.G. S.B.; John Smith, P.P.S.G.D.; J. McAdam, W.M. 654; C. Parkin, W.M. 884; C. Brentnall, P.M. 253; John Lowthin, P.P.J.G.D. Prov. W.M. 506; Wm. Bramall, W.M. 625; J. S. Whitham, W.M. 850; C. F. Roe, W.M. 802; John Varley, P.M. 506; S. Whitehead, S.W. 654; J. L. Gibbons, S.W. 353; J. D. Calder, S.W. 625; and W. H. Humphreys, S.W. 506.

There were also present the following visitors:—F. Binckes, W.M. Grand Stewards' Lodge; Edwd. Gindred, 654; C. C. W. Ferguson, 654; J. D. Scally, 353; R. S. Pender, 506; Wm. Dawson, 625; Philip Wright, 1324; T. L. Gentles, 253; R. Rateliffe, 1085; Wm. Goodwin, 1235; Richard Bennett, 731; Edwd. Dusautoy, 731; T. Roe, jun., 731; E. Haggitt, 850; W. L. Dodd, 731; J. T. Wright, 654; Thos. Saxton, 654; Robert McCannabe, 731; Geo. Turner, 506; J. Allen, 1324; J. W. R. Hirsch, 253; W. Welbourne, 253; H. Turner, 353; W. Knight, 731; J. W. Hackett, 731; H. Fowkes, 731; T. Gadsby, 1085; J. F. Baldock, 731; E. Peach, 731; and H. Brookhouse, 1085.

Derbyshire Advertiser, Nov. 1st, 1872.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This medicine has resisted every test which time, prejudice, and vested interest could impose upon it, and it at length stands forth triumphant as the most reliable remedy for those derangements of the system so common at the change of seasons. When the functions of the skin are retarded, an occasional dose of Holloway's Pills will call on the liver and kidneys for greater activity, and compensate the system for diminished cutaneous action. As alteratives, tonics, and aperients, these Pills have no equal. To every aged and delicate person, whose appetite is defective, digestion inferior, and tone of health low, this medicine will be a precious boon, conferring both strength and ease, with activity and cheerfulness. —[Advt.]

To the Patrons, President, Vice-Patrons, Vice-Presidents,
and Life Governors of the
ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,
MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

The retirement, through ill-health, of Mr. EDWARD H. PATTEN, having caused a vacancy in the Secretaryship of the above-named Institution, I beg most respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for the appointment, and to solicit the favor of your vote and interest.

Having held a position of trust in the Grand Secretary's Office during the last ten years, I can confidently refer to the Grand Secretary's testimony as to my character, and qualifications.

The accompanying letter from J. C. PARKINSON, Esq., a Vice-President of the Institution, who is acting as Chairman of a Committee for promoting my election, furnishes full information upon other points, and I need simply add that if elected to the post of Secretary, I will devote my best energies to the performance of the important duties confided to me, and in every way endeavour to promote the prosperity of our noble Institution.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. WENTWORTH LITTLE, P.M., P.Z.,

Prov. Grand Secretary, Middlesex, a Life Governor of the Institution.

7, St. Martin's Road, Stockwell, S.W., November, 1872.

List of Committee for Promoting the election of BRO. WENTWORTH LITTLE.

Bro. JOSEPH CHAS. PARKINSON, W.M. 778; P.M. 181; P.Z. 259, V.P., Chairman.

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| The Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, <i>M.P.</i> , Prov. Grand Master for Cumberland and Westmoreland. | Richard Boney, P.M. 79, Prov. A.G.P., Middlesex. | William Hamilton, P.M., P.Z. 554. | Wm. Palmer, as W.M. 27, V.P. |
| Col. Francis Burdett, Prov. Grand Master for Middlesex. | Rev. Dr. Ernest Brette. | S. Harman, as S.D. 73. | William Patient, as W.M. 44. |
| Col. George Aug. Vernon, Past Prov. Gr. Master for Staffordshire, V.P. | Thos. W. Boord, P.M. | Joshua Howes, P.M. 765. | William Roebuck, P.M. 465, P. Prov. G.S.B., Surrey. |
| Col. Alex. W. Adair, Past Prov. Gr. Master for Somersetshire. | Robert Bateman, P.M. | William Howell, P.S.W. 157. | Sigismund Rosenthal, P.M. 435, Prov. S.G.W., Middlesex, V.P. |
| The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, Past Grand Warden of England. | John H. Batten, W.M. 1309. | Fredk. Hockley, P.M. 8, Past G.S. | John Read, P.M., P.Z. 720. |
| Sir Frederick M. Williams, Bart., <i>M.P.</i> , P.G.W. of England, V.P. | Alfred Bryant, as Z. 22. | Louis Hirsch, P.M. | Arthur A. Richards, P.M. 8, P.Z. 382, Past Grand Steward. |
| Col. John Whitwell, <i>M.P.</i> , P.G.W. of England, as D.P.G.M., Cumberland and Westmoreland. | D'Oyley S. Bayfield, as W.M., 1158 | Edward T. Inskip, P.M., Prov. G.S. Bristol. | W. Sargent, 255. |
| Ernst E. Wendt, Grand Secretary for German Correspondence. | Abel F. F. Birch, P.M., 144. | Rev. W. Taylor Jones, P.M. 181, 708, Prov. Gr. C., Middlesex. | Henry A. Stacey, P.M., P.Z. 180. |
| Brackstone Baker, P.G.D., Representative from Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia, Alabama, Missouri, Oregon, and Tennessee. | Major Gen. H. Clerk, P.M., P.Z. 11. | David H. Jacobs, P.M. 27. | J. R. Stacey, P.M. 172. |
| W. Romaine Callender, P.G.D., D.P.G.M., East Lancashire. | Henry Carter, P.M. 228. | Robert Jones, P.M. 157. | James Self, <i>M.D.</i> , P.M., P.Z. 214. |
| Lewis Crembie, Past Grand Deacon. | George Cockle, P.M. 4, 10, P.G.S. | George Kenning, P.M., P.Z. 192, P. Prov. Gr. D., Middlesex, V.P. | Edwin Sillifant, P.M., P.Z. 217. |
| John B. Monckton, P.G. Deacon. | Antonio J. Colner, P.M., P.Z. 25, P.P.G. Reg. Middlesex, V.P. | Robert Kenyon, W.M. 1293. | Thomas J. Sabine, P.M. 73. |
| George Plucknett, Past Gr. Deacon. | Charles Coote, P.M. 205, 1319. | Philip Kirke, P.M. 144, V.P. | Edward A. Sacre, W.M. 463. |
| Thomas Fenn, P.A.G.D. of C., V.P. | T. Cubitt, P.M. 157, P.P.G.D., Middlex. | Rudolph Kotzenberg, 1293. | William Smeed, P.M. 778, Prov. J.G.W., Middlesex. |
| Hyde Pullen, Past G. Sword Bearer. | Daniel Cronin. | C. F. Kemp, P.M. 211. | William Stuart, P.M., P.Z. 742. |
| Edward Busher, P.G. Sword Bearer. | G. Collier. | George Lambert, P.M. 198, P.Z., P. Prov. Gr. W., Herts, V.P. | Joseph Stohwasser, P.M. 435. |
| J. D. Moore, <i>M.D.</i> , P.G.S. Bearer. | H. M. Collier. | Rev. W. Langley, P.M., P.P.G.W., Leicestershire. | Griffiths Smith, as W.M. 21, V.P. |
| Wilhelm Ganz, Grand Organist. | John Dixon, <i>M.D.</i> , P.M., P.Z. 73. | Charles Lacey, P.M. 174. | Lionel Spielmann, 435. |
| John Boyd, Grand Pursuivant. | Rev. J. Sydney Darvell, P.M. 108. | Joseph Last, 145. | John Smith, P.M. 157. |
| Charles A. Cottebrune, A.G.P. | Frederic Davison, P.M. 708, Past Prov. Gr. W. Middlesex. | William Long, P.M. 435. | Henry J. Smith, P.M. 946. |
| James Brett, Past Grand Pursuivant. | Herbert Dicketts, P.M. 25. | Charles A. Long, P.M. 25. | John M. Stedwell, P.M. 788, P.Z. 946, Past Prov. G.W., Middlesex, V.P. |
| John Coutts, Past Grand Pursuivant. | Dr. Samuel C. Davison, P.M. 167. | Alfred T. Layton, P.M. 181. | John Todd Swainston, P.M. 91. |
| William Ough, Past Gr. Pursuivant. | Henry Dubosc, P.M. 156. | J. B. Lemaitre, P.M. 12. | Wm. R. Swainston, P.M. 172. |
| Henry Radcliffe, P.M. 858, P.Z. 11, Grand Steward. | John W. M. Dosell, P.M. 55. | George Littlewood, P.M. 780. | Edward W. Stanton, P.M. 181. |
| Frederick Adlard, P.M. 7, Past Prov. G.D.C. Essex. | John Dyer, 22. | Charles Lee, P.M. 9. | Chas. H. Sinclair, as W.M. 255. |
| Wm. H. Absolon, P.M. 34. | Stephen C. Dibdin, P.M. 181. | Henry G. Lake, P.M. 186, P.Z. 820. | David R. Still, W.M.-Elect, 1293. |
| Thomas Anslow, P.M. 141. | Henry Dearsley, P.M. 3. | P. H. Lawrence, P.M. 181. | Ralph M. Smith, P.M., Past Grand Steward. |
| Joseph Alsopp, P.M. 879. | A. L. Dussek, P.M., J.W. 73. | William Mann, P.M., P.Z. 186. | Joseph Taylor, P.M. 18, P. Prov. Gr. W., Middlesex. |
| J. S. Adam, P.M. 90. | S. E. Donne, W.M. 181. | Benjm. C. Marshall, 66. | Henry T. Thompson, P.M. 742. |
| Henry M. Arliss, P.M. | G. Elliott, <i>M.P.</i> , W.M.-elect 778, V.P. | John T. Moss, P.M. 169, 1326, Prov. S.G.D., Middlesex. | B. P. Todd, P.M. 27, P.Z. 382. |
| Hilary Albert, W.M. 9. | Mark Ebersheim, P.M. 957. | Thomas Mason, P.M. 186, P.Z. 820. | John Trickett, P.M. 1194, P. P. G.D.C., Middlesex. |
| John S. Banning, P.M. 4, P.G.S. | Capt. Robert H. Evans, P.M. 1139. | Robert C. Mansfield, S.D. 7. | William A. Tharp, P.M. 49. |
| Wm. C. Barlow, P.M. 174. | F. H. Ebsworth, P.M. 73, 1178. | Arthur Macnamara. | Richard Tanner, P.M. 177. |
| Thomas J. Barnes, P.M., P.Z. 933. | T. Herbert Edmands, P.M. 8, P.G.S. | Thomas Meekham, P.M. 619. | John E. Walford, P.M. 177. |
| J. Woodward Barrett, P.M. 169, Prov. G.S.B., Middlesex. | Joseph Freeman, P.M. 18, Prov. Gr. Supt. Works, Middlesex, V.P. | George de Maid, J.W. 1328. | Frederick Walters, P.M., P.Z. 73. |
| Edward Baxter, P.M. 8, P.G.S. | Major E. H. Finney, W.M. 1361, William J. Ferguson, as W.M. 177. | Thomas Mortlock, P.M., Z. 186. | Richard S. Warrington, P.M., P.Z. |
| George Bolton, P.M., P.Z. 169. | George Free, as W.M. 73, V.P. | Whiffen Montague, 1269. | Major Jacob W. C. Whitbread, P.M. 319, P.P.G.S.B., Hants. |
| George P. Brockbank, P.M. 37, Past Prov. G.D. East Lancashire. | Edward Friend, P.M. 1013, 1289, Prov. J.G.D., Cheshire. | T. R. McIlwham, P.M., P.Z. 946. | William Robert Woodman, <i>M.D.</i> , P.M. 66, P.Z. 33. |
| John Bertram, P.M. 742, 813, V.P. | James Glaisher, <i>F.R.S.</i> , P.M. 33, P. Prov. G.W., Middlesex. | Albert Neate, P.M. 66. | William Wrenn, P.M. 1056. |
| | William Goodyer, P.M. 192. | Percival A. Nairne, P.M., P.Z. 176. | John J. Wilson, P.M. 1237, P. Prov. G.D., Middlesex. |
| | George J. Grace, as S.W. 73. | C. W. Noehmer, as W.M. 186, V.P. | Henry D. Wood, J.D. 181. |
| | Augustus Great-Rex, P.M. | Thos. Norris, P.M. 865. | F. E. Wilkinson, <i>M.D.</i> , P.M. 181 |
| | C. W. C. Hutton, (Ex-Sheriff) P.M. 96 | Magnus Ohren, W.M. 33. | Nicholas Wingfield, P.M., P.Z. 169 |
| | C. H. Rogers-Harrison, P.M. 857, P.Z. | Richard P. Odell, P.M. | T. Wingham, as W.M. 25, V.P. |
| | William B. Heath, P.M. 198, P.Z., P. Prov. G.W., Herts. | Capt. N. G. Phillips, P.M., P.P.G.W. | Thos. Burdett Yeoman, 715. |
| | Chas. F. Hogard, S.W. 205. | Rev. G. Raymond Portal, P.M., P. Prov. G.W., Oxon. | |
| | John J. Harris, W.M. 192. | Fred. A. Phillbrick, P.M. 18. | |
| | William J. Hughan, P.M. 131, P. Prov. Gr. Sec., Cornwall. | George Powell, P.M. 142, P.Z. 975. | |
| | | Edward Palmer, W.M. 1414. | |
| | | John B. Poole, P.M. 27. | |

JOHN BOYD, G.P., P.M. 145, 538. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
EDWIN SULLIFANT, P.M. 217 }

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NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the Freres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.

BY EMMA HOLMES, 31^o,

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from page 656.)

A general dispersion of the Knights followed, but a considerable number took refuge in Russia, where they were favourably received by the Emperor Paul, who at a chapter of the Order, held subsequently at St. Petersburg, was elected Grand Master, and formally notified the fact to all the courts of Europe.

This measure was never approved by the Italian Knights, who accordingly requested the Pope to nominate one of their number as the head of the Order, with the express stipulation that the pherent right of the cavaliers to chose their own chief, was not to be considered as in any way surrendered or abrogated by this temporary abandonment of their privileges.

While the Congress of Vienna held its sittings several Knights formed a General Chapter in Paris, under the Prince de Rohan, and petitioned the Congress to grant them the sovereignty of some small island, in lieu of Malta, which the British, who had expelled the French in 1799, were determined not to relinquish. This attempt on the part of the Knights was, however, unsuccessful, and their influence, as a political or ruling body, seems destined never to be restored.

The same writer, in speaking of the connection of the Hospitallers with the Freemasons, says:—In an old diploma granted at Dominica, on the 10th March, 1785, the following statement is expressly made in the preamble :—

"Whereas, by virtue of a dispensation, dated in the East, the 6th March, 5785 of Light, signed J. R. S. Galley, Secretary; and in virtue of the power given us, as faithful servants of our Lord Jesus Christ, as Knights of the Temple of St. John of Jerusalem; and in virtue of letters patent of Encampment dated at Gozzo, the 8th January, 1757, under the seal, &c., of the Grand Master, Dom Emanuel Pinto, and the Bailiff's Pinto and Facs, and the Commandant Sylva, &c., granted to us from the great knowledge, good-

ness of heart and integrity of our trusty and well beloved brother, John Campbell, being Master of all Orders and degrees, and has taken the mass of the St. Esprit, to congregate, work, and with the brethren to grant certificates; and whereas our trusty and well-beloved brother, James Barclay, being unanimously and duly elected and installed Grand Master of all Orders under the said dispensation, &c."

The writer adds "From the tenour of this document it would appear that the Knights of St. John not only encouraged the rites of Freemasonry, but admitted the Masonic brethren to their own mysteries, Goza or Gozzo, the place alluded to in the diploma, being an appendage of the Maltese possessions of the Knights."

He adds that "if the dispensation granted by Dom Emanuel Pinto in 1757 be genuine, it certainly establishes a very satisfactory basis for the assertion that the Masonic order is identical with the ancient one. Findal makes an important admission concerning this in his attack on the modern Order of Knights Templar, for he says,*

"The Order of Knights Templar had been abolished 1311, and to that epoch they (the Freemasons) were obliged to have recourse when after the banishment of several Knights from Malta in 1740, because they were Freemasons, it was no longer possible to keep up a connection with the Order of St. John, or Knights of Malta, then in the plenitude of their power under the sovereignty of the Pope."

Between the years 1825 and 1831 an English Langue had been reorganised, under the authority of the French Knights, and the Duke of Manchester (Provincial Grand Master of Notts), is now Grand Prior. Amongst the members of this Order we note the names of the following distinguished Masons :—

Bros. Lord Leigh (P.G.M. Warwickshire); Lord Torphichen, whose ancestor, the first peer, was the last Lord of St. John's, Prior of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital in Scotland at the time of the Reformation; William Alexander Laurie, Grand Clerk of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and author of the valuable History of Freemasonry, from which I have had occasion to quote; Bro. Richard Woolf, 31^o, E.S.A., well known as a Masonic writer; and Lord Eliot, 30^o, Provincial Grand Commander for Cornwall (United Orders of the Temple and Hospital).

The Baliwick of Brandenburg separated itself from the Order of St. John in 1719, assumed an independent existence, and elected a Grand Master of its own. It subsequently became in part allied with the general Order, but in 1810 the estates were, by Royal edict, incorporated with those of the Crown, and in 1812 Frederick William III. remodelled this branch under the title of the Royal Prussian Order of St. John. A new Constitution was given to the Order in 1852, and the King became Sovereign Protector, the Crown Prince Grand Master.

Of the branch settled in Russia, two Grand Priorates still remain, under the protection of the Emperor.

The Grand Priorate established in Poland in 1776, was for a long time connected with the

English and Bavarian branches, but is at present united with the Russian Priorates.

The Portuguese and Spanish Langue (Aragon and Castile) separated from the Order after the Peace of Amiens in 1802, formed a college of their own, and are known as the Spanish Royal Order.

Thus it will be seen that the Order of St. John is split up into several independent bodies, and I suppose the Masonic Knights of Malta have had as good a claim to the title as the others.

It has been objected to the Masonic Templars and Knights of St. John that they had no power to perpetuate themselves, without the papal sanction, that, in fact, like the Anglican church, they could not have, as it were, an apostolical succession without an acknowledgment of the Pope's supremacy.

This difficulty is solved, however, in the case of the Knights of Malta, by their own conduct. They are seeking to perpetuate themselves in this and other countries without the papal authority. In this country, for instance, we have a Catholic body under Sir George Bowyer, appointed Grand Prior by the Pope, and a Protestant body, under the Duke of Manchester, appointed by themselves. Neither body, of course, recognises the other, and they both, I suppose, ignore the Masonic Order. Said Masonic Order existed in England, however, previous to the revival of the English Langue, and the Emperor of Russia, whose predecessor, Paul, the Knights themselves chose as Protector of the Order, appointed the Duke of Sussex (who was Grand Master of the Masonic Orders of the Temple and Hospital, and who sought the recognition from the elected head of the Order) Grand Prior of England for the Orders of Knights of Malta and Knights Templar.

Howe, in his Freemasons' Annual, mentions this fact, which is quoted by Bro. Woolf in his most interesting little work, and Bro. Yarker in his valuable Notes of the Temple. Bro. Woolf, however, is not satisfied that the Emperor Alexander ever made this appointment, and, indeed, speaks of the election of the Emperor Paul as an illegal one. As he is a member of the branch of the Order which was re-established in this country under the authority of the body of the Knights who met in Paris in 1813, and who repudiated the act of their brethren in Russia, we can understand that the English Langue, which we suppose would not be recognised by the Emperor Alexander, would object to the proceedings of the brethren in Russia.

The objection, however, to use a common phrase, cuts both ways.

That the election of the Emperor Paul was satisfactory to many of the brethren, we may gather from the following extract from Taaffe's History of the Knights of Malta.

The book is in the library of the A. and A. Rite at Golden-square, together with a very large collection of other most valuable works, many of which bear upon the Templar and other high degrees.

I might here state that, anticipating an objection made by many brethren that granted the Emperor's appointment of the Duke of Sussex, he had no right to confer upon him authority over the Templars; the Knights of St. John also considered themselves as Templars.

For a proof of this, I need only direct the reader's attention to the title page of the book to which I allude, where it is described as the History of the Holy Military Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights Hospitallers, Knights Templar, Knights of Rhodes, Knights of Malta, by John Taaffe, Knight Commander of the Order.

The author, in mentioning the abdication of the last Grand Master Hompesch, says that on this event taking place, "The Protector* (the Emperor Paul), or *locum tenens*, having been already legalised by a Grand Master, had no need of the election of a council, as would have been instantly the case otherwise; but assumed his vicarious power at once, as naturally as the Camerlengo at Rome enters into office as soon as the Pope dies; and in the Order at least, to die and to abdicate are the same thing. Then completely was it in rule that on the 26th June Paul took the Protectorship, and on the 27th October the Knights then present at St. Petersburg elected him to the Grand Mastery, as they had a perfect right to do; and offered him the magisterial cap, &c., in a public audience, which, after mature reflection, he accepted, on the 13th November, the Russian Vice-Chancellor pronouncing the act of acceptance, and all the Knights taking the oath usual on such an occasion; so that up to Paul's death, for that short time it appears he was really Grand Master, for any little variation in form may be excused from the urgency, and in substance there was none. Therefore it is to be supposed future historians of our Order will give him a place in the magisterial roll."

Taaffe says also that until the Emperor became Protector of the Order, the Order's only Protector had been the kings of England. Neither France nor Germany, however friendly, had that distinguished title. It was, like Turcopolier, belonging to England alone.

Vice notre protector was said even to Henry VIII., who suppressed the Order in England. By the way, we find no mention in Taaffe of the revival of the English Language, as related by Bro. Woof.

I shall have to say more anon concerning the Hospitallers.

Turning to our own Order of Masonic Knights Templar, you are doubtless aware that of the 123 Encampments now in existence, five claim a descent from time immemorial—the Baldwyn, Bristol; the ancient York Conclave of Redemption, of Hull, removed from York; the Abbey Chapter, Nottingham; the Observance, London; and the Union, or Rougemont, Exeter).

The Baldwyn, it is said, has been in existence since the time of Richard, Cœur de Lion, who, as you know, was said by some to be a Templar. There is no doubt a preceptory of the Order existed at Bristol, as the Temple Church and parish still testify, and curiously enough whilst I was in Bristol in July last, Sir Knight Powell, the worthy and esteemed D.P.G.C. of Bristol, showed me the seal of the Order, which had just been picked up near the river, and which was discovered in making some excavations there about 20 feet below the surface.

The characters which surround the Agnus Dei, which was the usual seal of the Order in Eng-

land, are believed to be of the 14th century, but how the seal came there no one can tell.

Some local antiquarians had long supposed that on the persecution of the Order, the Knights left their quarters in Bristol, and crossing over at Rownham Ferry, which is known to have been in existence for hundreds of years, took shelter at Abbot's Leigh.

They may have lost their seal in the river in their hurried escape; at all events its discovery is a curious and interesting fact.

Mackey and other authors say that it is believed the Bristol Knights still retain the costume and ancient ceremonial of the Order. Thanks to the courtesy of Sir Knights S. E. Taylor and W. Bowden, both distinguished members of the Baldwyn, I was allowed to see many curious and valuable MSS., seals, rituals, &c., but time did not permit of my making that careful examination of them which their antiquity deserved.

Amongst other things I saw a history of the Knights of Malta in two large volumes, written, not printed, in French, and embellished with portraits of the Grand Masters of St. John of Jerusalem—a valuable work.

The jewel of the Baldwyn Encampment is curious, since it shows a connection with all the degrees practised under this body, the Knight Rosæ Crucis, Knight of Kilwinning, and K.H. The Kilwinning, I daresay, once had some connection with the Royal Order of Scotland, and the Rosæ Crucis with the Rose Croix. The K.H. we know was given as a Templar degree, and there is little doubt that these degrees or Orders were given in the last century in other Encampments beside the Baldwyn. They are not now recognised by Grand Conclave; indeed, I have understood that Colonel Kemeys Tynte, when Grand Master, gave up control over these degrees to Dr. Leeson, the Supreme Commander of the 33°. At all events, they are no use now, except when given under the legitimate authority of the Supreme Grand Council A. and A. Rite, as every Supreme Council in the world refuses to admit the brethren without certificates from the S.G.C., 33°.

(To be continued.)

NORTONIAN AMENITIES.

The sight of Bro. Jacob Norton's tomahawk, after it had been so long laid aside, was somewhat startling, but the sound of its blows, laid about with such heartiness and seeming sense of enjoyment, must have made those among us who had not very strong nerves, look about with some terror. If men are to be converted from error or from the pursuit of evil ways by the employment of hard words, or by the force of dogmatism, Bro. Jacob Norton is the man to be of use to them, especially if they have a liking for contemptuous epithets and personal sarcasm. But those who look for fair proof or dispassionate reasoning, must go elsewhere.

Bro. Jacob Norton's papers—the first one especially—on Bro. Hughan's "Ancient Charges," present a striking contrast, in both style and substance, to everything that which brother has written. Bro. Hughan is evidently desirous of pushing his investigations in every direction for the

attainment of truth, without any overweening desire to establish or uphold a theory. Bro. Norton is as evidently desirous to overturn a theory, if he does not aim to establish one; or to get rid of what he, for very obvious, and, indeed, avowed, reasons, dislikes. And he is not at all nice in the epithets he applies to those who do not see or think as he does.

He scatters his flowers of speech with a profuse hand, and furnishes us with a vocabulary which any one ambitious of excelling in the use of opprobrious phrases may profitably refer to "Dreamers," who "become half crazed with pondering over Isaiah, Daniel, and the Apocalypse, endeavouring to make others equally crazy," "men possessing a smattering of learning because they have read something about Cheops, Palmyra and the Olympiads, filling the Masonic press with ridiculous speculations." "Charlatans, who rule our Grand Lodges," "noodles, who in our Grand Lodges pass votes of thanks to charlatans for talking nonsense," and "record his lecture for the edification of future noodles," "mystics, who set themselves up as great Masonic lights, confounding Masonry with sectarianism." These are amongst the complimentary forms of speech which Bro. Jacob Norton delights in, when writing of those whom he places amongst "the Masonic luminaries," who have been the bane of Masonry, and have thrown "cartloads of trash" into "our so-called Masonic literature."

If I might take such a liberty, I would, in all seriousness, ask Bro. Jacob Norton whether he really thinks that such a mode of treating questions upon which some of the best men of the Craft differ in judgment, is calculated either to subserve the interests of truth, or to induce the outside world, who are not Masons, to regard Masons or Masonry with much respect? Surely not; and I have reason to say that many brethren think with me, that an exhibition of good temper, toleration, and brotherly love are of more importance than the establishment of any theory, touching the age or origin of speculative Masonry, however interesting that may be in itself, and when dispassionately and discreetly handled.

Our "Masonic Student," whose pseudonym we are always glad to recognise in the columns of *The Freemason*, has, in his own quiet, and I would fain hope, effective, way, rebuked Bro. Norton for the injustice of which he has been guilty in writing of Anderson and other early labourers in Freemasonry, to whom the Craft is so greatly indebted, but whom he charges with "truckling to the spirit of the age," or "the prejudices of the time," exhibiting "a want of moral courage," "flattering the ignorant," while one of them, at least, was "as ignorant of history and chronology as the author of Matthew Cooke's MS." This sort of thing exhibits itself as Bro. Jacob Norton's infirmity, and it greatly mars, if it does not destroy, his usefulness. While he is ever imputing sectarianism, and intolerance, and superstition to others, he exhibits a vast amount of these weaknesses in his own person. It has been well said by one who wrote the "History of Toleration," that "intolerance has not resulted from any particular system, but from the prevalence of ignorance, and the force of those illiberal prejudices which are natural to the mind of untutored men;" and an acute critic in the *Edinburgh Review*, adds, without any such

qualification, "In fact, it may be laid down as a fundamental principle, that intolerance is natural to man in every state of society." Hence it is I presume, that we find quite as much "intolerance" in those who fancy they are quite free from "superstition" and "sectarianism," as in any other class of men, and that while they write with horror of the things that have been done by "sectarians," in the name of religion, they exhibit a spirit or a state of feeling towards those who differ from them in opinion, which looks as if it would, if it could, put them down with a very heavy hand. They "speak daggers," if they "use none."

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

Original Correspondence.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The following letter, which has been addressed to the Life Governors of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, having been forwarded to us for publication, we have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the claims of Bro. Little, which are ably set forth therein:—

Collier's Wood, Merton, S.W.,
November 1, 1872.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Bro. R. Wentworth Little has consented, at the request of several Vice-Presidents and Life Governors of the Freemasons' Girls' School, to be put in nomination for the Secretaryship of that Institution, which has just become vacant by the retirement of Bro. Patten.

In the belief that Bro. Little combines in a remarkable degree the qualifications it is our duty to insist upon in any Secretary we may appoint, I am acting as Chairman of a Committee for promoting his election. This Committee deems it important in the interests of the Charity that the new Secretary should not be of an age which would, in the common course of nature, render his retirement necessary in a few years, and so burden our funds with another pension. Bro. Little is 34. We consider it essential that the new Secretary should be a man of liberal education and varied experience, fitted by maturity of judgment, habit of mind, and special acquirements, to urge the claims of the Charity upon the brethren. The history and statistics of the Masonic Boys' School furnish convincing testimony, were any needed, as to the imperative duty of securing these qualifications for the sister Institution, and of so promoting a generous rivalry between the two. Bro. Wentworth Little was originally educated for the church, under Bro. the Rev. B. Gibson, M.A.; but deciding upon a secular career, he entered the Civil Service of the Crown in the Emigration Department at Dublin, and holds testimonials of the highest character, both from his reverend tutor and his official chiefs. Bro. Little has been an active Freemason ever since he was initiated into our Order, twelve years ago. He is P.M. of two lodges; P.Z. of two chapters; honorary member of some thirty lodges and chapters; and Provincial Grand Secretary for Middlesex. Bro. Little's extensive connection among Freemasons, and his wide reputation for knowledge and zeal, are in themselves, we consider, an earnest assurance that the duties of this Secretaryship would be efficiently discharged by him. For the last ten years he has filled a responsible appointment in the Grand Secretary's office, and during the greater part of this time he has been cashier and accountant to the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter—positions which he still fills.

I venture to lay these facts before you, in the hope that you will agree with me that the appointment of Bro. Little would be of real benefit to the

Charity, and I ask you, on this ground only, to give him your interest and support.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,

J. C. PARKINSON, V.P.

P.S.—Bro. Little has served the Stewardships, and is a Life Governor of three Masonic Charities.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

Dear Sir and Brother

We have great pleasure in calling the special attention of our brother Life Governors to the following testimonial in favor of Bro. Little from Bro. Hervey, the Grand Secretary of England.

"Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,
"November 12, 1872.

"Having been asked to express my opinion of the qualifications of Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, I beg to say that, during the period I have held the appointment of Grand Secretary, I have found his conduct such as to merit my warmest approval.

"I have the utmost confidence in saying that to 'abilities of a very high order, he unites the indispensable attributes of accuracy, attention and trustworthiness, and I believe him to be well fitted for carrying out the duties of any office, however confidential, to which he may aspire.

"(Signed) JOHN HERVEY, G.S."

We also desire in the interests of truth, to notice a statement that the revenue of the Institution has not materially suffered during Bro. Patten's illness; this no doubt is true, but the statement is incomplete as it stands, inasmuch as a large proportion of the Stewards at the last Festival were Bro. Little's personal friends and some at least undertook the Stewardships and qualified as Life Governors at his request, just as we find now that brethren are coming forward almost daily with their ten guineas each and qualifying to vote and ensure his election.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN BOYD, G. Purst., P.M. P.Z.
EDWIN SILLIFANT, P.M.

Hon. Secretaries, Wentworth Little Committee.
13th, November, 1872.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I learn from Bro. Parkinson's letter, published in your Supplement last week, that Bro. Little is 34 years of age, that he has had a liberal education, that he has been a Mason 12 years, that he has served the Stewardship and become a Life Governor of all the Masonic Charities, that he is P.M., of two lodges P.Z. of two Chapters, &c.

I know him to be a most enthusiastic Mason, and although not intimately acquainted with him, am so familiar with his name that I am led from an inquisitive spirit to put a few questions, which I trust you will not think impertinent.

I want to know the age of Bro. Lane, who has been six years in the Grand Secretary's Office, and two years on the permanent Staff?

I want to know how long he has been a Mason, his name not being familiar to me?

I want to know how long he has been a Life Governor of the school (as he advertises himself), for I can't find his name in my list?

I want to know what Bro. Lane has done for the Charities, or otherwise prominently in Masonry? Has he passed the chair?

I am quite disinterested as to the result, for I have not the honour to possess a vote, *suave des circonstances*, but I have the welfare of the schools so much at heart that I would urge upon all who have a vote to investigate, and give their support to him who is most likely to further the interests of the Charity, even as our esteemed Bro. Binckes has the Boys' School.

As Bro. Parkinson has kindly put us *au courant* to the qualifications of Bro. Little, perhaps one of Bro. Lane's committee, or I should say one of the House Committee, will kindly enlighten us.

I remain,

Yours obediently and fraternally,

P.M.

BRO. FINDEL ON MASONIC RITUALS.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

At page 691 you state that the *Die Bauhütte* for October, 12th contains an interesting article by Bro. Findel the Masonic historian, on our rituals. May I ask if you could manage to get a translation of it made and published? I am sure that many Masonic students would like myself, be very glad to pay extra for it.

I am yours fraternally,

A CONSTANT READER.

A MISTAKE.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

At page 576 of *The Freemason* for Sept. 21st, a "well-known brother" is styled an "avowed atheist." Now, as it appears to me, it is surely a mistake to speak, much less to write, in such terms of any "brother" who is, and has ever been ready to reply in the affirmative to the query: Do you believe in the existence of God, the Great Architect of the Universe?

I am, yours fraternally,

W. P. B.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Will you kindly rectify an error in your report of the anniversary festival of the Star Lodge of Instruction. The report in question appears in this day's edition, and states that Bro. Little responded to the toast of the Grand Officers, a statement which is incorrect, for although the worthy brother who presided inadvertently connected the name of Bro. Little with the toast, that brother distinctly declined the honour of returning thanks for the Grand Officers, not being a member of that distinguished body, although he was always pleased to bear testimony to the excellent way in which they performed their various duties.

I am, yours faithfully,

H. SADLER, W.M. 147.

Obituary.

BRO. BAINBRIDGE, JUN.

With a sad heart we record the death, from consumption, of a zealous member of the Craft of Liverpool and Chester, Bro. W. R. Bainbridge, junior. Although only twenty eight when death summoned him, on Saturday, the 9th inst., to leave this sublunary sphere, he was a P.M., P.Z., K.T., &c., and P.Prov. G. Sec., having been initiated at an early age by dispensation.

His decease will be sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends, and especially by the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, to whom he was most ardently attached, and was a devoted member and active worker in the various degrees. He was the only son of the esteemed Bro. W. R. Bainbridge, P.M., &c., of 28, Castle-st., Liverpool, an old and tried friend of our Order and who, like the deceased, has been a most useful and energetic Freemason. We sympathise with the afflicted and bereaved, and hope that they will be supported under their severe blow by the G.A.O.T.U., "who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind."

BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No medicine can surpass these Pills in their purifying and correcting powers, over every organ of the body. Stomach, liver, lungs, heart and kidneys soon display subjection to this influence, by which all diseases of those organs are cured, all obstructions removed, and every function is healthily performed. The digestion is by this influence so improved that scarcely any food disagrees; acidity and flatulency alike are checked, nausea and biliousness disappear, firmness is given to every muscle, and tone to every nerve; the mind becomes exhilarated, and the thoughts become cheerful. These wonderful Pills correct dyspeptic habits, whether resulting from residence in hot climates, or over indulgence; they secure by night, sound, refreshing sleep, which fits the body for renewed exertions.—ADVT.

"A few months ago I was suffering from inflammation of the throat, brought on by a severe cold, so that I could scarcely speak, and only with great difficulty swallow any food. I could get no permanent relief from any source until a friend induced me to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, a few doses of which completely cured me.—J. MACK, 11, Gordon-street, Liverpool.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

GLEANINGS BY AN OPERATIVE AND SPECULATIVE MASON.

The term "Freemason" appears formerly to have signified no more than the present name of mason—a stone-cutter—who worked with a chisel, as distinguished from one who could only dress stone with an axe or hammer, and build walls, in which sense it is still used in some parts of the kingdom, it is not improbably a contraction of "Free-stone-mason." During the middle ages the Craftsmen of almost every trade formed themselves into societies or guilds; and prescribed rules for their governance, which were recognized by the higher powers, who also, sometimes, conferred particular privileges upon them. The Masons in some parts of Europe were early united in an association of this kind; for they are found to have been established as a free Guild or Corporation in Lombardy, in the tenth century, but whether this society was descended from Dionysiasts of Antiquity, or originated in a later age, has not been ascertained. In Normandy they appear to have become associated in 1145, when, as in the middle ages, architects, as distinct practitioners, were scarcely known, and but little more than the general form and arrangement of a building were prescribed by those who superintended its erection, much of its beauty must have depended on the skill of the workmen to whose control the subordinate parts were entrusted; the Masons therefore must have had the power of largely influencing the appearance of the structures on which they were employed, hence it might be expected, that at a time when the greatest architectural splendour was sought after in ecclesiastical edifices, the artificers, on whom so much depended, should have been especially patronized by the dignitaries and friends of the Church, and this is found to have been the case; some Popes are recorded as having issued bulls conferring especial privileges upon them.

Although the Guilds of most other trades have been abrogated, the Society of Freemasons has preserved its existence, and in modern times has been spread over the greater part of the civilized portion of the world, and its laws are recognized by Kings and Princes.—W. L.

NOTES ON THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

I have read Bro. Buchan's criticism on my "Notes," and am flattered at his condescending to note them at all. At the same time, I am bound to state that he hardly seems to have noticed, in objecting to the statements I have put forward, that I quote chapter and verse for every assumption, and that when he speaks of my mistakes, he really is accusing others, and not myself, of erroneous assertions. For instance, we are coolly told that because Bro. Buchan had a conversation with a brother in Edinburgh, "who believed otherwise," we are to assume that though Professor Aytoun wrote the famous Templars' Song I have quoted, he did not believe what he wrote. Who is the wonderful brother Bro. Buchan had the conversation with? For my part, I prefer taking Professor Aytoun and his own words, to Bro. Hughan's *ipse dixit*. Bro. Buchan objects to my statements as to the antiquity of the Scotch lodges, and speaks of my mistakes as to the Glasgow lodges and the emblems in the cathedral there. If he refers to my lecture, he will see I am merely quoting Bro. Kerr. If Bro. Buchan will only read the last published Grand Mark Lodge papers, he will find almost word for word the passages I quote, and I am yet to learn that he is a better or more reliable Masonic authority than Bro. Kerr. It is a question how long ago speculative Masonry was practised, and we all know our erratic brother's pet 1717 theory, but I have reason to believe that there is no misprint as to Royal Order documents being 200 years old. Bro. Buchan says that Bro. Pemecnick's statement as to the Blue Blanket having its rise about 1200 "is a mere fancy." So are a great many things else in our friend's eyes. The whole of our most dis-

tinguished Masonic traditions are mere fancies; and even the volume of the Sacred Law is, in Bro. Buchan's eyes, little more than a mere fancy.—EMMA HOLMES.

THE RECENT ROYAL VISIT TO LATHOM HOUSE.

It will be pleasant news to the whole masonic body, especially those within the Liverpool district, to know that the munificent hospitality shown to Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge and his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck during their visit recently to Lathom House and Liverpool, as detailed in *The Freemason*, by Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, V.W. P.D.P.G.M. of W.L., and Bro. John Pearson, S.D. 680, when Mayor of Liverpool, has not been forgotten by the Royal Visitors. The following letter from Bro. Lord Skelmersdale was received by Bro. Pearson, on Friday last, on the eve of his retirement from office as chief magistrate of the principal seaport in the world, and its contents will doubtless give the highest satisfaction to all classes in the important county more immediately interested:—

Panshanger, Hertford, Nov. 7, 1872.

"Dear Mr. Mayor,—

"I have this day received a most gracious letter from H. R. H. the Princess Mary, of which by her desire, I send you the following copy:—

"I must ask you to convey to the Mayor of Liverpool our heartfelt acknowledgments for the gratifying reception we met with at his hands, as well as at those of the inhabitants of his town. I can never forget the welcome Lancashire has given me and my husband; and I never felt more proud and happy to be an English Princess than on this occasion, when I once again had before me so striking a proof of the loyalty and deep-rooted attachment that exist for the Queen and the Royal House. I need scarcely assure you that I shall not fail to let the Queen know how enthusiastically loyal Lancashire is.

"I have great pleasure in thus conveying to you H. R. H.'s most kind expressions."

Believe me yours truly,

SKELMERSDALE.

"The Worshipful the Mayor."

THE SONGS OF MASONRY.

The songs formed in early times show a striking feature in what may be called the domestic manners of the Masonic institution. Nor has the custom of festive entertainments been yet abandoned. In the beginning of the eighteenth century songs were deemed of so much importance, that they were added to the Books of Constitutions in Great Britain and on the continent, a custom which was followed in America, where all our early monitors contain an abundant supply of lyrical poetry. In the constitutions published in 1723, we find the well-known Entered Apprentice's song, written by Matthew Birkhead, which still retains its popularity among Masons, and has attained an elevation to which its intrinsic merits, as a lyrical composition, would hardly entitle it. Songs appear to have been incorporated into the ceremonies of the Order at the revival of Masonry in 1717. At that time, to use the language of the venerable Oliver, "Labour and refreshment relieved each other like two loving brothers, and the gravity of the former was rendered more engaging by the characteristic cheerfulness and jocund gaiety of the latter." In those days the word "refreshment" had a practical meaning, and the lodge was often called from labour, that the brethren might indulge in innocent gaiety, of which the song formed an essential part. This was called harmony, and the brethren who were blessed with talents for vocal music were often called upon "to contribute to the harmony of the lodge." Thus in the minute-book of a lodge at Lincoln, in the year 1732, which is quoted by Dr. Oliver, the records show that the Master usually "gave an elegant charge; also went through an examination, and the lodge was closed with song and decent merriment." In this custom of singing there was an established system. Each officer was furnished

with a song appropriate to his office, and each degree had a song for itself.

Thus in the first edition of the Book of Constitutions we have the "Master's Song," which, says Dr. Anderson, the author, is "to be sung with a chorus, when the Master shall give leave—either one part only, or all together, as he pleases;" the "Warden's Song," which was "to be sung and played at the Quarterly Communication;" the "Fellow Craft's Song," which was to be sung and played at the grand feast; and lastly, the "Entered Prentice's song," which was "to be sung when all grave business is over, and with the Master's leave." In the second edition, the number was greatly increased, and songs were appropriated to the Dep. Gr. Master, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and other officers.

For all these provisions were made in the Old Charges, so that there should be no confusion between the hours of labour and refreshment; for while the brethren were forbidden to behave "Indiculously or jestingly while lodge is engaged in what is serious or solemn," they were permitted, when work was over, "to enjoy themselves with innocent mirth."

The custom of singing songs peculiarly appropriate to the Craft at their lodge meetings, when the grave business was over, was speedily introduced into France and Germany, in which countries a large number of Masonic songs were written and adopted, to be sung by the German and French Masons at their "table lodges," which correspond to the "refreshment" of their English brethren. The lyrical literature of Masonry has in consequence of the custom assumed no considerable magnitude, as an evidence of which it may be stated that Kloss, in his Bibliography of Freemasonry, gives a catalogue—by no means a perfect one—of two hundred and thirteen Masonic song books, published between the years 1734 and 1737, in the English, German, French, Danish, and Polish languages.

The Masons of the present day have not abandoned the usage of singing at their festive meetings after the lodge is closed, but the old songs of Masonry are passing into oblivion, and we seldom hear any of them, except sometimes the never-to-be-forgotten Apprentice's song of Matthew Birkhead. Modern taste and culture reject the rude but hearty stanzas of the old song makers; and the more artistic and pathetic productions of Mackay, Cooke, Morris, Dibdin, Wesley, and other writers of that class are taking their place.

Some of these songs cannot be strictly called Masonic, yet the covert allusions here and there of their authors, whether intentional or accidental, have caused them to be adopted by the Craft, and placed among their minstrelsy. Thus the well-known ballad of "Tubal Cain," by Charles Mackay, always has an inspiring effect when sung at a lodge banquet, because of the reference to this old worker in metals whom the Masons fondly consider as one of the mythical founders of their Order, although the song itself has in its words or its ideas no connection whatever with Freemasonry. Burns' "Auld Lang Syne" is another production not strictly Masonic, which has met with the universal favour of the Craft, because the warm fraternal spirit it breathes is in every way Masonic, and hence it has almost become a rule of obligation that every festive party of Freemasons should close with the great Scotchman's invocation to part in love and kindness.

But Robert Burns has also supplied the Craft with several purely Masonic songs, and his farewell to the brethren of Tarbolton Lodge, beginning—

"Adieu! a heart-warm, fond adieu,

Dear Brothers of the Mystic tie,"

is often sung with pathetic effect at the Table Lodges of the Order.

As already observed, we have many productions of our Masonic poets which are taking the place of the older and coarser songs of our predecessors. It would be tedious to name all who have successfully invoked the Masonic muse. Masonic songs—that is to say songs whose themes are Masonic incidents, whose language refers to the technical language of Freemasonry, and whose spirit breathes its spirit and its teachings—are now a well-settled part of the literary curriculum of the Institution. At first they were all festive in-

character and often coarse in style, with little or no pretension to poetic excellence. Now they are festive, but refined; or sacred, and used on occasions of public solemnity; or mythical, and constituting a part of the ceremonies of the different degrees. But they all have a character of poetic art which is far above the mediocrity so emphatically condemned by Horace.—National Freemason.

DON'T STAY LATE.

This was the parting admonition of the wife of one of our worthy brethren to him as they parted at their door a few evenings since. Out of curiosity we kept the aforesaid brother in view through the evening. He attended the lodge, was social with all, laughed and talked, and gave himself up wholly to pleasure. The lodge closed early, but he lingered until the last, and when the Tyler turned off the lights he seemed unwilling to go. We still kept him in view: with a small party of brethren he called at a saloon to refresh the inner man. He sat chatting with his companions until the hands of the clock pointed upwards, when he arose and laughingly said my wife told me not to stay late to-night. Never mind, he added, "Its lodge night, and I can make it all right with her."

We saw him leave for home, but we thought to ourself that this excuse is often made to the lonely wife who sits waiting anxiously, hour after hour, for her husband's return, who carelessly says that the lodge kept him late.

Brethren, this is not right. A man's place is at home, and if he attends his lodge, let him return as soon as possible, that the lodge will not have to bear the odium of keeping the husband from his family until the small hours of night. It is for reason like this that we not unfrequently hear complaints of the wife and children, that the lodge takes up all the time of the husband and father, so much so that he is never at home. It is also for reason like this that some wives speak harshly of a Masonic lodge, when if the true cause was known, the fault would be in another direction.

Except in extraordinary cases, lodges do not hold later than ten o'clock, and even then, the members, officers excepted, are not required to stay until closed. Let brethren who have families drop in and have a few minutes social conversation during refreshment, and then go home. No reasonable woman could or would object to her husband leaving her for an hour or so once a week. Do this, and we shall hear less complaints from ladies, and they will soon learn to love instead of detesting the Order.—Masonic Monitor.

DURHAM.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Durham was held in the Masonic Hall, Durham, the R.W.P.G.M. John Fawcett, Esq., in the chair. There was a large attendance of brethren from the different lodges in the province, and of present and past Provincial Grand Officers, among whom were Sir. Hedworth Williamson, Bart., D. Prov. G.M., C. Rowlandson, Prov. J.G.W., Rev. C. D. Trotter, Prov. G.C., Rev. Jno. Cundill, Prov. G. Treas., Rev. G.R. Bulman, P. Prov. G.C., Alderman Groves, P. Prov. J.G.W., and others.

Prior to the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, a meeting of the Fund Committee was held, at which it was resolved, (in addition to the grants for relief,) to recommend the lodge to vote £52 10s. to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; £52 10s. to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls; £25 to the Royal Institution for Aged Freemasons; and £25 to the Royal Institution for the Widows of Freemasons. These grants were afterwards confirmed by the lodge.

After the transaction of the usual business, the R.W.P.G.M. appointed and invested the following officers, viz.

- Sir H. Williamson, Bart. ... D. Prov. G.M.
Major Monks ... Prov. G. S. W.
J. S. Denham ... Prov. G. J. W.
Rev. John Cundill, ... Prov. G. Treasurer

- W. H. Crookes..... Prov. G. Secretary.
Rev. C. D. Trotter Prov. G. Chaplain.
John Trotter..... Prov. G. Registrar.
John Morrell..... Prov. G. S. D.
W. Liddell..... Prov. G. J. D.
R. Hudson Prov. G. D. of C.
W. Foster Prov. G. S. of W.
J. Young Prov. G. Swd. B.
J. H. Marshall Prov. G. Organist.
J. Riseborough Prov. G. Purst.
G. Young Prov. G. Steward.
R. Humphrey " " "
T. Brunton " " "
J. J. Sawyer " " "
J. Probert " " "
G. Hopper " " "
J. Thompson..... Prov. G. Tyler.
The brethren to the number of nearly 140 afterwards dined together.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

LIFEBOAT SERVICES.—At Scarborough, on the 10th of November, while a heavy gale from the north-east was blowing, the brig Palestine, of Whitby, D. Steel, master, bound from Hartlepool to London, with coals, attempted to enter the harbour. She was suffering from loss of canvass, and was in fact, in a sinking condition when she stranded on Ramsdale Scar, to the south of the harbour. When her perilous position was observed, the Warwickshire Freemasons' lifeboat, Lady Leigh, belonging to the National Institution, was got out, and was fortunately enabled to save the shipwrecked crew, six in number. This lifeboat was only placed on this station about two months since.

THE NEW MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday, Bro. Edward Samuelson was elected Mayor of Liverpool, to fill the place so honourably filled during the last year by Bro. Pearson.

RICHMOND ELECTION.—Lieut. Lawrence Dundas, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, nephew and heir presumptive to the Earl of Zetland, was elected for Richmond on Wednesday, in room of the present Lord Chancellor. The successful candidate, who is in his 28th year, received 314 votes, against 228, which were given to Mr. Cooke, barrister.

At the municipal elections at Rochester on Friday, of Town Councillors for the several Wards of the City, Bro. Richard Fry, P.M. 1050 (Gundulph), P. Prov. G.J.D. for Kent, was elected as the representative in the Town Council for the Ward of Strood.

We understand that Bro. Edmund Yates has arranged to contribute "A Bad Lot," an original story, to the Birmingham Morning News.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW KNIGHTS' TEMPLAR ENCAMPMENT.—The Alpass Encampment—named after the esteemed P. Prov. G. Sec. for West Lancashire, will be consecrated at the Masonic Temple, Hope street, Liverpool, on Friday, the 29th inst. Sir Knight Alpass will be the first E.C., and it is expected that arrangements will be made for holding the future conclaves of the new encampment at the Masonic Temple. Great interest attaches to the forthcoming ceremony, and it is fully expected that the Alpass encampment will take a leading place in the roll of the Knights Order.

Bro. Sigismund Rosenthal, the eminent artist, has, by permission of the M.W. Grand Master, presented a life-like portrait of the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., to the Grand Lodge of England, as a companion picture to the portrait of the Earl of Zetland, K.T., M.W.P.G.M., which was also presented by Bro. Rosenthal.

At the Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction, held at the "Approach Tavern," Approach Road, Victoria Park, the Fifteen Sections will be worked by the members of the Doric Lodge of Instruction, on Friday, the 22nd inst., commencing at 7 o'clock, at the above address. Bro. Geo. W. Verry, the Preceptor to this lodge of Instruction, will preside upon the occasion.

CONFIDENCE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.—Bro. Constable, S.D. 185, has given notice of the following motion to come on for discussion on Wednesday evening, 20th November:—"That an opportunity be afforded to the members of the Confidence Lodge of Instruction of becoming Life Governors of the Charitable Institutions. That this object would be best attained by means of a ballot, when the sum required for that purpose shall have been subscribed, and shall not be required for any other specific charitable purpose. That any of the members of the Confidence Lodge of Instruction who may have attended its meetings for 30 evenings during the year, be entitled to participate in the ballot, and that this motion take effect from the time of the resolution being carried."

The Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, No. 975, has commenced its winter meetings at the Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, on Tuesday evenings, at 7 o'clock. On the 17th inst. the ceremony of exaltation will be rehearsed and the R.A. jewel explained. Comp. James Brett is the Preceptor, and Comp. John Rumsey Scribe E.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

METROPOLITAN.

THE SAINT GEORGE CHAPTER met at 33 Golden Square, on the 6th inst., when there was a full attendance, comprising Captain N. G. Philips, V.P. Lieutenant Grand Commander, 33°; Ill. Bro. W. Hyde Pullen, 33°, Secretary to the S.C.; Capt. C. J. Burgess, 30°, M.W.S.; Capt. George Barlow, 32°; Major Shadwell Henry Clerke, 32°; Capt. W. Portlock Dadson, 32°; J. Read, 30°; H. Dubosc, 30°; E. J. Castle, 18°; T. H. Edmands, 18°; James Stevens, 18°; and other members of the chapter. There were also present as visitors, Ill. Bro. E. Hamilton Shaw, 33°, Grand Prior of the S.C. of the Southern Jurisdiction U.S.A.; Ill. Bro. Colonel de Lasala, 33° of Portugal; Ill. Bro. Lord Limerick, 31°; Henry Kingsmill, 30°; J. F. Starkey, 30°; A. B. Fraser, 30°; J. Oxley Oxland, 30°; Hugh H. Riach, 18°; Aretas Akers, 18°; The Rev. C. J. Martyn, 18°; and others. Bro. M. B. Tanner, W.M. 811, and Bro. R. S. Houghton, of Lodge No. 354, were perfected, the ceremony being impressively performed by Ill. Bro. W. Hyde Pullen, assisted by Major Clerke and Bro. James Stevens. Bro. E. Hamilton Shaw read a valuable and instructive paper on the degrees from the 4th to the 17th inclusive, as worked in America, and after receiving thanks of the chapter, was voted by acclamation an Hon. member of the Saint George Chapter. Lord Limerick expressed, on behalf of the visitors, the pleasure they felt at being present in a chapter which, although young, gave evidence of a most promising future. Bro. Read presided at the organ and was assisted in the vocal arrangements by Bros. Carter, de Lacy, Hedges, and Jekrll.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs Gabriel's Coralite Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these animalcules and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practise their unique system of painless dentistry.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

Vol. I., bound in cloth	4s. 6d.
Vol. II., ditto	7s. 6d.
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Reading Cases to hold 53 numbers ...	2s. 6d.

United States of America.

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All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 19, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

The following are in type, but were crowded out; they will appear next week:—Reports of Craft Lodges No. 279, 526, 1394, 1398; Mark Lodge No. 65; also communications from R.B., W.W.B., F.D.F., E.H.H.V.

ERRATUM.—The name of Bro. F. A. Phibrik, P.M. 18, was by error inserted in the list of Bro. Little's Committee, last week.

Public Amusements.

Victoria Theatre.

On Saturday and Friday, November 16th and 22nd RICHARD THE THIRD. Messrs. J. H. Allan, Dudley, Rainbow, Leigh, Sidney, Fawn, Power, and Guest, Mesdames M. Henderson, Burleigh, Allen, and Lee. On Monday, THE WIFE. Messrs. J. H. Allan, Sidney, and Fawn. Mesdames, M. Henderson, and Allan. On Tuesday, PIZARRO. Messrs. J. H. Allan, Sidney, Fawn, Dudley, and Power; Mesdames Rainbow, M. Henderson and Burleigh. On Wednesday, THE LADY OF LYONS. Messrs. J. H. Allan, Rainbow, Leigh, Fawn, and Power; Mesdames M. Henderson, Burleigh, and Rainbow. On Thursday, LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Messrs. J. H. Allan, Dudley, Leigh, Fawn, and Sidney; Mesdames M. Henderson, Burleigh, Allen, and Lee. To be followed each evening by a PAS SEUL, Mademoiselle Rosine. To conclude with THE WRECK ASHORE. Messrs. Dudley, Rainbow, Sidney, Skinner, Fawn, Power, Guest, Parks, and Vaughan; Mesdames, M. Henderson, Burleigh, Rainbow, and Montague. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Saturday evening, November 16, and during the week, THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. Ishmael, Mr. C. Sennett; Phasos, Mr. Lacy; Hugh Lavrock, Mr. Shepherd; Alfred, Mr. Evans; Kinchin, Mr. Hudspeth; Cheap John, Mr. Bousfield; Leybourne, Mr. Hamilton; Lemuel, Miss Rosine; Cynthia, Miss M. Cooper; Starlight Bess, Miss Bramah; Hagar, Miss Rochester. To conclude with THE BLACK DOCTOR. Fabier, Mr. C. Sennett; Andre, Mr. Lacy; St. Luce, Mr. Shepherd; Briguet, Mr. Hudspeth; Pierre, Mr. Evans; Christian, Mr. Bousfield; Pauline, Miss M. Cooper; Madame de Reynerie, Mrs. Stephenson; Countess Aurelia, Miss Hastings. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Royal Polytechnic.

Open at 12 and 7. Admission 1s. New Ghost, THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, by Mr. George Buckland, assisted by Misses Alice Barth and Florence Hunter. COAL AND HOW TO SAVE IT, by Professor Gardner. Lectures on Natural Philosophy by Mr. King; the Diver and Diving Bell; and many other entertainments.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a Magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Claimant," Sir Roger Tichborne; Hudson, the "Railway King"; and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &c.

Week commencing November 19.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee, Bro. E. Saker. Variety of Musical Dramas.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Great Charlotte-street.—Lessee, Mr. H. Leslie; Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. Popular Pieces.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Clayton-square.—Lessee, Mr. Scitton Parry. "Le Petit Faust."

THEATRE ROYAL, Williamson-square.—Lessee, Bro. De Frece. Miscellaneous Entertainment, and "Can-can Carnival."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hague. Performances by the Slave Troupe.

COOKE'S CIRCUS, William Brown-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. Cook and Weldon.

NEWSOME'S CIRCUS, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. James Newsome.

NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Williamson-square.—Manager Bro. Saunders. Miscellaneous Entertainment by a talented Company.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC, Camden-street.—Professor Anderson and Family.—World of Magic.

QUEEN'S HALL—Gillard's Great American Panorama.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR MASONIC REPRESENTATIVES.

It would be idle to conceal that the crowded meeting of Thursday at Freemasons' Hall was a trial of strength between those members of the House Committee who have been credited with favouring a particular candidate for the Secretaryship, and the party of which Bro. J. C. Parkinson is the leader. Unfortunately, Bro. Joshua Nunn's engagements prevented his being present, and Bro. Symonds was compelled to visit the continent, so that the chief speakers at the former meeting were not able to take part in last Thursday's debate. Thus, the strong feeling of dissatisfaction which Bro. Nunn's conduct in the chair has aroused, found no vent; and that brother is in the unsatisfactory position of being censured by implication, and without the opportunity of reply. It is a thousand pities for his own sake, that he did not come. We may, however, in disposing of a distasteful subject, assure Brother Nunn that the moral law which binds the Chairman of a meeting to supreme impartiality is as immutable as the physical laws which govern the movement of the heavenly bodies. In ancient times a prophet Joshua succeeded in making the sun stand still, but we take leave to assure the Chairman of the 31st October, that the circumstance recorded in Holy Writ was in every way exceptional, and that he will not, if he be wise, attempt to exercise, in the future, miraculous authority at Freemasons' Hall.

The chief business of the Special Quarterly Court was soon disposed of. Bro. Patten's pension of £200 per annum, ("free of income tax," as was gracefully suggested and carried by Bro. Raynham Stewart,) was voted by acclamation. Bro. Parkinson had wished to increase the amount by £50 per annum, but was advised that it was not within the province of a Special Court to increase the sum proposed to be voted; and the original proposition was therefore carried by acclamation, and with an unanimous expression of sympathy and good-will towards the late Secretary.

When the report of the House Committee came to be read, Bro. Parkinson, as will be seen from our report, at once objected to the clause that Master Masons should be eligible for the Secretaryship, as not going far enough. Tracing the history of the Girls' and Boys' Schools, he proved conclusively that the Secretaries of those Institutions had always been men of authority, position, and long standing in the Craft, and argued from this data that the General Committee would stultify itself if it opened the door to candidates possessing none of the qualifications of their predecessors. In this view Bro. Parkinson had the advantage of being seconded by Bro. Hutton Gregory, P.G.D., who, in a speech of great moderation and power, expressed the feeling of those independent brethren who believe that the Charity would suffer if any but an experienced Mason were elected to be its official representa-

tive. Bro. Parkinson's first proposal was, that no candidate should be eligible who was not a Mason of seven years standing. Bro. Joseph Smith objected that this, if carried, would exclude a candidate already in the field who had only been a Mason six years. Bro. Parkinson replied that he would, in that case, make the limit five years; when Bro. Savage, P.G.D., in the course of some common-sense remarks, said the principle was sound, but that perhaps even five years was too long a limit, as in rare and exceptional instances men of great ability and application might obtain the necessary knowledge of the Craft in a less time. Bro. Savage appealed on this ground to Bro. Parkinson to make his limit three years, upon which the motion should have Bro. Savage's support. Bro. Dr. Ramsay spoke with great ability in the same spirit; after which Bro. Parkinson once more gave way, and substituted three years for the original seven, when his amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

It is satisfactory to know that there can be no pretence hereafter, that the principle at issue was not fairly and fully considered by the largest meeting ever assembled to consider the affairs of any of our Masonic Charities. If the result seem to press hardly upon any candidate, the plain inference is, that he has been ill advised in coming forward. It would have been a sheer mockery if it had gone forth to the Craft that the General Committee had agreed to permit a Mason of one, two, or three years' standing to enter himself for a position of this overwhelming importance, and the repeated concessions made by Bro. Parkinson prove that he and those who act with him, were actuated by a sincere desire to meet the general wish of the brethren—always with the proviso that the essential qualifications of Masonic experience, and knowledge could be secured. The only other points upon which the Report of the House Committee was amended, were the amount of the Secretary's salary, which Bro. Gregory moved, and Bro. Parkinson seconded, should be £300 per annum, instead of £250; and the retention of the office of clerk, which the same brethren appealed to the meeting not to abolish. Both these amendments were agreed to, and the other portions of the Report passed.

It is to be earnestly hoped, now that the general feeling of the supporters of the Girls' School has been ascertained, that the two sections which were so actively represented on Thursday, will see their way to a common course of action. This stage in the struggle is over, and we are satisfied that it has not left a shadow of bitterness behind. If then, the friends of a particular candidate consider themselves aggrieved by the success of Bro. Parkinson's affirmation of a principle; and are willing to act with the party which was triumphant on Thursday, there need be neither doubt nor difficulty about providing satisfactorily and fittingly for a deserving and estimable young man. The occasion is at hand, and we are encouraged to hope for an amicable settlement of differences of opinion, (concerning which there has been enough of agitation and misunderstanding,) by the courteous and scrupulously impartial conduct of the representative of the House

Committee who filled the chair on Thursday. In the few pregnant sentences in which Bro. Gregory proposed a vote of thanks to Major Creaton for his presidency over the meeting, and in the cordial endorsement those words received from Bro. Parkinson, might be traced an earnest wish to acknowledge the qualities which were, unluckily, proved to be wanting on a former occasion. As the House Committee and the General Committee have but one wish and aim—the permanent good of the Charity, there ought to be no difficulty in arriving at an harmonious understanding; and for our part, we trust it will not be necessary to have many such “ordeals by combat” as was fought out honestly and energetically last Thursday.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

SPECIAL QUARTERLY COURT AND GENERAL COMMITTEE.

There were the old signs of unusual and abnormal interest in the discussion on the Secretaryship of the Masonic Girls' School on Thursday. After Bro. Patten's pension had been settled unanimously, the meeting waited till half past twelve, when it was constituted a General Committee, and the report of the House Committee was read. At the reading of the first clause, describing as a qualification for the Secretaryship that every candidate must be a Master Mason.

Bro. J. C. Parkinson, P.M. 181, V.P., rose and said:—Brother Chairman—Before the motion for the adoption of the report is put to the meeting, I wish to say a few words respecting it. First I must congratulate our House Committee upon having achieved what they declared a fortnight ago to be impossible; and upon being safely delivered of a Report, after a labour of only fourteen days (laughter). We thought it was only their modesty which asked timidly for a little further delay (hear, hear), and their happy and conscious smiles this morning prove that we knew the constitution of our House Committee better than it did itself—that our prognosis was correct, and that it would have been cruel kindness, after they had undergone ten months' gestation, to have further prolonged the pangs of parturition. (Loud laughter.) On examining their offspring we may congratulate them, moderately, upon its proportions. If it is not quite so strong and perfect as we could wish, we must remember that its parents are all officially related, and that its defects are attributable to what agriculturists call “breeding in and in.” (Laughter. A mixed parentage, an infusion of other thought into their deliberations, would have produced a more vigorous child, but, like many other distinguished people, they were bent on keeping all the dignities in the family, and the result is that we have a well-featured and well-meaning, but not an altogether strong Report. Referring to its various heads, it is pleasant to find so much we can agree with, and so little that is absolutely bad, and I am sure that if the House Committee will submit to our guidance, we shall effect permanent improvement in the stamina of their child. (Hear, hear.)

I beg to propose, therefore, that no candidate shall be eligible for this Secretaryship who is not a Mason of seven years' standing, (Oh! oh!), and to thus remedy an omission on the part of the

House Committee, which I confess fills me with dismay. (A laugh). There is no word in their report as to the Masonic standing of the brother we may appoint to the Secretaryship. Are we to understand that there is no restriction here? Would a non-mason be eligible? or what is pretty much the same thing, a brother who has been initiated, passed, and raised for the sole purpose of becoming qualified for this vacancy? (Bro. Rucker protested against any such interpretation.) The House Committee cannot mean us to understand this. (No, no.) But if it is not to be an outsider, and not to be a mush room Mason of yesterday, why have they not met this part of the question openly, and told us the shortest time a man should, in their judgment, have been a Mason, what is the narrowest limit of Masonic experience which fits a brother for the discharge of duties which more than any other call for a minute knowledge of our customs and traditions, our sympathies and tastes? We may judge somewhat by analogy. The late Secretary, Bro. Patten, was a Past Master in the year 1833, and had been an active zealous Mason for many many years before, had been made a Grand Officer, and had devoted himself actively to the Charities for a generation before he became a candidate for the office he filled so well. Before him was Bro. Crewe, whose pleasant social talents, zeal, knowledge, and wide connection among the brethren were his title of eligibility. The Boys' School furnishes similar examples. Bro. Binckes, long before he ever dreamt of applying for the post of Secretary, was known far and wide as a zealous Mason and accomplished worker; while as a member of Grand Lodge he was one of the acknowledged leaders of a strong party with whom I seldom acted, and of whose policy I did not always approve, but who undoubtedly infused great intellectual vigour into our debates. (Hear, hear.) I well remember that at the first Quarterly Communication after Bro. Binckes was elected Secretary, his appointment made a sensible difference in our proceedings for he withdrew an important motion which stood in his name, not thinking it consistent with his new position to take any longer his accustomed part in our discussions. Before Bro. Binckes, was Bro. Thistleton, who was Secretary to the Lodge of Antiquity, who came of a Masonic family, and who had as I may say been born, bred, and dandled into Masonry. (Laughter.) His godfather was the Duke of Sussex, and he was christened Augustus Union after the Grand Master and the Act of Union of the two Grand Lodges of England. (Laughter.) These men were all, in their several ways, powers in the Craft before they applied for the Secretaryship we have now to fill (hear, hear), and the advantages accruing to the Charities have been very great. They spoke with the authority of Masonic experience and knowledge to the inexperienced and ignorant, and they set examples, in their own persons, of a life's devotion to the interests of Masonry, quite irrespective of the posts they occupied. Let me illustrate this by a fragment of personal experience, which has greatly affected my Masonic action, and which is the direct cause of my being here to-day. Twelve years ago, a certain lodge had fallen into decay. The Secretary had hypothecated its funds, the Treasurer was threatened with legal proceedings by its cre-

ditors, its members had dropped off, its meetings were not held, dry rot had taken possession of it; and advice was taken as to the best means of giving up the warrant. Instead of doing so, we put a man of rare accomplishments into the chair. He had not been a Mason very long, but his popularity filled the lodge on his installation night, and we had a most successful gathering, memorable to me for one incident. We had a visit from the then Secretary of the Girls' School, Bro. Crewe, who made a speech without being asked to do so, and who obtained a Steward for this Charity. He told us, in his quiet way, of the good the Institution had done, and warned us solemnly of the obligation we were under to look at the serious as well as the joyous side of Masonry. We had never heard of the Masonic Charities, we didn't quite understand him, and we thought it rather a tax, but we knew that the man addressing us was “high up” in the Order we had just entered, and we did not presume to do aught but listen with respect. My friend, the Master, didn't like it, though he didn't interfere; and when I asked him afterwards why he didn't stop that inopportune appeal for charity his reply was that it was only the respect he felt bound to pay to a Mason, as distinguished and experienced as the strange brother appeared to be, that prevented his exercising his authority to put off the appeal for this Institution to a more convenient season. Brethren, before the next meeting of the lodge, my friend, in the hey-day of early manhood, prosperous, courted, witty, and beloved, was smitten down when on a visit of professional inspection for the Government, and we had to mourn over his grave. In a few months more two of his children were inmates of this School. (Hear, hear.) The lesson I have described to you has never left me; and I now wish to enforce the principle of securing a Secretary who shall be able to speak with all the authority of Masonic experience to the brethren. I beg therefore to propose, that no candidate be eligible for this appointment, who is not a Mason of seven years' standing.

Bro. Gregory, P.G.D., seconded the amendment in an eloquent speech, and was satisfied that the principle of securing experience and knowledge was so sound, that it must meet with the approval of all supporters of the Charity.

Bro. Joseph Smith objected that the course proposed by Bro. Parkinson would cut out a particular candidate; and a most animated discussion followed, in which Bro. John Savage P.G.D., Bro. Dr. Ramsay, Bro. Raynham Stewart, and many other brethren took part.

Eventually Bro. Parkinson offered to alter his proposed limit of Masonic standing to three years; and this was carried amid great cheering, and by an overwhelming majority.

Bro. Gregory proposed and carried resolutions, making the salary of the Secretaryship £300 per annum, instead of £250; and retaining the clerkship, which it had been proposed to abolish.

Bro. Raynham Stewart proposed that the election of a Secretary should be fixed for the 5th December, instead of the 28th November, as was agreed at the last meeting; and Bro. J. C. Par-

kinson wished it to be distinctly understood that he offered no objection to this course. It was decided however that the day as fixed, must stand, and the election will consequently take place by ballot on the 28th November next.

The proceedings, which were again of the most animated character, terminated by a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Major Creton, which was carried by acclamation, and such a vote was never better earned by a Chairman who had delicate and difficult duties to perform, and who discharged them to a nicety.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS:

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

LION AND LAMB LODGE (No. 192).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Thursday, the 7th instant, Bro. J. Harris, W.M., in the chair, supported by his officers, as follows:—Bros. F. Trott, S.W.; George Abbott, J.W.; George Newman, S.D.; T. Cohe, J.D.; Charles Ankell, I.G.; E. Jones, D.C. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were initiated:—Mr. John Curle, Mr. George Taylor, Mr. Thomas Perrin, and Mr. Charles E. Montague Selby; and the following brethren were raised to the degree of M.M.:—Bros. D. McVicar, A. G. Marks, and F. Fellowes. The sum of ten guineas was voted from the Charity Fund of the lodge to the widow of the late Bro. Davis, late assistant manager of the Cannon-st. Hotel. Sundry other business having been disposed of, the lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned. The lodge then retired to the usual banquet, at which nearly sixty brethren sat down, and which was ably presided over by Bro. Harris, W.M. The Past Masters present were—Bros. William Goodyer, Treas.; J. G. Marsh, P.M., Secretary; E. Roberts, and E. Key, P.M. The visitors present were—Bros. Charles Jardine, 140; J. Fuller, 645; H. Coles, W.M. 359; J. R. Brading, 78; J. H. Weedon, 715; W. Stone, 19; W. Buck, J. Bance, 574; A. Judd, 574; H. Braund, 752; F. Knight, 1017; and J. A. Turner, 144.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—Union Lodge (No. 310).—The last few weeks have been profitably spent in a course of lodges of instruction, which have been well attended. One evening was devoted to examination in opening and closing in each of the three degrees. At another time Bro. Cooke delivered the charge of the first degree, and received the compliments of the brethren for the effective manner in which this was performed. Bro. Hack also occupied one evening in giving a lecture on the first tracing board; and Bro. G. Hayward has kindly promised to explain the second tracing board. On the evening of the 29th, Bro. Geo. Thorpe was passed by Worshipful Master, Bro. Taylor, to the degree of Fellow Craft. On this occasion, Bro. James Porter, P.M., 327, P.G.S.D., was a visitor, and presented the working tools, at the request of the W.M. The W.M. then delivered the charge in the second degree, to the candidate, in a very impressive manner. Bro. Porter was good enough to give the lodge an earnest word of praise; he especially remarked that the ceremonies of the evening had been well and impressively conducted. The brethren, in return, felt thankful for Bro. Porter's remarks; the visits of such Masons as Bro. Porter tend greatly to enliven and improve a lodge, and should therefore be encouraged as one of its best helps. The lodge was closed and the brethren separated in harmony.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Camp Lodge (No. 1331).—The regular Meeting of this lodge was held at the Royal Hotel, on the 7th inst. The Chair of K.S. was occupied by the W.M., Bro. J. Fenn, who was supported by the following officers. Bros. C. Carnegie, I.P.M.; Capt. Richardson, R.E., (W.M. elect) S.W.; A.

McKenzie, J.W.; A. J. Edmond, as S.D.; R. Bennett, J.D.; J. Marversly, as I.G.; W. Lucas, O.G.; R. White, Sec. There was a numerous attendance of members and visiting brethren, among the latter were Bros. Eve, P.M.; Hickley, P.M.; Sowdon, P.M.; and Fold, 723; Vine, P.M.; Anderson, 1046; and Bodding, Royal Alfred Lodge. The lodge was open in form in the first degree, and the minutes of the last regular and emergency lodges were severally read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Bros. Coleman, P.M. 413, and Sheridan, 1341, as joining members, which was unanimous in each case. The lodge was opened in the second degree, when the W.M. requested Bro. C. Carnegie, I.P.M., P. Prov. G.P. Purst. Hants, to assume the chair for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect, Capt. Richardson, R.E. The installing officer having taken the Chair, the W.M. elect was presented by the W.M., Bro. Fenn, and the preliminary part of the installation having been gone through, the lodge was opened in the third degree, when the brethren below the degree of Installed Master having retired, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, at which nine were present. Bro. Capt. Richardson, R.E., was then duly obligated, and installed in the chair of K.S., after which he invested Bro. Fenn, as I.P.M. The Board having been closed, Master Masons were readmitted, when the W.M. was proclaimed and saluted in ancient form, and the working tools explained. The lodge was then resumed in the second degree, when the F.C. were readmitted. The Installing Officer then proclaimed the W.M. for the second time in the West, the brethren greeting him as Fellow Crafts, and the working tools being presented and explained, after which the lodge was resumed in the first degree. The Installing Master proclaimed the W.M. for the third time, in the South, and he was saluted by the brethren as Entered Apprentices. The working tools were presented and explained, and the warrant of Constitution, Book of Constitutions, and bye-laws of the lodge presented. The following brethren were appointed and invested by the W.M. as officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. A. McKenzie, S.W.; R. White, J.W.; C. Carnegie, P.M., P. Prov. G. Purst. Hants, Treas. (third time); W. Lucas, Sec.; R. Bennett, S.D.; F. Anderson, J.D.; T. W. Mayer, I.G.; J. Marversly, O.G.; W. Hopkins and A. J. Edmond, members of Committee of Reference. The Installing Master then delivered the customary addresses to the W.M., Wardens, and brethren. The W.M. proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Carnegie for the excellent manner in which he had performed the duties of Installing Master; seconded by Bro. Osmond, P.M. and carried unanimously. The W.M. then presented Bro. Fenn with the P.M.'s jewel which had been voted to him by the lodge, and in expressive terms referred to the services performed by Bro. Fenn in the formation of the lodge, and also to the efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of S.W. and W.M., and trusted that the G.A.O.T.U. would spare him many years to wear it. Bros. Kirker, R. Art. and Mason, A.S. Corps, were proposed as joining members. A vote of thanks was given to the Prov. Grand Officers for their kindness in attending the installation. Some other business having been transacted, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to dinner, at which about forty were present. After dinner, which was served in unexceptionable style by Bro. Kuce, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. Bro. Eve, P. Prov. G.S.W. answered for the visitors, in his usual happy manner, and a most enjoyable evening was spent, to which the excellent singing of Bros. Eve, White, Bennett, and Harper materially contributed.

SUFFOLK.

WOODBIDGE.—Doric Lodge (No. 81).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening, November 6th, at the Masonic Hall, Doric Place, and was attended by a goodly number of brethren connected with this flourishing lodge. The lodge was opened by Bro. T. Grimwood, W.M., supported by Bros. B. Gall, S.W.; Phillips, J.W.; Fitzgerald, I.P.M.; Bays, Sec.; Breckles, Treas.; Brad-

brook, I.G.; Dr. Gissing, P.M.; Wilmshurst, P.M.; Allen, Gall, Man, and others. Amongst the visitors were Bro. W. T. Westgate, P.M. 225, 376, and 959, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Bro. Moses Cohen, J.D. of the Lodge Prince of Wales, 959, Ipswich; Bro. Pepper, of the Lodge Fidelity, No. 555, and others. The lodge having been opened in form in the first degree, on the confirmation of the minutes of last meeting, the lodge was opened in the second and third degrees. No business offering, the lodge was closed in the third and second degree, when Bro. Dr. Gissing, gave a most instructive lecture on the first tracing board, his beautiful exposition of it, thoroughly concentrating the attention of all present. At its conclusion Bro. Westgate craved permission of the W.M. to thank Bro. Gissing, on behalf of the visitors, for the great treat they had enjoyed, which fully repaid them for the little sacrifice of time they had made in coming hither for the purpose. It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the lodge be recorded on the minutes to Bro. Dr. Gissing, P.M., for the lecture, delivered in so eloquent a manner, which reflected the greatest credit on the Masonic ability and study of that brother. Bro. Gissing, in acknowledging the compliment, promised at no very distant date to give an illustration of the second and third tracing boards. The correspondence having been read, and two gentlemen proposed for initiation, the W.M. proceeded to close the lodge, which having been done, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, supplied by Bro. Grout, of the Bull Hotel, in his usual excellent style, to which ample justice was done by all present. On the removal of the cloth the loyal and Masonic toasts were given by the W.M. The toast of the P.G. Master of Suffolk, Col. A. T. Adair, was most heartily received. The W.M. then gave the healths of the R.W.D.P.G.M. and the Past and Present P.G. Officers, coupling with it the name of Bro. Westgate, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. which toast was very warmly received. Bro. Westgate in rising to return thanks, said he could not but feel flattered by the remarks that had fallen from the W.M., at the same time he did not deserve one half that had been said in his favour. However, his desire was to further the interests of the Masonic Order, and he never lost an opportunity of attending a meeting where there was anything to be learned, and hearing that Bro. Gissing was about to deliver a lecture, he had availed himself of the occasion for paying a visit to the Doric Lodge, which, under the able guidance of so worthy a Master was bound to be prosperous, more especially when surrounded and supported by so many intelligent Masons, who had made a life-study of the working of the Order. He felt a greater degree of pleasure on this than on many other occasions, through having had the honour of being initiated in the same lodge, and on the same evening as Bro. Greenwood, their W.M. and he trusted soon to see a Provincial Grand office conferred on that worthy brother. On behalf of the Past and Present Grand Officers he tendered his best thanks. The W.M., in giving the toast of "the Visitors," expressed his great satisfaction at seeing so many illustrious brethren present, and begged to couple with that toast the name of Bro. Moses Cohen. Bro. Cohen, in responding, said:—W.M. and Brethren: It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that I rise to thank you for the courteous welcome you have given us this evening. I well recollect, before I was initiated into Freemasonry, hearing our Craft compared to secret societies whose end it was to overthrow the systems of justice and order, but it was only necessary to become initiated into its mysteries, to see that Masonry had in view the support of all that was good, noble, charitable and just. We all know the beneficial results that accrue from the practice of Masonry. It extends the hand of fellowship to a brother in distress, alleviates the sickness, the troubles, and the toils of life, and when a brother is incapable of supporting himself or his family, Freemasonry steps in to educate those children and fit them for the duties and responsibilities of life. Allow me again to thank you and to remark how well you have, by your cordial reception of us this evening, exemplified those virtues, benevolence and hospitality, two of the greatest ornaments that can possibly adorn the garland

of Masonic art. (Applause.) The W.M. then gave the health of Bro. Dr. Gissing, P.M., to which toast high honours were accorded. Bro. Gissing responded in suitable terms, advising all young masons to pay especial attention to the early training of their masonic career. Bro. Gissing, having permission to use the gavel of the W.M., called on the brethren to charge their glasses and toast the W.M., which was heartily received and suitably acknowledged. Bro. Westgate then gave the healths of the S. and J. Wardens, Bros. Gall and Phillips, being proud to acknowledge Bro. Gall as one of his earliest acquaintances, and hoped soon to have the privilege of seeing him occupy the Chair of K.S. Bro. Gall and Phillips briefly returned thanks. During the evening some excellent songs were given by Bros. Westgate, Wilmshurst, and Cohen. At parting there was but one opinion as to the very enjoyable evening passed by all the brethren present.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, November 15, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, Nov. 16th.

- Lodge 715, Panmure, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 1297, West Kent, Forest Hill Hotel, Forest Hill.
- " 1329, Sphinx, Stirling Castle, Church-st., Camberwell.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dilley, Preceptor.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle-Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7; Bros. John Thomas and E. Worthington, Preceptors.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.

- Lodge 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 21, Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
- " 58, Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- " 185, Tranquility, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
- " 862, Whittington, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 901, City of London, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
- " 1201, Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall.
- Chapter 12, Prudence, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. Beckett, Preceptor.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7. Ceremony of Installation by Bro. C. Lacey, P.M.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Dilley, P.M. 1155. Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19.

- Board of General Purposes at 3.
- Lodge 30, United Mariners, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
- 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
- " 95, Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.
- " 162, Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 165, Honour and Generosity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- " 194, St. Paul's, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-st., Soho.
- " 704, Camden, York and Albany, Gloucester-gate, Regents-park.
- " 857, St. Mark's, Duke of Edinburgh Tavern, Brixton.
- Chap. 19, Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.

- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Florence Nighungale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's-wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

- General Committee Grand Lodge and Lodge of Benevolence, at 6.
- Grand Stewards' Lodge, Freemasons' Hall.
- Lodge 140, St. George's, Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.
- " 174, Sincerity, Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-st.
- " 190, Oak, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.
- " 1044, New Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Hotel, New Wandsworth.
- " 1150, Buckingham and Chandos, Freemasons' Hall
- " 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars.
- " 1365, Chapter
- Chap. 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.

- House Committee Girls' School at 4.
- Lodge 23, Globe, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 49, Gibon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
- " 55, Constitution, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 63, St. Mary's, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 169, Temperance, White Swan, High-st., Deptford.
- " 179, Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 181, Universal, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 657, Canonbury, Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-st.
- " 733, Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.
- " 1139, South Norwood, South Norwood Hall, South Norwood.
- " 1287, Great Northern, Great Northern Hotel, King's Cross.
- " 1339, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tav., Stockwell.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall-Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London, st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Steam, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30.
- Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsonby-st., Millbank.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

- House Committee, Boys' School.
- Lodge 197, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 569, Fitzroy, Head Quarters Hon. Artillery Company, City-road.
- " 861, Finsbury, Jolly Anglers, Bath-st., St. Lukes.
- St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), for Master Masons, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.
- Stability Lodge of Instruction (217), Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Mugeridge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, P.M.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
- Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.

- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Two Brewers, 33, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M. Preceptor.

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ANCIENT YORK AND LONDON GRAND LODGES.

BY BRO. LEON HYNEMAN.

A REVIEW BY BRO. W. J. HUGHAN.

(Continued from page 728.)

We are really sorry that the author of so many useful works has thought fit to speak of Dr. Anderson in such terms, especially when we know he cannot be in possession of any evidence to warrant such a strong description of the character of the work in question. If there is any meanness, it must be in Bro. Hyneman's own inferences. The London Masons never assumed that the light of Masonry only shone in their metropolis; that its rays radiated from that centre, and that the privilege to exercise the rights and franchises of Masonry was solely vested in the London Craft, in the Grand Lodge they had instituted. We think, also, that before any one is authorised to state so, *he should be ready to produce satisfactory evidence of its truth.* The pretty story about York and Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1567, may be accepted as authentic by those who are ready at all times to swallow anything apocryphal, but for our part, and in common with Masonic students generally, we desire some proof at least of the truth of the "1567 story" before receiving it as a true description of the Craft at that period. Preston quotes it, and we note his authority is sufficient for Bro. Hyneman then, if not at other times. There has, however, been no confirmation offered of the statement, and in the records of the extinct Grand Lodge such an occurrence is not once mentioned; neither is it noticed in the celebrated speech by the Junior Grand Warden, A.D. 1726, which we had reprinted in our "Masonic Sketches and Reprints" (page 106).

At page 31 Bro. Hyneman characterizes an action, *the import of which he misunderstands*, as "a most wicked and malicious deception, a vile, dishonourable, and contemptibly mean resort to further their selfish, ambitious designs." Such a grave accusation from some men would be serious indeed; but in this case, as the writer perpetrates several more *quite as grave and quite as unfounded*, we simply notice the fact, and express regret that the author of the calumnies had not examined the matter a little more before committing himself to libel good and useful

men who, with all their faults, endeavoured each in his own way to advance the interests of the Fraternity; and who, though in their misguided and misdirected zeal did often go astray, yet on the whole are entitled to our regard and esteem for their honorary and arduous labours. The six regulations quoted by Bro. Hyneman (page 33) have no force, as the term *Grand Master* is not in the original MSS., and no reference whatever is made to any part of England; but evidently the laws were for the whole body. The MSS. is quoted in full in our last work ("Old Charges of British Freemasons"). An inference, supposed to be fairly drawn from Dr. Anderson's work, is styled "most malicious" (page 39). The purity of Sir Christopher Wren's life, Bro. Hyneman tells us, "was never tarnished, and, with the exception of Anderson, no reflection was ever cast upon his fair fame." The fault we find with Dr. Anderson in this case is not according to Bro. Hyneman's view at all. As to Sir Christopher Wren's neglect of the office of Grand Master, *he never held such an office*; nor, indeed, did any one, until Bro. Sayer, A.D. 1717; and so it is inaccurate to declare he did. We get Bro. Hyneman's special view of the subject at page 44, wherein he states most emphatically that the "real cause of the difficulties, the reference to illegal assemblies of Masons in subsequent years, of lodges not meeting, &c., was that there were lodges and Masons in London holding their allegiance to the York Grand Lodge that would not countenance the new London Grand Lodge. There was no actual schism in 1738, as Anderson, Preston, and recent writers assume." These absurd statements convince us that Bro. Hyneman does not understand the true state of the case, and is quite ignorant of a few facts respecting this period, which are known to all Masons in this country and the United States who study the history of the Craft. Until A.D. 1779 there were no Masons working in London under the authority of the Grand Lodge of all England held at York, and the schism of 1738 was an actual occurrence, recorded in the minutes, and palpably to be traced from that time to the "Union of 1813." The "York Grand Lodge," or the successors thereof, did not form the Union in 1813, for such a body was not in existence; but the successors of the "seceders" of 1738 did unite with the Grand Lodge of England instituted A.D. 1717.

Bro. Hyneman next declares (in italics, to render it more emphatic) that "the story of a third Grand Lodge is wholly mythical." What can we say to this assertion? If Bro. Hyneman will call at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, Bro. Hervey, the able Grand Secretary, will show him the minutes of this mythical Grand Lodge from A.D. 1752, and he will find that in 1753 its first Grand Master was installed! If more evidence is required, we have printed Constitutions of this Grand Lodge from A.D. 1756 to A.D. 1813; and in the United States he can find several warrants issued under its sanction, such as at Philadelphia, (for Pennsylvania), during the same decade of that century. In neither of the Constitutions (or "Ahiman Recons") is there any mention of a connection with the Grand Lodge of all England held at York. In fact, it never had any dealings with the York

Masons, although such has often been claimed. The York Grand Lodge never granted or issued any warrants to work lodges out of England; never constituted a Provincial Grand Lodge, either in England or elsewhere; and never published any edition of the Constitutions whatever, all its laws being in MS., copies of which may be found in our "Masonic Sketches and Reprints;"* so that neither Pennsylvania, nor any other Grand Lodge, can claim to be descendants of the "York Masons," but only of the seceding Masons of 1738, (and their successors,) who found a rival Grand Lodge in London A.D. 1753, (not in York, for a Grand Lodge was already actively engaged there,) or of the Grand Lodge of 1717.

It will thus be seen that there are now no lineal descendants of the Grand Lodge of all England held at York. The "York Lodge," No. 236, now existing, was warranted by the regular Grand Lodge of England, (London,) A.D. 1777, and was formerly called the "Union Lodge," but lately altered to "York," by permission of the Grand Master. This lodge has possession of the records of the extinct "Grand Lodge of all England," and never had any connection with the "Ancients." The fact is, that when the Lodge of Antiquity was constituted into a Grand Lodge for a few years, it made the fourth Grand Lodge in England at that time; hence, so far from a third Grand Lodge being mythical, there were actually four Grand Lodges. That such is a fact we pledge our Masonic reputation, and can produce evidence to satisfy the most exacting and most incredulous in proof of all the foregoing statements advanced by us. A great deal has been written on this subject that is wholly erroneous, and so we have devoted much of our spare time to unravel the mystery, in which attempt we have been most ably supported by the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, in this country; J. G. Findel, in Saxony; and other well-known authors in Europe and America.

We will not stop to prove that there was an actual schism in 1738, as we presume the foregoing is quite sufficient to render that fact certain. And the "Ancients" were in reality the schismatics, hence their secession. As Bro. Hyneman construes all the peculiarities of the period of the revival into so many proofs of collusion or deceit on the part of the promoters thereof, we cannot answer half of his apparent objection. *e.g.*, the election of Anthony Sayer as Grand Master, by "show of hands," is twisted to mean it was not unanimous? The summons of the first Grand Master being a command, it is considered "not to speak well for the fidelity of the Craft who inaugurated the revolution;" and, in consequence of these and similar usages, Bro. Hyneman "smiles at the observations of Laurence Dermott on the subject of the kind of Masonry worked by these early revolutionists." If Bro. Hyneman had only smiled, we would not have cared; but to put his thoughts into print is quite a different matter, and hence this article.

The next passage which is wholly wrong in Bro. Hyneman's work, is the following: "Preston

* We cannot forbear mentioning this work frequently, as we wrote it to supply a want long felt for light in York Masonry; and, as we have no pecuniary interest in its sale, the brethren will see our motives are for their good alone.

is the only authority that the York Grand Lodge ever claimed, much less 'retained,' the title of 'the Grand Lodge of all England.' All that Preston had written in regard to the distinctive titles of the York and London Grand Lodges is the mere imagination of his own brain, to give interest to his book." We might retort by asking why Bro. Hyneman has written his book; but we will not, as we are well aware he has published it to communicate what he believes to be the truth, but which we believe as firmly to be mainly untruth.

The foregoing paragraph by him is so clearly opposed to facts, that we can only excuse its publication on the plea of ignorance in relation to the subject. Bro. Preston knew well what he was writing about when he quoted the title, "Grand Lodge of all England," held at York, because the records had been submitted to his examination in which such a title often occurs. In a letter written by the Grand Secretary, at York, to the regular Grand Lodge of England, held at London, we read:—"That the Grand Secretary do inform the Grand Lodge in London that the lodge heretofore held under their Constitution, No. 259, at the Punch Bowl, in Stonegate, has been for some years discontinued, and that the most ancient Grand Lodge of all England, held from time immemorial in this city, is the only lodge held therein." * * * "It is not doubted but the Grand Lodge in London will pay due respect thereto, and to all brethren praying instruction or relief by virtue thereof, as this lodge has ever had a very great esteem* for that in London, and for all brethren claiming privilege under its authority." * * * * * "This Grand Lodge will readily concur with that in London, and will pay all proper respect to any information that shall be communicated by it. The Grand Master, Grand Officers, and the other brethren present, join in brotherly respects and hearty commendations to the Right Worshipful and Most Noble Grand Master, the Grand Officers, and other brethren of the Grand Lodge in London, with

"Your faithful and affectionate brother,

"D^D. LAMBERT, Grand Secretary.

"To Samuel Spencer, Esq., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in London."

We may say now, "Is it answered yet," Bro. Hyneman? The foregoing letter is dated 14th December, 1757, and the full epistle is to be found on pages 69 and 70 of "Masonic Sketches and Reprints." The Grand Master of all England (York) at that time was Seth Agar, Esq., and of the Grand Lodge of England (London) His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. It is evident from this that the two Grand Lodges were on friendly terms, and therefore, a priori, we should expect the York authorities would not countenance the seceders, or "Ancients."

There is a list preserved at York "of the members' names, who revived the Grand Lodge of all England in 1761." It languished for a few years before then, and hence the revival under the historian, Francis Drake, F.R.S.

*This is clearly evinced from this Grand Lodge actually adopting as their own the London Constitutions of 1723, and since, in addition to their special laws which passed occasionally.

The Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar for all England was also worked at York under the wing of the Grand Lodge of all England, as also Grand Chapter, during the latter part of the last century, but not before. There is a certificate of date 26th January, 1779, (to 29th November), of five degrees of Freemasonry under the Grand Lodge of all England, and signed by the Grand Secretary, "John Brown." There is (1) a "Schedule of the Regalia, &c., of the Grand Lodge of all England," Sept. 15th, 1779; (2) a Royal Arch Minute Book commencing 8th February, 1778; (3) a Minute Book from 27th December, 1774, to 31st July, 1780, of the Grand Lodge; (4) an advertisement in the York papers of the Annual Festival, A.D. 1777; (5) a letter to the Lodge of Antiquity, 19th October, 1778; (6) a funeral notice of 4th February, 1780; (7) a Warrant to Companions at Rotherham, 6th July, 1780; and (8) another to Freemasons at Hollingwood; beside numerous other documents, on the whole of which "The Grand Lodge of all England" is invariably the title used. We hope after this statement (we feel sure, in fact) that Bro. Hyneman will withdraw his inaccurate statement. Bro. Hyneman keeps on reiterating the charge that Preston wrote in the interest of the London Grand Lodge, and yet the edition of Preston's Illustrations, from which he quotes, was originally written when Bro. Preston was not a member of that Grand Lodge, he being, with others, expelled, and not reinstated until A.D. 1790. Bro. Hyneman does not state the edition he refers to, but we know it from two quotations, which he says "it was as reprehensible as it was dishonourable" in Dr. Oliver to omit from his reprint. Now, these were omitted in the subsequent edition by Preston and Jones, which edition Bro. Oliver reprinted, and not the earlier ones, because naturally the latter were selected, after being perfected by Preston and his friend Stephen Jones. If Bro. Hyneman will refer to the edition of A.D. 1821, he will find the two paragraphs are omitted, just as they are by Dr. Oliver, A.D. 1829, and since; so we have again to ask Bro. Hyneman to withdraw the serious charge of imposition he brings against so learned and good a divine and Mason as the Rev. Dr. George Oliver.

Bro. Hyneman, in speaking of the unmasonic invasion of the rights and jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge at York, observes that "There are no words in any language that can properly express the flagrant enormity of the conduct of the London Grand Lodge in a moral or Masonic point of view," especially as the "York Grand Lodge displayed a most Masonic and fraternal policy in giving no umbrage." Well, now; so much for fancy! No language can accurately describe the foregoing production of Bro. Hyneman; and why? Simply because it is purely apocryphal. What the Grand Lodge at London did, the one at York did, viz: they both invaded each other's jurisdictions; hence, each "living in glass houses, neither should throw stones."

That the "illegal conventions of Masons" from about A.D. 1734 were not those of "regular bodies of Masons holding under the York Grand Lodge," is evident from the records of both Grand Bodies; but these Bro. Hyneman

ignores, so it is for the Craft to choose the authority, Grand Lodges of "All England" and "England" v. Leon Hyneman. There can be but one opinion. Because Dr. Anderson spoke of the Freemasons at York, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, &c., as "effecting independency," (or claiming to be independent,) Bro. Hyneman styles the "arrogance to be of so insolent and impudent a character, that if it were not of so serious a nature he could smile at the bold effrontery in stating such audacious falsehoods." We could smile at the author of this calumny, were he unknown, and his works unread; but as it is otherwise, we deeply lament so respected and talented a member of our Masonic society has thought fit to malign the character of Dr. Anderson.

(To be continued.)

CONSECRATION OF A NEW LODGE AT HARRINGTON.

On Tuesday, 12th November, a new Craft Lodge was opened at Harrington. The brethren assembled shortly before twelve o'clock at Eller Bank (kindly placed at their disposal by Bro. Bain), where luncheon was served.

At twelve o'clock they were formed into procession by Bro. Edward Fearoon, P.G. Dir. of Cers., and proceeded thence to church, where divine service was performed, the Rev. E. H. Curwen reading the prayers, and Bro. Alfred Curwen, M.A., P.G.C., preaching from Ecclesiastes, 4th chapter, 9th and 10th verses:—"Two are better than one; because they have a good reward for their labour. For if they fall, then one will lift up his fellow; but woe to him that is alone when he falleth, for he hath not another to help him up."

Divine service being concluded, the brethren were then re-formed in procession in the same order as before, and proceeded thence to the lodge-room, formerly used as a schoolroom, but now placed at the disposal of the brethren through the kindness of the Rector.

Here the ceremony of the consecration of the new lodge was most efficiently performed (in the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Bective, M.P., P.G.M. C. and W.) by Bro. John Whitwell, M.P., P.M. 129, &c., W.D.P.G.M. of Cumberland and Westmorland, and R.W.P.G.W. of England, assisted by Bro. Edward Busher, P.G.S.B. of England, and P.G.S. of Cumberland and Westmorland; Bro. A.C. Mott, R.N.R., P.G.S.W.; Bro. E.W. Henry, M.D., P.J.G.W.; Bro. Rev. Alfred Curwen, M.A., W.M. Designate, and P.G.C.; Bro. W.B. Gibson, P. Prov. G.W.; Bro. C. Morton, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Bro. Nicholson, of Maryport, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Bro. Edward Fearon, P.G.D. of Ceremonies; Bro. Rev. H. L. Puxley, P. Prov. G.C.; Bro. Rev. W. Williams, P. Prov. G.C.; Bro. John Lemon, P.G.T.; Bro. John Spittal, P.G.S. of W.; Bro. Greer, Belfast, and others.

The new lodge is called the Curwen Lodge, as a mark of respect to the family who bear that honoured name, some of the members of which have for ages past ranked amongst the foremost Freemasons in Cumberland.

Immediately after the consecration service,

Bro. Rev. Alfred Curwen, M.A., was duly installed as W.M. of the Curwen Lodge, No. 1400, and he thereupon appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing year. The lodge was then formally closed, and the brethren adjourned for a short time in order to allow of tables being laid in the lodge-room for a banquet.

At four o'clock they re-assembled, when a sumptuous dinner was well served by Bro. Hullo, of the Station Hotel, Workington. The chair was occupied by Bro. Whitwell, M.P., W.D.P.G.M. of Cumberland and Westmorland, supported right and left by Bro. Rev. Alfred Curwen, W.M. 1400; Bro. Edward Busher, P.G.S.B. of England, P.G.S.; Bro. Rev. Joshua Tyson, P. Prov. G.C.; Bro. Weir, and others. The vice-chair was filled by Bro. A. C. Mott, R.N.R., P.S.G.W., supported by Bro. W. B. Gibson, P. Prov. G.W.; Bros. Pearson, Cocker-mouth, and others. Besides a large gathering of the brethren, there were present the Rev. E. Curwen, Bro. Bain, and others unconnected with the Craft, and a number of ladies.

Grace before and after meat was said by the Provincial Grand Chaplain.

Dinner being over, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, and the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, responded to by the Rev. E. Curwen; Bro. the Rev. Alfred Curwen, W.M. 1400, proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," to which the Chairman and Vice-Chairman responded; the Chairman then gave the Lord-Lieutenant (Lord Lonsdale), which was cordially drunk; and the "Friendly Visitors," which was responded to by Bro. Bain, jun. The ladies and those not Freemasons then withdrew, and the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Bro. Busher, and a large number of others were obliged to leave, in order to catch the last train home.

On their retirement, which was the signal for repeated rounds of cheering (those remaining much regretting that the brethren from a distance were obliged to leave so early), the chair was ably filled by Bro. Rev. Alfred Curwen, W.M. 1400, when the usual Masonic toasts were duly honoured.

The health of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master of England, and the Provincial Grand Master and Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Cumberland and Westmorland were proposed from the chair; as was also the health of the Provincial Officers, to which Bro. Rev. W. Williams, P.P.G.C., responded.

The health of the Chairman (Bro. Rev. Alfred Curwen, W.M. 1400) was proposed by Bro. W. B. Gibson, P. Prov. G.W., who, in doing so, stated that he had peculiar pleasure in proposing the toast, not only on account of the proceedings of that day, but from the fact that he had had the honour of initiating Brother Curwen as a Freemason many years ago. He believed that the work in which they had that day been engaged would be the means of disseminating the glorious principles of Freemasonry, and that the establishment of a lodge at Harrington would give additional impetus to the spread of those principles throughout West Cumberland.

Brother Curwen responded in appropriate terms, expressing his gratitude to Brother Gibson, and the rest of the brethren present, or who had been present during the day, for their attendance.

The Chairman next proposed the health of Bro. Rev. H. L. Puxley, P. Prov. G.C., who responded.

Bro. Gibson, P. Prov. G.W., gave "The officers of Lodge 1400," coupled with the names of the Senior and Junior Wardens, Bros. Young and Carlyle, Bro. Dr. Dick (Secretary), Bro. Rev. Joshua Tyson (Chaplain), and Bro. Gambles, all of whom responded.

The Chairman then gave "The Workington Lodge," coupled with the name of Bro. Brown, and the "The Whitehaven Lodges," coupled with the name of Bro. Henry, P.M. 119, P.J. G.W., both of whom responded.

He then proposed "The Press," coupled with the name of Bro. Alsop, who responded; and afterwards the Tyler's toast, when the proceedings terminated.

CONSECRATION OF AN ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AT STOCKTON.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., the Mount Grace Encampment, No. 118, of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar in England and Wales, was consecrated at the Freemasons' Hall, Wellington-street, Stockton.

Amongst the visitors present were the following Sir Knights:—C. I. Bannister, Bradford, Past Grand Captain; Wm. Foulsham, P.E.C.; Anthony Clapham, Newcastle, P.E.C.; William Brignal, jun., Durham, P.E.C.; Edward Heffernan, Spennymoor; J. S. Trotter, Newcastle, and others.

The encampment was summoned for one o'clock, and on the arrival of the Grand Chancellor, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C., LL.D., accompanied by the Grand Vice-Chancellor, Sir Knight William Tinkler, the encampment was opened by the Grand Chancellor in due form, after which the Grand Chancellor addressed those present on the nature of the meeting, and called upon the Registrar to read the warrant, after which, and the usual ceremonies, the Grand Chancellor dedicated and consecrated the encampment, and called upon the Knights present to promote its prosperity.

Then followed the installation of Sir Knight John Trotter, as Eminent Commander. The ballot was then taken for the following companions, who were unanimously accepted:—Anthony C. Knowles, Joseph Morrell, James W. Marshall, John E. MacNay, John Jones, Christopher Jackson, Henry George Faber, Charles G'Anson, jun., William M. Watson, Lord Ernest M'Donnell Vane Tempest, Thomas Vaughan, Charles A. Head, James Bowron, jun., Thomas Wrightson, John Ross, Robert A. Luck, John Morrell, and John Trenholm.

The above were duly installed Knights Templar by Sir Knight C. I. Bannister, assisted by Sir Knight W. Foulsham.

The bye laws of the encampment, which had been carefully prepared, and approved by the Grand Chancellor, were then taken as read, and approved and confirmed.

Sir Knight the Rev. James Milner, M.A., of Beauseant Encampment, 105, and Sir Knight William C. Ward-Jackson, of the Royal Kent

Encampment, 20, were then balloted for, and admitted members of the Encampment.

The Eminent Commander nominated the following officers:—Prelate, Sir Knight the Rev. J. Milner; First Captain of Columns, Sir Knight the Rev. V. H. Moyle, M.A.; Second Captain Sir Knight J. S. Walton, M.D., Registrar and Treasurer *pro tem.*, Sir Knight C. A. Head; Almoner, Sir Knight Joseph Morrell; Expert, Sir Knight Lord Ernest Vane Tempest; First Standard Bearer, Sir Knight John Jones; Second ditto, Sir Knight Christopher Jackson; Captain of Lines, Sir Knight James Bowron, junior; Herald, Sir Knight John Ross; Equerry, Sir Knight John Trenholm.

The encampment was then closed by the Eminent Commander, when a Priory of the Order of Malta was consecrated by the Grand Chancellor, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, and the following Sir Knights were installed by him:—The Rev. V. H. Moyle, J. S. Walton, Edward Heffernan, — Palliser, Joseph Morrell, J. Jones, Christopher Jackson, H. G. Faber, Lord E. V. Tempest, C. A. Head, James Bowron, John Ross, R. A. Luck, John Morrell, and J. Trenholm. The priory was then closed, and an adjournment made to the banqueting hall, where the company sat down to an excellent repast.

CONSECRATION OF THE VANE CHAPTER No. 538.

On Thursday the 14th inst., this new Chapter was consecrated at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, by Comp. R. Wentworth Little, P.Z., Prov. Grand Scribe E. Middlesex, assisted by Comps. J. Terry, P.Z., as H.; J. W. Reed, P.Z., as J.; H. G. Buss, P.Z., Prov. G. Treas. Middlesex, as Dir. of Cers.

The chapter having been duly opened, the ceremony of consecration was performed with the customary solemnities, after which Comp. Little installed Comps. the Right Hon. the Earl Vane, James Kench, and Henry W. Linders as Third Principals, Earl Vane and Comp. Kench as Second Principals, and finally installed the noble Lord as M.E.Z.

Some formal business was then transacted, and the rank of honorary member was conferred upon Comps. Little, Terry, and Buss, together with a vote of thanks for their services on the occasion.

Each of these worthy companions acknowledged the compliment, and congratulated the noble M.E.Z. upon the inauguration of the chapter under his auspices.

The chapter was then closed.

Among the companions present, besides the founders, we noticed Comps. J. Boyd, P.Z., and E. Silifant, P.Z.

Owing to severe domestic affliction in Lord Vane's family, the opening of this chapter has been delayed, and his lordship feelingly alluded to the fact in a few well-chosen sentences.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable particles, and that the tooth powder, per se, and water in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs. Cheerer's orange tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove the accumulation, and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 62, Ludgate Hill, and 20, Hatfield-street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practise their unique system of painless dentistry.

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

OLD CHARGES OF ENGLISH FREEMASONS.

One or two obvious misprints in my last communication on this subject, such as "deprecafe" for "depreciate," and "ecossais" for "ecossaise," need hardly be pointed out by me. Since then, I have seen a continuation of Bro. Norton's essay in *The Freemason* of November 9th. What does Bro. Norton mean by "the Edward III. Constitution?"

I have heard of many "Constitutions," but never heard of this one before?

Does Bro. Norton allude to the Act of Parliament, tempore Edward III., relating to the Masons?

When Bro. Norton goes on to say—"We are also satisfied now the old operative Masons were an ignorant and credulous body of men," is he not speaking very wide of the mark, very much at random?

Is Bro. Norton aware that Master Masons, for instance, in the 13th and 14th centuries, received very high salaries indeed, ranked very often as "Generosi," and were men of education and position?

As regards the operative Masons generally, there is also evidence to prove that they received wages considerably above the average of other Crafts.

Bro. Norton seems to base a portion of his argument on the confused chronology and erroneous historical traditions contained in the old Masonic Constitutions. But does he realize how inevitable after all it is that merely oral tradition should, after the lapse of time, be always characterized by mistakes and anachronisms?

Mr. Wallbran used to say that, in such Legends as ours, as long as the main facts were correct and consistent, we could not expect minute particulars to be so, or the names of persons, or the dates of events to be absolutely historical. "Traditions are apt," he used to say, "to become confused after a time, and to blend persons and events together, often in what seems hopeless anachronisms."

Bro. Norton seems to forget that the compiler and transcriber, both of the Masonic poem, and the Additional MS., our so far two oldest Legends, were Ecclesiastics, not Operatives, and that they only repeated and handed down what they had seen in older MSS., or heard from older members of some Masonic Guild. Were I to write the history of the operative Masons of England, and even of other countries, I should, judging from their works, speak far more respectfully of them than Bro. Norton does, and I think it a great pity that he imparts to such archaeological discussions such needless attacks upon others on such insufficient grounds, and with such an entire absence of evidence to justify his statements. When Bro. Norton says, again, "We know now, that their Masonry is not our Masonry," what does he, what can he mean?

It is, in truth, a very startling statement.

Let me respectfully ask him, has he ever considered, when he says this, the evidence arising from the Masonic poem as regards this very point? What does he consider that to be?

If he says that it belongs to the speculative Order then that Order was in existence in this country considerably before the close of the fourteenth century.

If he says that it is an operative mythical Constitution, thus transcribed by a priest, then the operative Constitution is identical with our own, as that is the basis of all the later ones.

He is free to accept either "horn" of the dilemma, but one or other he must accept and abide by.

The simple truth is that the history of Freemasonry, is after all only like many other histories, a history of continuation and development. To ignore the operative connection is, as it seems to me, to cut away completely the ground from beneath our feet, historically.

Indeed, Bro. Norton goes so far as to say that "we are indebted to the old society merely for the name and a few antiquated phrases and forms in our ceremonies."

This is indeed the 1717 theory, with "a vengeance," as people say. How Bro. Norton

can boldly propound anew such an hopeless theory, in the face of Bro. Hughan's opening passage in his preface, Bro. Findel's history, and the discussions which myself and others have carried on so long both in the *Freemasons' Magazine* and *The Freemason*, I am at a loss to understand. Indeed, if there is one fact which educated Freemasons now agree upon, I believe it is this, that Speculative Freemasonry is the lineal descendant and development of the operative guilds.

I cannot admit that "guild" is derived from "geld."

It is derived from the Saxon word "gildan" to pay, and was used in several meanings.

It was sometimes employed, for instance, to describe a tax or tribute.

It also meant a "mulet" or penalty, a composition or "amercement." It also signified an enfranchised division or *soke*.

The "wards" of London and of other municipalities were sometimes called "gilds." It was also used in its evident meaning to denote an "associated brotherhood," because its members were "gildar," bound to pay something towards the charge or support of the whole body.

Gilds have been defined to be "fraternities contributing sums towards a common stock" as well as a "fraternity or company combined together by orders and laws made among themselves, by their Prince's license." Gilds were of two kinds, "Ecclesiastical Gilds," for "devotion and almsdeeds," "Secular Gilds," for "trade and almsdeeds."

Secular gilds, which at one time included in themselves all the "Craftsmen" of the various operative bodies, in town and country, were often called in later times, "gilda mercatoria," or "gilda mercatorum."

They, no doubt of Roman origin, were originally derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Frith-gild."

Frith-gild is defined in the preface to the laws of Athelstan, to be a college or brotherhood (*sodalitium*), from the two Saxon words "peace" and "to pay," because "these societies enter into a collective payment for the common good, and confer as to their own affairs."

Herbert in his "History of the Livery Companies," quotes, apparently from Fosbrooke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," a passage from "Gervase of Canterbury," whose chronicle begins at 1174 and ends 1199. He says that, "both French and English, skilled in stone and woodwork, travelling in gilds or societies for the purpose of building."

If it be true, as no doubt it is, that other trades had their "secrets" and "mysteries" and "points," as well as the Freemasons, no guild that I know of had "Constitutions or Legends," dating as far back as 1390 admittedly, and no other guild had an elaborate ritual and symbolical signs, or tokens, or marks, known only to the initiated, except the Freemasons. I believe that Bro. Buchan claims something like what the German Masons called the "handgruss," for other operative Crafts, but the evidence in that case was very slight, and in no way affected the question as against the Freemasons.

With regard to "free born," there can be no doubt that the usage is in itself a proof of the great antiquity of our Order. As in the old times no slaves could be admitted into the sodalities of Greece and Rome, so in the early times of this country the freemen of the guild were distinguished from the serfs and "villani" of feudal times.

A serf, a "villanus," the "adscripti glebæ," in the early times, to become "free," must be "enfranchised," either by purchase or favour, by the King, or the lord of the soil or manor. Such a person, after twelve months' honest labour in those early days in a town, could, if accepted, become free of his particular guild.

As time ran on, the privilege was confined to the children of the freemen, and then, no doubt, none but the "free born" children of the members of the guild could be admitted members of it.

Apprentices could be admitted, after proper servitude, but they must also be children of free guildmen. Then, however much Bro. Norton may object to such a law, it is a very old law, and is unmistakable evidence in itself of the great

antiquity and unchanging traditions of our Masonic Order.

The compiler, or transcriber of Bro. Cooke's MS., gives a very good practical reason for the law, a reason, which in itself, proves the usage and custom.

A MASONIC STUDENT.

"A CONSTANT READER."

The suggestion of "A Constant Reader," shall be carried out, if we can manage it, and a translation of Bro. Findel's interesting article be presented to the Readers of *The Freemason*.—ED. F.

BROS. EMRA HOLMES AND W. P. BUCHAN.

I am at a loss to know why Bro. Holmes alludes to Bro. Hughan in the manner he does at page 714 of *The Freemason*.

I have read the correspondence by the above two brethren most attentively, and have not been able to discover any ipse dixit of Bro. Hughan's to warrant Bro. Holme's curt observation, neither do I think the former is or the habit of making assertions on his own authority alone.

C. B.

NOTES ON THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

Erratum.—Page 714, line 18 of paragraph, read, Bro. "Buchan's" ipse dixit, and not Bro. "Hughan," as printed.

Original Correspondence.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The following letter, which has been addressed to the Life Governors of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, having been forwarded to us for publication, we have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the claims of Bro. Little, which are ably set forth therein:—

Collier's Wood, Merton, S.W.,

November 1, 1872.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Bro. R. Wentworth Little has consented, at the request of several Vice-Presidents and Life Governors of the Freemasons' Girls' School, to be put in nomination for the Secretaryship of that Institution, which has just become vacant by the retirement of Bro. Patten.

In the belief that Bro. Little combines in a remarkable degree the qualifications it is our duty to insist upon in any Secretary we may appoint, I am acting as Chairman of a Committee for promoting his election. This Committee deems it important in the interests of the Charity that the new Secretary should not be of an age which would, in the common course of nature, render his retirement necessary in a few years, and so burden our funds with another pension. Bro. Little is 34. We consider it essential that the new Secretary should be a man of liberal education and varied experience, fitted by maturity of judgment, habit of mind, and special acquirements, to urge the claims of the Charity upon the brethren. The history and statistics of the Masonic Boys' School furnish convincing testimony, were any needed, as to the imperative duty of securing these qualifications for the sister Institution, and of so promoting a generous rivalry between the two. Bro. Wentworth Little was originally educated for the church, under Bro. the Rev. B. Gibson, M.A.; but deciding upon a secular career, he entered the Civil Service of the Crown in the Emigration Department at Dublin, and holds testimonials of the highest character, both from his reverend tutor and his official chiefs. Bro. Little has been an active Freemason ever since he was initiated into our Order, twelve years ago. He is P.M. of two lodges; P.Z. of two chapters; honorary member of some thirty lodges and chapters; and Provincial Grand Secretary for Middlesex. Bro. Little's extensive connection among Freemasons, and his wide reputation for knowledge and zeal, are in themselves, we consider, an earnest assurance that the duties of this Secretaryship would be efficiently discharged by him. For the last

ten years he has filled a responsible appointment in the Grand Secretary's office, and during the greater part of this time he has been cashier and accountant to the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter—positions which he still fills.

I venture to lay these facts before you, in the hope that you will agree with me that the appointment of Bro. Little would be of real benefit to the Charity, and I ask you, on this ground only, to give him your interest and support.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,

J. C. PARKINSON, V.P.

P.S.—Bro. Little has served the Stewardships, and is a Life Governor of three Masonic Charities.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

We have great pleasure in calling the special attention of our brother Life Governors to the following testimonial in favour of Bro. Little from Bro. Hervey, the Grand Secretary of England.

“Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,
November 12, 1872.

“Having been asked to express my opinion of the qualifications of Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, I beg to say that, during the period I have held the appointment of Grand Secretary, I have found his conduct such as to merit my warmest approval.

“I have the utmost confidence in saying that, to abilities of a very high order, he unites the indispensable attributes of accuracy, attention, and trustworthiness, and I believe him to be well fitted for carrying out the duties of any office, however confidential, to which he may aspire.

“Signed) JOHN HERVEY, G.S.”

We also desire, in the interests of truth to notice a statement that the revenue of the Institution has not materially suffered during Bro. Patten's illness; this no doubt is true, but the statement is incomplete as it stands, inasmuch as a large proportion of the Stewards at the last Festival were Bro. Little's personal friends, and some at least undertook the Stewardships and qualified as Life Governors at his request, just as we find now that brethren are coming forward almost daily with their ten guineas each and qualifying to vote and ensure his election.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN BOYD, G. Purst., P.M. P.Z.

EDWIN SILLIFANT, P.M.

Hon. Secs. Wentworth Little Committee,
13th, November, 1872.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have received several letters from brethren respecting the above appointment or election, and, in anticipation of receiving more, will you permit me to make a few remarks in The Freemason, and thus save me a deal of unnecessary correspondence. Few read the “laws,” I presume, hence their ignorance of what they contain. Allow me to draw attention to the following:—

1. The day of election is fixed for Thursday, 28th November, particulars of which are duly advertised.
2. The election will be by ballot of the Governors and other members of the General Committee, from 12 (noon) to 5 (p.m.).
3. Any brother can become a member of such Committee on payment of a donation of ten guineas (or more), and be entitled to vote at the election of Secretary, on Thursday, the 28th inst.
4. A “Life Subscriber” who has already paid five guineas in one sum to the Institution cannot vote, unless another five guineas are donated prior to the 28th inst.
5. These conditions apply in like manner to the official representatives of “Lodges, Chapters, and Societies.”
6. The friends of Bro. R. W. Little have thus an opportunity to show their appreciation of his Masonic zeal, trustworthy character, and general efficiency, by becoming “Life Governors” (if not already so), thereby qualifying themselves to vote on his behalf on the 28th November, at

noon, and at the same time be aiding a most useful and excellent Institution.

7. The friends of other candidates (should there be any) will do well to qualify themselves in like manner.

Wishing Bro. R. W. Little every success,
Fraternally yours,
W. J. HUGHAN.

Truro, Cornwall, Nov. 20th, 1872.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

Dear Sir and brother,

If all the candidates for the vacant Secretaryship of the Girls' School would do as Bro. Little has done, advertise a list of their Committees or supporters, what a deal of trouble would be saved in unnecessary canvassing and annoyance to Life Governors and others.

Yours fraternally,
L.G. and P.M.

Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am glad to see that several members of our Fraternity have testified, through the medium of your columns, so warmly in favour of Bro. R. Wentworth Little as a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Allow me, a resident in Lancashire, to assure you that his claims are not unrecognised or undervalued in the northern provinces. I am favoured in having been during nine years past acquainted with that distinguished brother, who has worked so energetically for the benefit of our Craft, and quite qualified to state that, in addition to his great business tact and many Masonic acquirements, he is possessed of very superior literary abilities which, should he succeed in obtaining the appointment he now seeks, would be capable of being turned to excellent account in advocating the claims of that noble Institution, whose Secretaryship is now vacant by the lamented serious illness of Bro. Patten, P.G.S.B.

With every desire for the united success of the Schools and Bro. Little's candidature,

I am, yours fraternally,

J. DANIEL MOORE, P.G.S.B., of England.

AN OLD MASONIC PRINT.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

In answer to “J. H. G.,” whose letter of inquiry is inserted on page 697 of your number of the 9th inst., I am able to inform him that the engraving referred to is by Bro. Bartolozzi, R.A., engraver to his late Majesty King George III., from a painting by Bro. Stothard, R.A., and published in London, June 1st, 1802, by Wm. Jeffryes & Co., Earl-street, Blackfriars.

The print representing “the Distinguishing Characteristic of Masonry—Charity exerted on proper objects” was “by permission, most respectfully dedicated by their obedient servant and brother, Wm. Jeffryes, to the Grand Lodge of England.”

I am Sir, yours, &c.,

C. DUFFIELD FAULKNER, P.M., 1036,

Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

Doddington, Oxon, 18th Nov., A. L. 5872.

P.S.—I have a fine copy hanging in my hall.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

Dear Sir and Brother,

Complying with the request expressed by your correspondent, J. H. G., in his letter inserted in the last number of your publication, I beg to inform him that we have suspended in our lodge an engraving such as he describes, and also to state that it represents the celebration of the Annual Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

The “venerable old Gentleman leading by the hand two small girls,” in the foreground alluded to, is, I believe, a likeness of the Treasurer of the Institution, as it was his custom to head the procession, leading the two smallest children; the other principal figures depicted are also portraits of notable Freemasons of the time. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, afterwards George the Fourth, was the Grand Master at the time of the publication of the engraving.

There is a key to the engraving, I believe.

The inscription on our copy shews that the engraving was executed by Bro. Bartolozzi, R.A., Engraver to His Majesty, from a painting by Bro. Stothard, R.A., and was published by Wm. Jeffryes and Co., of Earl St., Blackfriars, 1st June, 1802, and is subscribed “To the Grand Lodge of England; this print representing the distinguishing characteristic of Masonry, Charity exerted on proper objects, is, by permission, most respectfully dedicated, by their obedient servant and brother, Wm. Jeffryes.”

Should J. H. G. wish for further information he may doubtless obtain it on application at the Institution.

Truly and fraternally yours,

WILL. W. BARLOW,

W.M. Lodge of Hope, 302.

Bradford, 13th Nov., 1872.

[We have received from Bro. B. Broughton, S.W. 302, a communication of similar import.]

PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have observed from time to time that in reports of the proceedings of Provincial Grand Lodges, and on other occasions when Provincial Grand Officers have been present, titles of honour have been prefixed to their names, such as V.W., to which they are not entitled. It ought to be known that no Provincial Grand Officer, as such, has a right to any designation beyond that of “W.,” except the Provincial Grand Master, who is “R.W.” I am warranted in writing positively on this subject, inasmuch as two years ago I had occasion to write to the Grand Secretary about it, and he sent to me a printed circular to the above effect. I have not the circular at present to refer to, but I remember its contents well, and I think it was stated in it that the matter had been thus decided by the M.W.G.M., Lord Zetland.

I am, yours faithfully and fraternally,

A PROV. GRAND OFFICER.

A MISTAKE.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

“W. P. B.,” in your last issue, calls attention to the statement at page 576, where “a well-known brother” is styled “an avowed atheist,” a statement which W.P.B characterises as a mistake.

Many brethren will share with me the pleasure of this correction, though at the same time they will agree that, judging by the language used by the brother alluded to in your columns, the inference to be drawn from them would be that the term used was correct.

E. H.

The Golden Grape Cognac is a pure grape spirit of the greatest strength, exceedingly agreeable to the palate, whilst the high encomiums passed upon it by the most eminent of the trade, leave no doubt as to its being the finest brandy in the market.

“A Visit to Epps's Cocoa Manufactory.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated varied processes of making cocoa which it is sold for public use, and being particularly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory. I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and a nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of Local and Rural.—See Article in Local and Rural October 14.

“Three years ago this autumn I had a severe attack of cold, to which I had been subject 22 years. After being treated to my usual under treatment two weeks, I was induced to try your vegetable Pain Killer, and in little more than a week was able to be at business. Two years hence I had a similar attack, or worse, which under the best of care, did not improve until four months. Three years (since, Red Lion-square, London, Nov., 1869.—To Percy Davis & Son, London.”

HOLLWAY'S Pain are the best medicine for people whose faculties are paled, and whose energies are exhausted. By trying temperatures, too much work, or over indulgence. A few doses of these Pills always prove a simple, safe, and cooling treatment for all stomach or liver complaints; a longer course will set right every organ who suffers from indigestion, every structure whose tone is dimmed, and restore to the blood whose purity is dimmed. Giddiness, headache, nausea, flatulency, and all other dyspeptic symptoms, yield with surprising rapidity and celerity to these corrective Pills, which by selecting the most distressing sensations, and eradicating without any pain or disagreeable drawback those recent habits which are detrimental to the entire human machine. An.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

SNATCHES.—Declined with thanks.

W. T.—An English P.M. has no rank in a lodge, under another jurisdiction, except by courtesy. He can, of course, be present at a Board of Installed Masters, but at that point his privileges cease.

The following communications have been received, and will appear next week:—"Nortonian Amicities," E.H.; "Notes on the Orders of the Temple and Hospital," W.P.B.; "Welcome to St. Mungo," G.A.V.V.; "Ancient York and London Grand Lodges," Masonic Student; Reports of Provincial Grand Lodge of Leicester and Rutland; Craft Lodges 33, 129, 209, 890; Mark Lodge 83, 127, 122, 125, 130; K.T. Encampment No. 4.

Public Amusements.

Victoria Theatre.

On Saturday, November 23rd, and during the week, the performance will commence with THE FIREMAN. Frederick, Mr. Allen; Wealthy, Mr. Dudley; Stubbs, Mr. Power; Cincinnatus, Mr. Fawn; Press, Mr. Sidney; John Smith Gun, Miss Maud; Alice, Miss Henderson; Mrs. Waddletonque, Mrs. Burleigh; Lucretia, Mrs. Burleigh. After which, CHARACTER DANCES, Miss Maud and Miss Rosine. To be followed by THE SEA. Captain Mandeville, Mr. Power; Captain Sturdy, Mr. Parkes; Old Curious, Mr. Guest; Poulitice Peter, Mr. Skinner; Dennis O'Tro, Mr. Fawn; Mary Helm, Miss Henderson; Kate, Miss Allen; Dame, Mrs. Rainbow. On Saturday, the Infant Vance in his unique performance. On Friday for the Benefit of the Lessees, MACBETH, and a Miscellaneous Entertainment, which will be duly announced. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Saturday November 23, and during the week, the performance will commence with THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Bob Brierly, Mr. C. Sennett; Melter Moss, Mr. Leigh; Jem Dalton, Mr. Shepherd; Hawkshaw, Mr. C. T. Burleigh; Mr. M. M. Cooper; Mrs. Willoughby, Mrs. C. Stephenson; Sam, Miss Kerridge. To conclude with THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. Ishmael, Mr. C. Sennett; Patros, Mr. Lucy; Hugh Laycock, Mr. Shepherd; Alfred, Mr. Evans; Kinchin, Mr. Hudspeth; Cheap John, Mr. Bousfield; Cynthia, Miss M. Cooper; Starlight Bess, Miss Bramah; Lemuel, Miss Fatten. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Royal Polytechnic.

Open at 12 and 7. Admission 1s. New Ghost, THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, by Mr. George Dalchini, as fitted by Miss Alice Bath and Florence Hunter. COAL AND HOW TO SAVE IT, by Professor Gardner. Lectures on Natural Philosophy by Mr. King; the Diver and Diving Bell; and many other entertainments.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Champion," Sir Roger Tichborne; Hudson, the "Railway King;" and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &c.

Week commencing November 25.

- ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee B. E. Baker. Italian Operas.
- ROYAL AMERICAN THEATRE, Great Charlotte-street.—Lessee Mr. H. Leslie; Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. "Haunted Houses."
- PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Clayton-square.—Lessee Mr. Sutton Barry. "Le Petit Faust."
- THEATRE ROYAL, Williamson-square. Lessee, Bro. De Frece. Miscellaneous Entertainment, and "Canaan Caravan."
- ST. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hague. Performances by the Slave Troupe.
- CORNER'S CIRCUS, William Brown-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. Cook and Weldon.
- NEW OMBES CIRCUS, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. James Newcome.
- NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Williamson-square.—Manager Bro. Saunders. Miscellaneous Entertainment by a talented Company.
- TEMPLE OF MAGIC, Camden-street.—Professor Andree and Family.—Ward of Magic.
- QUEEN'S HALL.—Gillard's Great American Troupe.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1872.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Before the next issue of this journal the election of a Secretary to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls will be a thing of the past. The ballot will take place, as publicly advertised, on Thursday, the 28th November, at Freemasons' Hall; and will commence at 12 noon and close at 5 p.m. precisely. In accord with the resolutions passed at the last General Committee meeting, candidates must be Master Masons of three years standing, and be less than forty years of age. So much for the legal limits of qualification declared to be necessary. But over and above these, as all who have the welfare of the Institution at heart must feel, are other and more recondite qualifications, which the Governors and other members of the General Committee are morally bound to insist upon in their new Secretary. In the first rank of these must be placed Masonic experience and a wide connection, personally and by repute, among the brethren. The claims of Bro. Wentworth Little, in these particulars, are so well known and have been advocated so recently, that we make no apology, at this stage of the proceedings, for declaring formally in his favour, and expressing our sanguine hopes for his success. It will be remembered that up to this date *The Freemason* has been content to argue upon general principles, and has refrained from pronouncing for or against any possible candidate for this important post. The time, as it seems to us, has now arrived for speaking out; and in assuring Bro. Little's numerous supporters of our sympathy, we beg to impress upon them that they must be prepared to put forth their full strength on the day of the election. What that strength is, and how conclusively it may be exercised, we have some means of knowing, and we have full confidence that we shall be able this day week to congratulate Bro. Little and his friends upon their success.

This being so, it may be asked if it be not possible to avoid a contest altogether, and by a union of forces between those who have been hitherto supporting a candidate now excluded, and the friends of Bro. Little, the latter may not be elected unanimously to a position he is sure to fill well. Rightly or wrongly, the House Committee has been credited with acting in the interests of a particular candidate; and though we firmly believe this opinion to be a mistaken one, so far as the bulk of the members of the Committee are concerned, it is impossible to deny that their acts, as a body, have been susceptible of this interpretation. The strongest claim put forward by the brother they were supposed to favour, and of whom we desire to speak with all respect, was the length of time he had discharged Bro. Patten's duties to the satisfaction of the House Committee—such length of time and hypothetically contingent claim being due to the absence of action on the part of the House Committee itself. Then came the unfortunate demand for more than fourteen days in which to make a Report, which it is admitted now, could have been made in a few hours; the ill-

judged suppression, without discussion, of an amendment which Bro. J. C. Parkinson had drawn by counsel before he attempted to bring it before the meeting; and the abortive effort to leave the day of the election of a Secretary unfixed and indefinite. These were all, we submit, errors of judgement; and while we are satisfied that the House Committee as a whole, did not intend these several acts to operate exclusively in the interests of an individual, it does not seem a very extravagant conjecture to suppose that some of its members may have remembered that their operation would not be prejudicial to the man they favoured. If it be true that the House Committee actually carried a resolution at one of their meetings, of similar purport to Bro. Parkinson's, with respect to the Masonic standing of candidates, and rescinded it subsequently, for the express purpose of not excluding an individual, it is obvious that the principle affirmed by the General Committee cannot be altogether distasteful.

But arguing from the standpoint of Bro. Little's assured success, will not the House Committee let bye-gones be bye-gones, and agree to co-operate with his supporters in not merely electing him to the Secretaryship of the Girls' School, but in making a graceful compensation to a late candidate, who has served them faithfully and well? Is it worth while to put up, or to encourage in putting up, new candidates for the mere sake of preventing a "walk over," in name as well as in reality? Bro. Little's supporters are strong in numbers, in organization, in influence, in determination, and in faith. Is it fair to brethren, who are less known than he, and who are without his connections and claims, to put them to the needless expense and fruitless anxiety of a contest? Is it worth while, for the mere sake of "showing fight to the last," to invite hostility from men who are now honestly anxious to land one of Bro. Little's late opponents in a position nearly equal in emoluments to the Secretaryship to the Girls' School? We ask the friends of this brother, in all earnestness, to weigh the situation well, and we call upon Bro. Little's supporters with equal earnestness to come to the poll on Thursday, the 28th, precisely as if there were a really dangerous rival in the field. It is desirable on every ground that each section of opinion should be adequately represented on that occasion; and in the choice of scrutineers, in the appointment of officers for the day, and in every arrangement pertaining to the ballot, the Committee will, we are satisfied, be scrupulously careful to give each candidate's supporters full and fair representation.

Bro Little's friends will do well to remember that their votes, and their influence, will be of the highest import to him next Thursday; and that the numbers who come to the poll will be quoted hereafter as a really significant expression of popular opinion. We will impress upon them further that the earlier in the day they vote, the greater will be the favour conferred, and that as the election of next Thursday is the crowning effort in a gallant struggle, and the final claim which will be made upon their time, they will best serve the cause they have at heart by bringing as many of their personal friends among the Life Governors as they can influence with

them to Freemasons' Hall. They will find Bro. J. C. Parkinson and other leading members of Bro. Little's Committee on the spot, and ready to afford information to voters during all the hours of ballot; and we trust that we shall have to record next week, not merely that "the best man has won," but that he has done so by an overwhelming majority, and with the approval and co-operation of those under whom he will have to work, as well as of those who were his opponents until the other day. The House Committee will in all human probability have to receive Bro. Wentworth Little as Secretary to the Masonic Girls' School in a week from this date; and this wholly irrespective of any action they may think fit to take. But there is time left to tender him the right hand of fellowship, voluntarily and gracefully, and for the sake of the Institution we trust they will accept the suggestion which Bro. J. C. Parkinson, the Chairman of the Little Committee is known to have offered them, and which would prevent the possibility of disappointment in one quarter, while infusing a spirit of general satisfaction in all.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

CAPPER LODGE (No. 1076).—This prosperous and flourishing lodge held its installation meeting on Thursday, the 14th inst., at the Marine Hotel, Victoria Docks, West Ham, E. The chair was occupied by Bro. Ashdown, the retiring W.M., supported by the following officers, viz.:—Bros. I. Gaskell, I.P.M.; H. G. Sisley, P.M., as S.W.; B. B. Brayshaw, J.W. (W.M. elect); G. Park, Treasurer; J. Henderson, P.M. and Secretary; Sherwin, Org.; A. Knox, S.D.; Priestley, J.D.; and Alison, Tyler. The lodge was opened in due form, with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the former meeting, and also of a lodge of emergency, were read and confirmed. The balance sheet and accounts for the past year, duly audited, were then read, showing a large balance in favour of the lodge. There were two candidates for initiation, but from unforeseen circumstances, neither were able to attend. The W.M. then called upon the Secretary to read the bye-laws of the lodge, which having been done, the W.M. elect, Bro. Brayshaw, J.W., was presented by Bro. E. West, P.M., and P. Prov. G.S.D. Herts, to the W.M. to receive at his hands the benefit of installation. The ceremony was then proceeded with, and a Board of Installed Masters formed, consisting of the following brethren, viz. I. Gaskell, I.P.M., E. West, S. Watkins, H. G. Sisley and Henderson P.Ms. of the lodge, Bro. Chas. Lacey P. M., 174 (W.M. designate Langthorne Lodge) Bro. W. C. Barlow, 174; E. Parker, W.M. 1327; G. English W.M. 1227; and R. Bolton, I.P.M. 1227. Bro. Brayshaw was installed in the chair of K.S. according to ancient custom, and having invested his I.P.M., the board was closed. The brethren were then readmitted, and the newly installed W.M. was proclaimed and saluted in the three degrees. He appointed his officers as follows viz. Bro. C. W. Ashdown, I.P.M.; A. Knox, S.W.; I. Priestly, J.W.; G. Park (re-elected) Treasurer, J. Henderson, P.M., Secretary; M. W. Nott, S.D.; Rhill, J.D.; Holliday, J. G.; Sherrin, Organist; and Allison (re-elected) Tyler. The addresses to the W.M.; Wardens, and brethren, were delivered in a most impressive manner by the Installing Officer, who on resuming his seat was warmly congratulated by the P.M.'s present. On the proposition of Bro. Sisley, P.M. it was unanimously resolved that an address, framed and engrossed on vellum, be presented to Bro. Ashdown, at the next meeting of the Lodge, in

recognition of the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of W.M. during his year of office, and also for his excellent rendering of the installation ceremony that day. The lodge was then closed and the brethren (number-over 100) adjourned to an excellent banquet, which was well served, considering the very limited resources in the shape of accommodation, at the disposal of the worthy host, Bro. Old. The chair was occupied by the newly installed W.M. who fulfilled his duties in a very efficient manner. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured and a very pleasant evening spent by the brethren, who having thoroughly enjoyed themselves, separated in perfect peace and harmony at an early hour. During the evening a very handsome P.M.'s. jewel, voted at the last meeting of the lodge, was presented to Bro. Ashdown, I.P.M., in recognition of his services as W.M. during the past year. Amongst the visitors present, besides the P.M.'s. enumerated above, were Bros. Carruthers, S.D. 65; Slee, I.G. 1227; Owen, 1227; and several others.

KENT.

CANTERBURY.—*St. Augustine Lodge* (No. 972).—The brethren belonging to this rising lodge held the usual annual installation gathering on Monday last, the spacious madrigal-room adjoining the theatre being kindly placed at their service by the brethren of No. 31, Canterbury. There was a large attendance of members and visitors, including several W.M.'s, P.M.'s, and P. and P. Prov. G.O.'s from No. 31, Canterbury; No. 199, Dover; No. 1208, Dover; No. 133, Taversham; and No. 153, Gibraltar. The ceremony of installing Bro. Walter James White, S.W., into the chair of King Solomon, was ably and impressively performed by Bro. W. Ellenor, after which the newly-elected W.M. made the following appointments:—Bros. Geo. Pilcher, S.W.; Frederick Walker, J.W.; Arthur Cannon, S.D.; William Plume, J.D.; James Welch, I.G.; Charles Sendell, D.C.; John Secra and William Henry Vile, Stewards; William Harnett, Hon. Tyler;—Cannon, Organist; and William Ellenor, P.M., Hon. Secretary. In the evening, about fifty members of the Order sat down to a splendid banquet, provided by Messrs. Shaxby Brothers, of the Guildhall Hotel, who were warmly eulogised on the general excellence of the arrangements. The W.M. elect presided, and after the removal of the cloth, proceeded to give the usual toasts, which were acknowledged in the manner usual among Masons. After "The Queen and the Craft," followed "The Health of H.R. Highness the Prince of Wales, P.G.M.," and the W.M., in submitting the toast, said that his Royal Highness was a true lover of Masonry might be evidenced from the fact that after obtaining honours as a P.G.M., he was now actually working in a Craft Lodge. "The Earl de Grey and Ripon, Grand Master," "Lord Carnarvon, Deputy Grand Master," and the rest of the Deputy Grand Officers" having been suitably proposed, and otherwise properly dealt with, "Lord Holmesdale, next Grand Master for Kent," followed, the next in order being "To the memory of Bro. Dobson, Deputy Past Grand Master of Kent." The proposer (the W.M.) passed a very feeling and appropriate eulogium upon the memory of the deceased brother, whom he described to maintain Masonry in its purest character. The company drank the toast in silence and subdued light. Bro. Wilson, P.G. Sword Bearer, and P.M. 199, Dover, acknowledged the next toast, "The Health of the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers," and in the course of his remarks spoke very highly of the W.M. elect, who, he remarked, merited and deserved the position he now occupied by having at all times carried out the true principles of Masonry. He was a Master of which *St. Augustine's Lodge* might well be proud, and he was sure that he had the hearty good wishes of every lodge in Kent. The W.M. of the *Corinthian Lodge*, Dover, responded for "The Visitors," and in the course of a practical speech, pointed out the advantage of members of lodges in their own and neighbouring towns exchanging visits. Bro. Paul, P.M. 32, in submitting "The health of the W.M. elect,"

said that as the oldest member of the Masonic Order in Canterbury, and in consequence of his having assisted at the consecration of *St. Augustine's Lodge*, he had very much pleasure at being present on this occasion, and taking part in the installation of Bro. White. He had known him for many years, and he (Bro. Paul) could bear testimony to the fact that he had established a character for probity and honour of the highest class, and he felt that his elevation to the chair he now occupied was not only an honour to *St. Augustine's Lodge*, but to *Masonry throughout the county of Kent*. The W.M., in acknowledging the compliment, pointed out that a successful year of office to him was mainly dependent on the assistance he received from his officers; and he had reason to believe they would give him their hearty co-operation. He was most anxious to point out to the brethren of his lodge, that the proper disposal of honours should be made not by the mere fluctuation of time, but according to merit. Bro. Beer, P.M., next gave "The Installing Master, Bro. Ellenor, P.M.," observing that it was a good and grand thing to be a Mason, but it was something better and nobler to be possessed of so extended a knowledge of it as Bro. Ellenor had. Several other toasts applying to the officers succeeded, and were appropriately acknowledged, the reply of the S.W. being particularly appreciated. Among the later toasts was that of "The Press," proposed by Bro. Hart (one of the Aldermen of Canterbury), in replying to which, Bro. Sendell referred to the fact that Freemasonry and the Press had always gone hand-in-hand, and that many Masons were to be found in the ranks of newspapers. He cited, as an instance, the journal with which he was connected (*The South Eastern Gazette*), the majority of the literary staff of which, he said, were members of the Order. It should be added that the large attendance of visitors, attired in the regalia of P.G.O.'s, and members of 972, upon whom had been conferred the honour of wearing the purple, combined with the capital appointments of the lodge-room, contributed to make up a splendid effect; and also that the success of the day's proceedings is in no small degree attributed to the popularity of the new W.M.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 279).—The monthly communication of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. The following officers and brethren present:—Bros. E. J. Crow, Mus. Bac., W.M.; Stretton, P.M., P. Prov. G.R.; J. M. McAllister, S.W.; J. Halford, J.W.; W. Weare, P.M., Treasurer; T. A. Wykes, 525, as Secretary; J. W. Smith, S.D.; R. Goodman, 354, Glasgow, as J.D.; C. E. Stretton I.G.; J. Edmunds, H. T. Kirby, S. Tebbut, G. W. Statham, and the R. W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Kelly, honoured his mother lodge by his presence. Among the visitors were Revd. Dr. Hayeroft, W.M.; G. Toller P.M.; F. J. Bains, S.W.; S. S. Partridge, J.W., P.G.S.; W. B. Smith, P.M., Treasurer; J. T. Thorpe, Secretary; W. T. Rowlett, J.D.; E. Mace, J. Lorimore, and R. Taylor, members of the *John O'Gaunt Lodge*, and Bro. S. P. Ekin, P.M.; and E. Mason represented the *Commercial Lodge*, 1391. On the lodge having been opened in due form, and the routine business disposed of, Bro. W. H. Marshall was passed to the degree of Fellowcraft, and at a subsequent period of the evening Mr. George Billings, a candidate for initiation, regularly proposed and approved of, was duly admitted to a participation in the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. The R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Kelly, in the name of our eminent Bro. J. Hughan, Hon. Mem., presented a number of interesting books to the Masonic Library. The brethren testified their high appreciation of the generous gift, by unanimously according a cordial vote of thanks to the esteemed donor. During the evening's proceedings the exercise of that truly Masonic virtue was pleasingly evidenced by the announcement of liberal subscriptions received towards the fund now being raised to purchase the admission of a "Lewis," to the Masonic Institution for Boys, and in

recommending and adhibiting the required signatures to a petition in favour of the candidature for admission to the kindred Institution of a daughter of a late Brother, Past Master of the lodge. With the view of utilizing the musical talent for which a number of our local brethren are distinguished, Bro. Tebbutt, Organist pro tem., submitted the following notice of motion:—"That considering an effective rendering of the ceremonies as highly important in imparting an additional impressiveness to the services, as well as inducing an increased interest and improved attendance on the part of the brethren to the duties of the lodge, it is desirable to form a Masonic choir of not less than twelve members in connection with the local lodges. After the customary fraternal greetings from the visitors, the lodge was closed in ample form.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

DALTON-IN-FURNESS.—*Baldwin Lodge* (No. 1398).—The regular monthly meeting of this young and flourishing lodge was held on Monday evening, the 11th instant, in the Masonic Temple, the Castle, Dalton-in-Furness, when the following officers were present:—The chair was occupied by Bro. R. Pearson, W.M. of Lodge of Furness, Ulverston, 995, supported by Bro. J. Case, P.M. 995; W. Whiteside, S.W.; J. Postlethwaite, J.W.; F. F. Clark, Treasurer; J. Tyson, Secretary; W. Horn, S.D.; F. Bell, J.D.; Rev. J. W. Morgan, Chaplain; J. Walker, I.G.; and T. Cooper, Tyler. The visiting brethren present were Bros. J. H. Matthews, P.S.W., and R. Casson, both of 995, the latter of whom very ably presided at the harmonium. The attendance of brethren, members of the lodge, was very good. The lodge was duly opened by the Acting W.M., in the first degree, and the minutes of the two former meetings were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for the admission of two candidates, in one case proving favourable, and in the other unfavourable. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Bro. J. Harrison gave proof of proficiency as F.C., was entrusted by the W.M., and retired, when the lodge was raised to the third degree, and Bro. Harrison was duly raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge was then closed to the first degree, when Bro. W. Dalzell having proved proficiency as E.A., was entrusted and retired, the lodge resuming the second degree. Bro. Dalzell was passed to the degree of F.C. The lodge was again closed to the first degree, when Mr. George Bellas Moses, of Dalton-in-Furness, iron ore merchant, and Mr. Frederick Atkinson, of Dalton-in-Furness, commercial traveller, were consecutively initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. The working tools in each degree were presented by the S.W., and J.W. respectively, and the S.W. delivered to the newly initiated brethren the initiation charge. The questions in the first degree were then put round. The bye laws of the lodge having been confirmed, and some other formal business disposed of, the lodge was duly closed at 10.30 p.m. The lodge, which may yet be said to be in its infancy, is much indebted to the watchfulness and nurturing care of the officers and brethren of the lodge of Furness, 995, the W.M. attending on each occasion to conduct the lodge.

PRESCOT.—*Lodge of Loyalty* (No. 86).—The brethren of this old and highly prosperous lodge were summoned to their Masonic duties on Wednesday afternoon, the 13th inst., and as the principal business was the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. J. W. R. Fowler, there was an unusually large muster of members and visitors. The ancient Loyalty is amongst the most popular of lodges in the province of Lancashire West, and it fully maintained its proud position by the success which attended the interesting meeting on this occasion. The assembly took place at the Royal Hotel, where the lodge was duly opened by Bro. Dr. S. Morris, W.M., who was supported by the following past and present officers and members of No. 86:—Bros. J. E. Birchall, P.M.; J. T. Hall, P.M.; T. Wylie, P. Prov. G. Reg., P.M.; G. Turner, P.M., Treas.; R. Young, Sec.; J. Williams, S.W.; R. D. Simpson, J.D.; R. Cork, I.G.; W. Jamieson, S.; W. Tyrer, M.C.; T. Sephton, Tyler; J. Hamer,

P. Prov. G. Treas., J. Vaughan, J. V. Van Denne, G. H. Turner, J. Ellis, C. R. Hall, jun. W. Cron, J. Kitchen, S. Marsh, G. Stead, J.; Knight, R. S. Reynolds, H. S. Oppenheim, J. S. Robertson, T. Ambler, A. J. Galloway, and T. Swift. Amongst the visitors present during the afternoon were Bros. J. Skeaf, P. Prov., G.O.; J. K. Smith, P.M. 249; W. Harrison, W.M. 897; W. J. Newman, J.W. 786; C. C. Wilson, 897; I. De Zouch, 249; D. Saunders, 1299; W. Thomison, 314; J. Busfield, 216; T. Evans, 1023, and others. The lodge having been opened in due form by Bro. Morris, W.M., the minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. Bros. T. Wylie and J. Hamer then presented Bro. J. W. J. Fowler, W.M. elect, to his father (Bro. J. W. J. Fowler) for installation, and he proceeded with the ceremony in an impressive and efficient manner. The spectacle of a son being installed by his father is so rare as to be always interesting; but when an installing Master enjoys so high a Masonic reputation as that honestly earned by Bro. P.M. Fowler, the interest is greatly increased. After the lodge had been opened in the third degree, a board of Installed Masters was held, and Bro. Fowler, jun., was duly placed in the chair. The other brethren were then re-admitted, and the newly installed Master was saluted, according to ancient custom, in the three degrees. The working tools were presented by Bro. T. Wylie, and the charges to the following officers, appointed for the ensuing year, were given by Bro. J. Hamer:—Bros. S. Morris, I.P.M.; H. Scott, S.W.; R. Young, J.W.; J. W. J. Fowler, P.M., Treas.; W. Tyrer, Secretary; R. Cork, S.D.; G. H. Turner, J.D.; W. Cron, I.G.; C. R. Hall, S.S.; J. Kitchen, J.S.; R. D. Simpson, M.C. Bro. T. Sephton was unanimously re-elected Tyler. The musical portion of the ceremony, which included Skeaf's admirably written anthem, "Behold how good," was rendered in the most striking and effective manner by Bros. D. Saunders, J. Busfield, and T. Evans, Bro. J. Skeaf presiding at the harmonium. The lodge was closed according to ancient form. The brethren subsequently sat down to a magnificent banquet in the Court House, under the presidency of the W.M. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and cordially responded to. The health of "The Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, V.W.P. D.P.G.M., and the P. Prov. G. Officers," was acknowledged by Bro. Wylie, P. Prov. G. Reg. "The West Lancashire Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Masons, and the Masonic Charities," was acknowledged by Bro. J. Hamer, P. Prov. G. Treasurer. "The Worshipful Master," proposed by Bro. S. Morris, I.P.M., was acknowledged by Bro. Fowler, W.M., in a suitable manner. Bro. Wylie then gave "The Worthy and Worshipful Past Master," and in the course of a highly appropriate speech, he presented a very chaste and valuable Past Master's jewel to Bro. Morris, I.P.M., who acknowledged the gift from the brethren in a few but pointed words. "The P.M.'s and Officers of Lodge of Loyalty, No. 86," and "The Visiting Brethren" were the other toasts on the list. After spending an exceedingly pleasant evening, the brethren separated at an early hour.

LEIGH.—*Marquis of Lorne Lodge* (No. 1354).—The first installation since the consecration of this lodge was celebrated on Wednesday, at the Masonic Rooms Newton-street, Leigh. The brethren assembled about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the installation of the Worshipful Master was proceeded with, after the usual lodge business had been transacted. The choice of the brethren having fallen upon Bro. James Jackson, the worthy superintendent of the Warrington Division of County Police, that gentleman was installed according to ancient custom, by Bro. John Bowes, P.M., P.Z., P. Prov. G. Reg. The brethren visiting from other lodges were Bros. Enos Andrew, Waverley 1322, P.S.S.E.Z.; P. Mills, 300 and 1088, P.M.; J. Marland W.M. 330; P. Ashforth J.W. 300; William Lewis, 484; D. W. Finney 148, 1250, P.M.; William Missip P.M. 1250; Thomas Bowers, 1088 and 1144, P.G. A.D.G.G.; J. Howe, 300, James Kerslaw 300, and J. Fother-

gill, P.M. 1129. The members of the Marquis of Lorne Lodge present were:—Bros. T. J. Lancashire, W.M., J. Jackson, S.W.; R. Neild, S.D., W. Duncan, J.D., T. Smith, I.G.; G. Dickenson, Secretary, R. W. B. Sanderson, T. T. Hayes, C. E. Wright, James Kirkpatrick, N. Molyneux, John Hall, G. H. H. Evans, J. Rose, J. Yales, and H. Heap, Tyler. The newly-installed W.M., after having been saluted by the brethren, invested the following gentlemen as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Robert Neild, S.W.; William Duncan, J.W.; C. E. Wright, S.D.; Thomas Smith, J.D.; N. Molyneux, I.G., J. Ashton, Tyler. Bros. Bryce and Dickenson were re-elected as Treasurer and Secretary. The lodge was finally lowered and closed by the newly-installed Master. The members and visiting brethren afterwards celebrated the Festival of St. John the Evangelist by a banquet at the Boar's Head Inn, Market-place. The W.M. in giving the first toast, "The Queen—the Mother of a Mason," said that the toast of our Sovereign was the first given, when ever Englishmen were gathered together, and more particularly when Masons assembled, as on that occasion. The Queen was the mother of a Mason, and therefore they should receive the loyal toast with more than usual heartiness. In proposing the toast of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, M.W. P.G.M.; H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," the W.M. said they no doubt were well aware that the Prince of Wales was Brother Wales, and that other members of the Royal Family were Masons. He would not eulogise them, but he sincerely believed that if the example of the royal household was imitated, it would make many better men, and better Masons. The W.M. trusted they would duly honour the next toast, which was the "Army, Navy, Militia, Volunteers, and Royal Navy Reserve," with which he coupled the name of Bro. Molyneux. Bro. Molyneux responded. The W.M. said all Masons knew that the two gentlemen at the head of the Masonic body, the Marquis of Ripon and the Earl of Carnarvon, were second to none who have ever occupied that position; either as diplomatists, as statesmen, as noblemen, or as gentlemen. He gave, with unusual pleasure, the health of "The M.W.G.M., the R.W.D. G.M., and the Grand Lodge of England." The toast having been enthusiastically honoured, the W.M. said that he was sorry to say that at present they had no Provincial Grand Master, and, therefore, in proposing "The R.W. Prov. G.M., the R.W.D.P.G.M., and the Prov. G.L. of West Lancashire," he asked them to drink to the memory of the late Sir Thomas G. F. Hesketh, Bart., to whom a successor has not yet been appointed. In giving the toast of the evening, Bro. Lancashire, the retiring W.M., said that there was great difference between talking upon a subject without interest, and upon one fraught with interest from beginning to end. He had to propose a toast, which was the health of Bro. James Jackson, W.M. of the Marquis of Lorne Lodge, No. 1354. (Applause.) In doing so he did it with the firm belief, that it would be received with that warm appreciation which should characterise every Mason. After referring to Bro. Jackson as no new resident in Leigh, he said that whether their new W.M. remained in Leigh for a long or a short period, and whatever future was in store for him, the name of James Jackson, the W.M. of the Marquis of Lorne Lodge, would be respected by all persons in the town—non-Masons or Masons—but particularly by those who were Masons. Bro. Jackson, W.M., acknowledged the toast of his health, which had been most enthusiastically drunk. He thought that his brother, Mr. Lancashire had made use of rather too complimentary language. (No, no) He, however, thanked him for proposing, and the brethren for receiving so enthusiastically, the toast of his health. He had great hopes for the future of Masonry in Leigh. He was not an old Mason, but still had held the office of W.M. in an old lodge at Warrington. This he considered to be a great honour; to which was now added that of succeeding Bro. Lancashire to the chair of the Marquis of Lorne Lodge. He thanked them for the honours they had twice conferred upon him that day. (Applause.) Bro. Sanderson pro-

posed "The I.P.M. of the Marquis of Lorne Lodge, Bro. T. J. Lancashire." (Hear, hear.) He passed a high eulogium upon the first Master of the lodge, whom he said was, in many respects, his conception of a true Masonic gentleman. (Applause.) Bro. Lancashire, in replying, humourously thanked the previous speaker. Bro. Sanderson was the first child borne to the Marquis of Lorne Lodge (laughter), and he was pleased to find he was an obedient child, and had spoken so well of his parent. (Laughter.) With regard to the lodge, he had done all he could for the last two years to establish and maintain it, and should not relax his efforts, but continue to do his best for it in the future. Bro. Duncan proposed the toast of "The W.M., Officers, and Brethren of the Lodge of Lights, 148." Bro. Bryce replied. The W.M. proposed "The Officers of the Marquis of Lorne Lodge." Bro. Hayes proposed "The Visiting Brethren." After the toast of the "Masonic Charities" had been honoured, Bro. Sanderson, in a short and effective speech, gave "The Ladies." He said he approached the task of giving the toast with considerable diffidence, and yet with great pleasure. The slightest frown from the ladies darkened our joy; and the slightest smile soothed our woes. He would like to dilate on the subject of his toast, but would refrain. He could say in the words of the poet—

"Oh woman! whose form and whose soul
Are the spell and delight of each path we
pursue;
Whether sunn'd in the Tropics, or chill'd at the
Pole,
If woman be there—there is happiness too."

He believed that compliment and gallantry were essentially appreciated by the fair sex; but apart from that, all his ideas of beauty had been more than surpassed by the ladies of Leigh. (Applause.)

LANCASTER.—*Lodge of Fortitude* (No. 28).—A regular meeting of the Lodge of Instruction, in connection with this lodge, was held on Wednesday last, the 13th instant. The Worshipful Master, Bro. W. Hall, occupied the chair, and was supported by Bro. Dr. Moore, I.P.M., and P.G.S.B. England; Bro. W. Fleming, S.W.; John Hatch, P.M., as J.W.; E. Simpson, P.M., Secretary, and a number of brethren and visitors. After the usual lodge business had been transacted, Bro. Moore delivered a short lecture on the Three Grand Principles of Freemasonry, for which a hearty vote of thanks was proposed and carried by acclamation. Good wishes were offered from brethren representing several lodges, and ultimately the lodge was closed in due form.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*British Union Lodge* (No. 114).—The usual monthly meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Thursday, the 14th. There was not a large muster of the brethren, owing no doubt to the inclemency of the weather. This being the night for the election of Worshipful Master, Treasurer, and Tyler. Bro. Dr. Beaumont R.N., Senior Warden, was unanimously elected W.M.; Bro. Schulen re-elected Treasurer and Bro. Geo. Spalding Tyler. Bro. Emra Holmes P.G. Reg. pursuant to notice rose, to speak on his motion respecting the reduction of subscriptions of non-resident members, and called attention to an able letter in *The Freemason* on the subject. He had intended to move that brethren residing beyond twenty miles should pay half the usual subscription, but finding through the courtesy of the Secretary, Bro. W. Spalding, that a large proportion of the brethren resided beyond that distance he was willing to make the limit 50 miles. In view of this alteration in the motion, and there being so few present he would venture to submit the matter for the consideration of the brethren, and would, if they saw fit, postpone the motion, until the next regular meeting. Bro. Bobby, P.M., remarked that anything brought before the lodge by so well-known a Mason as Bro. Emra Holmes was worthy of their attention and he thought that his motion had better stand over till next meeting, so that the brethren might have an opportunity of

considering it in its altered form. The W.M., Bro. Long, said that he was at first disposed to oppose Bro. Holmes motion as it originally stood but after the remarks he had made, he thought it was well worthy of consideration. Bro. Cornell's motion for the formation of a Lodge of Instruction in connection with this lodge was carried. An Officer of the Dragoons having been proposed for initiation, and the other business of the lodge having been transacted, it was closed with solemn prayer, and the brethren retired for refreshment.

Royal Arch.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

WARRINGTON.—*Chapter of Elias Ashmole* (No. 148).—A regular convocation of this chapter was held at the chapter rooms on Monday, 11th. Sept., present, Comps. D. W. Finney, M.E.Z.; W. Monop, H.; W. Richardson, J.; John Bowes, P.Z., Prov. G.S.B.; W. S. Hawkins, E.; James Jackson, N., P.J.; Edelsten as P.S., and a large number of companions. The chapter was opened in due form, and the minutes read and approved. The ballot was then taken for Bros. Reid, Barlow, Wright and Sanderson, which being favourable they were exalted by Comp. John Bowes, the symbolic and historic lectures being given respectively by the M.E.Z. and H. There being no further business, the chapter was closed.

Mark Masonry.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*West Lancashire Lodge* (No. 65).—The usual two-monthly meeting of this lodge of Mark Masons was held on Monday evening, the 4th instant, at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool. The lodge was opened in due form by Bro. Peter M. Larsen, P.M., acting as W.M., supported by the following officers and brethren:—Bros. J. R. Goepel, P.M. and Treas.; T. Ashmore, S.W.; J. Taylor, J.W.; J. Wood, Secretary; H. Nelson, M.O.; W. Doyle, J.O.; J. C. Lunt, S.D.; M. Mawson, J.D.; J. E. Jackson, I.G.; P. Ball, Tyler; C. Leighton, Organist, and a full attendance of brethren. The lodge was opened at six o'clock, after which the minutes were read and confirmed unanimously, and a brother was ballotted for. Bro. T. Ashmore, W.M. elect, was then presented to Bro. Larsen, by Bros. Hamer and Goepel, for installation, and the ceremony was performed in a highly effective manner. The W.M. afterwards appointed the following as his officers:—Bros. J. Taylor, S.W.; H. Nelson, J.W.; J. R. Goepel, P.M. as Treas. (re-appointed); J. Wood, Sec. (re-appointed for the third time); W. Shortis, M.O.; J. C. Lant, S.O.; M. Mawson, J.O.; J. E. Jackson, Chap.; C. H. Hill, Reg. of Marks; R. Dawson, I.G.; J. Hayes and C. Tyrer, Stewards; J. K. Smith, P.M., as Dir. of Cers.; and P. Ball, re-elected as Tyler. The officers were severally addressed by Bro. Hamer, and the brethren generally by Bro. Larsen, the installing Master. Bro. Plaw, being in attendance, was admitted, being properly prepared and duly obligated, the interesting ceremony being performed by the newly installed W.M. A letter of condolence was adopted and ordered to be sent by the Sec. to Bro. T. Clark, I.P.M., as a mark of sympathy with him upon the death of his wife. After four brethren had been proposed for exaltation, the lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet. Harmony and good feeling were the order of the evening.

In the Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, held at the Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the fifteen sections will be worked, Bro. Hawkins, P.M. Doric Lodge, in the chair.

Mr. T. G. Fermor Hesketh, second son of the late Bro. Sir Thomas G. Fermor Hesketh, Bart. M.P., R.W.P.G.M. for W.L., of Rufford Hall, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the county of Lancaster.

Masonic Tidings.

The *Suffolk Chronicle* thus speaks of the late Mayor of Ipswich, Bro. G. G. Sampson, who has been four times Mayor of the old town, dignified as the birthplace of the great Cardinal Wolsey, to whom, by the way, no statue has yet been erected:—"This day witnessed the usual municipal ceremonies. The outgoing Mayor retired with *eclat*—the incoming was greeted with applause. Mr. Sampson has for two years been a most industrious, painstaking, devoted public servant. His ubiquity has been something patriotic. It involved more than a dashing drive, for time is money, and Mr. Sampson is a professional gentleman whose time is, apart from official duties, pretty well taken up. The highest office in the town he has worthily, loyally, and honourably discharged; and we should not do our duty did we withhold this testimony to the value of his services." Bro. Sampson (who is one of the oldest medical practitioners in Ipswich, and so famous in this neighbourhood as a whip and owner of fine cattle, "that a certain well-known novelist introduced him, it is said, into one of her novels as the doctor with the unprofessional high-steppers," has been a Freemason a great many years, but has latterly almost withdrawn from Masonry. He was dubbed a Knight Templar in the Encampment of Prudence some years since.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A NOBLEMAN.—We learn from the *Peterboro Advertiser* that shortly after midnight on Sunday, the inmates of and persons residing in the neighbourhood of Duncricht-house were awakened by the ringing of the alarm bell on the house. On going out they heard that the west wing of the building was on fire. Supplies of water were got from the cisterns on the tower and a fountain, and efforts were made to subdue the flames. Lord Lindsay was one of the first at the scene of the disaster. When the fire was at about its worst, it became known that a lady's-maid was sleeping in the part which was on fire. Lord Lindsay made his way through fire and smoke to where she was, and they had both just reached a safe position when the roof fell in with a loud crash. Had it not been for Lord Lindsay's courageous conduct, the maid would have perished. After raging for upwards of four hours the flames were subdued, but not before the wing was reduced to a total wreck. The part of the building destroyed was three stories high, and consisted of the ladies'-maids' rooms, the butler's rooms, and pantries; fortunately it contained nothing of special value. The damage done is estimated at about £1,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been over-heating of the warming pipes in the wing, and the crackling of the wood by the flames was the first indication that the butler had of the presence of fire. Duncricht-house is the beautiful Scottish residence of Lord Lindsay, and is situated about 11 miles west of Aberdeen. Lord Lindsay, as many of our readers know, is a distinguished Freemason. He has been appointed Senior Grand Warden of England, is a member of the 31° A and A Rite, holds the high office of Grand Sub-Prior of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital, and is also one of the highest officers in the Masonic Order of Rome and Constantine.

We recently noticed, in connection with the Mark Masons of Cheshire, that a new Mark Lodge called the Stamford, No. 148, had been opened at the Town Hall, Altrincham, and we are glad to record it has met with great success under the able Mastership of Bro. James Arthur Birch, who is well supported by his officers, Bros. Captain Robert McDonald Smith, as S.W.; Captain James Walker, J.W.; and Richard Newhouse, Secretary. In furtherance of the new province the brethren of the Stamford Lodge held an emergency meeting on Saturday last for the purpose of advancing Bro. the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., R.W.P.G.M.M. elect for Cheshire, and on Friday the 15th, the brethren of the Joppa Lodge, Birkenhead, met and elected Bro. Egerton as a joining member, and at the same time elected him W.M. of that lodge for the ensuing year. As soon as possible after his installation, the officers of the new province will be chosen. We are glad to learn that Bro. Newhouse has been offered and accepted the Secretaryship.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, November 29, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

- Red Cross Conclave, No. 3, Rose and Lily, Masons' Hall Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.
- Surrey Masonic Hall Company (Limited), Green Coat Schools, Camberwell; meeting of Shareholders at 7, p.m.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dilley, Preceptor.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Bridge House Hotel, at 7; Bros. John Thomas and E. Worthington, Preceptors.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.

- Lodge 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 26, Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis' Rooms, St. James's.
- " 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
- " 183, Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
- " 831, British Oak, Beaumont Hall, Beaumont-square, Mile-end.
- " 902, Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- Mark Lodge 5, Mallet and Chisel, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. Beckett, Preceptor.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7. Ceremony of Installation by Bro. C. Lacey, P.M.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Dilley, P.M. 11.55. Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
- West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

- Lodge 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- " 141, Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 205, Israel, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
- " 259, Prince of Wales, Willis' Rooms, St. James.
- " 1158, Southern Star, Montpellier Tavern, Walworth.
- " 1196, Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell.
- " 1348, Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
- Chap. 21, Cyrus, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- " 180, St. James' Union, Freemasons' Hall.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Florence Nighlungale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's-wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Constitutional Lodge of Instruction, (50), Wheat-sheaf Hotel, Hand-cou's, Holborn, at 7; Bro. J. R. Stacey, P.M., 180, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

- Lodge 2, Antiquity, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 212, Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue Basinghall-st.
- " 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington-park.

- Lodge 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green, Tottenham.
- " 898, Temperance in the East, 6, Newby-place, Poplar.
- " 1056, Victoria, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

- General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall at 12; see advt.
- Lodge 22, Neptune, Guildhall Tavern.
- " 34, Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 65, Prosperity, Guildhall Tavern Gresham-st.
- " 66, Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 766, William Preston, Clarendon Hotel, Anerley.
- " 858, South Middlesex, Beaufort House, North End, Fulham.
- " 871, Royal Oak, White Swan Tavern, High-st., Deptford.
- Chap. 5, St. George's Freemasons' Hall.
- " 177, Domestic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 657, Canonbury, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.
- " 834, Andrew, Royal Sussex Hotel, Hammersmith.
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London, st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
- United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30.
- Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
- Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Pensonby-st., Millbank.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

- Annual Festival of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement See advertisement.
- K. T. Encampment, No. 26, Faith and Fidelity, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-st.
- St. George's Lodge of Instruction, (140), for Master Masons, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.
- Stability Lodge of Instruction, (217), Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Muggenidge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, P.M.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
- Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel Springs-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Two Brewers, 33, Brompton-road, S.W.
- United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
- Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
- St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

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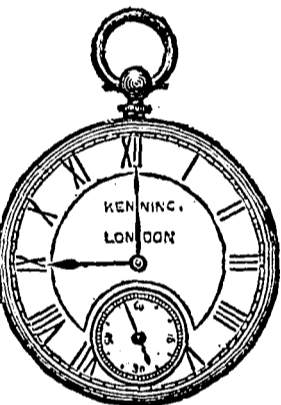
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ANCIENT YORK AND LONDON GRAND LODGES.

BY BRO. LEON HYNEMAN.

A REVIEW BY BRO. W. J. HUGHAN.

(Continued from page 732.)

At page 69 we read : "Preston, in his qualified statement, 'they instituted a new Grand Lodge in London, professedly on the ancient system,' subsequently remarks in same paragraph—'The irregular Masons in London having thus acquired a nominal establishment, noblemen of both kingdoms unacquainted with the origin of separation honoured them with their patronage, &c. That fully agrees with our views, that no third Grand Lodge was formed in London."

How can this be, when Preston distinctly affirms "they instituted a new Grand Lodge?" Surely this cannot harmonise with Bro. Hyneman's views, as he believes there was no third lodge. The Grand Lodge of 1717 at London and the York Grand Lodge of course existed long before the period mentioned by Bro. Preston, consequently the new Grand Lodge is the third in England, and is simply the fresh organisation of the "Ancients," established just when the Rev. John Entick issued the 1756 edition of the Constitutions, and hence he could not be expected to refer at length to its formation.

We fail, therefore, to see the "ingenuity and deceit" in Preston's remarks, which our brother professes to discern.

Another instance of this wonderful discernment is to be found at page 73, because Dr. Anderson states No. 94 was held at the "Gun Tavern" in A.D. 1738 and in 1756. The Rev. John Entick says it was held at the "Ben Johnson's Head." Bro. Hyneman remarks, "One or the other or both must be false." How strange it never occurred to our brother, who is so quick to "jump to conclusions," that No. 94 removed from the one inn to the other. This is really the explanation of an occurrence quite common in the experience of lodges then, as now, who are so unwise as to meet in "public houses," and yet the author of the work we are reviewing sees in it proof of falsehood:

Bro. Hyneman is in error in declaring there is no authority "in any authorized Grand Lodge publication," that there was a third Grand Lodge. The report of the "Union of A.D. 1813" refers at length to the union of the Freemasons under H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of the older Grand Lodge, and H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, of the younger Grand Lodge in London, known respectively as the "Moderns" and the "Ancients." The latter was the third Grand Lodge of all England (the 2nd Grand Lodge in point of age was extinct,) and the fourth was finally closed about A.D. 1790, by the members again being received as members of the first Grand Lodge.

Bro. Hyneman is quite correct in stating that whenever Preston mentioned the York Grand Lodge, it was never "in connection with irregular lodges or Masons." Hence, to our minds, it is clear, that inasmuch as Preston mentions one Grand Lodge in London as a regular body, a Grand Lodge at York, and an irregular Grand Lodge, the author of the Illustrations evidently believed in the existence of a third Grand Lodge. We are quite content to leave this point to any competent Mason or non-Mason to decide.

Notwithstanding these plain facts, Bro. Hyneman will still persist in declaring that the so-called "irregular meetings were Lodges of York Masons!" and in spite of the acknowledgment that Preston never connects the York Masons with the irregularities in London, (who is by far the best writer we have ever had in the past to defend the York Grand Lodge, to which Bro. Hyneman is so devotedly attached). Bro. Hyneman is so completely in "wandering mazes lost" over the study of the numeration of the lodges by Anderson and others, that we despair of ever seeing him clear of the labyrinth, unless indeed he admits his ignorance of the road, and submits to be guided!

His plan of accounting for the fancied discrepancies is again the old plea of "falsity," so we must again answer—shame!

A change of language, but the same false estimate, is visible at page 89 of Bro. Hyneman's work. "Their secession was from a body guilty of the grossest moral and Masonic wrong, and uniting with those in whom the pure principles of Masonry were conserved, the Masons holding under the York Grand Lodge." We are prepared at any time to disprove the foregoing, and will submit to the award of the Grand Masters of the United States, or indeed of any one of them!

It has occurred to us that as Bro. Hyneman objects to the account of the progress of Freemasonry during the whole of the last century by Anderson, Entick, Preston, and others, and says the records of the Grand Lodge of England are unreliable, it would be interesting to know from whence he derives his information, seeing these are the only known channels on the subject! Bro. Hyneman actually acknowledges that the Duke of Atholl was Grand Master of the Ancients, so-called by the London Masons." Every Mason knows, (or should know,) that his Grace never presided over the Grand Lodge of all England held at York, and moreover the letters of recognition sent by the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland were not addressed to the Grand Lodge

of York, but at London, under the so-called "Ancients."

Bro. Hyneman's remarks at pages 104-5 are sound and clear, but in the next page the old fault is visible again, and Preston is soundly rated for not doing the very thing which he did!

The paragraph in 12th edition of Preston's "Illustrations" being omitted in Dr. Oliver's reprint, that brother's conduct is said by Bro. Hyneman "to be unjustifiable under any circumstances, especially by a minister of the Gospel;" and yet in the 13th edition of the same work, published A.D. 1821, and from which no doubt the reprint by Dr. Oliver was taken, the same paragraph was also omitted!!!

The culmination of Bro. Hyneman's glaring and unfounded attacks on Masonic worthies is his statement that the Earl of Moira "did not tell the truth," saying that the "Grand Lodge of Scotland expressed the desire that the strictest union and most intimate communication should subsist between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Scotland," than whom a brighter Mason never existed, and whose every statements are abundantly confirmed by numerous independent testimonials. We are glad to find that Bro. Hyneman admits that the so-called Ancient Masons "never published any of their transactions; in accordance, no doubt, with positive rules governing the Grand Lodge, save the Ahiman Recons, published by Lawrence Dermott," (page 129,) and for the following reasons: (1) The "Ahiman Recons," from A.D. 1756 to A.D. 1813, never once state that the Grand Lodge of which Dermott was once the Grand Secretary was the Grand Lodge held at York; (2) Dermott often declares his Grand Lodge was held in London; (3) And it was his Grand Lodge which united with the other Grand Lodge, both of which existed in London from A.D. 1753 to A.D. 1813, and happily united in December in the latter year, but neither had any connection with York Masonry.

Bro. Hyneman informs his readers that "The London Grand Lodge was not a legitimate body of Masons; it had no regular Masonic existence, nor were the persons made Masons under its constitutions perfect and regular Masons," &c. It is idle to discuss this point, as we suspect no brother anywhere, except the writer of the foregoing, could be found to indorse such an absurd statement! All the old Grand Lodges, directly or indirectly, emanated from this Grand Lodge! Those which were not constituted as Provincial Grand Lodges by its authority, were formed by virtue of warrants issued by the "Ancients," which Grand Lodge was an offshot, or secession from the former, and so clearly all the old Grand Lodges are virtually the offspring of this body styled illegitimate by Bro. Hyneman, not only in the United States, but in all the world. The "Grand Lodge of all England," held at York, and the "Grand Lodge South of the Trent" held at London, as we remarked before, never issued warrants to hold lodges out of England. Bro. Hyneman wishes it to be understood that his "preceding remarks, in regard to the London Masons and London Grand Lodges, cannot in any sense apply to the Masons of England since the Union, nor to the United Grand Lodge of England;" and we are anxious to let this fact be

known wherever our review may travel, as our brother has said sufficient about Masonry before A.D. 1812 to answer for, without being mixed up with any subsequent period.

Several pages are taken up in discussing purely religious questions, so these we pass over, because wholly unsuitable to such a publication.

Bro. Hyneman declares Dermott to have been "Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge at York." This we deny emphatically, and positively declare Bro. Hyneman is not in a position to produce one iota of evidence in proof of his assertion, either from the several editions of Bro. Dermott's "Ahiman Rezon," or from the ancient records still existing at York. The statement is simply untrue. We thank Bro. Hyneman for his kind reference to, and recommendation of, our "Masonic Sketches and Reprints," and we regret exceedingly that duty compels us to refer in such strong terms of objection to his latest volume. We have always had the highest respect for Bro. Hyneman's labours, and sincerely hope that he will rewrite his work, and produce a book worthy of his name.

The following is a list of the Grand Masters of the "Ancients," sometimes called the "Atholl Masons," and "according to the old Constitutions." 1st. Robert Turner, elected A.D. 1753; 2nd. Edward Vaughan, A.D. 1755; 3rd. Earl of Blessinton, A.D. 1757; 4th. Earl of Kelly, A.D. 1761; 5th. Honourable Thomas Matthew, A.D. 1767; 6th. John, 3rd Duke of Atholl, A.D. 1771; 7th. John Murray, 4th. Duke of Atholl, A.D. 1775; 8th. Earl of Antrim, A.D. 1782; 9th. John Murray, 4th. Duke of Atholl, re-elected A.D. 1791; 10th. H.R.H. Duke of Kent, A.D. 1813. The Grand Secretaries were John Morgan, Laurence Dermott, Robert Leslie, and Edward Harper, respectively.

In conclusion, we recommend these facts to the notice of Bro. Hyneman and the Craft in the United States, feeling assured that we appeal to a class of readers who will do us justice.

THE ELECTRO-CHYMICAL SUBSTANCE.

BY BRO. CRYPTONYMUS.

Although personally absent for some time from the pages of *The Freemason*, from various reasons, I have not failed to read and profit by the many valuable papers which have appeared upon subjects more or less recondite. I therefore, on the present occasion, for the special benefit of some of your readers who delight in the occult, to present them with a curious treatise, suggestive to brethren who have taken certain degrees, and worthy of preservation, at any rate, as a singular record of what some few students still think on alchemical philosophy. That however the Hermetic Mystery is connected with an anterior form of Freemasonry, as I shall have to show in the continuation of my papers on Lessing's Conversations, there can be no doubt, when this is read by those who understand; and therefore it may well take its place between the continuation papers of that series and those which have already preceded it. It has also the advantage of requiring no comments at my hands, but may be taken either literally and scientifically, or symbolically and masonically, as the reader may think most desirable.

In the first sense it may be said that the science of electrical dynamics is guiding us to the shores of a new scientific world; in the latter acceptation it may be read with profit in conjunction with well-known Rosicrucian and Hermetic books. I give the whole as I found it in its manuscript and hitherto unpublished form; I refrain even from significantly italicising certain passages. —CRYPTONYMUS.

In observing the prodigies brought forth by science, art, and industry throughout the three kingdoms of Nature, one is surprised to learn nothing of the problem of organic animation. Man has, in fact, arrived at the power of animating, comparatively speaking, mineral matter, by the employment of steam, air, and electricity, and other like agents, so as to produce for him any mechanical movements he may desire. He knows how by light, caloric, and liquid or solid manures to increase the vital activity of the vegetable kingdom; yet he remains unable to vivify animal matter.

Are the causes of life for ever to escape the researches of science, and is man to reign only over inert matter? If so, it might be affirmed that human intelligence is as finite and non-progressive as matter is limited, and the various combinations we are able to produce necessarily finite. But would not such a final limit be in essential contradiction to the special and supreme indefinite character of the human intellect. What! it may be exclaimed, can our intelligence perceive immortality and infinitude, and yet be unable to conceive animal vitality? Is that which swims in life for ever to be disinherited from the power of knowing its vital centre? Where, then, would be that logical connection of creation which never contradicts itself; which everywhere and in all that exists, reveals the Supreme might and omniscience of the Divinity?

Such considerations lead to the thought that it is possible for man to vivify animal matter; and the following theoretical principles may be indicated as to the nature of the experiments desirable to be undertaken with such an object. And let it be added that the existence of an Electro-Chymical Substance, ignored in modern science as yet, has been materially and physically proved to the writer, by the experiments indicated in a manuscript of the seventeenth century, and which have been actually undertaken. They, however, occupy two years in their process, and although the Electro-Chymical Substance is then recoverable, the expense and attention requisite is very considerable indeed.

THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES.

When the Electro-Chymical Substance is united to the vegetable or animal substance, there ensues conjunction, generation, and organic formation, in consequence of which, it is possible, with the Electro-Chymical Substance, to vivify the Animal Substance and to obtain the corresponding physiological phenomena. Now, all the phenomena manifesting the activity of the world of organisation of species and of individuals, reveal the vitality of organic matter. Therefore, the phenomena of life in vegetable and animal species are the result of the combinations of the Electro-Chymical Substance, either with the

vegetable or animal substance. In order completely to justify the term Electro-Chymical, given, not without reason, to this substance, and to prove the verity of the principles we have put forth, it is necessary experimentally to realize the following results.

RESULTS REQUIRED IN THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

It is sufficient to keep, in a liquid containing the Electro-Chymical Substance, the roots of plants or cereals for a period appropriate to their respective forces of development; then to place such plants or cereals in the ordinary conditions of their vegetation, in order to obtain proofs of the vital energy acquired. These proofs, although correlative to the nature of each plant, should manifest in every case an excess of chemical vigour. The phenomena of this increase of vegetation may be explained by the simple fact that the Electro-Chymical Substance once absorbed by the vegetable, causes it to draw as well from the soil as from the atmosphere, the requisite complementary to the vital energy previously imparted to it. With solid or liquid manures by greenhouses, or even with electricity, science and industry do no more than render more active the natural energy of the plant, but cannot augment it; while the Electro-Chymical Substance, becoming co-organic, to the plant, potentially increases the vitality of its economic system, in augmenting, for instance, the fragrance of the perfume, and the richness in the colours of the flowers, the savour and the volume of the fruits. Such are the results which experience and logic permit us to hope of the vegetable kingdom.

RESULTS DEMANDED OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The polypi should show us a series of successive formations of an animal nature in progressive developments, of which the serpent and skate seem to offer the two inverse types of form, being subjected, as it may be conceived, to the influence of the Electro-Chymical Substance which must be intelligently graduated; and combined with the animal or vegetable substances, or with both together, in order to obtain the desired results.

INFUSORIA.

It would be found necessary to introduce the Electro-Chymical Substance before the fermentation of the liquid which is to generate infusoria. Otherwise the vivifying substance may destroy such infusoria by substituting other animal organic formations. The infusoria should next be fed by the addition of new animal and vegetable substances, so that, ceasing to be microscopic, they might become visible to the eye, this last condition constituting the result required from that order.

Indeed, the so essentially electro-chymical character of this substance allows us to anticipate a multitude of other results more consonant with our wants and pleasures. By its aid the art of medicine will gain a power of causing an exuberance of strength in the medicinal properties of substances—supervivifying, in fact, the plants and flowers.

The pharmacopœia would attain the possession of means whereby to neutralize the ravages of time, denuding our crania and furrowing our countenances. The Electro-Chymical Sub-

stance mingled with milk would have the desirable effect in restoring the vitality of the pile. As to its effect upon the skin in general it must be remembered that the brilliancy and freshness of youth is nothing but the consequence of the vital energy which, in radiating to the periphery of the body, introduces electro-galvanic action into the epidermic tissue. Therefore to obtain the same results as in nature, baths should be taken, or the face and body bathed with water or milk containing the Electro-Chymical Substance, to re-establish in the epidermic tissue, notwithstanding an advanced age, the action of animal vitality appropriate to the body and specially active in youth.

In indicating such experiments it will be seen that no pretensions have been advanced towards the creation of animal or vegetable forms, but only towards an increase in the natural power of individual kinds. But it is considered possible to facilitate the development of individuals, taken in their primitive condition, and so to aid in the solution of the complete problem of vital progression. Chemical science, it is known, is unable completely to analyse organic matter; it is incapable of indicating the chemical causes of the varieties of animal species. Now, by the experimental method we propose, it is possible that some approximation might be found which would account for the parts that animal and vegetable matter play in the specification of the diverse kinds of organisation in living beings. Finally, it may lead to very important results in reference to the health and the normal longevity of man as a species.

Modern science, in its representative, M. Flourens has lately shown us by incontestible calculations that the mean normal duration of human life, has been, in historical times, one hundred years, instead of thirty-five years, as at present. Consequently, we must attribute the causes of the brevity of actual existence to the morbid virus (original sin) transmitted through generations. Now, by means of the Electro-Chymical Substance, we may perceive the possibility of cleansing ourselves from that great sin truly original to our material organisation. For if we attentively consider nature in reference to its powers of conservation, and in the incessant efforts which it makes to combat disorganizing causes, one might be led to the conclusion that it is only from a privation of power that it does not always triumph. It would seem, therefore, that the Electro-Chymical Substance, in ceding its virtue to our economy will determine in each instance sufficient electro-galvanic and magnetic force sufficient to cause the conserving instinct or organic intelligence to draw thence a profit for our advantage, and would reject by energetic fluidic currents the morbid causes of infection.

In this necessarily hypothetical explanation, we do not even pretend to the cure of diseases, but by the right use of the Electro-Chymical Substance, to give the organic intelligence strength by which to disembarrass itself of the causes which, in destroying the health and beauty of the body, oppose themselves to the normal duration of our lives, as well as to the complete development of our intellectual faculties.

Indeed, it is undoubted that vital energy alone endows us with the power of extension in regard to our intellectual faculties, either in their interior or exterior acceptation. Vital energy, on the

other hand, is restrained within the limits of individual organization, as the efficient result of the latter, unless, indeed, as argued by the mesmerists, vital energy can be communicated in various ways from organisation to organisation. It is therefore necessary to conceive how the Electro-Chymical Substance, in virtualising our vital energy, extends our intellectual and moral faculties. Now, to enlarge the area of the activity of these, is to fortify the cerebral statism and dynamism—that is to say, it is to augment memory, attention and reflection, to extend the powers of perception, prevision and induction; in fact, to determine precisely the intellect, and facilitate the logic of psychological relations. In a word, to give liberty to our intelligence.

In conclusion, chemistry at present, in its ignorance of the Electro-Chymical Substance, is obliged, in its quest after truth, to disunite, divide, and decompose the constituent principles of the body, thus losing in fact that which should be collected. The Electro-Chymical Substance, in its liquid or solid state, is identical with the subtle essence of electro-vital force. And it is precisely because it unites that identity to its materiality, that it can become co-organic in transforming the systems which it vivifies into as many piles, or electro-galvanic and magnetic elements, which henceforth, in performing their functions, endow youth with beauty and longevity with health.

In our desire to present a complete conspectus in the briefest matter.

1. We have demonstrated by moral considerations the possibility for man to vivify organic matter—

2. We have next explained the theory of the experiments which would justify this new scientific pretension amidst our era of renovation.

3. We have subsequently shown to the intelligent how, why, and by what power it is possible to eliminate from human organisations the morbid causes destroying health, beauty, and longevity.

4. We have concluded by explaining the reason of the marvellous power of the Electro-Chymical Substance.

The Hermetic mystery, then, is not a fallacy, but a positive physico-chymical reality, placed and kept by the arrangement of Divine Providence within the limits of man's attainment. In the new state "men do greatly err, not knowing the Scriptures or the power of God." Of the advantages which the attainment confers, alchemy is the least in the estimation of the wise. The practice of the art is by a lengthy process, requiring scientific skill.

C. D. J. G.

I shall be glad if accomplished readers will communicate their ideas on the preceding document, of no mean importance in the eyes of

CRYPTONYMUS.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable particles, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs. Gabriel's Coralite Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these accumulations and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old and rich fabricators, 69, Fenchurch-lane, and 20, Harcourt-street, Chancery-lane, London. We are they practice their unique system of painless dentistry.

Reviews.

The Evergreen (Davenport, Iowa).

We are always delighted to receive this neat, well-written periodical, for as respects freshness and vitality it is "ever green," and full of the heart and life of Freemasonry. There is an "Editor," and an "associate Editor." The baton is wielded by Bro. T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary of Iowa G.L., but better known as the Grand Recorder of the United States Knights Templar. His worthy associate is Bro. W. B. Langridge, Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Iowa, and representative from the Grand Mark Lodge of England. Both these brethren are careful, discriminating writers, and they appear determined to do their part towards making *The Evergreen* the Organ of the Craft in their State. We have frequently noticed articles from their pens of more than average merit, and what adds to the interest of the publication is the fact that the Editors, though generally in agreement, do not hesitate to re-edit the thoughts of each other whenever friendly differences arise. Had we more space at our command we would certainly present a few extracts from the interesting issues now before us of August and September. Bro. Langridge writes a most appreciative article on "Hughan's Old Charges of British Freemasons," and as a "porch to the book itself (the Editor observes) and of great value and interest we have a preface by Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford."

Bro. Langridge then notices the curious clause in the York MS. of A.D. 1693, respecting the admission of women, and considers that the fact of "Dame" being mentioned also in other MSS., "does not seem to agree with Bro. Hughan's theory" (namely, non-participation in the "mysteries" although received as members on the decease of their husbands, fathers, &c., with the privilege of carrying on the Trade). "Master and Dame" are placed together, as if the apprentice were equally under their authority, and bound to serve them both." All this we think may be true, and yet the women may not have been made Freemasons. Not one of the minute books of any ancient lodge has been discovered which contains even an allusion to females being present at the eoteric meetings of the Craft, and our belief is they never were. Bro. D. Murray Lyon, of Ayr, the popular Masonic historian, we know supports Bro. Hughan on this subject, and although we would be the last to dogmatize, it appears to us that to maintain otherwise would be in opposition to the known customs of the Fraternity for centuries.

Mackey's National Freemason. City of Washington, U.S.A.

Our excellent co-worker, Dr. A. G. Mackey, has just completed his first volume of the *National Freemason*, and we can truly say it surpasses all the Masonic magazines hitherto issued, for its racy articles, learned contributions, and general accuracy respecting the archæology, history, and laws of Freemasonry.

It is the most readable and valuable of all the many Masonic monthlies published in the United States; and the first volume contains more important information relative to the early customs and constitutions of the fraternity than can be met with in a dozen ordinary Masonic publications. The first number of the second volume came out in October, and we have much pleasure in reproducing the editor's introduction. We hope his most sanguine expectations will be realised, and if he obtains his deserts, we feel sure the learned doctor will have no reason to complain. It is our intention to reprint a few of the articles which appear in the *National Freemason*, whenever they are especially valuable; and are now reproducing Bro. Hughan's able article on Freemasonry at York. The following is the preface to the second volume:—

"When the promoter of fun in those amphitheatrical exhibitions which constitute the delight of the boys and the boy-like men of America first makes his appearance in the circle, he accompanies his advent with the cheerful, but perhaps unnecessary explanation of "Here I am!" Without in the slightest degree desiring to usurp the

functions or compare ourselves in character to the genial spirit to whom we have adverted, we feel that in resuming our labours we, too, should at the commencement of our second volume announce our presence to our friends and patrons, as a token of our desire and willingness to cater in the future, as we have done in the past, for their amusement and instruction.

"Here then, we are! embarked on the second volume of the *National Freemason*, with the determination, if aided by prosperous gales, which means a goodly list of subscribers, to make a voyage which shall redound to the pleasure and profit of all who will venture on board of our Craft.

"If we give our patrons a second volume as good as was the first, we are sure they will be content with our bill of fare. For our part, we have no compunctions of conscience on account of the passage money that we have received. We really believe we have given the money's worth.

"That we are not singular in this opinion of the work may be judged from the commendations we are daily receiving. Just while we are writing the present article comes to us a letter from one of the most intelligent and best-read Masons of the West, who says to us, when sending his subscription for another year:—"I would as soon do without my dinner as miss your invaluable magazine. I consider it as decidedly the ablest Masonic magazine ever published. I devour every word of it as eagerly as a child does a sugar plum, and then long for more. The wonder to me is how you are able to go through the herculean labour of writing so many articles as you do."

"We could fill many pages with extracts like this from our pile of letters. But we abstain, and will let the *Freemason* speak for itself.

"And now we begin the second volume with a disposition to do as well, and an endeavour to do better. We think the present number is a fair specimen of what we intend to do. The article of Bro. Hughan, to which we specially invite attention, is itself worth all the money that will be paid for the whole number.

"From the same and from other sources we hope for future contributions that will continue to adorn and enrich our pages. We shall do our part. Will our friends and patrons do their part?"

"And, now, what is it that we ask them to do? Simply to interest themselves in the circulation of the *National Freemason*; to drop at their convenience a good word in our behalf, and with a very little labour, a very slight amount of trouble, for each one to secure us an additional subscriber. An effort successfully made in this direction by every one of our friends would soon double the list of our subscribers. And in that case we promise to—well, not to be ungrateful. We will not say what we will do, but we may assure our readers that they will find no room to reproach us at the close of the volume.

"Come, friends, therefore, to our assistance. Send us your clubs of ten or more at reduced rates, and where it is inconvenient or impossible to accomplish this much, send us what you can. The smallest favours will be accepted. We want to please you, and we want you to help us. Nelson, went going into battle, gave the signal to his fleet that, 'England expects every man to do his duty.' And in starting on our second year's voyage, we hoist as our signal, '*The National Freemason* expects its friends to do their duty.'"

The proprietor of *The Freemason*, London, will send the above magazine, post free, for 15s. per annum, prepaid.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will be found to be the most reliable remedies when winter checks, to a considerable extent, the natural exhalations of the skin, and an alternative is required to transfer them entirely from the body through some other channel. These Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end, without weakening the most delicate or incommencing the most feeble. When from frequent chills or impure air the blood becomes foul, and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former, and correcting the latter. It may fairly be said of this celebrated medicine that it radically removes all corrupt and disorganising elements from the system.—*Adv.*

MASONIC MEETINGS IN TOWN HALLS.

We give the following lines willing insertion, as apart from their historical value in reference to an event said to have occurred in the far past; they singularly enough, in more than one leading point, remind us of the refusal within the last few weeks, as recorded in our Journal, of an Irish Board of Town Commissioners to rent their Assembly Hall for use as a Masonic lodge, and the uncouth and ungenerous manner in which the proposal of the brethren was received by some members of the Corporation in question on that occasion:—

In Bletherim Town in Ireland,
The Township Fathers all,
'Mongst other things met to decide
If they should rent their hall
At a sum for space, and fire, and light,
To be considered fair
To some brethren in attendance,
Of the plummet, rule, and square.
Three hundred years or more have pass'd,
Since this event occurred,
The place is now called Talkee,
And I've oft heard word for word
How these Masons were deputed,
Their case to fairly state,
And on that morn in all due form,
On the Township Fathers wait.
The Township Fathers all were met,
From breakfast freshly sped,
And ready for the day's debate,
By chosen chieftans led.
And some were high and some were low,
Some wise, and some lack'd sense,
As in assemblies still we see,
Of greater consequence.
The Chair that morn was taken,
By Milo, man of might,
With worthy Doctor Parkinson
Close by him on the right;
Close by the Chair the Doctor sat;
As V. C. at the end
Sat his noble son, the barrister,
The people's steadfast friend.
And all round about the table,
Themselves the others ranged,
That their views on township matters
Might there be interchanged.
That lamps at night they might not light,
Nor roads put in repair,
But in stuck-up pride the cock-horse ride,
O'er those who sent them there.

The deputation soon appear'd,
And then the talk began,
CHAIR said:—"To let them have the hall,
Would be a useful plan;
Some official's paltry salary
The Board could then augment,
Or poor men employ who find it hard
To live and pay their rent."
Outspoke the doctor like a man.
"Hard times," he said, "I fear
Are coming on, for aught we know,
They may be very near;
Let us like just representatives,
By right and truth abide,
And should want assail the township,
Have the Masons on our side."
"Think of our poor," the V.C. said,
"Think of the ills they bear,
As by chill misfortune broken
They sink down in despair;
And that Masons oft are foremost found,
Ere their last hopes give way,
Their wants and sufferings striving
To soften or allay."

Thereon another Father said
(Could I but learn his name,
Herein I'd place it on the roll
Of never-dying fame),
"In plain numerals or fractions
I can compute aright,
And I find the sum we're offer'd
Comes to sixteen bob a night."

Then said O'Rook, a man of wealth,
"For such a paltry sum
Must our mediæval Town Hall
A Masonic lodge become?
What signifies their rent to us,
Whose coffers all are filled,
Let them go elsewhere, and hire a house,
Or lease a plot and build."
"That here in friendship men should meet,
United hand and heart,
And of ev'ry creed and party!—
Why at the thought I start;
My royal ancestor of yore
Would not [this prank allow,
To it, as chip of of the old block,
I refuse my sanction now."
Uprose another orator,
Who said "I'll second *dat*;
Dis point I'll ne'er consent to yield
(Says Hardstuff—that's the chat),
Don't talk to me of saving, sir,
Is'nt *de* trick before my eyes,
Its far from my object here *dis* day,
Rates to economise."
Then his bristles bold uprearing,
And waxing wroth, he said,
"To speak my mind out freely
I was never yet afraid.
And my mind is, Mister Chairman,
Dat *deese* Freemasons all,
Should peg slick off, for here 'gainst me
Demselves *dey* shan't instal."
So did this vain and angry man
Of shoemaking renown,
Grasping at higher fame, aspire
To dictate to the town,
But fame his grasp eluded, for
On hearing his tirade,
Ne sutor ultra crepidam,
Was what most people said.
Then the Chairman put the question,
Which was one, he said, to try,
"Should they to the Masons rent their hall,
Or let it useless lie."
But in dividing 'twas found out
That "Orrell" had turned coat,
And clink went the resolution,
Lost by a single vote.
And so the faction triumphed,
The Hall would not be let;
Dissensions were created, which
All good men should regret.
But such quarrels now we seldom see,
For, as I've said before,
This thing took place long, long ago,
Three hundred years, or more.

B.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE EARL HOWE MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The annual general communication of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on the 14th instant, under the auspices of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 523.

The meeting was summoned for the transaction of the general business of the Province, and also for the purpose of laying, with Masonic honours, the foundation stone of a new church, to be erected as a memorial to that honoured and beloved nobleman and worthy Mason, the late Earl Howe.

The attendance of P.G. Officers, visitors, and other brethren, was very large. Amongst the members present were—The R.W. Bro. William Kelly, *F.R.H.S.*, Provincial Grand Master; the W. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers, *D.P.G.M.*; Bros. Sir H. St. John Halford, Bart., *P.S.G.W.*; Revs. J. Denton, J. Spittal, W. Langley, and Bro. L. A. Clarke, P. Prov. S.G. Works; H. Deane, *P.J.G.W.*; the Revs. J. F. Halford and P. H. Phelps, P.G. Chaplains; the Rev. Dr. Haycroft, P. Prov. G.C.; William B. Smith, P.G. Treasurer; Albert Pell, *M.P.*, P.G. Registrar; C. Stretton and G. Toller, jun., P. Prov. G. Registrars; S.

S. Partridge, P.G. Secretary; J. C. Duncombe, P. J. G. D.; J. M. Allister, P.G. Superintendent of Works; J. J. Fast, P. Prov. G. S. of Works; J. Hunt, P. Prov. G. A. D. C.; C. P. Newcome, P. G. S. B.; C. Johnson, P. Prov. G. S. W. Jersey, P. Prov. G. O.; E. J. Crow, P. Prov. G. O.; F. J. Baines, P. G. Purst.; J. F. Bright, P. Prov. G. Purst.; E. Mace and P. P. Goodchild, P. G. Stewards. The list of visitors included Bros. Samuel Inns, D. P. G. M. Norths and Hunts, F. Binckes, Grand Stewards Lodge, Sec. R. M. I. B.; Rev. C. Stopford, P. G. Chaplain Norths and Hunts, J. Denton P. Prov. Purst. West Yorks, and many others.

The John of Gaunt Lodge was opened at 10 a.m., after which the R. W. Provincial Grand Master and the Provincial Grand Lodge were received in due form, and the Prov. G. M. was saluted with the customary honours.

Bro. Inns, the D. P. G. M. for Norths and Hunts, was received and saluted.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened, the roll of lodges and roll of P. G. Officers called, and the minutes of the last annual meeting and of two subsequent lodges of emergency were read and confirmed, after which the report of the Committee of General Purposes was submitted and adopted.

The report, besides referring to the very satisfactory state of the Grand Treasurers account and congratulating the P. G. Lodge upon the prosperous condition of the several lodges under its control, contained a review of the principal events connected with Freemasonry in the Province during the past year, prominent amongst which were the installation of Bro. the Earl of Ferrers as D. P. G. M. in February last, and the establishment of the Commercial Lodge at Leicester, now in a most flourishing state, under the leadership of a most zealous W. M., and possessing an efficient staff of officers. Reference was also made to the loss the Province had sustained by the deaths of two members of the P. G. Lodge: Bro. Williams G. Palmer, Senior P. Prov. G. S. W. one of the oldest Masons in the Province; and Bro. R. W. Widdowson Prov. G. Purst., a young Mason of great promise.

The lodge was then adjourned, and at noon the brethren went in procession to St. George's Church, where Divine service was held.

A most able and eloquent sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bro. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, in the course of which he made a most gracious allusion to the memory of the late Earl Howe, and to the great loss Churchmen and others had sustained by his death.

At the close of the sermon the Masonic procession was reformed, and, followed by a procession of the Bishop and the Clergy of the district, proceeded to the site of the Memorial Church.

The Old Hundredth Psalm having been sung and an appropriate service conducted by the Vicar of St. George's, the Provincial Grand Master addressed the spectators according to ancient custom, and the foundation stone was laid with full Masonic honours, the ceremony being completed by H. L. Powys Keck, Esquire, who, after striking the stone three times with the mallet, declared it to be laid in proper form.

Mr. Keck then said he should not detain them long, but he wished to say a few words on the occasion which had brought them together; and he must first express his thanks to the honourable Craft of Freemasons for having permitted him to lay that stone, although uninitiated in the mysteries of their Craft. He was glad the stone was laid with proper Masonic ceremonies, as no doubt it would have been the wish of the nobleman whom they had met that day to commemorate. They had met to give practical effect to the wish which had been so long prevalent in this town and country, to erect a substantial, and he hoped a beautiful memorial to the memory of the late revered, and honoured, and beloved Earl Howe. He trusted that it needed no word of his to recall him to their memories, or to bring to mind the kind heart, and willing and generous hand, and liberal spirit, and warm sympathy with everything that affected the well-being both of this town and county, both those qualities would be all present with them on this occasion. Nor did it require words of his to recall in this town

the high respect and gratitude, and esteem, and love, in which that name was held for years. It had been a great pleasure to him to lay that stone, and he trusted that the work which they had begun would go on, and that it might be a worthy memorial of the nobleman who had been so long and highly esteemed among them.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Masonic and clerical processions were reformed, the former returning to Freemasons' Hall, when the business of the lodge was resumed.

Bro. W. B. Smith was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

The R. W. Provincial Grand Master then addressed the brethren at considerable length, announcing his intention of resigning his office early next year, on the completion of the third year of his rule over the Province, and, after reviewing the principal events of his long and active Masonic career, concluded by thanking the brethren for the great courtesy and kindness he had invariably received from every brother in the province, and assuring them that although their official connection might be severed, his heart would still be, as it had ever been, in Masonry, and that such service as might be in his power to render would at all times be readily accorded, not only to his successor in the chair of Prov. G. M., but wherever they might be required in any of the private lodges in the province over which he had felt so much pride and pleasure in presiding.

The address was listened to with the greatest attention, and the intimation of the intended resignation of the esteemed Prov. G. M. was received with expressions of profound regret, which was increased by the fact that one of the chief causes of his retirement was that of failing health.

The D. Prov. G. M., the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, said that he was sure every one present on that occasion would concur with him in expressing the regret he felt at the announcement they had just heard. The retirement of Bro. Kelly would be felt to be a most serious loss, the flourishing state of Masonry in the province and the great progress made being mainly due to the untiring exertions of their worthy Prov. G. M.

The report of the Committee of General Purposes, recommending that a stained glass window be placed in the intended new church, as a Masonic memorial to the late Earl Howe, P. Prov. G. M., was then discussed, and it was resolved that the recommendation of the Committee be adopted, and that the question as to the design, &c., of the proposed window be referred back to the Committee for further consideration, the brethren expressing a hope that the memorial would be one worthy of the province.

The Prov. G. M., referring to the resignation of the Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. G. Toller, jun., P. Prov. G. Reg., moved that the best thanks of the lodge be given to him for his zealous and highly efficient and valuable services during the past three years, and that as a slight recognition of those services a sum of money be voted from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the purchase of a suitable testimonial for presentation to Bro. Toller. The motion was seconded, by Bro. the Rev. Wm. Langley, P. Prov. S. G. W., and carried unanimously.

Bro. Toller said he was entirely unprepared for the very handsome compliment paid to him, and felt somewhat at a loss for a suitable expression of his thanks for their kindness. He resigned the office with regret, as he had always received the greatest consideration at the hands of all with whom his official duties had brought him into communication, and for that consideration, and also for the honour they had conferred upon him in passing the foregoing resolution, he tendered his most sincere thanks.

The sum of ten guineas was voted as a donation to the fund now being raised by St. John's Lodge, No. 279, for the purpose of purchasing the admission into the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys of one of the sons of a deceased member of that lodge.

The R. W. P. G. M. then appointed and invested his officers, as follows:—

J. J. Fast, P. M. 1130 Prov. S. G. W.
C. Stretton, P. M. 279 Prov. J. G. W.

Rev. P. H. Phelp, W. M. 50 Prov. G. Chaplain.
Rev. W. T. Fry, S. D. 523 Prov. G. Chaplain.
J. H. Douglass, Sec. 1330 Prov. G. Registrar.
W. B. Smith, P. M. 523 ... Prov. G. Treasurer.
S. S. Partridge, J. W. 523 Prov. G. Secretary.
E. J. Crow, W. M. 279 ... Prov. G. S. D.
E. Ison, W. M. 779 Prov. G. J. D.
T. Barnard, 1130 Prov. G. S. of W.
J. B. Hall, W. M. 1391 ... Prov. G. D. of C.
J. Halford, J. W. 1391 ... Prov. G. A. D. C.
Capt. H. B. Burnaby, P. M.
1007 Prov. G. Swd. B.
W. T. Rowlett, J. D. 523 Prov. G. Organist.
F. Amatt, Sec. 1007 Prov. G. Purst.
F. Kemp, S. W. 1330 Prov. G. Asst. Purst.
T. G. Bennett, S. W. 1265 Prov. G. Stand. B.
J. W. Smith, 279 Prov. G. Steward.
J. T. Thorp, 523 " " "
S. E. Johnson, 779 " " "
J. M. Kew, 1265 " " "
F. Grant, M. D., 1330 " " "
G. Clifton, M. D., 1391 ... " " "
Charles Bembridge Prov. G. Tyler.
Thomas Dunn " " "

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed, and the Provincial Grand Master and his officers retired, after which the Craft Lodge was closed.

On the conclusion of the business the brethren sat down to a most excellent banquet, which had been provided under the superintendence of the Stewards, whose efforts gave the greatest satisfaction. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and in the intervals between the speeches the proceedings were enlivened by the singing of Bros. Rowlett, P. G. Organist, Crow, P. Prov. G. Org., Wykes, Tebbutt, Atwood, Taylor, and others, and also by the instrumental performances of Bros. Rowlett, Wykes, and Crow, on the oboe, bassoon, and pianoforte.

MARK MASONRY IN LANCASHIRE.

The rapid strides which Mark Masonry is making in Lancashire, especially, and in the North of England generally, is something to be wondered at. During a period of a little over two years, say two years and a half, no fewer than ten Mark Lodges have been opened in the County Palatine, besides the resuscitation of some two or three lodges which had been lying almost dormant for some time. During that time, the Provincial Grand Lodge has been established, and that, in its turn, has been instrumental in assisting at the formation and constitution of two other Provincial Grand Lodges, those of the West Riding of Yorkshire, with Bro. Thomas Perkington at its head; and Cumberland and Westmoreland, with Bro. the Earl Bective as its head. And very shortly we may expect to see (for we suppose such is the case) the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lancashire once more exercise the functions of Grand Lodge, in assisting at the forming and constituting a Provincial Grand Lodge for Cheshire. These results cannot but be gratifying to all who have the prosperity of the degree at heart. On Tuesday the number of Lancashire lodges was increased by the opening of the Starkie Lodge, No. 159, at the Red Lion Hotel, Accrington. The meeting was held under a dispensation from the Prov. G. M., Bro. Callender, pending the arrangements for the consecration and inauguration of the lodge, to enable a sufficient number of candidates to be advanced to the degree, so as to be able to take part in the above-named ceremonies. Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, P. M. 113, J. G. D., occupied the chair temporarily, and was supported by the officers of the Blair Mark Lodge, 113. After the lodge had been opened, and the dispensation read, Bro. Thomas Hindle, the W. M. designate, proposed, and Bro. John Royston, the J. W. designate, seconded, a number of brethren as joining members, and for advancement. Twelve of the brethren being present, eight were affiliated as Mark Masters, under the English Constitution, and four were advanced to the degree by the W. M., Bro. Thomas Hargreaves. The lodge was afterwards closed, when the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and a pleasant evening was spent. Bro. Hargreaves, in responding for the Grand Officers, gave a very interesting history of Grand Mark Lodge from its formation.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

Vol. I., bound in cloth	4s. 6d.
Vol. II., ditto	7s. 6d.
Vol. III., ditto	15s. 0d.
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United States of America.

THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s. per annum, payable in advance. The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains. The price of the Freemason is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance.) All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 198, Fleet-street, E.C. The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. J. P.—We have no books containing the working of a R. A. Chapter. The two books you refer to are American, therefore would be of no assistance to you. The following reports are unavoidably left over:—Lodges 63, 215, 890, 1365; Chapter 1045; Mark Lodges 86, 136, 159.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BROADBRIDGE.—Nov. 14th, at Hazelwood Villa, Great Crosby, near Liverpool, the wife of Bro. George Broadbridge, P. Prov. G.D.C., W.L., of a son.

Public Amusements.

Victoria Theatre.

On Saturday Evening, November 30th, and during the week, Wednesday excepted, FATAL CURIOSITY. Mortimer, Mr. J. H. Allen; Wilford, Miss Henderson; Winterton, Mr. Dudley; Fitzharding, Mr. Sidney; Rawbold, Mr. Power; Samson, Mr. Fawn; Orson, Mr. Rainbow; Helen, Miss Allen; Judith, Mrs. C. T. Burleigh; Blanche, Miss Bramah; Barbara, Miss Rainbow. To conclude with THE FIREMAN. Frederick, Mr. Allen; Mrs. Weatherby, Mrs. Allen; Ananias Stubbs, Mr. Rainbow; Cincinnatus Tom, Mr. J. Fawn; Press, Mr. Sidney; Alice, Miss Henderson; Mrs. Waddletongue, Mrs. Burleigh; Lucetia, Miss Allen. On Wednesday, for the benefit of Mr. James Mace, THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN. After which James Mace will appear in his Grecian Statues. To conclude with GOOD FOR NOTHING. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Saturday November 30, and during the week, HENRY DUNBAR. Henry Dunbar, Mr. C. Sennett; Clement Austin, Mr. Evans; Arthur Lovell, Mr. Lacy; Henry Carter, Mr. Bousfield; The Major, Mr. Shepherd; Lenams, Mr. Roberts; Baldwin, Mr. Leigh; Margaret, Miss M. Cooper; Lama, Miss Hastings; Mary, Miss Furren. To conclude with THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Bob Brierly, Mr. C. Sennett; Jem Dalton, Mr. F. Shepherd; Hawkshaw, Mr. C. T. Burleigh; Melter Moss, Mr. Leigh; Green Jones, Mr. Haspeth; Mr. Gibson, Mr. Lacey; Sam, Miss Keridge; May Edwards, Miss M. Cooper; Emily, Miss Hayes; Mrs. Willoughby, Mrs. Stephenson. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Royal Polytechnic.

Open at 12 and 7. Admission 1s. New Ghost, THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, by Mr. George B. Khan, assisted by Misses Alice Barth and Florence Hunter. COAL AND HOW TO SAVE IT, by Professor Gardner. Lectures on Natural Philosophy by Mr. King; the Diver and Diving Bell; and many other Entertainments.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Chimant," Sir Roger Tichborne; Hudson, the "Raidway King"; and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 0d.

LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &c.
Week commencing December 2.

- ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee B. O. Baker. Italian Operas.
- ROYAL AMBLESIDE THEATRE, Great Charlotte-street.—Lessee Mr. H. Leslie; Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. "Haunted Houses."
- PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Clayton-square.—Lessee Mr. Seton Perry. "Le Petit Faust."
- THEATRE ROYAL, Williamson-square.—Lessee, Bro. De Frece. Miscellaneous Entertainment, and "Carnival Carnival."
- ST. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hague. Performances by the Slave Troupe.
- CIRQUE, William Brown-street.—Now Closed, but will be re-opened in a few weeks for Holden's Marionettes.
- NEWSOME'S CIRQUE, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. James Newsome.
- NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Williamson-square.—Manager Bro. Saunders. Miscellaneous Entertainment by a talented Company.
- TEMPLE OF MAGIC, Camden-street.—Professor Anderson and Family.—World of Magic.
- QUEEN'S HALL.—Gillart's Great American Panorama.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

THE HUMOURS OF THE ELECTION.

Now that the hurly-burly is over and Bro. Wentworth Little has been elected by an overwhelming majority to the Secretaryship of the Masonic Girls' School; we may review a few of the comicalities which the recent contest has brought to light. First however let us congratulate the Province of Middlesex and its Grand Master upon the gallant way in which they have made their strength and influence felt. The members of that Province, with one inglorious exception (*Et tu Brute!*) have rallied round their Grand Secretary gallantly, and none of Bro. Little's numerous friends have been more indefatigable in their exertions than those who, having cast in their lot with Middlesex, were resolute upon backing up its chief administrative officer. It is this *esprit de corps*, this honourable devotion to the flag, which makes all organizations strong; and the Grand Officers of Middlesex (all but "one of the twelve"), and the members of their Lodges have the satisfaction of knowing to-day that as a collateral advantage to "putting the best man in," they have, by their unity of purpose and loyalty to themselves and to each other, lifted their Province into the first rank, by consolidating and exhibiting its cohesiveness, importance, and power. An event like Bro. Little's election does more to dissipate any atmosphere of newness which may linger round a recently created Province, and to give the latter maturity and influence than a half-century of still life. Middlesex is no longer new.

It is a remarkable fact that during the recent agitation Bro. Little's friends have been the only people who avowed openly a definite purpose. Everybody else has been too full of abstract virtue to admit that they had opinions, or wishes, or ideas respecting candidates for this Secretaryship. Who can fail to sympathise with the difficulty many excellent people have experienced in distinguishing the hare from the hounds? Who will refuse their thanks for the amusement this uncertainty has afforded? Always shout with the crowd, remarked Mr. Pickwick at another election. "But if there are two crowds!" asked his poetic follower. "Then shout with the largest," was the reply, and the historian adds, volumes could not say more. It was before the relative sizes of the two crowds had been ascertained; that many ingenious minds were most severely exercised. Others had such a keen regard for the welfare of the Institution and the rights of man, that they proudly avowed themselves unfettered to the last. The Admirable Crichton might turn up as a candidate, and then where would their consciences be if they had promised their vote? Moreover, the delicious sense of self importance to be acquired and retained by enveloping your intentions and opinions in mystery is a distinct addition to human pleasures, to say nothing of the stony dignity involved in playing the Sphinx. The people who pronounce it "bad taste," "to run to win;" the people who maunder about its being "cruel" to strike a decisive

blow, and "kind" and "humane" to play with a rival as a cat does with a mouse, to encourage his struggles and swell his expenses with the fore-knowledge that you will beat him, and that mortification will be his only reward; the people who are all for "principle," and who would not have a personal predilection for the world:—all these have played their parts with much unconscious humour. The beaming brother who, out of sheer kindness of heart, or the infirmity which besets some noble minds, promises two people at once and who conceals his real wishes so skilfully that his hidden advocacy takes the form of public hostility, is a distinct, though not new variety. "Mr. Facing-Both-Ways" is as old as the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and human nature has not altered materially since Bunyan's day. The only marvel is that a bluff and knowing man of the world could be found to play the ostrich with his head in the sand for the general amusement, and in the innocent belief that his underhand proceedings were not fully appreciated and understood, and made merry over by those it was intended to hoodwink and cajole. If we imagine an amateur and self-appointed "Man in the Moon," who endeavours to arrange matters *sub rosa*, and who takes infinite trouble to play the unauthorised wire-puller and go-between; brethren who pronounce *ex cathedra* upon acts and policy which are not submitted to them, in the bland belief that their opinion possesses some inherent value because it is theirs; and brethren who fear the Masonic world will come to an end because the all but invincible pettiness of their own clique has been broken up and routed, we shall have grouped together the most grotesque of the unconscious comedians who have figured in this amazing play. The nine days wonder is over, but its lessons will last, and now that Bro. Wentworth Little is secure in the saddle, the chief matter for astonishment is that his paramount claims and superior fitness did not place him there by acclamation; and without the necessity for the bold front and determined tactics by which his supporters have led him on to victory.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

The following is the agenda of the business to be transacted at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, on Wednesday, 4th December, 1872:—

1. The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 4th September, 1872, for confirmation.
2. Nomination of a Grand Master for the ensuing year.
3. The M.W. Grand Master will move an Address of Condolence to the Grand Lodge of Sweden on the lamented decease of its late Grand Master, His Majesty Charles the 15th.
4. The M.W. Grand Master will move that the thanks of Grand Lodge be offered to the V.W. Brother John Llewellyn Evans for the valuable services he has rendered to the Craft while presiding over the Board of General Purposes during the last ten years.
5. Appointment of a President of the Lodge of Benevolence.
6. Election of a Senior and Junior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence.
7. Election of twelve Past Masters to serve on the Lodge of Benevolence for the year ensuing.
8. Report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz.:—

Brother H. M., of the Bedford Lodge, No. 157, London, £50.

The widow of the late Brother J. S. K., of the Adams Lodge, No. 158, Sheerness, £100.

9. Report of the Board of General Purposes. To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Board of General Purposes beg to submit a statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts at the last Meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 15th day of November instant, shewing a balance in the of the Grand Treasurer of £3,496 11s., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for Petty Cash, £75.

(Signed) HORACE LLOYD, President.

18. Proposed Motions.

By Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, P.G.D.

1.—That it shall be competent for any Lodge to declare that any one of its members has ceased to be a subscribing member, providing the following rules be strictly observed:—

That a proposition to that effect be handed to the W. Master or Secretary, in writing, signed by any member of the Lodge, at least fourteen days before the then next regular meeting of the Lodge.

That notice is given to the member to whom it refers, by a registered letter, that such a proposition has been made, and which letter shall contain also his regular Lodge summons.

That notice is also given in the summonses for the next regular Lodge that it will be proposed to remove a brother from the list of members at that meeting.

That a ballot shall take place on the proposition being read in open Lodge, and if there shall appear to be a majority of two-thirds of those present in favour of the same, the W. Master or brother presiding shall declare the same to be carried; and on the confirmation of minutes of proceeding at the next regular Lodge, so far as relates to the said proposition, the brother shall cease to be a member of the Lodge accordingly.

By Bro. Francis Bennoch, P.M., No. 1.

2.—That the question of the propriety of reducing the rent of Tavern be referred to the Board of General Purposes to consider and determine.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CHIPPING SODBURY.—*Tyndall Lodge* (No. 1363).—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., the annual banquet and installation of W.M. of this lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, Chipping Sodbury. Bro. Samuel Davis, S.W., was the W.M. elect, and the installation ceremony was performed by the W.M., Bro. G. Rennie Powell, P. G.P. Glo., assisted by Bros. C. Partridge, P.M., P. Prov. G.J.W. Glo.; Osborne Dauncey, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D. Glo.; Benham, P.M., P. Prov. G.D.D. Bristol; Compton, P.M., P. Prov. G.D. C. Bristol; H. Bennett, P.M., P.G.S.B. Glo.; and Hazard, P.M., in the presence of upwards of 40 brethren, among whom were many visitors from Bristol. The following brethren were then appointed to office by Bro. Samuel Davis, W.M. I.P.M.; Bro. G. R. Powell; S.W., Bro. F. J. Vizard; J.W., Bro. J. D. B. Trenfield; Treasurer, Bro. J. Trenfield; Steward, Bro. Wincombe Henry Howard Hartley; Secretary, Bro. Daniel Besley; S.D., Bro. Bush; J.D., Bro. E. O. Limbrick; Organist, Bro. Hes; D.C., Bro. W. Taylor; I.G. Bro. J. C. Wallop; Tyler, Bro. Holliday. The brethren then went in procession to the George Hotel, where they sat down, to the number of between 40 and 50, to a most *recherché* repast, under the presidency of Bro. Samuel Davis, W.M. After the dinner, which was amply served by Bro. Higgs, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and drunk with great enthusiasm. The health of the "The Officers of the Grand Lodge of Gloucestershire," was responded to by Bro. C. Partridge. "The W.M. of 1363" was received with much enthusiasm, as was also that of "The W.M.'s and brethren of the

other Lodges of the Province," proposed by Bro. J. Trenfield, and responded to by Bro. Bennett, P.M. No. 270. "The Visiting Brethren" was proposed by Bro. Taylor, and responded to by Bro. Benham, P. Prov. G.D.C. Bristol. The toast of "The Immediate P.M." (Bro. Rennie Powell) was proposed by Bro. H. H. Hartley, and that of "The Officers of the Tyndall Lodge" by Bro. Compton. "The health of the Lord of the Manor" (Bro. H. H. Hartley) and of "The Balif Burgesses of Chipping Sodbury" (coupled with the name of Bro. J. Trenfield) having been proposed and responded to, the final toast of the evening brought the proceedings to a close.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

WAVERTREE.—*Duke of Edinburgh Lodge* (No. 1182).—The usual monthly meeting of the brethren connected with this lodge was held on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th inst., at the Coffee House, Wavertree, and as the after proceedings were of more than ordinary interest there was a large gathering of members and visitors. Bro. W. Pughe, W.M., opened the lodge shortly after five o'clock, supported by Bros. P. R. Thorne, I.P.M.; Williams, S.W.; Edginton, J.W.; W. Brown, Treas.; J. G. Bales, Sec.; and R. Martin, jun., S.D.; amongst the visitors were Bros. P.M. Larsen, P.M. 594; Sargent, P.M. 594; J. Scott, P.M. 594; and H. Pearson, P.M. 249. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, Mr. Ellison, being in attendance, was duly prepared and admitted into the Order. About thirty brethren subsequently sat down to an excellent repast, and during the evening Bro. Pughe, W.M. presented in most fitting terms a very handsome P.M.'s jewel to Bro. Thorne, I.P.M., in recognition of his services during his long connection with the lodge, and especially during his year of office. Bro. Thorne acknowledged the gift in an eloquent speech, and remarked that the true brotherly feeling which had been shown towards him would never be forgotten, but would incite him still more to the faithful discharge of his Masonic duties. After spending an exceedingly pleasant evening the brethren separated at an early hour.

MIDDLESEX.

HAMPTON.—*Lebanon Lodge* (No. 1326).—The usual monthly meeting of this young and prosperous lodge was held at the Red Lion Hotel, Lion Square, Thames Street, Hampton, on Thursday, 21st inst. At the appointed hour, one o'clock pm., the lodge was opened by Bro. S. Wickens, I.P.M. and Treasurer; Bro. F. Walters P.M., Sec., as S.W.; H. A. Dubois, J.W.; W. Hammond, P.M., S.D.; and some dozen others being present. The minutes of the meeting of October 17th were read and unanimously confirmed. Ballots, taken separately, were unanimous in favour of the admission of Bros. W. H. Cox, 87, and George Black, 840, as joining members. Messrs. Harry Thomas, Joseph Rose Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Henry Goodman, Charles Heitzmann, Thomas Walkley, Alfred William Dray, Edward Fielding, and William Partridge, as candidates for initiation. The heavy agenda paper of business was relieved by the presiding officer passing Bros. W. H. Dye, and G. Arnold, to the second degree, raising Bros. J. Symes; and W. Mocks (1275) to the third degree, and initiating Messrs. T. Walkley and A. W. Dray into Freemasonry. Immediately the lodge was opened the dispensation was read which granted permission for seven candidates to be initiated if they attended, that number having been at previous lodge unanimously elected. Bro. S. Wickens, I.P.M. and Treasurer, having conferred the ceremonies on all the candidates who were present, called the lodge off from labour to refreshment, awaiting the arrival of the next train due from London. Only a few minutes elapsed before it came, and by it arrived a large number of the brethren. Bro. John Thomas Moss, P.G.S.D. Middlesex, W.M., having arrived, took the Chair. He initiated Messrs. Harry Thomas, J. R. Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Charles Heitzmann, and Henry Goodwin into the secrets and mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. It is needless to add that with two such experienced Past Masters who presided

that the work was well and ably done. On the proposition of the indefatigable Secretary, Bro. F. Walters, P.M., and seconded by the Treasurer Bro. S. Wickens, P.M., it was unanimously resolved that the W.M., Bro. John Thomas Moss, P.G.S.D., Middlesex be elected the Steward to represent the lodge at the forthcoming festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution, to be held on Wednesday, January the 29th, 1873. When the W.M., arose to acknowledge this vote he received quite an ovation. He in a feeling good speech thanked the brethren for this mark of their approbation. He assured them he should do all in his power to support the charity and the lodge he represented. He trusted every member would subscribe to the charity, so that he might have a good list. He alluded in forcible terms to the approaching elections of the Secretaryships of the two Masonic Charities, and urged all who had votes to attend, expressing hopes to see Bros. J. Terry and R. Wentworth Little, as the successful candidates. He intended, should their Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro R. Wentworth Little, get elected as the Secretary of the Girls' School, to serve as Steward to represent the lodge at the next festival, which would be held in May, 1873, and he anticipated seeing a large number of Stewards on that occasion. He hoped to secure the services of at least a dozen of the members as Stewards on that occasion. He intended the Lebanon Lodge to rally round their Provincial Grand Secretary if he were elected to that important position. He anticipated being able to state at next lodge meeting that their P.G. Sec. was successful. He felt sanguine about it. The usual large number of propositions were then received. Finding so much work to do and so many anxious to be initiated, it was unanimously resolved to have an emergency meeting on December 18th, at one o'clock p.m. The vacancy caused by the lamented death of Bro. Joseph Catchpole, J.D., was filled by promoting Bro. J. W. Jackson, I.G., to J.D., and Bro. E. Gilbert, I.G. Some other business having been disposed of, the lodge was closed. There were present, besides those already named, Bros. H. Gloster, J. W. Baldwin, G. Reynolds, H. Cutress, T. Clarke, E. Gilbert, R. Lawrence, E. H. Thiellay, J. Wells, E. Hopwood, P.M.; W. H. Hawkes, W. Lyons, G. E. Wood, W. P. Saunders, J. Hayward, and many others. The large list of visitors included—Bros. W. Smeed, P.G.J.W. Middlesex; E. W. Mackney, W.M. 134; S. Homewood, W.M. 749; W. J. Laing, P.M. 45; E. Triptree, 13; H. Barrett, 244; E. Mallett, I.G. 141; R. T. Elsam, S.W. and W.M. Elect 889; S. Brown, 780, and others. The lodge room having been, since the last meeting, enlarged, from the designs of the eminent architect, Bro. R. T. Elsam, and carried out under his superintendence, by Bro. H. Cutress, was approved of by all present. Great credit is due to both of those brethren; the architect, for so skillfully arranging the plans, and the builder for so promptly and successfully carrying out the designs. The new room was well filled, and the banquet, as usual here, was first-class. Every one seemed to enjoy himself. The brethren separated early. Bro. R. Lawrence, the energetic young landlord, by his careful attention to the wants of all, pleased and made comfortable all who were present.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ALNWICK.—*Alnwick Lodge* (No. 1267).—A most successful meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, in the ancient town of Alnwick, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, on the occasion of Bro. Edward Thew Turnbull, S.W. and Treasurer, being installed as W.M. of 1167. The Installing Officer was Bro. W. Davidson, P.M., P.G.J.D. Northumberland, whose rendering of the beautiful ceremony was most effective. Bro. Turnbull invested his officers as follows:—Bro. Blair, I.P.M.; Bro. G. W. Bushby, S.W.; Bro. H. Heatley, J.W.; Bro. Rev. George Selby Thompson, Vicar of Aeklington, M.A., Chaplain; Bro. J. W. Bowey, Treasurer; Bro. A. Robertson, Secretary; Bro. J. Davidson, S.D.; Bro. George Simpson, J.D.; Bro. Edward Allen, I.G.; Bro. W. Walters, Tyler; Bros. Johnson and Hall, Stewards. After the appointment of Committees, the proposition of a brother as

joining member, of an applicant for initiation, and other business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Queen's Head, where a most sumptuous banquet was prepared and done justice to. The Worshipful Master was also supported on his right and left by his worthy Chaplain, the esteemed installing officer, Bro. Rev. E. L. Marrett, P.C. 1167, and P. Prov. G.C. Northumberland; Past Masters Blair, Burn, Heatley, Biggs, and others. The vice-chairs were suitably filled by the S. and J. Wardens. One of the most agreeable and harmonious evenings was spent, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts being succeeded by exquisite singing by various members. The Rev. Chaplain, in a telling speech, proposed "The Prov. Grand Master of Northumberland, Earl Percy," who is also a P.M. of Alnwick Lodge, and gladdened the hearts of all present, by assuring them that he had only recently heard of his lordship's health being almost fully re-established. This was followed by a burst of cheering and Masonic honours; then the stirring notes of "Chevy Chase," and "The Campbells are coming," rang from the Northumberland pipes of Bro. Mulvaney, a master of the art. The Installing Officer, in proposing the health of the W.M., congratulated the lodge on its selection, and paid a high compliment to the officers of the lodge for their careful working, &c.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Honour* (No. 526).—Friday, the 8th November, A.L. 5872, will be remembered as a red letter day in the annals of this lodge, as then the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, P.G.M. Staffordshire, was installed as W.M. for the ensuing twelve months, and until a successor shall be appointed and installed in his stead. The lodge on this occasion was held in the News-room of the Exchange, it being anticipated that the popular character and truly Masonic bearing of the noble Lord, would attract a much more numerous concourse than could conveniently be accommodated in the regular lodge room, an expectation which was amply realized, for on the opening of the lodge a few minutes after 3, it was at once seen that careful management would be required to enable the different parts of the ceremonies to be performed with the proper effect. The chair was taken by the W. Bro. G. S. Tudor, W.M. and D.P.G.M. of the province, who went through the whole of the work in a most admirable and effective manner, that left nothing to be desired. The Board of Installed Masters was one of the largest ever seen in this province, there being no fewer than thirty-two present. After the new W.M. had been placed in the chair of K.S., the Board of I.Ms. declared closed, and the lodge regularly worked down to the first degree, the officers for the current year were invested by the W.M. as follows:—Bros. G. Higham, S.W.; Steen, J.W.; Rev. J. H. Key, Chaplain; C. A. Newnham, Treasurer; J. H. Love, Secretary; A. S. Hill, Q.C., M.P., S.D.; W. Y. Brevitt, J.D.; H. Cope, I.G.; Colenzo, Tyler. The Treasurer, in presenting his annual report, made the gratifying announcement that after discharging all liabilities, a handsome surplus was in hand, and likewise that there were no arrears, every subscription being paid up, an announcement we are sorry to say not heard so often as it ought to be in lodges which we have been called on to report. The labours of the day being over, the lodge adjourned for refreshment to the large room at the Swan Hotel, where a banquet, comprising the delicacies of the season, was laid before the brethren. A most enjoyable evening was passed, a feast of reason and a flow of soul, the party breaking up directly after 9, thus practically obeying the ancient charge "to consult your health by not continuing together too late or too long from home after lodge hours are past." Among the brethren present, were—Bro. G. S. Tudor, D.P.G.M.; C. A. Newnham, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Kitson, P. Prov. G.R.; F. Turton, P.S.G.D.; H. Lewis, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Foster Gough, P.D.P.G.M.; W. Flewker, C. Matthews, P. Prov. J.G.W.; B. Hicklin, P. Prov. G. D.; and Rev. J. H. Iles, P. Prov. G.C., all P.M.s of 526; also, Bro. John Stone, 726; J. Dales Hewson, 726; George Baldwin, 280 and 560, P.G.R.

Worcestershire; William Dallow, 419 and 601; S. J. Fellows, 419; C. H. King, P. Prov. S.G.D. 419; Thomas Whittles, 966; John Bodenham, 726; Arthur Britton, 419, 601; H. Sheppard, 601; E. Bagaley, 419; W. Maskew, 98, 637, P. Prov. G.S. of Works; F. K. Ryles, 98, P.G.P.; H. Wodehouse, 726, P.G.S. of Works; T. Stanford, 347, and others. Most of the above mentioned brethren are members of P.G.L., but we are not able in all cases to give them their proper rank, they themselves not having entered it in the Tyler's book.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Harmony Lodge* (No. 600).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the Masonic Hall, Salem-street; Bro. C. F. Unna, W.M., in the chair, when Bro. Captain Mackintosh, P.M. Caledonian, 134, was elected a joining member, and Mr. Bernard Nathan was initiated. There was a large attendance of the brethren of this flourishing lodge, as well as visiting brethren, the W.Ms. and brethren of the lodges of Hope, 302, and Pentalpha, 974, having received invitations to pay an official visit. The W.M. went through the entire working in a most impressive and telling manner. After the completion of business, the W.M. invited all the brethren, numbering over 50, to adjourn into the refreshment room to supper, over which he presided, supported on his right by Bros. Will. W. Barlow, W.M. Hope, 302; M. Rhodes, P.M. 302; J. A. Unna, P.M. 600, P. Prov. G.R.; C. H. Taylor, P.M. 302; S. O. Bailey, P.M. 600, P. Prov. G. S. of W.; Captain Mackintosh, P.M. Caledonian, 134; Isidor Ahrens, P.M. 600; Thomas Peel, P.M. 600; J. Beanland, P.M. 600; J. Dewhurst, P.M. 600; and on his left by W. Wright, P.M. 600; J. J. Schaeppi, P.M. 302, P. Prov. G.S.D.; J. Leeson, P.M. 974; J. Johnson, P.M. 600; J. Goldstein, P.M. 600; John Ambler, P.S.W. 302, W.M. elect of Pentalpha, 974. On the cloth being drawn, the W.M. gave all the loyal and Masonic toasts, interspersed by racy and very appropriate remarks. Bro. Schaeppi, P. Prov. G.S.D., replied on the part of the Provincial Grand Master and the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers, thanking the brethren present for their very kind reception and entertainment, at the same time paying a high compliment to the W.M. for the way in which he went through the work in the lodge. The W.M., in proposing what he termed the toast of the evening, namely, "The Visitors," coupled with it the name of Bro. Will. W. Barlow, W.M. of the Lodge of Hope, 302 (Bro. Richardson, W.M. of the Pentalpha, having apologized for leaving,) whom he was glad to see visiting their lodge, and referring to the time when he was a boy and his father was a regular attendant as a member of the Hope Lodge, said he often wondered what it was that induced him, such an ardent business man, to leave his warehouse at an earlier hour than usual to go to lodge meetings, and it was not until he became a Mason that he divined the cause. He concluded by proposing the toast in highly eulogistic terms. Bro. Barlow, W.M. 302, responded, thanking the W.M. on the part of the members of the Hope Lodge and himself for the kind and at the same time complimentary, terms on which he had introduced the toast to the meeting, and also expressing his obligation to the brethren for the hearty manner in which it had been received, thanking them, too, for their hospitable entertainment and expressing the wish that they would, whenever they could, pay frequent visits to the Hope, when he could promise them an equally hearty reception. Bro. Leeson P.M. Pentalpha, 974, acknowledged the toast (in the absence of his W.M.) on the part of that lodge, expressing the pleasure it had afforded him in being present, and regretting that Bro. Richardson, W.M., had been compelled to retire after the business of the lodge was concluded. Bro. M. Rhodes, P.M. 302, also made a few exceedingly happy and humorous remarks in thanking the W.M. for his entertainment, expressing the pleasure it had afforded him to witness the admirable manner in which he had gone through the work in the lodge. And alluding to Bro. I. A. Unna, P.M., P. Prov. G.R., the respected father of the W.M. who sat by his side, said he

was reminded of what he heard the other day, namely, that a son of his had been making a speech, and the friend who related it to him remarked that when the young ones could do so well it was time for the old ones to give up; and he thought he might say the same to his dear friend sitting by him. He concluded by again thanking them for this evening's enjoyment. Bro. Will. W. Barlow, W.M. Hope, 302, then proposed health, long life, and prosperity to Bro. C. F. Unna, W.M. of the Harmony Lodge, stating that he well remembered the time to which he had alluded when his father was one of the most efficient P.Ms. of the Hope Lodge, and expressed the gratification it had afforded him to see so venerable and highly respected a brother still taking an active part in Freemasonry, and trusting that he would be long spared to do so. He was extremely glad to see the son treading in the footsteps of his estimable father, and spoke in the highest possible terms of the way in which he had conducted the business of the evening. The W.M. thanked Bro. Barlow very much for the kind words he had uttered, as he felt them very keenly, and expressed his thanks also to all the brethren for the way in which they had received the toast. Before resuming his seat he begged to propose the health of the P.Ms., who had been the mainstay of their lodge; they had from time to time been likened to the ribs of a ship and other such similes, but he should say (to make a homely allusion) they were like the warp in a piece, for they might change the weft (*i.e.*, the officers) according to fancy or fashion, but if they had a good warp (*i.e.*, the P.Ms.) the piece would be lasting and durable. Bro. I. A. Unna, P.M., responded, stating that he was glad to see so many visiting brethren including several P.Ms. from his mother, Lodge of Hope. He regretted that Bro. Beanland, P.M., had not responded to this toast, as he felt they were so much indebted to him for assisting in the working of the Harmony Lodge. They might, however, always rely upon any assistance the P.Ms. could give. And he thanked them very much for the way in which the toast was received. Bro. Bernson proposed the health of the newly initiated Bro. Bernard Nathan, who replied in a few, elegant yet, modest sentences expressive of his admiration of the principles of the Craft, and of his desire to become an exponent of them. Bro. Peel, P.M., proposed the health of their newly joined Bro. Capt. Mackintosh, P.M., who responded expressing his desire to make himself useful in the Lodge of Harmony, and making slight reference to his military services in India. The W.M. then brought this exceedingly agreeable evening's proceedings to a close by giving the Tyler's Toast. We must needs refer to the very excellent songs with which the brethren were favoured by Bros. C. F. Unna, W.M.; Sutcliffe, King Solomon, 422, Australia; Whaley, Mitchell, Granham, Bro. Whitley presiding at the piano.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 302).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Godwin-street, on the 18th instant; Bro. Will. W. Barlow, W.M., presiding. There was no business of importance beyond the election of officers for the ensuing year. That done, the brethren adjourned to the refreshment room to partake of supper. The W.M. occupied the chair, having on his right Bros. Sugden, P.M. 302, (as I.P.M. in the place of Bro. Green, who was prevented being present by indisposition); J. White, W.M. Scientific, 439; C. H. Taylor, P.M. 302; H. O. Mawson, P.M. 302; C. Pratt, P.M. 1018; Armitage, P.M. 302; J. Rhodes, P.M. 974; and on his left Bro. Rev. J. Oddy, P. Prov. G.C. and Chaplain of the lodge; Bros. M. Rhodes, P.M. 302; Hill, P.M. 302; Rutterworth, P.M. 387; J. J. Schaeppi, P.M. 332, P. Prov. G.S.D.; W. Ibbetson, P.M. 302, P. Prov. G.J.D.; W. Beanland, P.M. 1034; Gaunt, P.M. 302. The W.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. Bros. Rev. J. Oddy, P. Prov. G.C. and Chaplain of the lodge, and J. J. Schaeppi P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D., in excellent addresses, replete with kindly expressions and good counsel, thanked the brethren for their kind recognition of their services. The W.M. then gave the toast of the evening, "The health of Bro. Geo. Richard-

son, the W.M. Elect of the Lodge of Hope," in most eulogistic terms, speaking particularly of the services rendered the lodge in the different offices he had already filled, and wishing for him, as he was certain he would have, a most happy and prosperous year as W.M., and called upon the brethren to drink his health in the heartiest manner. Bro. Geo. Richardson thanked the W.M. for proposing his health as he had done, and the brethren for so kindly receiving the proposition. In speaking of the coming year he could only say that it would be his earnest endeavour to perform the onerous duties devolving upon him as he had hitherto done those of the offices he had held. He looked forward to a prosperous year, and referring to the presence of Bro. Ambler, the W.M. elect of the Pentalfa, felt that they would be able to work together for the advantage of both lodges. The W.M. gave the P.Ms., which was responded to by Bro. Thomas Hill, P.M., who proposed the health of the W.M., expressing the pleasure it afforded him to do so. The W.M. shortly replied, and called upon Bro. M. Rhodes, P.M., who proposed the health of Bro. J. Ambler, the W.M. Elect of the Pentalfa, speaking of him in the most complimentary terms. Bro. Ambler responded, alluding to his long connection with the Hope, and expressing the belief that the W.M. elect of that lodge and he would work most harmoniously together in the interests of both lodges, and thanking all for their very cordial reception. The W.M., in the warmest and most cordial manner, proposed the health of the Visitors, trusting to seeing them there again whenever opportunity would allow. Bros. S. B. Walmsley, P.M. 974; and J. White, W.M. Scientific, 439, responded, expressing to the W.M. the pleasure it had afforded them to be present and thanking the brethren for their hearty reception and hospitality. The W.M., in proposing the health of his officers, spoke of the manner in which they had discharged the duties of their several offices in highest terms of praise, and coupled with the toast the names of Bro. B. Broughten, S.W.; H. Farrar, S.D.; and M. S. Rhodes, J.D., who severally responded, the S.W. shortly, as he said he should have an opportunity at a future time, expressing their thanks for the way in which the toast had been proposed and received. At 11 o'clock the Tyler's Toast was proposed, bringing the evening's proceedings to a close. The following brethren's efforts to enliven the proceedings by harmony were much appreciated, namely, Bro. M. Rhodes P.M. (who kindly presided at the piano in the absence of the Organist) Rob. Richardson, W.M. Pentalfa; Taylor, P.M.; Hunter P.M.; W. Beanland, P.M.; and Granham.

LEEDS.—*Fidelity Lodge* (No. 289).—A pleasing duty devolved upon the W.M., officers and brethren of this lodge on Thursday, the 21st inst., when their new building, situate in Carlton Hill, was formally opened. It has been erected from designs by Bro. Bakewell, J.D. 289, and contains on the ground floor a banqueting room 34 ft. by 27 ft. 8 in., smoke room, lavatory, tiler's pantry, &c. The kitchen and tiler's residence are entirely isolated from the lodge. On the first floor are the Instruction and Lodge rooms, the latter is 40 ft. by 27 ft. 8 in. and 16 ft. high. The lodge having been formally opened with solemn prayer, Mr. Geo. B. Scott was duly initiated an E.A.P., and no doubt felt highly honoured in being the first to be initiated in the new hall. At the close of the lodge a beautiful prayer was delivered, composed by Bro. the Rev. T. C. Smythe, D.D., P.D.P.G.M. and P. Prov. G. Chaplain of the Eastern Archipelago. Amongst those present were Bros. W. J. Beck, W.M.; A. Horsfall, I.P.M.; Watson, S.W.; Stretch, J.W.; Kirby, Sec.; Rowbotham, S.D.; Bakewell, J.D.; Dr. Sparke, Organist; Bro. James Walker, I.G. The W.M., was supported on his right by Bro. Bentley Shaw, D.P.G.M. of West Yorkshire; Bro. Henry Smith, P.G. Sec.; Bro. Eagland P.M., 289 and P. Prov. G.W.; Bro. Moore, P.M., 1221; Bro. Powoluy, W.M., 1211; and Bro. Atkinson, P.M., Sphinx Lodge (12 Lancers); and on his left by Bro. Horsfall, P.M., 289; Bro. John Horsfall, P.M., 162; Bro. M. Scott, P.M., 566; Bro. J. Cawthorn, P.M., 458; Bro. Blackburn, P.M., 306; and Bro. Smithson, W.M., 1001.

There were also present Bro. John Wikinson, P.G. Organist, N and E. Ridings; Bro. Poulter, Bro. Dixon, Bro. Jackson, Bro. Stead, 1042, Bro. Pegler, 304, as W.M., and several brethren of the Sphinx Lodge No. 179, (12th Lancers) and representatives from various lodges. Afterwards a banquet took place, at which nearly 50 brethren sat down, and a very enjoyable evening was spent, auguring well for the future of 289, which is the senior lodge of the town. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were heartily proposed and responded to, those of "The Marquess of Ripon, G.M. of all England," and "Bro. Bentley Shaw, D.P.G.M. of West Yorkshire," being received with rounds of applause. Unfortunately Bro. Bentley Shaw was obliged to retire prior to his health being proposed, but before doing so addressed a few words to the brethren, congratulating them on the beautiful lodge they had that night opened and thanking them for the hearty reception he had received; in concluding he impressed upon them in the words of the prayer he had just heard read, in the lodge, to be ever imbued with the sacred principles of brotherly love relief, and truth. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Dr. Spark, P. Prov. G. Organist, West Yorkshire.

Original Correspondence.

ANCIENT GRAND LODGES OF YORK AND LONDON.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have read the interesting discussion between Bros. Hyneman and W. J. Hughan very attentively. I entirely coincide with Bro. W. J. Hughan in the statement he has made respecting the Grand Lodge. No Grand Lodge did, or could exist before 1717 under such name, though I am not prepared to say that we may not yet discover the minutes of the "Grand Assembly." As to revolutionizing Freemasonry in 1717, and the existence of a "long pre-arranged plan" for such a purpose, I cannot understand what Bro. Hyneman means.

I have many years studied the evidences relating to Freemasonry, and I am sorry to see an able brother like Bro. Hyneman, putting forward what is in truth a "parody" on all the known facts of the case. It is very ungrateful, to say the least of it, for Masons to-day to attack Anderson and Preston, to whom we owe a great debt of gratitude.

I really must ask my able Bro. Hyneman, as a great statesman once did a very powerful opponent, "to amend his vocabulary" when next he treats on the history of our English Grand Lodges. Where Bro. Hyneman has found the slightest evidence in support of his startling statements I do not profess to know, but, sure I am, that he has not the slightest warrant for the attack he has made on our Masonic forefathers of 1717.

I am sorry to see him apparently endorsing Bro. Norton's wild and chimerical attacks on Anderson and on Preston, who, instead of censure, deserve the admiration of every Masonic student and every lover of our good old Craft.

It is no doubt true, as Brother Hughan well puts it, that the History of the two Great Grand Lodges, is in fact, at one time the history of four separate jurisdictions.

The "Antiquity lodge" was undoubtedly made by the "York Grand Lodge," a co-ordinate Grand Lodge, "South of the Trent," and Dermott's Grand Lodge was independent of, and separate from the Grand Lodges, both of York and of 1717.

Though it may be true that the privileges of the Lodge of Antiquity in this respect, if ever fully accepted by the Lodge itself, have ever remained dormant, yet the fact remains, and requires to be treated and acknowledged as such, when we seek to write Masonic History.

The Ancient Grand Lodge of York died a natural death, inasmuch as its great Southern Rival of 1717, flourished the more it decayed in "prestige" and power, and Lodges in Yorkshire and even in York itself, accepted warrants, from it, in preference to their own original Grand Lodge.

From that moment, the extinction of the

Grand Lodge of York, was only a question of time.

I think, therefore, that Bro. Hughan is quite right, and Bro. Hyneman quite wrong, in the present discussion.

A. F. A. WOODFORD, P.G.C.
10, Upper Porchester Street,
Hyde Park Square, W.,
November 18th, 1872.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, December 6, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dilley, Preceptor.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7; Bros. John Thomas and E. Worthington, Preceptors.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

Lodge 12, Fortitude and Old Cumberland, Ship and Turtle Leadenhall-st.
" 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
" 69, Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
" 72, Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
" 144, St. Luke's, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.
" 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
" 256, Unions, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.
Chap. 174, Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched-Friars.
" 1056, Victoria, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue.
Mark Lodge 22, Southwark, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
Red Cross Conclave, Premier, Freemasons' Tavern.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. Beckett, Preceptor.
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7. Ceremony of Installation by Bro. C. Lacey, P.M.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Dilley, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Colonial Board, at 3 o'clock.
Lodge 7, Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.
" 9, Albion, Freemasons' Hall.
" 18, Old Dundee, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
" 101, Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 172, Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall.
" 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 765, St. James's, Bridge House Hotel.
" 1257, Grosvenor, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi.
" 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road.
" 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue.
" 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury.
Chap. 145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
" 169, Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8; Bro. C. A. Cotterburne, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
Florence Nighthungale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's-wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Constitutional Lodge of Instruction, (50), Wheatsheaf Hotel, Hand-cour, Holborn, at 7; Bro. J. R. Stacey, P.M., 180, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

- Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, at 6 for 7 p.m. Lodge 511, Zetland, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tavern, London-street, City, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

- Lodge 10, Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall.
" 27, Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 45, Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell.
" 192, Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
" 227, Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 231, St. Andrew's, Freemasons' Hall.
" 538, La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall.
" 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
" 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
" 1178, Perfect Ashlar, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey-road.
" 1351, St. Clement Dames, 265, Strand.
" 1360, Royal Arthur, Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, New Wimbledon.

- Chapter 2, St. James, Freemasons' Hall.
" 9, Moriah, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
Mark Lodge 144, Grosvenor, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi.
The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall.
Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London, st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Steam, Preceptor.
United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30.
Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Pensonby-st., Millbank.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

- Lodge 706, Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
" 800, Hornsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 1275, Star, Marquis of Granby Tavern, New Cross-road.
Chapter 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.
" 259, Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James.
Mark Lodge 8, Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern.
St. George's Lodge of Instruction (1409), for Master Masons, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.
Stability Lodge of Instruction, (217), Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Muggenidge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.
Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Abchurch-lane, at 8; Bro. W. Watson, P.M.
Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tavern, Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1208), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pinfold, Preceptor.
Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Two Brewers, 23, Brompton-road, S.W.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.

Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

MASONIC MEETINGS IN LIVERPOOL, &c.

For the Week ending Friday, December 6, 1872.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

- Skelmersdale Lodge, Blundell-sands Hotel, Great Crosby, at 6.
De'Tabley Chapter, Seacombe Hotel, Seacombe at 6.
Eveton Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 7.30.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

- St. John of Jerusalem Chapter, Masonic Temple, Liverpool, 6.
Merchants' Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Temple, 6.
Downshire Lodge of Instruction, 90, Duke-street, 7.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

- Chapter of Fidelity, 1, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, 6.
St. John's Lodge (673), 90, Duke-street, Liverpool, 6.30.
Royal Victoria Lodge (1013), Masonic Temple, 6.
De Grey and Ripon Lodge of Instruction (1356), 140, North Hill-street, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, 7.30.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

- Mariners' Lodge (249), Masonic Temple, Hope-street, 6.
Cestrian Lodge (425), Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, 4.
Bridgewater Chapter, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, 6.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

- Selton Lodge (680), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, 4.30.
Walton Chapter, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, 6.
Neptune Lodge (1264), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, 6.

"Every mother and housekeeper must often act as family physician in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Davis's Pain Killer with such eminent success, that I consider it indispensable in my family medicine box."—Editor N. Y. EXAMINER.

Advertisements.

ROYAL

MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

St. John's Hill, Battersea Rise, S.W.
Office: 5, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the above Institution, held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, W.C., on Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1872, for the purpose of electing a Secretary, Bro. Major John Creaton, Vice-President, in the chair, after the preliminary business, the Governors proceeded to the election, which terminated with the following result:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes.
Bro. W. Howley Burder 12
" H. W. Dumford Green..... 2
" Robert Wentworth Little 217
" Joseph Lockington Potter 1

And the Chairman declared Robert Wentworth Little duly elected.

W. LANE,

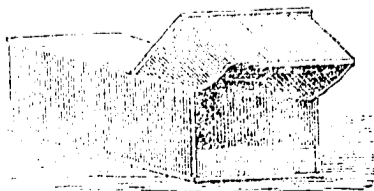
Acting Secretary.

28th Nov. 1872.
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Chairman J. Rankin Stebbing Esq.
Standing Counsel Horace Lloyd, Esq., Q.C.
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One per cent. of the new Premiums annually appropriated to Masonic Charities.
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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1845.

Conducted under the official supervision of the State of New York.

\$100,000 have been deposited with Trustees in England.

Life Assurance only. Purely Mutual. All Profits annually to Policy Holders.

Accumulated Funds, December 31st, 1870 ... £3,172,244
Surplus over all Liabilities, and Reserve Fund 389,322
Income for Year 1870 1,317,271

M. X. COHEN, SPECIAL AGENT,

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BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

4, Queen-street-place, London, E.C. SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

New business, 1,934 policies for £320,319.
New annual income, £9,820.
172 death claims paid for £28,487 18s. 1d.
20 claims for matured policies, £2,155 8s. 4d.
Paid for surrenders, £1,777.
Laid by in year, £36,307.
In force 17,009 policies for £2,930,210.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £100,000.
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Bros. SINCLAIR & SON beg to call the public attention to their Scale of Charges, to suit all classes, to any of the Metropolitan Cemeteries, or other places. For further information, see Illustrated Book and Estimates, forwarded on application. No connection with any other establishment.

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SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. This delicious Brandy, from the famous Kent Morella, super-exceeds wine in many households. It is much favoured by sportsmen, and is also recommended by the medical profession as a valuable tonic in cases of weakness. Order of any Wine Merchant, or direct of T. GRANT, Distillery, Maidstone. 42s. per dozen, Cash. Carriage paid.



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ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

ELECTION FOR SECRETARY,

Thursday, November 28th, 1872.

Bro. Robert Wentworth Little	317
Bro. W. Howley Burder	12
Bro. H. W. Durnford Green	2
Bro. Joseph Lockington Potter	1

Original Correspondence.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I take the earliest opportunity of returning my warmest thanks to the Life Governors who supported my candidature at the poll this day;—to the Committee under Bro. J. C. Parkinson and to all the brethren—and their name is legion—who have worked so energetically to secure my election as Secretary of the Institution.

I need only add that I shall endeavour to retain their confidence and goodwill, as well as to co-operate with my brethren of the Craft for the promotion of the good cause in general.

My special acknowledgements are also due to *The Freemason* for the able manner in which it has advocated my claims.

Yours fraternally,
R. WENTWORTH LITTLE,
28th November, 1872. Secretary-Elect.

BRO. WILLIAM LANE & THE MASONIC BENEVOLENT FUND.

[The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication.]

The Manor House, Collier's Wood,
15th Nov., 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER SHEEN,—I desire to repeat in writing a suggestion I made to you before the General Committee Meeting of yesterday.

There appears to be a probability of the Collectorship to the Masonic Benevolent Fund becoming vacant at an early day; and from all I have heard there seems to be no doubt that Bro. Lane would be an extremely eligible candidate for the position.

If Bro. Lane's friends think it desirable to promote his candidature for the position, I shall have very sincere pleasure in doing my utmost to promote his election.

I write this without consulting anyone, and this letter must be understood to be binding only on myself; but if you and Bro. Lane's other friends, and Bro. Lane himself, think the post would suit him, I will bring the subject before a forthcoming meeting of Bro. Little's Committee, and will do my best to secure to Bro. Lane a warm and active support.

In a matter of this sort it is desirable no time should be lost, and I will not fail to attend promptly to any communication I may receive.

You may make any use you think proper of this letter.

Believe me,
My dear Bro. Sheen,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,
J. C. PARKINSON.
J. R. Sheen, Esq.

Upper St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
November 16, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and

to thank you for the suggestion respecting Bro. Lane and the Collectorship of the Masonic Benevolent Institution.

I have seen Bro. Lane in consequence, and he requests me to express to you his grateful appreciation of your kindness.

As the vacancy could only be consequent on Bro. Terry's election to the Secretaryship; I do not know that I can say more at present than to thank you *individually* (but no less sincerely) on Bro. Lane's behalf for your kind sympathy and generous offer of assistance.

Believe me to remain,
My dear Sir and Brother,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,
J. RICHMOND SHEEN.

J. C. Parkinson Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,

SURREY MASONIC HALL.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—A few days ago I noticed an advertisement in your valuable paper, inviting the shareholders and supporters of the Surrey Masonic Hall Company to a meeting on Saturday last at the Green Coat Schools, Camberwell, and having experienced the great benefit and comfort that provincial brethren enjoy through having halls of their own, I determined to attend. On entering the building (the foundation-stone of which, by-the-by, I afterwards learned was laid with Masonic honours, about twelve months ago,) I was somewhat disappointed at there not being a more numerous assembly; but I was, afterwards pleased to find, that those brethren who were present, were evidently much interested and determined to render every assistance to carry out the objects of the company. The chairman (Bro. Worthington) made a long and comprehensive statement of the intentions and position of the company, which was highly approved of; and it appeared to me that the undertaking was formed on so safe and practical a basis, that if properly supported it could not fail to be both a Masonic and commercial success, and I at once determined to do my part and become a shareholder; for although I cannot afford to invest much, still I thought every little would help; and it is in the hopes of aiding the company, by inducing my brethren on the other side of the water, as well as this, to follow my example that I write this letter. I say the other side of the water as well as this, because every true brother ought to be glad to further such a good work. I have been taught that Freemasonry is universal; and as they have a splendid hall in which to hold their meetings, built out of the General Funds of our Order, I think it is not asking too much that they should help us to obtain the same advantages.

I must add, that after the chairman had made his practical address on the business of the company, Bro. Stevens forcibly called the attention of the brethren to the many Masonic advantages that would be obtained by the separation of Freemasonry and taverns; stating that in his opinion (an opinion received with the warmest approval) that the present connection was not only inconsistent with the principles of our Order, but derogatory to the dignity of Freemasonry; and it annually absorbed an enormous amount of the income of our lodges, which would otherwise be devoted to our noble charities. I should like to suggest to the Directors the advisability of their causing a full copy of their prospectus to be inserted in your extensively circulated paper, that every brother in the provinces as well as London, may have an opportunity of aiding in the good work.

Apologizing for trespassing so much on your valuable space, and trusting you will excuse me as it is in such a good cause.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,
"EXCELSIOR."

Camberwell, Nov. 26, 1872.

BRO. FINDEL'S ARTICLE.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In my own name, and I am sure in the name of all who take an interest in the rise and progress of our Order, permit me to return thanks for the promise which you have so kindly and readily made at page 734, to *present* us all with a translated copy of Bro. Findel's Article. Your kind condescension also proves that you are ready by *deed* as well as by word, to do what lies in your power to assist Masonic students in gaining a proper knowledge of the literature of the Craft.

I am, fraternally yours,
A CONSTANT READER.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—In answer to J. H. G's letter, published in your paper of the 9th inst., in reference to an Old Masonic Print, I beg to say I have one of the same in my possession; it is 70 years old, and the lettering is as under, "To the Grand Lodge of England." This print representing the distinguishing characteristics of Masonry—charity exerted on proper objects—is by permission respectfully dedicated, by your humble servant

BRO. W. JEFFREY'S.
Sherborne, Nov. 20th, 1872.

Obituary.

The Late BRO. RICHARD MORLEY,
No. 1094.

Another blank in the Masonic circle in Liverpool has recently been made by the death of Bro. Richard Morley, an esteemed member of No. 1094, after a painful illness and at a comparatively early age. Our late brother was very well-known and highly respected by a large number of the Masonic Fraternity, as well as others, in the "good old town" of Liverpool; and his unobtrusive works of charity and disinterested friendly assistance given to many a needy brother, will cause his loss to be all the more severely felt. Although most successful in his business as a fruit and spice merchant, carried on for many years in Slater-street, Liverpool, he was painfully unfortunate in his closest domestic relationships, and this, no doubt, weighed heavily upon his mind. Within the last four years or so, he had lost his wife and four children—and, most striking to state, his four children in the short period of one week. The funeral of our departed brother took place on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., at Smith-down-lane Cemetery. Besides relatives and friends who followed the body, we noticed the following brethren who had assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of one who was so highly esteemed:—Bros. Dr. R. H. D. Johnson, P.M. 1094; E. Holmes, Keightley, Yorkshire; Macbeth, Jackson, G. Dyke, Raynor, G. Fowler, 216; Gilbert, H. Newman, J. Wood, Treas. 1094; C. Campion, &c.

The magnificent and solemn service of the Church of England, prescribed for such occasions, was most impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Woodward under whose ministrations the deceased brother had sat. Before proceeding to the grave, the Rev. Gentleman made a short and feeling oration alluding to the uncertainty of life as exemplified in the present instance (the deceased being only 43 years of age) and earnestly exhorted those present to prepare for that great change which must come upon all, so that when the last trumpet should sound they might be ranked amongst the "just made perfect." The coffin which was of polished oak, beautifully finished with solid brass mountings, and the entire funeral arrangements were executed under the care of Bro. Deacon. The cause of Bro. Morley's death is attributed to heart disease. He leaves two daughters of tender age to mourn his loss.

Masonic Notes and Queries.

"NOTES ON THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

In reply to Bro. Holmes's remarks, at page 714, I find that in again perusing the words of Professor Aytoun's song, at page 607, there is nothing in the said song to support Bro. Holmes's idea that Professor Aytoun "evidently believed in the present Knights Templar as the descendants of the Crusading Red Cross Knights," or he would not have written those "stirring lines" referred to. The Templar historical references in the song close with the battle of Bannockburn, A.D. 1314, consequently so far as the song is concerned it rather goes to show non-belief in the supposed legitimate descendancy of the present Knights Templar from the 14th century Templars. The idea reiterated, at page 592 that, Bruce formed the Bannockburn Templars into the Royal Order of Scotland, is but a modern "legend." No proof to the contrary has ever yet been published that I know of. If either Bro. Holmes or anyone else can produce satisfactory evidence, why let them do so, the pages of *The Freemason* will, I have no doubt, be open to receive it. As to the Royal Order having documents 200 years old, I am quite ready to admit it, nay, they may even have them 400 years old; only I cannot admit, as yet, that any documents older than the second quarter of last century, if even so old, either mention or refer to it. In reference to the emblems in Glasgow Cathedral, Bro. Holmes says he merely copied Bro. Kerr's remarks as given in the published report of the late Grand Mark Lodge Conference; now he should not have done so, because his doing so was perpetuating error. There is also the less excuse for Bro. Holmes in this matter, seeing that the many mistakes contained in this Grand Mark Lodge report were shown up by Bro. Hughan at pages 489 to 491 of *The Freemason* for August 5th, 1871, and also by myself at pages 474, July 29th, and 522, August 19th, 1871. Whether or not there be certain emblems in Glasgow Cathedral is not a matter of mere opinion but a matter of fact. To settle the question I went up to the Cathedral and looked with my own eyes, and so saw that Bro. Kerr was wrong. Bro. Kerr possibly was only speaking from memory, and his memory played him false. Bro. Holmes's closing taunt about the "Volume of the Sacred Law" is not a Masonic remark, neither is it at all to the point. I believe the said volume to be a grand old book, just as I believe the Parthenon to be a grand old building; and supposing I consider the Rig-Veda to be older than the Bible, that does not cause me to disrespect the latter any more than allowing the Rameseum to be older than the Parthenon causes me to think little of the Parthenon. There is much to admire in all, while each has some special beauties and noble characteristics of its own.

W. P. BUCHAN.

NOTES ON THE TEMPLARS AND NORTONIAN AMENITIES.

I have read with pleasure the replies of a "Masonic Student" and Bro. Carpenter to Bro. Jacob Norton's diatribes. But really I don't see that we have much to complain of. Our American friends are rather given to strong language—some people would call it coarse—and Bro. Norton has himself been called some rather hard names by his Yankee brethren. Bro. Norton has only called us "Charlatans" as yet, and hard words break no bones.

Charles Dickens writing to John Forster about the time of the publication of his "American Notes," mentions the fact of a forged letter, purporting to come from him, and which appeared in one of the American papers. "You are to understand," he writes, "that it is not done as a joke and is scurrilously reviewed. Mr. Park Benjamin begins a lucubration upon it with these capitals:—'Dickens is a Fool and a Liar.'" After this Bro. Norton's remarks are quite gentlemanly.

EMRA HOLMES.

SURREY MASONIC HALL COMPANY (LIMITED).

A meeting of the members and others interested in this Company was held at the Green Coat Schools, Camberwell-green, on Saturday last, and was attended by a number of influential members of the Craft, who took part in the proceedings with enthusiasm. The chair was taken shortly after seven o'clock by Bro. Edward Worthington, and the platform was occupied by the Directors, amongst whom we observed:—Bros. John Thomas, Dr. Pinder, H. C. Levander, James Stevens, J. L. Green, M. Larlham, C. Dunbar, &c.

The Chairman opened the business of the evening with a very lucid statement as to the objects and expectations of the Company, and congratulated those present upon the considerable success which had thus far attended the exertions of the Directors. The Company had been formed to raise a capital of £2,500 in £5 shares, for the purpose of erecting a building which, whilst more especially affording accommodation for lodges and chapters, might nevertheless be applied to public uses in respect of meetings, concerts, and other entertainments, in a district of the metropolis at present very much in need of such convenience. Nearly £800 of these shares had been already subscribed for, and so far without much publicity. A very suitable site, being a plot of ground between the Post Office and the County Court in Camberwell New-road, close to the Railway Station, having been secured, plans had been prepared which were now submitted to the meeting. Those plans had been prepared by Bro. John Thomas, who, in common with the other Directors and the Secretary, had given his valuable services gratuitously, and in consequence all preliminary expenses had been kept down to the lowest limit. The present object of the Directors was to ascertain, by a series of meetings to be held in the several localities in the southern district of the metropolis, the disposition of their Masonic brethren and the public generally towards the undertaking, and to afford an opportunity for full explanation of their plans. He would now call upon Bro. Stevens to propose the first resolution.

Bro. James Stevens (Director) said that it gave him great pleasure to move the resolution, with which he would conclude a few remarks having reference to the necessity for such a building as that for which this Company was formed. There could be no doubt, that for many years a feeling had been gaining ground amongst Freemasons, that for the good of their Order as well for their own personal benefit the meetings of their various lodges should be dissociated from tavern accommodation; and it was certainly a very healthy sign that the objections to the continuance of that practice were so strongly on the increase. If only regarded in this respect, the present Company deserved the strongest support, not only from those who were connected with the lodges in this district, but from all other members of the Order who desired to see its sublime teachings unimpaired by temptations which, to say the least, could not but militate in some degree against the standard of morality upon which Freemasonry is based. To all such it would be a matter of indifference whether or not the small investment in shares they might be disposed to make, returned them other interest than that of a consciousness of having assisted in a good work. At the same time, if it could be shown—as he was bold to say the Directors of this Company could show—that in a commercial sense other advantages to investors were likely to arise, a still further argument in favour of the Masonic Hall existed. In many provincial towns the experiment had been tried with considerable success, and whilst he hailed with satisfaction the result of the enthusiastic efforts of our brethren in such places, he could not help contrasting such results with the apathy of members of the Order in the several metropolitan districts. If Masonic Temples and Institutions can be erected in second rate towns and prove good investments, why should such a large district

of London as that south of the Thames, be wanting in similar accommodation? The want of such kept many and many good and influential men from entering the Order, and whilst Freemasonry is worked in public-houses nothing else could be expected. Although many other arguments in favour of the present proposal could be adduced, he would confine himself now to the principle of severance from tavern accommodation as the most important reason for this undertaking, and move, "That in the opinion of this Meeting the erection of a Masonic Hall for the purposes of Freemasonry in the Southern District of the Metropolis is necessary and advantageous; that the scheme now submitted by the Directors of the Surrey Masonic Hall Company appears to be reasonable and capable of being carried out; and the meeting hereby pledges itself to support the undertaking."

Bro. Smale fully endorsed the arguments of the proposer, and seconded the resolution.

Bro. E. Frances also supported the motion.

Bro. Brittan, whilst he acknowledged the powerful argument with which the proposer had submitted the resolution, could not fully support it without being supplied with further information. However much he agreed, with probably all present, in the sentimental view of the question, namely that of meeting elsewhere than at taverns, he still thought that it would be necessary to ensure success, that the merits of the undertaking in a commercial sense should be thoroughly understood. He already, he must confess, saw a great deal to be commended both in the scheme submitted by the Directors and in the elaborate plans which now lay before them, but still he desired to see further, and to know whether the thing would pay. He did not for one moment suspect that a large interest would be obtained by shareholders, and should say that probably no Mason present either expected or desired any, but would the estimate building prove sufficient, and those who supported the undertaking have reason to believe they would not be required to dip further into their pockets beyond the cost of their shares. He put this question at once to the Directors as their reply would materially influence himself and many friends as to the course they should pursue.

Bro. Dr. Pinder (Director) assured Bro. Brittan that very careful estimates had been made both in regard to the first cost of building, and also as to the probable receipts and expenditure subsequent to its erection.

Bro. John Thomas (Director) stated, that he had no hesitation in assuring the meeting that the erection of the building in accordance with the plans he had prepared would be amply covered by the proposed capital.

Bro. James Stevens (Director), at the request of the Chairman, then read a statement of the estimates which had been prepared, the particulars of which he desired, for obvious reasons, not to have published at present, although they appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to the meeting generally, and were admitted to have been carefully and fairly framed. (We may state that if the Directors estimates are realised, dividends of from 8 to 10 per cent. may be anticipated by shareholders.)

Bro. Brittan thanked the Directors for their information, and after a few general remarks in favour of the undertaking, expressed his willingness to take five shares therein.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously; and several brethren in the body of the hall having spoken in support of the Company, also agreed to become shareholders.

Bro. Noehmer congratulating the Directors and the meeting generally upon the unanimity of the entire proceedings, which augured well for the success of the undertaking, moved, "That the thanks of the meeting be given to P. A. Nairne, Esq., and the Committee of the Green Coat Schools, for the use of the room."

Bro. Parsons seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Thanks were also voted to the Directors, and to Bro. Allman for his zealous services as Secretary, and after the usual compliments to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

Mark Masonry.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Annual Meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the Town Hall, Stockton-on-Tees, under the banner of the Percy Mark Lodge, No. 122, E.C., on Tuesday, 19th November, 1872.

In the absence of the Earl Percy, *M.P.*, the R.W.P.G. Master of the Province, who is on the Continent on account of his health. Prov. Grand Lodge was presided over by Bro. Anthony Clapham, D.P.G.M. as P.G.M., supported by Bro. S. Gourley, *M.D.*, P.P.G.S.W. as D.P.G.M. Bros. Benjamin Levy, P.G.S.W.; H. G. Faber, P.G.J.W.; William Foulsham, P.P.G.J.O., G.J.O. as P.G.M.O.; R. B. Harpley, P.G.S.O.; R. H. Stafford as P.G.J.O.; Rev. James Milner, P.G. Chap.; Rev. Canon Tristram, *L.L.D.*, P.P.G. Chap.; Rev. E. L. Marrett, *M.A.*, P.P.G. Chap.; R. F. Cook, *M.D.*, P.G. Reg. M.; J. Y. Strachan, P.G. Sec.; C. P. Anson, P.G.S.D.; Thos. Whitwell, P.P.G. Reg. as P.G.J.D.; Jno. Trotter as P.G.D.C.; J. S. Byers as P.G. Org.; Thomas Walton as P.G.I.G.; the W.M.'s, Wardens' and Overseers of the Lodges in the Province.

The acting P.G.M. feelingly explained the cause of the absence of the R.W.P.G.M., and while regretting the cause expressed a hope that it would now soon be removed.

A very satisfactory report was read from the Committee of General Purposes on the position of Mark Masonry in the Province, and the Masters of the various Lodges handed in reports from them to the same effect.

Bro. Richard Henry Holmes was unanimously elected Prov. G. Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The D.P.G.M., in the name of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, invested the following brethren as officers for the ensuing year:—

D.P.G.M., Bro. Anthony Clapham, of the Northumberland and Berwick Lodge; P.G.S.W., Bro. Rev. Canon H. B. Tristram, *L.L.D.*, W.M. Eclectic Lodge, 39; P.G.J.W., Bro. Rev. E. L. Marrett, *M.A.*, W.M. Hotspur Lodge, 135; P.G.M.O., Bro. Chas. P. Anson, Junr., W.M. Percy Lodge, 122; P.G.S.O., Bro. Robert Dixon, W.M. Union Lodge, 124; P.G.J.O., Bro. R. F. Cook, *M.D.*, Northumberland and Berwick Lodge; P.G. Chap., Bro. Rev. Vyvyan H. Moyle, Percy Lodge, 122; P.G., Treas. Bro. R. H. Holmes, Northumberland and Berwick Lodge; P.G. Reg. M., Bro. John Trotter, Percy Lodge, 122; P.G. Sec., Bro. T. V. Strachan, Northumberland and Berwick Lodge, and Hotspur Lodge, 135; P.G.S.D., Bro. Robert Humphrey, Union Lodge, 124; P.G.J.D., Bro. A. C. Knowles, Percy Lodge, 122; P.G.I.W., Bro. C. T. Casebourne, Eclectic Lodge, 39; P.G.D.C., Bro. Benj. Levy, P.P.G.S.W. Union Lodge, 124; P.G. Org., Bro. Joshua S. Byers, Percy Lodge, 122; P.G.I.G., Bro. R. H. Stafford, Eclectic Lodge, 39; P.G. Tyler, Bro. Jno. S. Trotter, Northumberland and Berwick Lodge.

The Right Hon. Earl Percy's Patent as Prov. G. Master expiring in February next, it was unanimously resolved to recommend his Lordship to the M.W.G.M.M.M. for re-election as P.G. Master.

The Prov. G. Registrar and Secretary were directed to draw up an expression of the lodge's regret at the illness of the R.W.P.G.M., and hopes for his speedy restoration to health, and forward the same when signed by the D.P.G. Master on behalf of the Lodge.

The Auditors were re-elected and four brethren on the Committee of General Purposes, after which Prov. Grand Lodge was duly closed.

The brethren afterwards partook of a very *recherche* Banquet in the Hall attached to the Lodge. The chair was occupied by Bro. Clapham, D.P.G.M., supported by Bro. Foulsham, G.J.O.; Bro. D. Gourley, P.P.G.S.W.; Bro. Faber, P.P.G.J.W.; and the vice-chair was filled by Bro. the Rev. Canon H. B. Tristram, *L.L.D.*, P.P.G.C., P.G.S.W.; supported by Bro. Lord E. Vane Tempest; Bro. Rev. E. L. Marrett, *M.A.*, P.P.G.C., P.P.J.W., and other brethren of eminence in the Province.

After dinner the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk, and the evening enlightened by many excellent songs from the Stockton brethren, accompanied on the piano by the P.G. Org.

During the course of the evening it was announced that the R.W.P.G.M., the Earl Percy, *M.P.*, Grand Master-elect, was much improved in health, and although ordered by his medical attendants to winter in Italy, yet there was every prospect of his Lordship being restored to complete health with the new year.

DEVONSHIRE.

SOUTH MOLTON.—*Fortescue Lodge* (No. 9).—The regular monthly meeting of this old and flourishing lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday last, the chair of adoniram was occupied by Bro. Furse, W.M. After the lodge was opened and the minutes of the last lodge night were read and confirmed, Bro. J. Tanner Davy, the W.M.-elect, was duly installed in the chair as W.M. for the year ensuing, he then appointed and invested the following brethren, officers of the lodge for the year ensuing:—Bros. Furse, I.P.M.; Bryant, S.W.; J. T. Shapland, J.W.; Ponsford, M.O.; Riccard, S.O.; J. E. Galliford, J.O.; J. Galliford, Treas.; J. E. Galliford, Sec.; Widgery, Reg. of Marks; Higgins, S.D.; Wood, J.D.; A. A. Shapland, I.G.; and Kingdon, O.G. After voting £5 to the Funds of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and a further sum to the Tyler, who was suffering from a very severe affliction, the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren then adjourned from labour to refreshment, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

DORSETSHIRE.

BRIDPORT.—*St. Mary's Lodge of Mark Masons* (No. 121).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 31st Oct., when there was an excellent muster of brethren present. The chair was occupied by the W.M. Bro. the Rev. P. H. Newnham, Grand Chaplain. The lodge having been opened in ancient form, a ballot was taken for Bro. Robert Leigh, of Beaminster, solicitor, which proved unanimous in his favour; and the brother being present, was forthwith advanced to the honourable degree of a Mark Master; the W.M. for the first time introducing the improvements in the arrangement of the interesting ceremony which have been sanctioned during the present year. After the ceremony of advancement, the explanatory lecture was delivered in a somewhat novel and extended form, which appeared to excite much interest, and to give much satisfaction to the brethren. A ballot was then taken for the W.M. for the ensuing year; when Bro. Joseph Gundry (Provincial Grand Master for Dorset), was unanimously elected. Bro. B. P. Gundry was re-elected Treasurer. The W.M. then, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the brethren to the desirability of obtaining a warrant to work the Royal Ark Mariner Degree, in this lodge. He explained that Mark Lodges had been accustomed to work this degree from time immemorial; but that an attempt had been made by a body, styling itself the Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, to invade this undoubted privilege of the Mark Degree; and that he there-

fore deemed it highly desirable that every properly constituted Mark Lodge in the county should apply for a Warrant authorizing it to work the degree, and thereby vindicate its old established rights. After this explanation, a resolution was unanimously carried, empowering the W.M. to apply for the Royal Ark Mariner Warrant, the expense of which, it was understood, was merely nominal. The lodge was then closed in ancient form.

HAMPSHIRE.

BOURNEMOUTH.—*Hengist Lodge of Mark Masters* (No. 125).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms on Tuesday, the 12th inst. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M. Bro. the Rev. P. H. Newnham, G.C., (who was detained elsewhere upon other Masonic business,) the chair was occupied by Bro. Edsall, the much esteemed W.M. of the Mark Lodge of Amity, No. 132. The principal business of the evening was the election of the W.M. for the ensuing year; and, on the ballot being taken, Bro. E. W. Rebbeck, J.W., was unanimously chosen. The other needful business of the evening being transacted, the lodge was closed in solemn form; and, this being professedly a "working" and not an "eating" lodge, the brethren separated without remaining to partake of refreshment.

Knights Templar.

YORKSHIRE.

HUDDERSFIELD.—*Hope Encampment* (No. 4).—The regular meeting of this Encampment took place at the Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, the 8th inst., for the election of E.C. for the ensuing year. Sir Knt. Thomas Burgess, 1st Captain for 1872, was unanimously elected to the post of E.C. for 1873. The following names are part of the Sir Knts. present:—Sir Knts. John Fisher, P.E.C., Prov. Grand Com. of West Yorkshire; Bentley Shaw, P.E.C., D.P.G.M. of West Yorkshire; J. Perkington, P.E.C., Prov. Grand Mark Master of West Yorkshire; Jonas Craven, P.E.C., Prov. G. Reg. of West Yorkshire; Henry Smith, P.E.C., Prov. Grand Sec. of West Yorkshire; Jowett, P.E.C., &c.; J. Riley, P.E.C.; and several other Sir Knights. The encampment was opened at 7.15, closed at 8.15 in peace and concord. During the evening the Prov. Grand Commander of West Yorkshire gave notice that he intended holding his first Provincial Encampment in the above rooms on the 28th inst., it being the first Provincial Conclave since his installation as Provincial Grand Commander, if it met with the feelings of the Sir Knights belonging to the No. 4 Encampment. The notice was received with pleasure, and they gratefully accepted the honour. The Provincial Grand Conclave will be opened between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, exact time not stated (prelim).

FINE ARTS IN LIVERPOOL.

PROPOSED PRESENTATION TO THE MAYOR AND MR. P. H. RATHBONE.

We understand that a very graceful presentation will shortly be made to his worship the Mayor (Bro. E. Samuelson) and Mr. P. H. Rathbone, both of whom have taken a very important part in the work of fostering a love of the Fine Arts in Liverpool at a time when the public taste in this direction had reached a very low point. The efforts of the above-named gentlemen in originating, establishing and carrying out an annual Fine Arts' Exhibition at the Free Library, William Brown-street, having been crowned with the most signal success, and this has not been unobserved or forgotten by the artists who are more immediately interested in these exhibitions. We hear that two folios of sketches are being got up, to which the most prominent metropolitan and provincial artists represented at the present exhibition are contributors, and these will be presented in the course of a few weeks to Bro. his worship the Mayor and Mr. P. H. Rathbone, in recognition of their valuable services in connection with these Fine Art Exhibitions.

GRAND MASONIC FETE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF THE MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

This most interesting and brilliant ceremonial took place last evening in the Exhibition Palace. The theatre of this enchanting spectacle was fittingly chosen amid the collected products of the arts and sciences which Masonry has, from the foundation of the world, fostered and promoted. Both the useful and ornamental everywhere met the eye—the silent, instructive poetry of the picture, or the statue and the appliances for daily use in the various departments of handicraft—while the ear was charmed by the enlivening strains of music, and the playing of the cascades emitting a million jets of spray. The base of the orchestra, or platform, was adorned by shrubs and rare exotics, which were also deposited in other parts of the building, contributing to complete the harmonious whole. The proceedings were of the most animated and attractive character, and reflected the highest credit on the members of the grand and venerable Order whom they were organized. If proof were required of the excellence of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, it was admirably furnished last evening in the immense crowd of ladies and brethren who had assembled in such a benevolent cause as in support of the orphan daughters of their deceased brethren. The array of respectably clad, intelligent-looking young girls, who occupied the front seats on the platform of the great Concert Hall, and for whose support the assembly of last evening was convened, proved that the members of the Masonic Order not only felt themselves bound together during life, but were not at liberty to forget the orphans of brethren who were unable to leave means of subsistence to their children. Nothing could be more encouraging to the members of the Order than the happy faces that were ranged along the platform enjoying to the full the pleasure of their patrons. The hall was thronged to excess with ladies and brethren—the latter wearing the imposing insignia of the Masonic Order, and the effect was really very pleasing to the eye, whatever way it turned. The brilliant costume of the ladies mingled admirably with the no less bright decorations of the brethren, over their otherwise sombre attire. The Exhibition Committee kindly threw open the entire building for the ceremonial; but they felt themselves bound to limit the number of visitors. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the full quota of 4,500 tickets were taken up, and that fully half as many more might have been disposed of, so numerous were the applications. From very small beginnings, the annual meetings of the supporters of this excellent institution have so increased in dimensions that even the Exhibition Palace can scarcely contain them all. We may state, and truly, that no institution can summon together so many and so influential patrons as the Masonic Female Orphan School, and we trust that soon we can say that the Masonic boys' Orphan School will be on the same footing. From about a dozen or so the girls have quadrupled in number, and from being taught so much as would be necessary to remove them very little above the lower ranks in life, as formerly; the present inmates of the institution are fitted for higher spheres, and many who have recently left it are in positions above which, had their parents lived, they could hardly have aspired. The school is admirably managed, and we were glad to see by an incident that occurred last night, that not merely school discipline but fatherly kindness and tenderness are brought to bear on the young orphans. Bro. Samuel B. Oldham, secretary of the school, was surprised as well as, we are sure, delighted, at being made the recipient of a beautiful ormolu clock, the gift of the pupils, as a testimony of his kindness and attention to them. The gift was graceful, and, well deserved, besides being admirably calculated to maintain the confidence of its supporters in the management of the institution. We trust soon to see an annual meeting of the kind

for both the Masonic Female and Boys' Schools. Before the proceedings commenced, the meeting was enlivened with the performance of admirable programmes of music by the bands of the 1st Royal Dragoons under the direction of Mr. Heidlemann, and of the Royal Irish Constabulary, under Bro. J. P. Clarke, both bands performing both before and after the ceremonial, while the company enjoyed an agreeable promenade. The doors were opened at seven o'clock, and we rarely witnessed any edifice filled so speedily as was the Concert-hall and the Palace itself on this occasion, the managers having kindly thrown open the Picture Galleries Loan Museum, and entire building for inspection. At eight o'clock the brethren to occupy places on the platform, about 250 assembled in the corridor off the Leinster Hall, and a procession having been formed, it conducted the Grand Master from the Leinster Hall to the Grand Concert-hall in the following order along a raised platform in the centre of the hall:—

Stewards.

Grand Steward.

Officers of Country Lodges.

Officers of Dublin Lodges, according to seniority, the junior first.

Officers and Members of the Grand Master's Lodge.

Provincial Grand Officers.

Past Grand Officers.

Representatives from Foreign Grand Lodges. The Vice-Presidents, Honorary Officers, and Committees of the Orphan School.

Grand Inner Guard. Grand Organist. Grand Superintendent of Works.

The Grand Deacons, with their Wands.

The Grand Chaplains.

The Grand Treasurer. The Grand Secretary.

The Grand Wardens.

The Grand Sword-bearer, carrying the Sword.

The Deputy Grand Secretary, with the Book of Constitutions.

THE GRAND MASTER.

The Deputy Grand Master. Past Deputy Grand Masters.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies, with his Wand.

Stewards.

On ascending the platform the brethren filed off, according to lodges, and occupied the positions assigned to them by the stewards, the chair having been taken by the M.W. his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master.

The Grand Master was then saluted, according to ancient custom, by eleven on the third coming down. His reception was cordial in the extreme, and so it should be after a reign of sixty years, during which he has been re-elected every year. In that period the progress of Masonry in this country has been marvellous, not only as to numbers, but with regard to the social position of its members. The pupils of the school then entered the room, two by two, conducted by Bro. Edmund La Touche (hon. sec.), and Bro. Samuel B. Oldham (assistant sec.), and accompanied by Miss Wood, matron, and Miss Cuthbert, resident teacher. The girls were neatly attired in blue, with white opera cloaks, and looked, healthy, bright, and cheerful, and were accommodated with seats on either side of the chair. A portion of the Hundredth Psalm was then sung by the entire assembly, with truly grand effect.

The R.W. Robt. William Sheekleton, Deputy Grand Master, rose and said:—My Lord Duke, Ladies, and Brethren—Holding by virtue of my office as your grace's deputy, the position of Senior V.P. of the Masonic Female Orphan School, I come forward to initiate the proceedings this evening. It has been our custom for some years past, as most of those who hear me are aware, to hold a meeting annually, and at a more seasonable period, for the purpose of presenting the pupils with the prizes which they had been awarded at the examinations. When that system was inaugurated our assemblage was small, our Grand Lodge-room in Dame-street, being sufficient for our requirements. By degrees our proceedings became invested with so much interest, not merely to the members of the Order but to the general public, that of late the

number of those desiring to take part in or be present at our ceremonial has become so great that we were unable to procure any edifice sufficiently capacious, except the one in which we are now assembled. During the earlier part of the year the executive of the Exhibition could not accord us permission to hold an annual gathering, and it was only at the beginning of this month they were in a position to promise us the use of the building for this one evening, on the condition, however, of our restricting the number of our tickets of admission far below our usual average, from an apprehension of injury to some of the inestimable works of art entrusted to their care if the building were overcrowded in its present limited available space. It was at first suggested to abandon the holding of any meeting this year, in consequence of the inclement season; but knowing from past experience that such assemblies are attended with signal benefit, financially and otherwise, to the school, and also operate most advantageously on the Order itself by bringing it and its principles so prominently before the public, the Board of Governors determined to brave the consequences of incurring the displeasure, mayhap, of some of the fair sisterhood, who might be unable to procure tickets, owing to the limit placed on our powers of admission, and to hold our reunion at all hazards. I may mention, as resulting from one of our meetings, that a donation of £250 was made to each of the schools recently by a lady who was present at one of these celebrations. (Loud applause). I have thought it but fair to that Board of which I am now the spokesman, to set it right with those who may be unaware of the difficulties it has had to contend with, and to bespeak, if such be necessary, the cordial support of all whom I have the honour to address. On former occasions it devolved on our respected Honorary Secretary to read the annual report; but as that report has been in circulation amongst the Governors for some months, we have omitted that feature from our programme—an omission most acceptable, as I know, to the worthy brother to whom I have alluded. For those who have not had an opportunity of seeing that report I shall very briefly summarise it. The Governors have good reason to congratulate themselves, not merely on the continued prosperity of the institution in a monetary point of view, but also on the marked progress in education of their adopted children. The health of the pupils has, as indeed their looks betoken, been remarkably good. During the fell scourge that visited our city in the early part of this year, and spread terror through all ranks and classes, our orphan charges, by the Divine protection of the Great Architect of the Universe, enjoyed, with one exception, immunity from that loathsome malady, and in that one instance the attack was of a very mild type, and passed away many months since, leaving no ill-effects behind. The answering of the pupils at the examination was marked by singular proficiency, as testified to by all the examiners; and from a perusal of the question-papers, and the number answered, I may frankly admit that very many of the Governors, myself, too, among the number, despite my early training in *Alma Mater* would have fared badly in the way of prizes in a competitive examination against our pupils. We continue to have the most satisfactory reports of the former inmates of the school, and from time to time we receive the most gratifying communications from those who have left the shelter of its walls and entered on the battle of life. There is only one circumstance which causes us regret, and that is our inability to admit all the helpless ones appealing to us for admission in the names of our departed brethren, an inability, too, caused not by want of means, but by want of accommodation. The enlargement of the Institution engages the anxious attention of the Board; and though we are at present hampered by some legal difficulties, I trust that we shall ere long be in a position to open our portals wide for all who claim our aid; and that, instead of being obliged, as at present, to select a limited number from the list of candidates, we can cheer each widowed mother's heart by the

assurance that a home is secured for her fatherless ones. I have spoken more at large than I intended on behalf of our Girls' School, and although this meeting is peculiarly set apart for it, I do not think it amiss to solicit the kind support of the Order on behalf of the Masonic Boys' School—not to withdraw one fraction from the subscriptions to the Girls' School, but, by calling attention to the admirable working and success of the older institution, to invite those who have subscribed to it to double their work of charity and subscribe also to the Boys' School, in order to establish it on an equally firm basis. (Loud applause.) Bro. Lord Powerscourt requested that I would apologise for his absence, which I regret to say is caused by the serious illness of a very near relative. We also received an apology from Bro. Maxwell Close who was to have addressed the meeting. Bro. Lord Athlumney, at a moment's notice, has kindly consented to take his place. (Applause.)

One of the pupils, Lizzie Williams, then played a pianoforte solo—"Carnaval Espagnol" (Delieux)—in a style displaying an amount of proficiency that created much surprise, and gained for her the warmest plaudits of the immense audience.

Lord Claud John Hamilton, *M.P.*, who was received with loud cheering, again and again renewed, proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That the thanks of this meeting are due to the members of the several committees of the institution, and also to the honorary officers of the School for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties devolving upon them."

When silence had been restored his lordship said:—My Lord Duke, Ladies and Gentlemen,---Amongst the many public duties which men are called upon to perform there is none more pleasing than to be the medium of conveying to those who undertake positions of trust and responsibility the thanks of large bodies of their fellow creatures for the manner in which they have performed the trust confided to their charge. I feel it to be an especial pleasure to-night, upon this, the first opportunity upon which I have ever been able to attend one of your grand Annual Masonic Meetings, to be, myself, the means of conveying to those who have given their time and labour gratuitously to the welfare of our Masonic Orphan School, the resolution which has been placed in my hands as follows:—"That the thanks of this meeting are due to the members of the several committees of the institution, and also to the honorary officers of the School, for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties devolving upon them." I believe that resolution would be passed unanimously by you here present this evening without any further words of recommendation from myself, but perhaps you will allow me, in consideration of the few opportunities which I have of meeting the citizens of Dublin, amongst whom for three years I found my home, and from whom I, as well as other members of my family, always received a generous hospitality, if I trespass upon your attention for a few moments for a few words in support of this resolution. Amongst the many institutions connected with the mighty Order to which it is our pleasure to belong, I believe there is not one that fills a position of greater utility than does our Dublin Masonic Orphan School. No doubt, it is hardly capable of meeting all the requirements of the present day, of the vastly increasing wants of the Masonic Order in Ireland; but so far as its capabilities go I believe it is conducted upon principles of the highest efficiency, and in as perfect a manner as possible. Its expenses are also administered in the most economical manner and at a very small outlay. And how is this great result effected? I believe it is mainly due to those gratuitous services which are received from the honorary committees in connection with the institution, and to whom I am now standing here to move a vote of thanks on your behalf. We have in the first instance the education committee whose care it is to decide what

instruction these tender children beneath me should receive, each according to her station and her wants. We have then the astute committee of gentlemen who receive the subscriptions to our funds, and who decide how those funds had best be controlled and administered. We then come to a committee to which I for one say our deep respect and our homage is due. Where would the Masonic Orphan School be were it not for the Ladies' Committee? (Applause.) To their energy, to their judgment, to their punctual attendance, to the assiduity with which they perform the onerous duties of the committee in their charge, is I believe, to a great extent, the cause of the present efficiency of our school. To their care and kindness, to the tender solicitude which they show to everyone of these little children who hardly feel the want of what we who have been more favoured, perhaps, by Providence can feel and appreciate to its full extent—the want of a mother's love.—(applause)—that want these ladies fulfil to the best of their power. Little do these poor children know what they miss in the early training in those first great principles of morality which generally are inculcated to us in our early youth by the tender care of a mother. This want indeed is, I believe, supplied to a great extent by this ladies' committee. I believe I shall not be accused of flattery even, if I, in the presence, of this assemblage of ladies, who shed a brilliant lustre to this meeting by the grace of their presence, if I quote those—and as a bachelor I may quote any lines without labouring under the imputation of dedicating these lines to any one lady in particular—(laughter)—lines of the well known song—

Where'er there's the smile of a woman,
As bright as the beam from above,
There's a rose looking in at the window,
And filling that dwelling with love.

(Applause.) To the ladies, therefore, of that committee I tender my homage, and I am sure every gentleman here present, in this great assemblage, will agree with me in according to them our earnest and our heartfelt thanks for their services rendered during the past year. But, ladies and gentlemen, I said just now that the funds of our institution are hardly equal to the increasing demands upon us—the great increase of the Masonic Institution in Ireland. And surely when there is such need of extending the Masonic School, an appeal in this age of riches and luxury, when the material wealth of this country is increasing week after week, and year after year, an appeal for an increase of the subscriptions to our school ought not to be made to you and the Masonic Order in Ireland in vain. We are, indeed, doing the most that our funds enable us, but there is still a great work to be performed, and I appeal to you present this evening, and also to the Masonic body in Ireland, to meet with a hearty response the appeal which will be made to you to-night to increase your subscriptions to the Masonic School. I have now merely to express in the terms of the resolution which I moved, that to those four committees our thanks are due to-night, for having during the short time at their disposal been the additional means of increasing the scope of the work, and the utility of their operations, and of expressing a hope that they may soon be, under the blessing of Providence, instrumental in securing to us additional advantages conferred on the Masonic body by this Dublin Masonic Orphan School. (Loud applause.)

Lord Athlumney, Senior Grand Warden, in seconding the resolution said that after the eloquent address they had just heard, he had very little to say. There was nothing that he would not do within his means, and within his power to help forward the interests of so deserving a charity as the Masonic Female Orphan School. Nothing could be more painfully interesting than the particulars of the applications which were periodically laid before the board for admission to fill up the vacancies which occurred in the school. They would be sufficient to melt the heart of any Christian. They talked of destitution, of misery, and

wretchedness, but these were general terms, and it was not until the misery, wretchedness, and destitution were brought, so to speak, into the focus of their own eyes, that they knew what destitution, misery, and wretchedness really meant. Having spoken of the charity, he must say a word for those who gave them their time and labour for the institution. Money would not be sufficient, unless kind and charitable individuals were found who would devote their time and labour to the furtherance of the institution; and to these kind people their warmest thanks were due. How could those who had leisure and opportunity better display their thankfulness than in using them in the furtherance of such a charity as this (applause).

The resolution having been passed by acclamation, a solo was played on the pianoforte by another pupil of the school in an equally creditable manner compared with the previous performance, and well deserving of the abundant applause it received.

The R.W. Judge Townsend said he had to propose a resolution which he was sure everyone of the Masonic Order, and everyone who knew anything of the Order would think, ought to pass by acclamation. It was an expression of their gratitude to their noble Grand Master, for his presence that evening (loud and prolonged applause), and for his long continued kindness in supporting the institution. His Grace, perhaps, as he himself and many present would well remember, when the assemblies of the institution were very different indeed, in material and in aspect from that which he had now the honour to address. It was not more than twelve or thirteen years ago when they found some trouble in persuading a few friends to look on at the distribution of the prizes after the annual examination, while now the difficulty was to exclude everybody. Having been for many years in constant communication with the Grand Master he felt many ought surely to know how deep an interest the Noble Duke had taken in the welfare of an institution of which he had been for more than half-a-century a munificent supporter (hear, hear, and applause). Now, it had plenty of friends; but at the time he alluded to there were many members of the Masonic Order, even in Dublin, to whom the existence of the Orphan School was actually unknown. He was sure it would be an ignominy and disgrace to any Mason who should be ignorant of its existence—aye, or not contributing to its support directly or indirectly. As a consequence, instead of the institution maintaining only 10 or 12 children and affording an education that would fit the pupils for comparatively humble positions, there were now in it treble the number who received a very high education. They had now a flourishing school, and it would be more so still; for why should they not have means when he considered what the Order was over which the Duke of Leinster so long presided, and he firmly trusted would long continue to preside. How did they want influence? They had been opposed here and there; but as far as he could judge from appearance, the opposition had not been very successful (hear, hear, and cheers). He felt assured that the resolution, which proposed voting honour to one who was so dear to the heart of every Irishman, and who recommended himself to them not more by his high station and long services than by his brotherly kindness and affection—would be carried by acclamation (applause). It only remained for him to read the resolution:—

"That the thanks of the Governors of the Freemasons' Female Orphan School are due, and hereby tendered, to His Grace the Duke of Leinster for his kindness in attending this present meeting, and for his long-continued support of the institution."

The Hon. David R. Plunket, *Q.C., M.P.*,—Right Worshipful Sir, Ladies, and Brethren all, mine is a very easy task, only to second what has been so ably proposed to you—that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Duke of Leinster, our Most Worshipful Grand Master. (Hear, hear.) I shall have little difficulty in urging that upon you. But, before I say a

word in that respect, I am sure His Grace will pardon me, and will join with me whilst I perform a task which has been reserved until now, and left to my unworthy hands—kept, I believe, as a *bonne bouche*, as the pleasantest of all our tasks; and that is to thank the ladies who have honoured us by their presence here this evening. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I should like to tell you a Masonic secret if I could. (Laughter.) But all the secrets I know I must not tell you, and the secret which I would tell you if I could I don't know—(renewed laughter),—and that is the secret that our Court has of gathering together in this hall the most beautiful ladies, I believe, in all Ireland. (Cheers.) When my noble friend, our brother, Lord Claude Hamilton—(applause),—tendered his homage to the ladies here present, he said that he was sure he would escape the imputation of being particular in his attentions. (Laughter.) That was a gallant speech coming from the late candidate for Derry. (Renewed laughter and applause.) But I have no notion that the late candidate for Dublin should yield to him in gallantry in his own city. (Laughter, and loud applause.) Therefore I say I hope I may not escape the imputation of tendering my homage to every lady in particular. (Laughter and cheers.) You see I am not daunted, but I confess I am bewildered, for—

“Thick as stars that lighten
 Von airy bowers—yon airy bowers;
 The countless eyes that brighten
 This hall of ours—this hall of ours.”

(Cheers.) Ladies and brethren, an idea occurred to me just now which I was thinking of tendering to our Grand Master, though it is hardly necessary. Yet, in this day of confusion in all trades, we do not know what may happen to us. It may be that some day—I do not believe it will, at least, under our present Grand Master—there may be a strike among the Freemasons. (Laughter.) But if there ever is, I will venture humbly to suggest to our Grand Master a means of getting over the difficulty. I think it will be more successful than a similar operation lately performed at Geneva. I advise him to adopt the principle of arbitration—(laughter),—and to call in as his arbitrators the ladies who are here to-night. (Laughter.) I have no doubt that we should be in the wrong, and, that being so, the ladies will very properly decide with the Grand Master. But, at all events, we can never impugn the impartiality of their judgment, for to the end of time, I am sure, we will all admit that these arbitrators are, in every sense of the word, the most fair. (Great laughter, and applause.) Ladies and brethren all, I have no intention of entering here on what I may call general topics—that is to say, I am not going to defend this Order against the accusations so often brought against it—solely brought, though ridiculous. We are accused of being inimical to the safety of the State on account of our politics, and to religion. Well, I will not waste your time pronouncing defences to such charges. All I know is this, that in Freemasonry we have no politics (hear). We have no party save that one party which is ever loyal to the Government (hear). And as to religion, I say it with all reverence, whilst Masonry is founded on religion in its best and broadest sense—whilst Masonry holds with open eyes to look stedfastly to the fountain of all light and of all religion—to the differences which so often dissever Christians, so often mar Christianity—to such differences I say Freemasonry is colour-blind (cheers). But though I will not dwell on these general topics, I will take leave to say a word about that for which we are gathered here to-night. This is the Annual Festival of the Masonic Female Orphan School, and I will ask you how could Masonic charity be better engaged? What can be more truly charitable? I believe that charity can be best measured in its extent by the smallness and helplessness of the object upon which that charity is lavished. And if that be a true definition of charity, I ask you to picture to yourselves, in all the wide world, an object more helpless and pitiable than a little orphan girl (cheers). Again, I say, it is truly “Masonic” charity, because the essence

of Masonry is to come unto the assistance of a brother—a deserving brother, for in Masonry there are undeserving brothers, as there must be undeserving men in all classes of society, in all gatherings of men. But I say to come in to the aid of a deserving brother is the task of Masonry in its uttermost hour of need. Let me put it to you—what is the deepest hour of distress at which a man can arrive? I will try to realize to you what may have been the circumstances; I will ask you to realize, in all solemnity, what must have been the circumstances when each of these little ones first became an orphan; I will ask you to realize it that you may see whether that was the right moment for Masonic charity to step in and do its office. You must suppose that a good and faithful Mason has come to his last hour—

“The Master on high from his star-studded dome,
 His great mandate has issued to summon him home;
 And the Brother was found to be duly prepared,
 In the Grand Lodge on high to receive his reward.”

But though he was prepared and willing to obey the mandate of the great Master, he was not prepared, and he was unwilling to leave behind him his little girl that was so helpless and so pitiful. Then, I say, there must have come to his recollection this thought, that when first he saw the light of Masonry he became aware of what was unknown to him till then—that the right hands of fellowship were extended to him all round, and that then and for ever he was a Mason. Then again, I say, at that awful moment, when the greater light of a grander Masonry must in a few moments roll in endless volumes on his astonished sight—in that awful moment, in the darkness of death, he felt that the old scene was being repeated, and that the right hands of the Brotherhood were eagerly stretched out to grasp the tender fingers of his little girl—strong hands eagerly stretching out to guide carefully the little tottering footsteps, and he knew the little life so dear to him would be handed to the care of good women, that she might be lovingly tended and purely taught, till in her turn again she might become the wife and mother of a good and faithful Mason. (Cheers.) Now, I say that I believe that this, as completely as anything, I could say, would realize to you the true office, object, idea, and theory of the schools we are here to-night to support. And now, ladies and brethren all, it only remains for me to add my humble tribute to what has been so well said by our brother, the Past Deputy Grand Master, and that is to ask you to offer a tribute of thanks to our Right Worshipful Grand Master. (Cheers.) We cannot wish him any happiness or any dignity that he does not already enjoy. He has all that should attend upon old age—honour, love, obedience, troops of friends. We can wish him no more. All we can wish him is, that he may long live to enjoy them. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I will venture to close what I have said to you with words far better than any I could coin, for they are written by Shakespeare. He wished to describe the office and the merits of a great public servant, who loved the people of his country well:—

“May he long continue
 In his high office, and do justice
 For truth's sake and his conscience, that he,
 When he has run his course and sleeps in blessedness,
 May have a tomb of orphan's tears wept on him.”

(Applause.)

The resolution was carried, amid the most cordial demonstrations.

Judge Townsend, on behalf of the children, presented Bro. Samuel B. Oldham (assistant secretary) with a handsome drawing-room time-piece, as a testimonial of their affection, esteem, and gratitude, accompanying it with a most laudatory encomium on Bro. Oldham, for the manner in which he had performed the duties devolving on him, which was endorsed by the hearty demonstrations of the brethren.

The testimonial was then presented to Mr. Oldham, who in acknowledging the gift, said he felt unable to express his thanks to the dear children for their kind expression of regard. He assured them it was quite unnecessary to add this golden link to the chain that had bound them together so many years to convince him of their esteem (applause).

The procession then reformed, and conducted the Grand Master to the dais in the glass building, where he presented the pupils with the various prizes and certificates awarded to them at the examination.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the assemblage began to separate.

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

The Grand Orient of France in conformity with the decision of the last General Grand Orient Meeting, assembled at their Grand Orient Rooms, 16, Rue Cadet, Paris, on Monday, the 9th September last, at 9 a.m.

The Grand Orient was opened by Bro. de St. Jean, Vice-President of the Council of the Order, assisted by the following members of the Council:—Bros. Roche, Senior Warden; Moreane, Junior Warden; Caubet, Orator; Bemond, Assist. Orator; Pouille, Secretary; Galbert, Expert; Jehan, Almoner; Ferdine, Master of Ceremonies; and several other members of the Council.

The Grand Orient having been declared open, the President read a letter from Bro. Baband Lanbiere, President of the Council of the Order.

The letter was dated the 27th August, from Perpignan. Bro. Lanbiere expressed regret that he was unable to assist at the present meeting, as he wished to take part in the important discussions that would necessarily take place, but he especially wished to render homage to two eminent members of the Council who had left during the winter for the Grand Lodge above, Bros. Montanier and Bataille. He knew Bro. De St. Jean would fully replace him, and that his absence would not be noticed. He desired to express his thanks to the members of the Council and assembly for the marks of friendship and confidence he had met with while President of the Order. He, however, while refusing to become again a candidate for the Presidency of the Order, assured them that he was not the less entirely devoted to the general principles of Freemasonry, and that he would always take a lively interest in the proceedings of the Council and assembly.

Bro. St. Jean expressed his regret that the assembly was deprived of the clear and intelligent direction of Bro. Lanbiere, but that he would do his best to fill the office until the nomination of a President; in doing so he was sure he could rely upon the assistance and indulgence of his brethren.

Letters of excuse from several brethren were next read.

The Vice-President next called upon Bro. Thevonot to call the roll of the members of the Council and delegates of lodges; 255 brethren were found to be present representing 261 lodges of different degrees. They were all sworn in as members of the assembly.

Nine different Boards were then appointed, after which the Vice-President asked if the members intended to proceed at once to the election of President, or if they wished the members of the different Boards to consult on the subject.

Bro. Hubert proposed to postpone the nomination until the next meeting, which Bro. Lonba proposed be held the same evening at 4 o'clock: adopted. The members of the several Boards were requested to assemble at 2 o'clock p.m.

The Grand Orient was opened at 4 o'clock, and forty-four fresh members admitted and sworn, after which the election of President was proceeded with, there

being 231 voters present, thus making 116 an absolute majority. The result of the ballot was as follows:—

Bro. de St. John Jean	...	128
„ Duncane	... ..	27
„ Lonba...	... ..	19
„ Calfarim	... ..	16
„ Massol	... ..	14

There were eleven others named, three of them had only 1 vote each, four 2 votes, two three votes, and two 4 votes each.

On the completion of the ballot Bro. De St. Jean vacated the President's chair, which was filled by Bro. Grain, who announced the result, and proclaimed Bro. De St. Jean President of the General Assembly of the Grand Orient of France for the session of 1872, and called upon the brethren to signify their approval by a triple fire. This having been done in almost hearty manner, Bro. Grain handed the President's G. to Bro. St. Jean and gave him the fraternal embrace, and expressed his sincere congratulations.

Bro. St. Jean expressed himself much moved by the confidence which the assembly placed in him, in appointing him to that high office; he thanked them and assured them he would endeavour to prove himself worthy of the honour and confidence.

When the assembly of the Grand Orient of France met last year they had been separated for months by the cruel events which had desolated the country; at this moment it would be presumptuous to predict the future destinies of France, but few would have imagined that in such a short space of time she would have presented to the world the spectacle of a people that had been brought to the lowest possible point, drawing fresh will and energy from the frightful disasters which appeared about to crush her. Today hope has re-entered our hearts, and we are able, without to much presumption, to look the future in the face with calmness.

It belongs not to us in this circle to ask for and to proclaim the course of events during the war, unknown perhaps in the history of nations, but nothing hinders us from verifying them, and we rejoice to be able to do so.

It is not forbidden us to point out the part taken by Masons in this overflow of generous sentiments which has pervaded the bosoms of all the people of France during the late contest, and how many were the great sacrifices which were imposed on all our people. Without doubt, my brethren, it would be superfluous—before you, above all, who have been the witnesses and actors of the scenes—to recall here the bright proofs of devotion to country which French Masons have given during these years of misfortune.

The Masonic documents preserved by the Grand Orient fully show with what patriotic ardour lodges and Masons of all rites have responded to the call of our country. These documents which are augmented day by day will be published under the title of the Book of Gold of Freemasonry; it will testify to future Masonic generations that their ancestors were faithful to their engagements and duties as Masons and citizens.

On this occasion, my brothers, I may be permitted to express our heartfelt thanks to those foreign brothers whose sympathy for France and the cause she defended was not confined to expressions only, but who perilled their lives in hastening with admirable generosity to our succour. They have given us a noble example in acknowledging the duty that unites men of the same way of thinking; this sentiment has ever assisted

the march of progress and civilization. You will be able to comprehend, my brothers, that it is not without a great injury to their resources that our lodges has been able to face the sacrifices which their patriotic feeling imposed upon them; the consequence is many of them have been disastrous; in short, during this epoch a few lodges (four only) have returned their Warrants, the dispersion of their members, and the expenditure of all their funds have rendered it impossible for these lodges to continue their work, the Council of the Order have under these circumstances, acceded to their request: a greater number more than fifty have shown no signs of life during the past two years, and we fear that the same causes will have for those lodges the same consequences as those which have recently been struck off our roll.

Let us, however, hope that for the former and the latter all hope is not lost, and that when circumstances improve they will not delay in resuming the labours which imperious necessity alone interrupted. We know the Masonic faith of the small number of members which remain to represent these lodges; we know with what ardour they are animated; and we doubt not, that when the time arrives (the Columns of their Temples, which to day are deserted) they will be assured that the Grand Orient of France will do all in their power to second their efforts.

To the losses which we have enumerated, my brothers, it is now my painful duty to speak of others, the loss of which wrings my heart. You are all aware of the agitations which exist among the lodges in Alsace and Lorraine—lodges which the Grand Orient of France considered as among the number of her most solid columns. To the last moment we hoped that these lodges would be permitted to remain with us, and we deluded ourselves with the hope that the German Masonic governing power would, inspired by the true sentiments of Freemasonry respect the traditions, and the laws which to this day have governed our institution, comprehending how heartbreaking it is to separate against their will, the children from the mother; but the Germans have not been animated by these feelings, and it would be purile in us to be astonished at any outrageous act they may commit.

Our lodges in Alsace and Lorraine have received positive instructions to discontinue all relationship with the Grand Orient of France after a certain period, the time allowed being very short indeed. I have no need to tell you the reply made by our brethren of these provinces, faithful to their oath, and not less faithful in their attachment to the mother-country, our brothers have replied that if their lodges cease to belong to the Grand Orient from whom they derived their existence, they will close their lodges and terminate their labours in Masonry. Thanks! a thousand thanks to them, my brothers, for the sentiments which has inspired this response—sentiments which softens the pain, and regret we naturally feel when we think of the separation with which we are menaced.

This separation my brothers, will it be for ever—Ah! that is for the future to determine; but let us determine to be unceasing in our efforts; let us devote all our will and energy to bring them again back to our fold.

To complete the enumeration of those lodges which have ceased their work under the Grand Orient of France, we must

mention the seven lodges that we have recently constituted in Hungary; but this separation to which we have willingly consented, is both honourable to our Grand Orient and to these lodges which have constituted themselves into a Grand Orient for Hungary; having requested our permission to do so, in terms which demonstrate their attachment to the Grand Orient of France and the regret they feel at the separation.

We have not hesitated to enter into their views and to contribute to the foundation in that beautiful country of a Grand Orient composed of elements the most recommendable, and with which we entertain relations the most affectionate and fraternal.

With regard to the pictures we have drawn of the losses sustained by the Grand Orient of France, and of the disasters of our country—all calculated to try our fidelity,—you will I am certain, experience a lively satisfaction in learning that the greatest number of our lodges have not succumbed, and that their work has only been interrupted for a time—without doubt many of them will be under the necessity of asking you to exonerate them from charges which at this moment they are unable to support. The Council of the Order with the advice of the commission of finances, have recommended that they should be released from all liabilities—for two reasons—first, that as citizens they were subjected to losses in common with others and so have little to spare for the purpose of making good the funds of their respective lodges, and second that their work may not be interrupted and that they may not be prevented from rendering us assistance at this important general assembly—we hope you will give your consent to the arrangement.

We have now, my brothers, to convey information likely to inspire legitimate satisfaction, and give us hope for the future. During the last few months, the Council of the Order has constituted ten new lodges in France and other countries, others are applied for, and we trust the progress so happily recommenced may continue to flow steadily onward.

At this moment the Grand Orient of France, in spite of the misery of our country and the losses we have met with, has under her authority three hundred and forty lodges in full activity, besides chapters and councils; we are therefore, my brothers, in a position which permits us to hope well for the future.

And now we must turn from these cheering prospects and examine the circumstances which has reduced the funds of our Order, and consider some means by which our affairs may be amended. The report of the Commission of Finances will give you full information on these points, and shew that reduction was principally caused, by exonerations of the different lodges, without which they could not have continued working; the consideration of the means by which our finances may be increased will be a subject for deliberation by this assembly at our future meetings.

The work of the Council of the Order, has not during the past year been very interesting; they however have met thirty-two times for the purpose of deciding upon questions submitted to them by the Masters of different lodges—we are happy to say their decisions have been well received and generally adopted.

The Council of the Order has given marked attention to all complaints relative to irregularities in elections and initiations held contrary to the rules of the Order—

that initiations took place without due enquiry having been made as to the fitness of the candidate; these irregularities are calculated to create divisions in lodges where such neglect of the general statutes of the Order are exhibited.

In an institution like ours, in which reigns a democratic spirit, the first and most imperious duty of those in office or anxious for the welfare of our Order is to obey the law.

You have obliterated from your constitutions all laws and customs which appears to you not in accordance with modern ideas; you should therefore the more readily uphold and respect the rules and regulations framed by yourselves. Doubtless our laws has not always responded to our ideas or aspirations, there are sometimes points not met by them as you might wish, but you should remember that they are the result of the deliberations of your own general assembly, the violations of which only serve to produce confusion and anarchy. Our doors are ever open to any matter which time or experience may demonstrate to be useful—they will be favourably received and carefully considered.

It now remains, my brothers, to inform you how our relationship with Foreign Grand Lodges stand; we are happy to be able to inform you that with one exception they are all we could desire; and during this as well as the preceding year a fraternal and sympathetic character, calculated to inspire us with the most lively hopes for the future, and give great satisfaction at the present time.

Two Grand Lodges, those of Canada and New Caledonia, have requested acknowledgement from the Grand Orient of France, and wish to establish official relationship with us. We have in our usual fraternal manner agreed to their request, and have nominated as our representatives at their respective Grand Lodges, brethren whose Masonic qualities are such as recommend them to our choice, and we now call upon you to ratify these appointments made by the Council of the Order.

Before terminating these few imperfect remarks on our past work permit me to make a few observations.

It is hardly becoming in me I know, to offer advice to an assembly like this, composed of the *elite* of the Masonic Order; however, my brothers, I cannot resist the desire to offer you a few words of Masonic advice, the value of which has been demonstrated to me by past experience.

If we desire to preserve to our Institution the important position we have acquired; if we wish our Order to be considered of importance to society, its members should be fully agreed as to its duties. Love to our fellow men should induce us to exclude from our lodges all topics calculated to disturb the union of its members. As citizens, we have a right to give our opinion upon all political subjects which are of interest to our country; but as Masons, it is our duty within the bosom of our lodges, to maintain our discussions within the limits traced by the traditions of our Order. Unless we do so the character of Freemasonry will be changed, and there will be little to distinguish us from the societies of the profane—in our re-unions the spirit of concord and fraternity should always reign. If the spirit of discord be once introduced, it will engender feelings of hatred between men who have sworn to love and aid each other, then the inevitable consequences will ensue—the dispeopling of the lodges and ruin of our Order.

To-day, my brothers, that all dissensions which are not purely Masonic should not be permitted at our meetings, would be as far from my thoughts as from my wishes. I know, too well, the salutary influence which our Institution exercises to desire to limit your field of thought or examination.

Freemasonry is an Institution essentially philosophic, progressive, and philanthropic, so that nothing of interest to humanity should be excluded: this ground, my brothers, is vast enough to occupy all those whose generous sentiments and love for humanity prompts them to engage in the labour.

It is a difficult matter to decide between a discussion speculative, and a controversy political; but as a last word, let me ask you to guard our lodges from all discussions contrary to the rules of our Order, and make them a temple in which the candidate not only receives light, but also temples in which reign fraternity and peace.

This speech was loudly applauded on its termination, as well as frequently interrupted by plaudits of the assembly. A short abstract of the remainder of the proceedings of the General Meeting as well as the closing speech of the Orator will be given next week.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Annual Meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Northumberland was held on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the banner of the Northumberland Lodge, No. 685. In the absence of R.W.P.G.M., the Right Hon. Earl Percy, through indisposition, the W.D.P.G.M., L. W. Cockcroft, Esq., presided, who was supported by a large number of P.G. officers and brethren of the Province. In opening the Lodge the D.P.G.M. expressed his great regret at the absence through illness of Earl Percy, a regret which he was sure would be shared in by all the brethren present, and he hoped his Lordship would soon be restored to health. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read by the Prov. G. Sec., Bro. B. J. Thompson, and confirmed. The P.G. Treas., Bro. Thomas Anderson, presented a most favorable financial statement.

The reports of the various committees were read, after which the W.M.'s of the different Lodges in the Province presented their reports of the condition of their respective Lodges, which proved to be of a highly satisfactory nature. The figures given showing the total number of subscribing members in the Province to be 996. The D.P.G.M., on behalf of Earl Percy, then invested the following Officers for the ensuing year: P.G.S.W., Bro. Thomas Anderson, 541; P.G.J.W., Bro. John Straker Wilson, 481; P.G. Chaplain, Bro. Rev. R. Broughton, 481; P.G. Treas., Bro. T. B. Winter, 541 (elected); P.G. Reg., Bro. Addison Potter, 991; P.G. Sec., Bro. B. J. Thompson, 481; P.G.S.D., Bro. T. C. Clarke, 431; P.G.J.D., Bro. T. Blenkinsopp, 541; P.G. Supt. Works, Bro. J. Cook, 1342; P.G.D.C., Bro. E. D. Davis, 685; P.G. Assist. D.C., Bro. Jas. Ingledew, 685; P.G.S.B., Bro. W. S. Hughes, 406; P.G.O., Bro. R. Watson, 541; P.G.P., Bro. Jno. Edminson, 24; P.G. Tyler, J. S. Trotter, 685. The business of the Lodge being concluded the brethren dined together in the Assembly Rooms under the presidency of W.D.P.G.M., Bro. L. W. Cockcroft. The dinner was provided by Mr. Thos. Grey, of

the Adelphi Hotel, and gave great satisfaction. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk after dinner, interspersed by glees, etc., sung by a party of glee singers, which were highly appreciated, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

FREEMASONRY IN QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE.—*Prince of Wales' Lodge*, (No. 908.)—At the regular meeting of this lodge, held at the Masonic Hall, Brisbane, on October 1st, 1872, a letter was read from Bro. George Hope Verney, of the Cedars, Esher, Surrey, England (who had been Worshipful Master during the year 1871), advising a gift of a set of plated working tools, and further stating his desire to withdraw from the lodge at the end of the present year; upon the question of the consideration of this letter being brought forward, the Right Worshipful Deputy District Grand Master (Bro. Manning), after adverting to Bro. Verney's zeal for Masonry and his kind consideration of this lodge in particular, as evidenced by his large munificence during his year of office, when he defrayed the working expenses from his private purse, as well as this unlooked for and much valued gift, expressed his regret that Bro. Verney should retire from the lodge, in which he felt sure all the brethren would join, and proposed that he should be elected an honorary member. It was not at all a usual thing for the Prince of Wales' Lodge to have honorary members, indeed Bro. Verney would only be the second who had been so honoured; he had no hesitation in saying "honoured," for he was sure it was so esteemed when conferred by that lodge, and Bro. Verney would consider it so. The motion was seconded by the S.W., and carried unanimously. Bro. Captain Verney who was A.D.C. to His Excellency the late Governor Blackall, of Queensland, was elected W.M. for the year 1871, but on the decease of His Excellency he had to rejoin his regiment, and therefore leave the colony without actually working his whole year of office; he did so regretfully, and it will be seen he has not ceased to feel a deep interest in the lodge to which he had attached himself whilst residing there.

Masonic Tidings.

Bro. the Right Hon. E. Bootle-Wilbraham, Lord Skelmersdale, R.W.P.D.P.G.M. for West Lancashire, has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the 6th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Volunteer Rifles.

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, the 20th inst., a meeting for the furtherance of this laudable movement, with which several leading Masons in Liverpool have identified themselves, was held at the Mercantile Marine Association Rooms, Tower-buildings, Water-street, but as there were nothing but preliminary business before the meeting, the proceedings were private. Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P.; Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P.; Mr. C. Aspinall (Borough Coroner); Bros. H. Scott, J. K. Smith, W. Crane, and J. Lloyd were amongst those present; and we understand that after a long and friendly conversational discussion a provisional Committee was appointed to carry out arrangements with the view to the speedy enrolment of the Royal Naval Volunteers as a branch of our coast defence. Already a goodly number of names have been received, and there is every prospect that the movement will speedily be an accomplished fact.

YARBOROUGH LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 554. "Green Dragon Tavern," Stepney.—The Annual Festival of this, one of the oldest lodges of Instruction in the East End of London, will take place on Tuesday next, the 26th inst., Bro. Geo. W. Verry, the W.M. of the parent lodge will preside on the occasion.

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NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the Freres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.

BY EMRA HOLMES, 31°,

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from Page 712.)

Bro. Yarker, in his valuable and interesting "Notes in the Temple," I see, asserts positively that Colonel Kemeys Tynte, as Grand Master of the Templars, gave up all control over the degrees Rosæ Crucis and others, and that the same were then taken up by the recently-established Supreme Council. For my own part, whilst I think there is a connection between the Rose Croix and Templar degrees, and whilst I agree with many old members of the Hautes Grades that the former is made too cheap now-a-days, and that it ought to be restricted to Masons who have been installed Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, and not conferred at random, as has too often been the case, upon Masons of no standing and no education, I am strongly of opinion that the Rose Croix, and other high degrees, are best separated from Templary, and placed under the control of the Supreme Council 33°. I venture to express a hope, however, that the time will come when the names of all candidates for the Rose Croix will be submitted to the Supreme Council, or the deputies appointed by them, in the same manner as is now required to be done in the Order of the Temple. By this plan, I am persuaded, will worthy men and worthy men alone be admitted to those degrees which are necessarily restricted, and the chief value of which is in their exclusiveness.

As a very worthy Craft Mason said to me the other day, "What is the use of your high degrees unless they are conferred as the reward of merit? How can I value them when they are given to men whose sole claim is their inordinate ambition and loose cash? Is it right that I, as a hard-working Mason, a ritualist and preceptor, should have no more chance of getting them than A.B. or C.D., who drop their h's and murder the Queen's English?"

A "Masonic Student," writing to "The Freemason's Magazine," 17th August, 1867, disputes the statement made by a "Knight Templar" in a previous number, to the effect that the Baldwin Encampment at Bristol was established by the Templars, who returned with Richard I. from Palestine, and which is mentioned by Mackey in his Lexicon of Masonry, and by other writers.

A "Masonic Student" says, "Historically, too, this connection of Richard I. with the Templars seems very questionable, as it is well known how opposed to him on all occasions were the soldiery of the Temple, and how serious were the dissensions between them."

A "Masonic Student" is one of the most learned and impartial Masonic writers we have, but I venture to think he would hardly have penned the lines he did had he studied—I have no doubt he had perused—Addison's book attentively. Contrast his statement with that of the historian of the Templars. Let it be remembered, too, that Cœur de Lion had many enemies in the East—notably the French—with the Duke of Burgundy at their head, and the Marquis of Montferrat, who was at the head of a strong party.

Says Addison, "The Templars faithfully adhered to the standard of Cœur de Lion. At last, however, after long and weary fighting, the health of King Richard and Saladin gave way." Addison states that their health was in a declining state. "Peace was declared on terms favourable to the Crusaders, who were to retain Tyra, Acre, Jaffa, and the coast between. Immediately after the conclusion of peace, King Richard, being anxious to take the shortest and speediest route to his dominions, induced Robert de Sablè, the Grand Master of the Temple, to place a galley of the order at his disposal, and it was determined that whilst the royal fleet pursued its course with Queen Berengaria, through the straits of Gibraltar to Britain, Cœur de Lion himself, disguised in the habit of a Knight Templar, should secretly embark and make for one of the ports of the Adriatic. This plan was carried into effect on the night of the 25th October, 1192, and King Richard set sail, accompanied by some attendants and four trusty Templars. The habit he had assumed, however, protected him not, as is well known, from the cowardly vengeance of the base Duke of Austria."*

It is only fair to "A Masonic Student," however, to say that Bro. Hughan, quoting "The Freemasons' Magazine" of 1862, † says that Dr. Beaumont Leeson declared that the Baldwin was founded by French Masons, who had brought it from Canada towards the close of the last century, a fact of which he was certain, as the original books were in his own possession.

Bro. Hughan says, "None of the time-immemorial encampments under the present Grand Conclave can or have produced minutes of their meetings before 1770 or 1780." He goes on to say that the Grand Conclave of London was not established till 1791, but that the encampments

existed in either Scotland or Ireland at an earlier date.

Bro. Yarker, in his "Notes," ‡ says,* "Even with conclaves of the British system, that of Baldwin had been revived by French Knights, and the Edinburgh Conclave had organised themselves on the plan of the *Ordre du Temple*."

If I remember right, there was a Temple Lodge established in Bristol in 1759, or thereabouts, and which is included in a list of old lodges, published in the "Freemasons' Magazine" some years since. I believe it is now extinct, but one would be glad to know what, if any, connection there was between it and the Baldwin.

Bro. Woof, in his admirable little work, which I have before quoted, says, "The records of the Baldwin Encampment, Bristol, in 1780, have reference to a long previous existence, evidenced by a vellum document, wherein the encampment is styled as of the Order of Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights Hospitallers, and Knights of Malta. This document refers to other then existing encampments. That the early Templars had considerable property in Bristol is well known, the importance of their possessions in that city being attested by the parish of Temple and the Temple Church. A tradition exists that the Baldwin Encampment is the lineal successor of an institution, founded in Bristol by the warrior monks, whose order there dwells in name, though its glory has passed away."

In a circular letter from the Baldwin, in which it assumed the title of "Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment," a reference is made to the document alluded to by Bro. Woof, and which itself refers to a previously existing document, therein called a "Charter of Compact." After citing some passages from the document, which is dated 1780, bearing upon this charter, the circular goes on to state "It is impossible to desire evidence more clear and satisfactory of the existence in 1780 of a Supreme Grand and Royal Encampment of the Masonic Knights Templar, holding its meetings in Bristol, and presiding over subordinate encampments which acknowledged its authority."

(To be continued.)

SURREY MASONIC HALL.

A meeting of shareholders in this Company, and of others interested in the erection of a building for the purposes of Freemasonry in the Southern District of the Metropolis, was held at Mr. Stevens's Auction Rooms, at Clapham, on Friday, the 29th inst., Bro. Edward Worthington in the chair. The Chairman having explained to the meeting the objects of the Company and detailed the particulars of estimated cost, the means for raising the necessary funds, and the anticipated receipts and expenditure subsequent to the erection of the building, (the site of which he stated, had been secured adjoining the Post Office in Camberwell New-road), Bro. Stevens proposed the first resolution.—viz., "That in the opinion of this meeting the erection of a Masonic Hall for the purposes of Freemasonry

* Addison's Knights Templars, page 147. Addison probably quotes this from Vinsauf, lib. 6, chap. 14.

† "Freemason's Magazine," Vol. xviii., page 409.

* Transactions of the Provincial Grand Conclave of Lancashire, 1869, page 68.

in the Southern District of the Metropolis is necessary and advantageous; that the scheme now submitted by the Directors of the Surrey Hall Company appears to be reasonable and capable of being carried out; and the meeting hereby pledges itself to support the undertaking." After expatiating at some length on the evils and discredit which resulted from the present unavoidable connection of most of the Surrey-side lodges with hotels and taverns, and the great injury thereby inflicted upon the dignity and social influence of Freemasonry, Bro. Stevens forcibly directed the attention of the meeting to the fact that in many small provincial towns the brethren had emancipated themselves from the thrall of "mine host," and built for themselves, and for purposes of public good, temples and halls which were alike creditable to them as members of Freemasonry, and profitable as individual stakeholders in the construction thereof. If such laudable efforts could be undertaken by small communities with such perfect results, why, he would ask, with surprise not unmixed with regretful indignation, should there have been for so many years great hesitation amongst the brethren in this district in adopting the proper means for securing like success. The necessity was everywhere acknowledged, and yet, great as the number of lodges were, powerful and influential as so large a proportion of the members of such lodges are known to be, it became an absolute matter of difficulty to enlist that sympathy and support without which the best and most perfect scheme could not hope to succeed. However, he was pleased to say, there was reason to believe that now the Freemasons of this district were thoroughly awakened to their position and the necessity to take steps to preserve their dignity. One or two lodges he could name, because they would not, to the injury of their purses and persons, continue that expenditure on "banquet and refreshment" which had hitherto been the rule instead of the exception, had been within the past month sent to the "right about" by their respective "hosts," and just now would be very glad to have such local habitation as the proposed hall, if built, would have afforded them. To these lodges might be added several others very desirous of emulating the good example of moderation which the former had set, but which they hesitated to follow lest they also should have "notice to quit." Could Freemasonry stand this? Forbid it the dignity of the Order! Let it not be said that we, who profess morality in all our works, and especially enforce on our novitiates the practice of "temperance," are but the serfs of others, whose interest lies in a very different direction. Bro. Stevens continued by submitting that what he had already said might fairly suffice for the necessity for building the contemplated hall, but that in this practical age it might be as well that he should add a few words on the probability of commercial success, and show that the "thing would pay." He therefore "went into figures" at once, and would read certain estimates which he was prepared to maintain had been very fairly made, and which showed that the shareholders of the Company might reasonably expect at least 8 to 10 per cent. on their investments. Having done this, Bro.

Stevens concluded by expressing a hope that the meeting would see fit to adopt his resolution, and his confidence that the support to be pledged thereby would be liberal and earnest.

Bro. Dr. Harrison rose to second the resolution, which he considered to be in every respect worthy of adoption. There could be no doubt that this proposal was a move in the right direction, and although former attempts had failed, probably from bad management, and possibly from their not having those elements of success in their respective schemes which this so assuredly contained, the Surrey Masonic Hall Company, he thought, had now the ball before them, and would certainly attain the goal they sought. Bro. Stevens's exhaustive remarks had left scarce an argument with which to support a resolution in the terms of which he felt sure a perfect agreement would be expressed by those present. He could only say that, although it appeared the hall would be necessary, to secure the commercial success of the Company, he wished that it could become a purely Masonic Hall, for Masonic purposes only, and looking to what had been done elsewhere, he did not see why ultimately it might not become so. This proposal he considered ought to be taken up by the principal Masons, both in this locality and elsewhere, if only to prove the sincerity of their desire for the welfare of the Order, and whether they themselves ever used the building or not, they should help those who appeared to be earnestly and arduously working to secure so great a benefit for Freemasonry generally. For his part he might say, so satisfied did he feel with what he had heard on this occasion, he was certain the Company would have the support of his lodge, both collectively and individually, and promising his personal support, he seconded the resolution with great pleasure.

Bro. E. Frances agreed with Bro. Dr. Harrison in the desire that the proposed hall should be only for Masonic purposes, but feared that the directors were quite right in their belief that to make a commercial success the public use of it at times must be permitted. He would like to ask whether any lodges had yet taken shares, and if not what prospects there were that shares would be applied for by lodges.

The Chairman stated that no lodge had yet, in its collective capacity, applied for shares, but that the subject would be brought forward at once in many lodges, with a view to their becoming shareholders. He might say however that the individual members of one lodge had taken above 50 shares amongst them. There were a very large number of Masons, he regretted to add, who promised support at some indefinite period, say, "when the foundation stone was laid,"—"when the material for the building was on the ground," and so on. Now, if all were like that, no foundation stone would ever be laid, no material ever needed. What was now asked for was confidence and a readiness on the part of those who really had Freemasonry at heart to risk a few shillings, if need be, in the attempt to carry out the undertaking. He could not say *if* the scheme succeeded,—so many shares having been already allotted it was bound to succeed,—but supposing what was most unlikely to occur, the expenses had been so kept down that all deposits could be returned, minus

but a small fraction; so that brethren who meant support ought not to hesitate further about rendering it at once.

Bro. Dr. Goss supported the resolution and wished the Company success.

Bro. R. Lacey also supported the views of the Company, and would at once take ten shares, as an expression of his confidence in the proposed undertaking.

Bro. Wisby and others having spoken in favour, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks to Bro. Stevens for the use of his room, and to the Chairman, having been cordially proposed and respectively acknowledged the meeting separated.

CONSECRATION OF THE FAITH CHAPTER, No. 141.

A warrant having been granted by Grand Chapter, for the above, to be attached to the Lodge of Faith, 141, the companions assembled on Friday, the 29th ult., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of consecrating the same. Comp. J. Terry, P.Z. 174 975, having been elected as consecrating officer, occupied the chair of Z.; Comp. T. S. Mortlock (Z. Sincerity) as H.; S. Gluckstein (J. 51, Colchester) as J.

The chapter having been opened and the companions admitted, the acting Z. addressed them on the nature of the meeting; the acting S.E., Comp. W. E. Gompertz, read the petition and the warrant on which was inscribed the following: E. Gottheil as Z. designate; A. E. Harris, H. designate; C. C. Taylor, J. designate, who were duly approved, upon which the acting Z. delivered an oration. The anthems were then chanted and the consecration prayer given with great solemnity. The ceremony of carrying the cornucopia, wine, and oil three times round the chapter having been performed, the second portion of the consecration prayer was delivered.

The Z. then declared the chapter duly constituted. Comp. E. Gottheil was then inducted to the chair of Z., and Comps. A. E. Harris and C. C. Taylor were respectively installed into the offices of H. and J. by the M.E.Z. The following Comps. were then invested, viz:—W. E. Gompertz, S.E.; N. Gluckstein, S.N.; C. F. Hogard, P.S.; J. Kennett, 1st Asst. S.; J. Constable, 2nd Asst. S.; J. S. Mortlock, Z. 186, Treasurer; J. H. Ross, W.S.; Longstaff, Janitor; J. H. Pinder, D.C.

Comp. J. Terry was unanimously elected an honorary member, and the M.E.Z. expressed his high appreciation of Comp. Terry's abilities and more particularly for the efficiency with which he had discharged the onerous duties of the evening. In this the companions most heartily joined, and then proceeded to arrange their future meetings, viz., the last Thursday in January, April and October, the fees as follows: exaltation, three guineas; joining, two guineas; and annual subscription, one guinea and a half. A committee was then appointed to frame the by-laws. The following were proposed for exaltation: Bros. J. Sheldon, 1027 and 1327; Jackson, 141; S. Abrahams, late 141. The chapter was then closed in due form, after which the comp-

anions sat down to an excellent banquet provided by Bro. Clemow, and ably superintended by Comp. Smith.

The M.E.Z. gave the usual loyal and R.A. toasts. Comp. J. Terry rose and proposed the toast of the M.E.Z., and was received with vociferous cheering; he said that the M.E.Z.'s Masonic qualifications were well known, appreciated, and most highly esteemed by both craftsmen and companions, and those assembled might well be congratulated upon having so able a Principal to preside and govern; his abilities must indeed have been of more than an ordinary nature, for the Grand Chapter to award their sanction for the consecration of the Faith Chapter (cheers) while being M.E.Z. of 1056. (Hear). The toast was received with great enthusiasm. Upon the subsiding of the cheers, the M.E.Z. arose, and thereon another outburst of applause greeted him, when in tones of apparent affected emotion, he expressed himself in grateful terms for the honour that had been conferred upon him, and assured the companions of his future exertions in promoting the interests and prosperity of the chapter, and resumed his seat, thanking them for their hearty and kind reception.

The visitors' toast was given, to which the following companions responded:—C.B. Payne, G.T.P.Z.; Stewart, 742; Wagstaff, 720; and H.M. Levy, J. 188. The M.E.Z. then proposed the toast of the Consecrating Officer, Comp. J. Terry (cheers), and paid him some very high and just encomiums for the very admirable and perfect manner of rendering the consecration ceremony, and doubted if any companion could have rendered it with greater force, eloquence, and precision. Comp. Terry, upon rising, was heartily cheered, and in his usual Masonic style and volubility, thanked the companions for their kind reception. The toasts of H. and J. followed, in which the M.E.Z. complimented them for their zeal and assiduity in being instrumental in the founding of the chapter, and had no doubt that with their united exertions that the Faith would soon be second to none in R.A. Masonry. Comps. A. Harris and C. C. Taylor replied to the toast.

The toasts of the Treasurer, S.E., Officers, and Janitor were given and responded to.

Thus an agreeable evening was spent, productive of unquestionable good, inasmuch as those who have laid the foundation of the Faith Chapter, and perfected it, are Masons worthy of the order, and whose hearts and hands are united in the one grand aim in view, viz., charity; long may they continue in unity and brotherly love, and may they live to know that their fame and good works will be perpetuated, and that the rising generation will emulate their good example.

The following were present:—Comp. W. E. Gompertz, 1056; J. Pindar, 933; M. Bamberger, 1056; J. Constable, and J. H. Ross, 185; J. Kennett, 1956; S. H. Wagstaff, 720; C. E. Hogard, 1056; H. Gluckstein, 141; C. C. Taylor, 141; H. M. Levy, J. 118.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs Gabriel's Coralite Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers: 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these animalcules and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentists, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Hatley-street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practise their unique system of painless dentistry.

CONSECRATION OF A CHAPTER AT ABERGAVENNY.

(From the Star of Gwent.)

The consecration of a new Royal Arch Chapter, a ceremony seldom seen in the provinces, took place at Abergavenny on Thursday, 14th ult. The companions mustered in force on the occasion.

Such is the progress of the Craft in this good old town that the brethren are building unto themselves a temple wherein to work after their own fashion. Abergavenny is to have a new Masonic Hall. At present, however, Masonry is lodged at the Town-hall, in apartments spacious and comfortable enough.

On Thursday, the room had been metamorphosed, according to ancient custom, in the Royal Arch degree, a beautiful degree truly, the perfection, the acmé of Craft Masonry. Shall we say more in description? The seal of secrecy is on our lips, the weight of solemn obligation upon our conscience. Yet that degree is beautiful, pure and simple—most beautiful in its simplicity; it captivates strong men, it enamours everybody by its grandeur and truth, and—let us tell the whole secret of Masonry at once—it links in one indissoluble bond all good men and true, a brotherhood the universality of which has been the greatest boast of this great institution. Go to the wilds of Mexico, and claim a Mason amongst the savages. They acknowledge a God! By some subtle influence the Craft has found its way there. Mystic signs have arrested, even in the haunts of the red man, the scalping knife. In India, everybody who knows anything of Masonry, knows that its signs are recognized by Hindoos and Mahomedans. Those who give the signs are allowed to pass into the most sacred places. How is this? Truly, Freemasonry is a wonderful institution, is it not? Even at Abergavenny we had a companion from France, whom nobody knew personally, but who, as a member of the R.A., was welcomed right fraternally. The Principals appointed were Comps. S. George Homfray, M. E.Z.; Henry Higginson, H.; and W. Williams, J.

The consecration was done by Comp. J. Middleton, M.E.Z. St. Woolos Chapter; assisted by Comp. Hillyer, Silurian Chapter. It was a solemn ceremony, interpolated with music, which Comp. H. J. Groves discoursed with his well-known ability. There were "anthems," "chants," and so forth in great profusion, and the Masonic "So mote it be," came in for a good share of vocalisation.

Not fewer than twelve Installed Principals were present at the first mysterious rites of installation, after which some fifty companions were re-admitted to hail the newly-installed Principals according to ancient custom, martial music being performed the while. The M.E.Z. nominated as his officers, Comps. L. A. Homfray, Scribe E.; W. H. Wickey Homfray, Scribe N.; and B. Lawrence, Principal Sojourner. Votes of thanks were passed to Comps. Middleton and Hillyer for their services, and on the motion of the M.E.Z., their names and that of Dr. Brown, of Tredegar, were recorded as honorary members of the Philanthropic Chapter, 817.

Companions Wm. Williams, J., proposed 27 members of the Philanthropic and St. George's Lodges for exaltation. The proposition was seconded by the M.E.Z., and recorded.

The following were present at the consecration:—S. G. Homfray, Z., 471; R. B. Evans, J., 683; R. J. Chambers, J., 683; Thomas Williams, H., 683; Wm. Williams, S.E., 683; C. H. Oliver, P.Z., 471; Wm. Watkins, E., 471; Alfred Taylor, 471, 683; Charles Lyne, P.Z., 471; John Middleton, P.Z., 471 and 683; G. A. Brown, M.E.Z., 1098; Egbert Herbert, 471 and S.N., 1098; Edward Jones, 471; Richard Spencer, 1098; Wm. Pickford, P.Z.; 471; Benjamin Lawrence, P.S. 471 and 683; Henry John Groves Organist, 684; John Lewis, H., 1098; P. A. F. Villiers, 471; James Straker, 471; Edward Sweedenbank, 1098; John Evans, 1098; L. Gravenor, 1098; E. J. Tapson, P.S., 1898; William Davies, 1098; Evan Phillips, 1098; Henry Fletcher, Janitor.

The chapter having been closed in due form, the companions went from labour to refreshment.

The banquet was held at the Angel, and right well did Host Morgan sustain his reputation as a caterer. It has been said that there never was a bad dinner at this celebrated hostelry. On this as on other Masonic occasions, Brother Saunders's nurseries and hothouses were made to pay tribute. The table was beautifully decorated with pot-flowers, and the dessert was really magnificent. One bunch of grapes, weighing nearly 4lbs., was placed before the Chairman.

The toasts were of the usual genial, social, fraternal character. There was "the Queen," followed by the "M.E.Z.," "The Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon," the head of Royal Arch Masonry.

The M.E.Z., Comp. S. G. Homfray, was proposed by Comp. Colonel Lyne, D.P.G.M., in very complimentary terms, and acknowledged very appropriately.

The M.E.Z. gave "The Health of the E. Comp. Wm. Williams, jun., J." In doing so, he took the opportunity to state that the formation of this chapter was due to the exertions of Comp. Williams.

Comp. Williams returned thanks.

By the M.E.Z. "Comp. Middleton, P.Z., as Consecrating Officer."

By the M.E.Z.: "The officers of the Chapter, coupled with the name of Comp. B. Lawrence, P.S."

By Comp. W. Williams, "The Chapters of the Province."

Dr. Brown, as P.Z. of the Tredegar Chapter, Comp. Hellyer for the Silurian, and Comp. Middleton for the St. Woolos, returned thanks.

By the M.E.Z., "The P.G.M., Colonel Lyne, and the Craft Lodges of the Province."

Comp. Lyne delivered a most excellent address, referring to Craft Masonry as distinguished from the "Chivalric" degrees, as to which a question had been very spiritedly mooted by Dr. Brown. He (Colonel Lyne) said that it had been suggested that a Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter should be formed in Monmouthshire. The post of Principal had been offered to him. There were four Chapters now formed in this province, and he should hesitate no longer. He would accept that post (hear, hear).

By Comp. Price, "Visiting Companions," responded to by Comps. R. J. Chambers, and W. Pickford.

By the M.E.Z., "The Press," responded to by Comp. Thos. Williams, of the Star of Gwent.

By Comp. Middleton, "The Host," responded to by Bro. Philip Morgan.

At the banquet many members of the blue lodges joined the purple, and the numbers at the dinner table were not short of 50. It was a genial and right fraternal meeting, and we regret that want of space precludes us from giving in detail the excellent speeches that were delivered.

GRAND LODGE OF FLORIDA.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Florida, for the 42nd Grand Annual Communication. It makes a neat pamphlet of 93 pages. Among the periodicals received at the office of the Secretary, in exchange for proceedings, we observe due mention of the "Freemasons' Repository," monthly, Providence, Rhode Island. The Report on Foreign Correspondence alludes to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of this State for 1871, as follows:

"This nice little pamphlet gives us the records of a Festival Grand Communication at Providence, on the 24th of June, 1870, the semi-annual Grand Communication, November 21, 1873, and the Annual, at the time first above stated. The festival occasion was devoted to laying the corner-stone, at the Legislature's request, of a monument to be erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Rhode Island who fell in the late war."

The following rulings of Grand Master Pasco, on the physical disqualifications of a candidate, will be interesting to brethren in this jurisdiction:

CANDIDATE—PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.

1. The casualties of war are no reason for

changing the ancient landmarks of Freemasonry. The candidate must be hale and sound, not deformed nor dismembered, and must be able to perform the work required in the first three degrees of Masonry.

2. An artificial substitute will not qualify a dismembered applicant.

3. After a candidate has been duly elected to take a degree he should not be estopped for light reasons, and the lodge has a right to hear and consider those reasons and decide whether they are sufficient. The lodge may waive this right and accept the statement of an officer or brother, or of a committee, that the objections are well founded, but are of such a nature that they should not be made known in the body of the lodge.

4. It is a safe rule in these days, though I greatly doubt its antiquity, that a candidate should be able to read and write.

The first paragraph in the Grand Master's opening address is deserving of a place in our columns.

In the ancient days of Masonry, the Grand Master used to sketch from day to day upon his trestle board, beautiful designs to be imitated and shaped by the hands of his cunning workmen into rich architectural monuments, which afterwards excited the wonder and admiration of succeeding generations for centuries. And he made it the duty of certain officers to inspect the work of each craftsman as it came from his hands, and mark it with the signet of approval or throw it among the rubbish.

The days of operative Masonry have long passed. We no longer raise shapely pilasters and massive pillars, nor adorn cornice and architrave with richly ornamented mouldings, nor shape costly vessels for the service of the Great Jehovah; our mission is higher and nobler; it is to work out the moral architecture of man, and it becomes us, in humble imitation of our ancient brethren, to try our work from time to time and see that it conforms to the rich teachings of the past, and to lay down plans to keep active the industry of the Craft in the future. It is with this object in view that we are now assembled, my brethren, and it is proper that we should appreciate the responsibility that rests upon us as the representatives of the Free and Accepted Masons of Florida, and meet that responsibility manfully. Masonry is not a mere theory of morals made attractive by its symbolic lessons; its end is not to enable the initiated to understand a few fraternal greetings and to impart to the neophyte the traditional teachings of our ritual; these are but as the letters of the alphabet compared to the accumulated treasures of a nation's literature, and when we have become acquainted with them, we have but grasped our working tools, and made ready to enter upon our new field of labour, a field that will yield a rich harvest to the industrious workman. We work under the sacred teachings of the Great Architect of the Universe. Truth is engraved upon our signet, and brotherly love and charity are our chief characteristics. We are patrons of the liberal arts and sciences, and in all ages our brethren have been foremost in promoting plans for the moral and intellectual elevation of our race.—*The Freemason's Repository.*

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

PROPOSED NEW MASONIC HALL AT BIRKENHEAD.—This thriving town—"the city of the future"—has up to this time been greatly in need of a Masonic Hall there being at present no great central meeting-place for the Brethren of the Mystic Tie. If report speaks correctly, however, this want is likely soon to be supplied. It is rumoured that the Masonic Fraternity at Birkenhead, where there is a large and highly influential body, contemplate the establishment of a company with the view of erecting a handsome and commodious hall in that township. As there are several lodges in Birkenhead and the immediate neighbourhood, a suitable building, situated in a central part of the district, would certainly be a great advantage to the

members of the Order and give the cause a great impetus throughout the province of Cheshire.

WE gather from the leading Conservative county paper the *Ipswich Journal*, that at the general examination of candidates for certificates on being called to the Bar, which is just over, the three certificates of honour of the first class were awarded to a young but very promising Mason, Bro. Christopher Venn Childe, *B.A., L.L.B.*, of the Inner Temple. Bro. Childe was a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his *B.A.* degree in June, 1869, being senior in the law special examination. He was also placed in the first class of the Law Tripos in Dec., 1869; obtained the Chancellor's gold medal for Law, Feb., 1871; and was *proxime accessit* for the Whewell International Law Scholarship, June, 1871. Bro. Childe is a member of the University Chapter, *Rose Croix*, and promises to distinguish himself as much in Masonry as in those other pursuits in which he seeks advancement. We are always glad to hail the accession to our ranks of intellectual Masons—and we shall expect great things of our justly esteemed Bro. Childe.

"WELCOME TO SAINT MUNGO."

The following was composed and recited by G. W. Wheeler, on the occasion of Major Hamilton Ramsay, Grand Registrar and Prior of the Lothians, and deputation from the Supreme Chapter General of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple, visiting Glasgow, to confirm the union of the old Girvan Encampment with that body, install its officers, and sanction the adoption of the new name of "Saint Mungo's Encampment."

Welcome, to one and all, to night;
Welcome, to all the sons of light;
Saint Mungo, patron of this city,
Welcomes the good, the wise, the witty.
Welcome, the Grand Registrar;
Welcome, to all who've come from far,
To the Supreme Chapter Knights
That come to grace our solemn rites.

To all who are assembled here,
Saint Mungo offers of his cheer;
His tent is open as his heart;
Freely refresh ere you depart.
To night he meets you in his pride,
His bread and water laid aside;
He will not ask his friends to share
His usual plain and frugal fare.

He welcomes, too, his English guests;
For them he'll strive to do his best;
Right proud and glad is he to see
All stranger Knights of this degree.
Two ceremonies now we view,
A wedding and a christening too;
A union happily now arranged
Between a pair too long estranged.

Lang-syne, the Knight of Edin's tower
Wood the fair maid in Girvan's bower;
The country maid was full of pride,
Nor would consent to be a bride.
Long years have past, but still the flame,
Though flickering oft, still burnt the same;
Judicious friends a meeting brought,
And now the consummation's wrought.

The best and bravest of the land,
Edin's sons—a noble band—
Have come to claim the bonnie bride,
And wed her on the banks of Clyde.
They come with all the pomp and power
That well befits the marriage hour;
They come full of Masonic fire;
They come, with Lothian's noble Prior.

And no undowered damsel she,
Who weds to 'scape from poverty,
For in her train, and at her side,
Full eight score Knights in armour ride.
Then welcome to this marriage feast,
This union 'twixt the West and East,
We'll pass the loving cup around—
"To Lawful Love, by Union crowned."

Another ceremony see,
A christening of no mean degree;
Not of a puny new-born boy,
His doating mother's only joy,
But of a full-grown stalwart man,
Who's a long course of triumph ran;
Achieved success in many a fight,
By boldly battling for the right.

And now, upon the battle field,
Where many a one he's forced to yield,
The Supreme Commander, for his might,
Gives a new name, and dubs him Knight.
A name bestowed for victories won,
A name of honour for his son,
A name revered in many climes,
A name to hand to future times.

And this reflects no shade of shame
Upon his birth or former name;
But is a higher title, given
To mark where he has nobly striven;
Where he's gained honour and renown,
Here in Saint Mungo's ancient town,
By fighting 'neath the broad Beauseant,
So named him after the good Saint.

All precedence they used to yield
To him, who knighted on the field,
His honour as his armour bright,—
No namby-pamby carpet Knight.
This honour we have now obtained,
A noble object, nobly gained;
And humble *Girvan* sinks its name,
In great SAINT MUNGO'S higher fame.

Accept this welcome to our feast,
From one the humblest and the least
Of those brave, struggling Girvan men,
Whose sharpest sword has been his pen—
A pen he never dipt in gall,
But wrote in kindness unto all,
Though still maintaining he was right—
A Constitutional Girvan Knight.

Defending her from vile attacks
Of those brave, struggling Girvan men,
Repeating calumnies so vile,
At them he can afford to smile.
He still urged Union as the best,
The noblest, truest, surest test
Of Christian Virtue, Charity,
With all our brethren to agree.

And now this union's taken place,
Your presence nobly doth it grace,
For at this marriage-christening feast
We have the *Wise men from the East*.
Yes, the Chapter General of the land
Has sent a noble, chosen band
To install us here with solemn rites.
And recognise the Girvan Knights.

The name we've chosen serves full well
The nature of our work to tell;
The parallel you will confess,
For he's oft drawn in Templar's dress.
From humble village on the coast
He came, to be proud Scotia's boast;
We from a weaving hamlet sprung,
And Scotland with our work has rung.

He was of simple birth and fame,
A proud Cathedral bears his name;
A few poor men, but Masons true,
We're raising a proud Temple too.
To Clutha's banks Saint Mungo came
To spread his Holy Master's fame,
So we, in humble manner too,
Have the Great Master's work to do.

A humble, pious Christian he,
Such as Knight Templars ought to be;
For at the altar we have sworn
To worship Christ, the lowly born;
To aid the widow in distress,
Bring comfort to the comfortless,
And helpless maidens still to shield,—
For them our swords we'll freely wield.

To save a young and virtuous lass,
Fight till we gain the warrior's pass;
Our Pagan foes shall humbly kneel;
While we pass through the arch of steel.
For as Knight Templars we must fight,
Must still do battle for the right;
Must not remain as we are now,
But add fresh laurels to our brow.

'Gainst Infidels must draw the sword,
Nor spare a Judas who'd betray his Lord;
Strike bold, at once put out his light,
Nor keep a traitor in our sight.
Be ours the humble, trusting soul
That presses straight unto the goal:
Like Simeon, we His Cross must bear,
If we'd His future triumphs share.

To prove our love unto the Lord,
As pilgrims we must go abroad,
With staff, and scrip, and sandled shoon,
And travel on for many a noon;
Through the world's desert freely go,
With weary footsteps, sad and slow,
And when our bread and water's spent,
Refresh in any friendly tent.

To all the world we should appear
Like tapers, burning bright and clear,
Shedding a calm and holy light,
Till morn shall quite dispel the night.
As Templars, we have sworn to serve
The Christian faith, nor from it swerve;
To wield our swords in its defence,
Yet live a life without offence.

When sailing o'er life's troubled sea,
Though rich and rare our cargo be,
Lighten the ship, cast riches overboard,
Ere we'd make shipwreck of the Lord.
Our vigilance must never tire,
E'en when seated by our own camp fire;
Shake from our hand each venom'd beast
Would mar the quiet of the feast.

When once created and dubbed here,
Our duty and our course is clear,
To always act as loving brothers,
And do what we'd have done by others;
Reverence the Saviour of all men—
In his name we shall conquer, then,
Gain peace of heart and length of days,
Emmanuel getting all the praise.

Nor to be like Thomas, in our pride
Doubt till we feel the wounded side,
The print marks of the nails to see,
That nailed Him to the cursed tree.
A nobler, holier, faith is ours,
A firm belief in higher powers,
A trusting faith, that won't refuse
JESUS OF NAZARETH, KING OF JEWS.

Faith that can kiss the chastening rod,
And say, My Saviour and my God,
Till faith is swallowed up in sight,
In yon bright Temple's glorious light.
To hasten on that happy day,
Let each one work as well as pray:
That I may meet you all up there,
Is this Knight Templar's earnest prayer.

Original Correspondence.

NOTES ON THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

In reply to Bro. Buchan, I can only say I took my notes respecting the antiquity of Scotch lodges from this year's published report of the Grand Mark Lodge, and until I see for myself to the contrary I prefer to accept Bro. Kerr's authority to his own. We all know our brother's scepticism on all matters Masonic and sacred, and attach an importance or non-importance to his statements accordingly. Bro. Buchan asserts that "so far as the song is concerned, it rather goes to show more belief in the supposed legitimacy (sic) of the present Knights Templar from the 14th century Templars."

Well my opinion happens to be diametrically opposed to Bro. Buchan's, and I prefer leaving your readers to judge for themselves.

The tradition that Bruce formed the Bannockburn Templars into the Royal Order, may or may not be a modern legend, but as I have said before, I prefer my own authority to taking Bro. Buchan's *ipse dixit*.

Yours Fraternally,
EMMA HOLMES.

AN OLD MASONIC PRINT.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have thought that some of your correspondents would give a list of the principal personages represented in this fine, but not very ancient print, but as none of them offer the information, I venture to trouble you with this communication. The print is not allegorical, as seems to have been suggested, but was at its publication described as "The Freemasons' Charity Children being Presented to the Trustees and Governors on their Annual Festival at Freemasons' Hall. The principal portraits are those of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master; H.R.H. the Duke of York, H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Moira, Lord Raneliffé, the Prince of Orange, Sir Peter Parker, Sir William Addington, Sir John Eamer, John Heselstine, Esq., the Chevalier Bartholomew Ruspini, William Forssteen, Esq., Adam Gordon, Esq., George Downing, Esq., James Galloway, Esq., William Birch, Esq., and Anthony Tenbrocke. I believe other of the figures are portraits, but I have no means of giving further names.

Fraternally yours,
LUCAS.

Reviews.

Curability of Cancer. (Wyman and Sons, Great Queen-street.)

The popular notion is that the dreadful affliction, cancer, is incurable, or at least, that unless it is dealt with at an early stage, and even then, only by surgical operation, no one reasonably hopes for a cure. The perusal of the above pamphlet, by Dr. G. Schmitt, will, we think, tend to dispel such an illusion, and for the sake of suffering humanity we hope that this *brochure* will be widely circulated and generally read. As an epitome of the various treatments by the faculty, and also by the natives abroad Dr. Schmitt's little work is most valuable, and certainly the plan adopted by him, and most intelligently advocated, is at least worthy of a trial. The testimonials appended appear to be of a high order.

The Little Dressmaker. (S. Miller, Tavistock-street, W.C.)

We were quite in a fix as to how we could notice this magazine, not having been let into the secrets of a child's wardrobe, and the correct clothing for—dolls! Happy thought! Show it to one of your lady friends! No sooner considered than adopted. Accordingly I submitted it to one whose judgment on such a most vital and important subject is well nigh infallible. After allowing a fair time for investigation, we called, and found the verdict to be "A capital magazine, patterns novel and well explained, and altogether a most useful publication." We cannot do better than make such a recommendation known to our brethren who are blessed with "little cherubs" at home.

Enoch, the Second Messenger of God. (Trübner and Co. London.)

We cannot recommend this book, and its contents are so varied that unless we wrote on subjects unsuitable to the columns of *The Freemason*, we could not make known our objections to it. We grant the author must have spent a lifetime in its production, but yet we wish much had remained unsaid which we find in these two volumes.

The Lifeboat. (Quarterly Journal.)

The number for Nov., 1872, is before us, and presents a sad picture, on the one hand, of wrecks and loss of life at sea, and on the other hand heroic deeds, and the valuable and efficient aid rendered by the "National Lifeboat Institution." In 1871 there were nearly one thousand lives saved through the instrumentality of this most humane and benevolent organization. From its formation no less than 21,076 lives have been rescued from a watery grave, for which services 91 gold medals, 829 silver medals, and £37,814 in cash have been paid in rewards. It costs the society £22,000 to maintain the 233 lifeboats scattered over the country, and on an average over £2,000 in each year for rewards. The indefatigable Sec-

retary, Richard Lewis Esq., at the offices, 14 John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C., will be glad to receive subscriptions. In *The Lifeboat* for this quarter there is a capital account of the launch of the "Lady Leigh" at Scarborough, presented to the Institution by the Freemasons of Warwickshire. All honour to them for their truly Masonic spirit. In the summary of the meeting of the Committee we notice the following payments acknowledged. Thursday, 4th, July, 1872, "Masonic Lifeboat Fund, per W. Smith, Esq., C.E. and Hyde Clarke, Esq. additional £63 18s od."

The Craftsman. (Hamilton, Ontario.)

This useful record of the progress of Freemasonry in Canada is now in its sixth volume, and the September number we have just examined is not the least interesting of the series. From it we learn that the Supreme Grand Council 33° for England and Wales, "has forbidden the Masons of its obedience from recognizing the body established by the Supreme Council of Scotland at St. John, New Brunswick." It appears that both Grand Bodies for the A. and A. Rite, were formed in 1846, Scotland by the Grand Orient of France, and England by the Northern Jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Council, United States. In Canada the former has exercised exclusive jurisdiction for years, until August, 1871, so the matter is now being discussed by our learned brethren, and we hope the dispute will be amicably settled.

The Masonic Mirror. (San Francisco.)

With an editor, an assistant, and a corresponding editor, this little organ of the Craft in California, should certainly prove worthy of its name! It is a well arranged publication, and withal carefully written. Originality and research do not seem to be the editors' aim, but evidently they are anxious to present as good a fare as possible to their readers, from any source that suits their views, always however admitting from what papers the articles were taken.

We see Dr. Bedolle's "Footsteps of Freemasonry" are being reprinted from *The Freemason*.

The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar, 1873.

(By a Past Master and an Editor of Masonic Calendars.)

We have just carefully examined Bro. G. Kenning's "Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar," 1873, and, without any hesitation, pronounce it to be the best of the three issues now published.

It is compact, well arranged, and full of most useful and interesting information indispensable to the intelligent Freemason, and illustrative of the progress and wide-spread influence of the Craft. The low price places it within the reach of all, and no one who wishes to be well posted as to the whereabouts of our lodges, chapters, &c., can afford to be without it. In 1874, we hope to see the lodges arranged, according to the towns, in alphabetical order, just as now they are arranged according to their names. Both tables would be invaluable, and though the first-mentioned would add slightly to the bulk of the volume, we think its increased advantages would amply compensate.

The addresses also of the Prov. G. Secretaries would be a boon to many, and especially to each of the brethren holding such a responsible office. For convenience of reference the Grand Lodge of Ireland is very fully reported in these particulars, and indeed all the Grand Lodges, wherever located, appear to be well attended to, and as fully represented as the size of the publication will allow.

The handy little volume should sell by thousands, and the Secretaries of lodges should introduce it to the members, and by so doing assist in circulating information that concerns all the Fraternity.

"A VISIT TO EPS'S COCAINE MANUFACTORY." Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated varied processes the Cocaine bears through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocaine and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*. See Article in *Land and Water* October 14.

"I was suffering greatly a few weeks ago from severe pains about the kidneys and excessive weakness in the back, accompanied with a malarious sickness, and had been confined to my bed some weeks, when a friend who had long known and experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Pain Killer brought me a bottle of it, which I used with the most successful results." A. SUTHERLAND, *Windsor, Scotland*, Oct., 1867.—To P. DAVIS & Son, London, W.C.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

Communications from the following are unavoidably deferred till next week:—Bros. Binckes; H. T. Bobart; C. D. Faulkner; J. H. Hughan; A Masonic Student. Also Reports of Craft Lodges Nos. 310, 871, 1051, 1348, 157, and 1283; Chapters 176, and 1051. Prov. Grand Mark Lodge of Cumberland and Westmoreland; Rose Croix Chapters, Canute and Palestine; Red Cross Conclaves, Premier and No. 77.

Public Amusements.

Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Saturday, December 7, and during the week, ROY ROY, Mr. C. T. Burleigh; Raleigh, Mr. Parkes; Francis, Mr. Rainbow; Bailie, Mr. Leigh; Thornton, Mr. Evans; Dougal, Mr. Lacey; Galbraith, Mr. Fawn; Owen, Mr. Bousfield; Sir Frederick, Mr. Cullen; Hamish, Miss Nelly Maud; Helen McGregor, Miss M. Henderson; Diana Vernon, Miss Bramah; &c. To conclude each evening THE SERPENT ON THE HEARTH. Sir Simeon Sykes, Mr. Rainbow; Captain Trevor, Mr. Lacy; Claude Ruby, Mr. Evans; Mildmay, Mr. Leigh; Mark Measley, Mr. Bousfield; Slobberboski, Mr. J. Fawn; Lady Sykes, Mrs. Stephenson; Mary Magrath, Miss Henderson; Barbara, Miss Rainbow; Blowsebella, Miss Farren. Stage Manager, Mr. S. C. Burleigh.

Victoria Theatre.

On Saturday, Dec. 7, and during the week, TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Bob Brierly, Mr. C. Sennett; Hawkshaw, Mr. Shepherd; Dalton, Mr. Power; Melter Moss, Mr. Hudspeth; Green Jones, Mr. Sidney; Mr. Gibson, Mr. Dudley; Brunton, Mr. Parkes; May Edward, Miss Allen; Mrs. Willoughby, Mrs. Burleigh; Sam, Miss Kerridge; Mrs. Green Jones, Miss Hastings. To conclude each evening with MARIANNE, Sir Nicodemus Sefton, Mr. Vaughan; Captain Sefton, Mr. Power; Mr. Mansfield, Mr. C. Sennett; Mr. Grubwig, Mr. Dudley; Charles Gayeaud, Mr. Sidney; Job Scraggs, Mr. Hudspeth; Night-shades, Mr. Shepherd; Miss Todd, Miss Kerridge; Marianne, Miss Allen; Bridget Cormar, Mrs. C. T. Burleigh. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Royal Polytechnic.

Open at 12 and 7. Admission 1s. New Ghost, THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, by Mr. George Buckland, assisted by Misses Alice Barth and Florence Hunter. COAL AND HOW TO SAVE IT, by Professor Gardner. Lectures on Natural Philosophy by Mr. King; the Diver and Diving Bell; and many other Entertainments.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a Magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Claimant," Sir Roger Tielborne; Hudson, the "Railway King;" and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &c.

Week commencing December 2.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee, Bro. E. Saker. Variety of Dramatic Performers.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Great Charlotte-street.—Lessee Mr. H. Leslie; Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. "Haunted Houses."

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Clayton-square.—Lessee Mr. Seton Parry. "Le Petit Faust."

THEATRE ROYAL, Williamson-square.—Lessee, Bro. De Frezee. Miscellaneous Entertainment, and "Can-can Carnival."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hague. Closed for re-decoration.

CIRCUS, William Brown-street.—Now Closed, but will be re-opened in a few weeks for Holden's Marionettes.

NEWSOMES CIRCUS, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. James Newsome.

NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Williamson-square.—Manager Bro. Saunders. Miscellaneous Entertainment by a talented Company.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC, Camden-street.—Professor Andersson and Family.—World of Magic.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Gillard's Great American Panorama.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1872.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

Grand Lodge Quarterly Communication was held on Wednesday evening at Freemasons' Hall. The Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., presided, having Lord Tenterden, in the S.W. chair, and Col. Lowry Cole as J.W. The Rev. J. Huyshe, Prov. G.M. Devon, acted as D.G.M.; and the Earl of Limerick as Past G.M.

The other Grand Officers were in their places, and there was a strong attendance of Past Grand Officers; Grand and Past Grand Stewards were very numerous, and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of private lodges made up an exceptionally full Grand Lodge. The entry of the Grand Master, accompanied by his Grand Officers, to the music of the Organ, performed by Bro. Wilhelm Ganz, G.O.; was the signal for a hearty burst of applause.

Grand Lodge was opened with the necessary observances, and Bro. John Hervey, G.S., read the minutes of last Grand Lodge. These having been put and confirmed, the nomination of Grand Master for the ensuing year was undertaken by Bro. F. A. Philbrick, P.M., No. 8, who said:—Brethren, I beg to nominate as M.W.G.M. of the Craft for the ensuing year the Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, our present G.M., a nomination which I trust will secure, as I know it deserves, the unanimous assent of this Grand Lodge and of the Craft in general. (Great applause.)

The W.G.M.:—The next business which stands on the paper, is a motion which I am desirous of submitting to this Grand Lodge, and which I feel confident will meet with the approval of every brother who is present on this occasion, because it is entirely consistent with the great principles of our Craft, that the brethren of one country should sympathise deeply with all which concerns the interest and welfare of the Craft in any other portion of the world. Now, brethren, as you are aware, the Craft in Sweden, had for many years the great advantage of having at its head the late monarch of that country, His Majesty King Charles XV. a sovereign whose private and public character, whose abilities and intellectual acquirements were of a nature to secure for him the respect and admiration not only of his own subjects but all, as I understand, who had the good fortune to be brought into contact with him. But it happens that we have a greater and a nearer interest in him, because his Majesty was at the head of the Craft of Sweden, and gave to Freemasonry the important sanction of his sovereign name and office. It would therefore be natural that we should express to the Grand Lodge of Sweden our sympathy, and that we should offer them our condolence upon the great loss which they have sustained by the death of their eminent sovereign. But there is one circumstance which would make it, I think, highly unbecoming if we English Masons did not take some step of this kind upon this occasion, because it was through the instrumentality of the King of Sweden that our Past Grand Master, His Royal Highness the

Prince of Wales, was initiated in the Craft. (Hear hear.) I know, brethren, that there have been many amongst us who have regretted that H.R.H. was not initiated in England. (Hear, hear.) But we must all remember the peculiar fitness that there was in the heir to the crown of this country receiving his initiation from a European Sovereign (hear, hear); and I think we must all bear in peculiar reverence the memory of the illustrious sovereign who was thus the Masonic parent, if I may be pardoned the expression, of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who initiated him into the Ancient Order, and who implanted in him, as we have had since such ample proofs, the most pure and perfect Masonic principles, and who inspired him with a love for Freemasonry which I am able to say, and which indeed you all know from what you yourselves have seen, has increased more and more, as H.R.H. has become more and more acquainted with the principles and working of the Craft. I say therefore, brethren, that we should be wanting in that sympathy which is due to our Swedish brethren if we did not upon this occasion evince the interest which the brethren of England have in the brethren of Sweden by expressing to them our heartfelt sympathy and condolence. I believe these feelings find an echo in the breast of every one here present. I will therefore not detain you longer, but will read to you the address which I propose. His Lordship then read the formal address to be sent to the Grand Lodge of Sweden.

The Rev. John Huyshe, Prov. G.M., Devon, seconded the motion, which was then put by the M.W.G.M., and carried *nem. con.*

In moving the next resolution, "that the thanks of Grand Lodge be offered to the V.W. Bro. John Llewellyn Evans, for the valuable services he has rendered to the Craft while presiding over the Board of General Purposes during the last ten years," the M.W.G.M. said: "It is, as you are aware, not my custom to offer you, nor would it be, indeed, consistent with the position which I have the honour by your favour to hold, that I should offer to you very frequent resolutions in Grand Lodge, and therefore it is somewhat singular to find myself in the position to propose two resolutions to you in the same night, but I felt that I could not consent to leave in the hands of any other brother to propose that which I am confident if I had not proposed would have been proposed by some one else, viz., a vote of thanks of this Grand Lodge to our V.W. Bro. John Llewellyn Evans, the late President of the Board of General Purposes (cheers). Brethren, our Brother was, as I find, initiated in the Craft in the year 1831, and he was appointed a Grand Officer in the year 1842, by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. He has been ten years President of the Board of General Purposes. He has devoted himself earnestly and energetically to the duties of his important office, and he has rendered in that capacity great services to the Craft (hear, hear). Now, brethren, I believe it to be good policy in every society, whether it be a national society represented by its government, or whether it be a body of Freemasons, to know well both how to reward and how to punish. There are some

people who think that it is very right to punish, but that it is not very right to express praise where praise is due. I do not hold with that opinion, and I believe that where good service has been rendered it is right, proper, and good policy that honest thanks should be given; and, therefore, believing the service to have been thoroughly good, I ask you to agree with me in this resolution that the best thanks of this Grand Lodge be hereby offered to the V.W. Bro. John Llewellyn Evans for the valuable services he has rendered to the Craft while presiding over the Board of General Purposes during the last ten years (cheers).

Bro. John Havers, P.G.W., on rising to second the motion, said he was not sure that he would not be doing a little wrong where he earnestly desired to do a great right. He had been asked by Bro. Huyshe, who was acting as Deputy Grand Master, to second this resolution. He had told Bro. Huyshe how much more honourable it would appear, that the motion moved by the Grand Master should be seconded by the Deputy Grand Master, but it had been urged upon him that one of Bro. Evan's fellow workers, one of those who had for 20 or 30 years worked with him, should second it. He could not add one word to the eloquent speech of the Grand Master, but he could say this that having watched Bro. Evans's career, who had enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the late Grand Master, the Duke of Sussex, he for one thought they would be doing a mere scant act of justice in giving him the heartiest vote of thanks which this Grand Lodge could give to any man who had honestly, faithfully and zealously served it. (Applause).

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Bro. J. L. Evans, P. President of the Board of General Purposes, rose to acknowledge the vote, and on doing so was received with several rounds of applause. When they had subsided he said:—I have to tender to your lordship my hearty thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me in proposing the resolution that has just been passed, and that honour has been enhanced in my mind by the very kind terms in which the proposition had been brought forward. I assure you, my lord, it will live for ever in my recollection, and I can also assure Grand Lodge that the honour which has been conferred by passing a vote of thanks to me is a very high and distinguished honour indeed. I am well aware of my own shortcomings; but I may say this, that whether in the office of President of the Colonial Board, which I held for some time, or whether in the more important office of the president of the Board of General Purposes, I endeavoured to do my duty to the best of my ability, and to further the interests of this Grand Lodge and the Craft in general. M.W.G.M. and brethren all, I thank you. (Cheers).

Bro. McIntyre Q.C., G.R.:—The resolution which has now been passed by Grand Lodge, must of course be very gratifying to the feelings of Bro. Evans, but that resolution may be lasting that and may go forth to the Craft as the feeling of Grand Lodge, I would, with your lordship's permission move, "That the vote of thanks be engrossed on vellum and presented to Bro. Evans." (Hear, hear.)

Bro. J. B. Monckton, P.G.D., I second it No

doubt some brethren are more competent than myself, from their knowledge of Bro. Evans, to do so, but I can bear my own testimony, and I do bear my most humble but grateful testimony, at the same time that I give him my thanks for the services he has rendered the Craft. All who sit at the Board with him acknowledge his services, and I have great pleasure in seconding his motion of Bro. McIntyre. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The M.W.G.M. announced that he now appointed Bro. Clabon President of the Lodge of Benevolence. (Cheers). The next business would have been the election of S. and J. V.P. of the Lodge of Benevolence, but as there were only the proper number of brethren proposed, there was no difference of opinion on the subject, and a very excellent selection was made. Those proposed were Bros. Joshua Nuan, as S.V.P.; and James Brett, as J.V.P. (Applause). The next business was the election of twelve Past Masters to serve on the Lodge of Benevolence; but twelve only had been named, and therefore there was no necessity for an election.

Grand Secretary here read the names of these brethren, and afterwards read the following report:—

Report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz.:—

Brother H. M., of the Bedford Lodge, No. 157, London, £50.

The widow of the late Brother J. S. K., of the Adams Lodge, No. 158, Sheerness, £100.

Bro. Joshua Nunn moved and Bro. Clabon seconded both these grants, which were unanimously confirmed.

Bro. Horace Lloyd, Q.C. moved that the report of the Board of General Purposes be taken as read, which was carried.

The report which appeared in *The Freemason* of last Saturday, was as follows:—

Report of the Board of General Purposes To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Board of General Purposes beg to submit a statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts at the last Meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 15th day of November instant, shewing a balance in the hands of Grand Treasurer of £3,496 11s., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for Petty Cash, £75.

(Signed) HORACE LLOYD,
President.

Bro. H. Lloyd, President of the Board of General Purposes, said it would not have taken much longer time to read the report as it was very short; but instead of apologizing he ventured to congratulate the brethren. "Happy is the nation," it had been said, "whose annals are dull," and he thought this might be applied to Grand Lodge on this occasion. A great deal of the work of the Board had been very easy. But there was one matter of great interest, not of Masonic business, which did not appear in the report. Bro. Rosenthal had presented to the Craft a portrait which he had painted, of the M.W.G.M., and that was in their possession at the present moment, in the board-room. He hoped, however, they would be able to find some place for it where the members of the Craft in general, would be able to see it. He did not venture to say it did full justice to the G.M., but it was a

picture they were all very glad to have. It was a good likeness, and in his (Bro. Lloyd's) view, it possessed additional merit in this respect,—it called upon the Craft to recognise the G.M. by his features and expression, and not by the outward insignia of rank, whether social or Masonic. He would ask them to accept the proposition and the report which, as a financial report, was a very satisfactory one, he received and entered on the minutes.

Carried unanimously.

Bro. J. R. Stebbing, P.G.D., then came forward to propose:—

That it shall be competent for any Lodge to declare that any one of its members has ceased to be a subscribing member, providing the following rules be strictly observed:—

That a proposition to that effect be handed to the W. Master or Secretary, in writing, signed by any member of the Lodge, at least fourteen days before the then next regular meeting of the Lodge.

That notice is given to the member to whom it refers, by a registered letter, that such a proposition has been made, and which letter shall contain also his regular Lodge summons.

That notice is also given in the summonses for the next regular Lodge that it will be proposed to remove a brother from the list of members at that meeting.

That a ballot shall take place on the proposition being read in open Lodge, and if there shall appear to be a majority of two-thirds of those present in favour of the same, the W. Master or brother presiding shall declare the same to be carried; and on the confirmation of minutes of proceeding at the next regular Lodge, so far as relates to the said proposition, the brother shall cease to be a member of the Lodge accordingly.

To explain this motion he would just say that he proposed that only one brother should be removed on one night, and the reason for not inserting his name in the summons was that his name should not be needlessly paraded about the town or district to which he belonged. It would always be known who was meant. Having made the proposition, he ventured to say, with very great respect, though with very great earnestness, yet with, he hoped, becoming modesty, that he believed this motion was one of the most important propositions which had been made in Grand Lodge since the union in 1813. It had this novelty that it proposed to declare that a brother shall cease to be a subscribing member without referring to any specific or general charge. (A brother behind Bro. Stebbing suggested that it would be an innovation.) That was the alteration he proposed, and it would give a more facile mode of dealing with objectionable brethren. The Book of Constitutions laid down the rule that every lodge should make bye-laws for its own good government. He was inclined to believe that every brother might do that which he (Bro. Stebbing) now proposed, though on this there seemed to be some difference of opinion; but if they looked at the Book of Constitutions, they would find it was extremely difficult to get rid of a brother from a lodge. Having first fixed him with an offence, the next thing was to find the law applicable to it. Then, if he was thoroughly caught, another clause in the Constitutions only declared he should be suspended.

(To be continued.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. *Dismiss your Doubts.* Let no one be longer oppressed with the notion that his malady is incurable till these purifying pills have had a fair trial. Where ordinary preparations have failed these pills have been used with the most marked success. A course of this admirable medicine, clears the blood from all impurities, and improves its quality. The whole system is thus benefited, through the usual channels, without the reduction of strength, shock to the nerves, or any other inconvenience; in fact, health is renewed by natural means. For curing diseases of the Throat, Windpipe and Chest, these pills have pre-eminently established a world-wide fame; and in complaints of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, they are equally efficacious.

GRAND MARK LODGE.

The half-yearly communication to Grand Mark Lodge of England was held on Tuesday evening, at Freemasons' Tavern. Prior to the assembling of the brethren as Grand Lodge, a lodge of improvement was held for the working of the ceremony of advancement. In this lodge Bro. James Stevens, P.G.J.O., presided as W.M., and performed the ceremony according to the new ritual, in faultless style, for which he obtained the thanks and applause of the brethren. The lodge was full. On the assembling of the brethren in Grand Mark Lodge, Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, M.A., M.W.G.M., presided, having the Earl of Limerick, D.G.M., on his right. Col. Burdett, G.M. for Middlesex and Surrey, as S.G.W.; Bros. J. C. Parkinson, G.J.W.; Magnus Ohren, G.M.O.; J. Stevens, G.S.O.; The Rev. D. Shaboe, G.J.O. The other Grand Officers in attendance were:—Bros. W. Mortimer Heath, G. Chaplain; J. R. Stebbing, G. Treas.; Chas. J. Burgess, G. Reg.; Fredk. Binckes, G. Sec.; James Porter, G.S.D.; Thomas Hargreaves, G.J.D.; George Neale, G. Insp. Wks.; T. J. Sabine, P.G.A.D.C., as G.D.C.; S. Rosenthal, P.G.D.C., as G.A.D.C.; R. Spencer, P.G. Swd. Br., as G. Swd. Br.; A. D. Loewenstark, P.G.I.G., as G.I.G.; James W. Smith and Henry W. Binckes, G. Stewards; Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, P.G. Chaplain; Morton Edwards, P.G.J.D.; S. M. Lazarus, P.G. Org.; D. M. Dewar and Henry Massey, P.G. Stewards. Grand Lodge was also attended by a very numerous gathering of Mark Masters, the idea having somehow got abroad that Earl Percy, who was elected G.M., but was too ill to attend for installation in June, would be present for that purpose on this occasion. His lordship, however, as will be seen from the following report, has not yet so far recovered as to make his presence, in our uncertain climate, an advisable step during the winter months. The G.M.'s announcement that his lordship's health had so much improved as to promise a speedy and effectual recovery, was received with every mark of satisfaction by the brethren assembled.

Grand Secretary having read the minutes of last Grand Lodge in June, and of the moveable Grand Lodge, lately held in Manchester with so much *éclat*, the same were put by the M.W.G.M., and carried unanimously.

The M.W.G.M. afterwards said that before calling on the G. Secretary to read the report of the General Board, there were one or two words he should like to say to Grand Lodge. First of all, he had great pleasure in stating that the M.W.G.M. nominate, had derived very great benefit from his residence in the South of France, and that there was every reason to believe he would return to this country at the end of the winter, entirely restored to health. (Cheers). There had been published in the Masonic newspapers a statement that at the last meeting of the Grand Chapter of Canada, the Grand High Priest, or First Grand Principal, as we should call him here, had said that communication had taken place between him and ourselves relative to the granting of a Mark warrant from us to a lodge at Montreal, and he had added that he had remonstrated with us for granting the warrant, and he also added that no answer to his remonstrance had been received by him. Now, as Grand Lodge had entrusted to the Grand Master the conduct of its foreign correspondence, he felt it was due to Grand Lodge to say that such a communication had never been received by Grand Mark Lodge of England from Grand Chapter of Canada. He (the M.W.G.M.) thought, moreover, that the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Canada ought to have made himself better acquainted with the facts before submitting such a statement to the companions, because, of course, if the statement had been true that a communication had been made to this Grand Mark Lodge, the not answering it implied that we had been guilty of negligence in not attending to it. He (the M.W.G.M.) might now say that the Mark Lodge, about which complaint had been made as stated, was one attached to a Craft lodge still holding under Craft Grand Lodge of England. It would be in the recollection of those brethren who were present, and who took an interest, that at the

time of the Canadian Declaration of Independence it was agreed between them and Grand Lodge of England, that any lodges that liked might hold under Grand Lodge of England, and should not take a warrant from Grand Lodge of Canada. Amongst those which desired to retain their allegiance to our Grand Lodge was this lodge at Montreal. It applied to us, and we granted it a warrant. He could only repeat that we had had no communication from Grand Chapter of Canada whatsoever, and that as soon as a communication arrived it would receive the most deliberate consideration such a letter demanded.

The Secretary then read the report of the General Board, which was received and entered in the minutes.

The following recommendations were adopted:—

1. "That the sum of £300 stock be purchased on account of 'The Benevolent Fund,' and that it be invested in the names of the Rev. G. R. Portal, M.W.G.M.; Rt. Hon. the Earl of Limerick, R.W. Dep. G.M.; and Rt. Hon. the Earl Percy, M.P., M.W.G.M. elect, as Trustees for the same," and the same was ordered to be invested in Canadian Government Stock.

The next recommendation, "That the sum of £31 10s. be voted to 'The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls,' to complete the amount necessary to qualify the Grand Mark Master for the time being, as a Vice-President of the said Institution, and that such amount be placed on the list of Brother Sabine, who has offered to represent the Order as Steward at the next Festival," was also carried unanimously, and Bro. Sabine returned thanks.

Bro. A. D. Loewenstark nominated Earl Percy as G.M. for the ensuing year.

Capt. Burgess said: M.W.G.M., as one of those who were present recently at the working of Grand Lodge as a Lodge of Improvement, I beg to say that the new form of ritual, so far as I could learn from the brethren present, was very much approved of, especially as comments were made upon it from time to time as we went through the ceremony by the brother who was in the chair on that occasion, Bro. James Stevens.

Bro. James Stevens, P.G.J.O., suggested that a full set of working implements and an harmonium were necessary to the proper working of the ceremony, and hoped they would be at hand on a future occasion.

The M.W.G.M. thought notice should be given of this subject, if it was intended to be a motion.

Grand Mark Lodge was thereupon closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet.

Bros. John Read, Chaplin Henry, J. Hodges, and Mr. J. Jekyll, afterwards entertained them with some beautiful music.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—The regular meeting of this ancient lodge was held on Tuesday, the 16th, ult., at the Bridge House Hotel, Borough High-street, Southwark. Bro. Geo. Free, W.M., opened the lodge. There were present during the evening Bros. F. Walters, P.M.; F. H. Ebsworth, P.M.; D. Rose, P.M.; T. J. Sabine, P.M.; E. Harris, P.M., Treasurer; G. J. Grace, P.M., S.W.; A. L. Dussak, J.W.; J. S. Gomme, J.D.; T. J. H. Wilkins, J.G.; R. G. Chipperfield, W. Arnold, G. W. Musket, G. Austin, H. Keeble, W.M., 1273; W. Charlesworth, A. P. Stedman, A. J. Triton, J. M. Spindler, H. Stephens, W. Bullin, F. E. Cooper, J. Mercer, T. S. Hill, W. Hunter, S. Frankenberg, G. E. Williams, J. Well, H. Bageley, T. Sutton, and others. The large number of visitors included Bros. T. J. Robins, 23; W. Palmer, W.M., 27; W. Binnie, P.G.D.C. Berks and Bucks, W.M., 209; R. Welsford, P.M. and Treasurer, 348; B. James, Adelphi Lodge, New York; H. C. Tyler, 1320;

C. Deakin, S.D., 1178; W. Batchelor, D.C., 1178, Treasurer, 1365; and G. H. Mason, 753. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Ballots taken for Bros. W. Klingenstein, 1017, and B. Isaacs, Adelphi Lodge, New York, were in favour of their admission. The work, done in a very creditable manner, was the raising of Bros. W. Arnold, G. W. Musket, and G. Austin. A Committee was appointed to revise the bye-laws. The usual Past Master's jewel was voted to Bro. G. Free, W.M., from the lodge funds, for his efficient services rendered to the lodge. Business being ended, the lodge was closed. Bro. J. H. Spencer, the host, had provided one of his usual first-class banquets, which, as usual, gave great satisfaction to all. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given.

HORNSEY LODGE (No. 890).—This popular lodge held a regular meeting on Friday, 1st ult., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The W.M., Bro. Macpherson, presided throughout the evening, and all his officers were in attendance at their respective posts. One brother was passed to the second degree, and two gentlemen were initiated into the Order. The working was witnessed by a numerous body of visitors, amongst whom were Bros. Rogers, sen., P.M., 193, and F. Walters, P.M., 73, who expressed the opinion that it was simply perfect. Any brother about to be placed in office will do well to pay a visit to the Hornsey Lodge, where he will find the working a perfect study. The elections took place, and proved a very harmonious business. The S.W. was unanimously chosen to preside for the ensuing year, Bro. P.M. Webb unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Radford, Tyler.

CLAPTON LODGE (No. 1365).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, 20th ult., at the White Hart, Clapton. The W.M., Bro. William Stephens, presided. The lodge having been opened and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, Bro. Stephens proceeded to confer the third degree upon two candidates, Bros. Dr. Simons and Horncastle, which ceremony was performed in the most accomplished manner, the W.M. not only discharging the ordinary duties of his office, but also giving the traditionary history of that degree, and a full and clear explanation of the tracing board. The ballot was then taken in favour of five gentlemen, all of whom were then initiated into the mysteries of the Craft; two were also passed to the second degree. A motion stood on the paper for alteration of the initiation fee to ten guineas and the joining fee to four, which was carried unanimously. The brethren then sat down to a plain dinner, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. There were present as visitors, Bros. Jones, P.G.D.C. for Northampton and Huntingdon Somers, P.G.D. for Westmoreland; Terry, P.G.S.B. for Herts; Benet, of Manchester Lodge, and a numerous attendance. A handsome charity-box, of peculiar form, representing the five points, was then formally presented to the lodge, the gift of Bro. Lutwych, J.W., its contents to be presented annually to one or more of the Masonic Charities; and from its reception we hope the founders of the lodge may be spared for many years to witness its beneficial results.

On Friday, the Lodge of Instruction, in connection with this lodge, held its first anniversary meeting, and at the conclusion of the work Bro. W. Stephens, of the mother lodge, was elected chairman. The Auditors' report was received and adopted, showing a balance in hand. Four guineas was then voted to the Masonic Charities, and one guinea to a distressed brother (from America), who had claimed their assistance. Bro. J. Saunders, P.M., was elected Preceptor; Bro. W. Stephens, W.M., Treasurer; and Bro. R. Buller, P.M., Secretary. A banquet was then served in Bro. Bryan's best style; the usual toasts followed, harmony and good-fellowship prevailed until a late hour, when the members separated highly delighted with the result of not only the first year's success, but the evening's entertainment.

CONYNGHAM LODGE (No. 193).—This lodge met at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Monday, the 11th Nov. Bro. W. Williams, W.M.,

in a painstaking manner passed Bro. J. F. Weatherhead to the second degree, and initiated Messrs. H. Murphie and Woodwell into the secrets and mysteries of the Order. The election for W.M. resulted in favour of Bro. J. Shakell, J.W. The Treasurer, Bro. Vaughan, P.M., was unanimously re-elected, as was also T. Riley, Tyler. The audit meeting was arranged for Wednesday, December 4th. Business being ended, the lodge was adjourned to Monday, December 9th. There were present—Bros. W. Cutting, S.W.; J. Shakell, J.W.; Vaughan, P.M., Treasurer; J. Rogers, P.M., Secretary; J. King, S.D.; W. Thomas, P.M.; S. Webb, P.M.; W. F. Rogers, P.M.; Birch, P.M.; Renshaw, P.M.; J. Smith, W. Cubitt, &c. The visitors were Bros. F. Walters, P.M., 73; G. Andrews, J.W., 87, &c. The Secretary Bro. J. Rogers, P.M., announced his attention of resigning his office at the end of this year. He has served the lodge faithfully and well for 25 years, and all the members wish him to retain that office which he has so well filled. The banquet was well served under the able superintendence of Bro. William Smith, whose energy and perseverance to please all is rewarded with success.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

MANCHESTER.—*Strangeways Lodge* (No. 1297).—On Wednesday, 27th ult., one of the most splendid gatherings of the Masonic body ever held in this province, assembled at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, to celebrate the installation of Bro. Councillor Thomas Muirhead, as Worshipful Master of the Strangeways Lodge, which event had been deferred in consequence of the death of Bro. John Start, P.M. of the lodge, near the date of the election. Amongst those present were: Bros. W. R. Callender, D. Prov. G.M.; John Wike, G.D.E.; R. H. Hutchinson, Prov. G.S.W.; J. L. Hine, P. Prov. G.S.W.; with many other provincial dignitaries of East Lancashire, Cheshire, and Scotland, many members of the City Corporation, and about 100 Worshipful Masters and Past Masters of other lodges. The banquet was of the most recherché character, and reflected the utmost credit on Bro. Adams, who personally superintended its production. After the usual loyal and complimentary toasts, the W.M. gave the "Healths of the Grand Master of England, the Marquis of Ripon, the Deputy Grand Master and Members of Grand Lodge," which was ably responded to by Bro. Wike. After which, "The Provincial Grand Master of East Lancashire," was given by Bro. Potts; when in a most feeling manner the W.M. proposed "The health of Bro. W. Romaine Callender, D. Prov. G.M. of East Lancashire, and the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers," which was duly responded to by Bro. Callender, who was received with the utmost enthusiasm, dilating on the practical value of Freemasonry, gave much valuable instruction to all present upon its objects and attainments. The W.M. in proposing "The health of the Immediate P.M., Bro. E. Hardon," spoke warmly of his many services to the lodge, and in the name of the brethren thereof, presented him with a very handsome Past Master's Jewel, as a recognition of their respect for his character and services. Bro. Hardon gratefully responded in thanking them for not only this, but many former kindnesses the brethren had displayed towards him. Bro. Callender next gave "The health of the Worshipful Master," detailing his many private virtues, and his often practically manifested love of the Craft, by heart and hand. The toast was drunk amid the warmest applause with three times three cheers and one cheer more. Bro. Muirhead replied with much emotion, for the enthusiasm with which his name had been given and received, assuring them he would never fail to render to their noble Craft that honour due to it. "The Officers of the Lodge," "Mayor and Corporation," "Visiting Brethren," and "Masonic Charities," were severally given and responded to, and a most enjoyable evening spent, which will long be remembered by every brother present. The proceedings were enlivened by a glee party presided over by Bro. R. Seed, Prov. G.O. Bro. Brandon discharged the duties of D.C. in a manner that gained him the highest encomiums.

HASLINGDEN.—*Commerce Lodge* (No. 215).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 21st of November, at the Commercial Hotel, Haslingden, Lancashire, and was well attended, indeed we do not remember ever seeing a more numerous meeting except on the occasion of the annual festival. The principal business being the balloting for and initiating of two candidates, both sons of the W.M., Bro. Holt, and the election of W.M. and Treasurer for the ensuing year. The ballot for the two candidates, having proved unanimous in favour of their election, the elder son was then initiated into Masonry by the I.P.M., Bro. James Rawstron, and the second son by Bro. Collinge Moorhouse, P.M. Tranquility, 274, Newchurch. Thus two Lewises, natural brothers, were made into Masons on one evening, and became members of the same lodge equally with their father, the present W.M. The next business was the election of W.M. and Treasurer for the ensuing year. We feel proud in being able to state that the S.W., was elected by ballot without a single dissentient, notably a fact which has not been known to occur for a many years past. The S.W., Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, later on in the evening, in returning thanks for having been unanimously elected W.M., for the ensuing year, referred to the interest he had taken in other degrees, and wished the brethren to accept that as an earnest of what he would endeavour to do during the coming year. The Treasurer, Bro. James Maxwell, P.M., having been unanimously re-elected Treasurer, the lodge was closed in form and with prayer. The brethren afterwards adjourned to refreshment, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were gone through in the usual manner.

Royal Arch.

CHESHIRE.

ALTRINCHAM.—*Stamford Chapter* (No. 1045).—The usual monthly meeting of this young and prosperous chapter took place on Wednesday, the 20th inst. There was a large muster of the companions. Punctually at the hour named on the summons, 6.30, the chapter was opened in due form with solemn prayer, every officer being present except Comp. Hardy, H., and Comp. Studd, P.S. Comp. C. H. Coates having been unavoidably absent at the last meeting, was now prevented to be installed into the third chair as J. A Board of Installed Third Principals was opened, and Comp. James A. Birth, P.Z., installed Comp. Coates into the third chair. The Board of Installed Third Principals was closed, and declared an open chapter. The companions having been admitted, the minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved. The ballot was taken for Bros. Samuel Thompson, Stamford Lodge, 1045, and was in his favour. Bro. John Lowton Owen was admitted and exalted to the degree of a Holy Royal Arch Mason by Comp. John Mort, M.E.Z. Bro. Thompson was admitted and exalted by Comp. R. Weston, P.Z. The historical lecture was given by Comp. Coates, J.; the symbolical by Comp. Sudven, 12, as H.; and the mystical by Comp. J. A. Birch, P.Z., each lecture being rendered in a manner unusually perfect and impressive. Bro. William Taberer, Stamford, 1045, Bro. John Davenport, sen., and Dr. Tabley, 941, having been proposed for exaltation, the chapter was closed in peace and harmony, with solemn prayer, at 8.40.

Mark Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

SAMSON AND LEON LODGE (No. 86).—This lodge met on the 6th ult., at Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street. Bro. Sigismund Politzer, W.M., presided, supported by Bros. Littaur, S.W.; Emanuel, J.W.; M. D. Loewenstark, Secretary; Volon, Lazarus, Tippet, Falcon, and other officers and brethren. One can-

didate for advancement appeared in the person of Bro. R. B. Glyde, of the Joppa Lodge, No. 188. The ceremony was ably rendered by the W.M. and acting officers. Various reports were read and confirmed, and several alterations were made in the bye-laws. The lodge was then closed. The brethren sat down to a banquet, prepared by Bro. Myers, the Jewish *chef*, which was done ample justice to. The usual toasts were afterwards proposed and effectually responded to, more especially by Bro. Littaur, S.W., and Emanuel, J.W., the latter brother giving an interesting account of the springing into life of Royal Arch Masonry in South Wales, which has been mainly due to his exertions. A very agreeable evening was spent, the only drawback to which was the knowledge of that, through the interdict of the Grand Mark Lodge, the brethren had been temporarily deprived of the active and valued services of their founder and first W.M., Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, P.G.P., P.M., &c.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

BURY.—*Alfred Lodge* (No. 136).—On Thursday, 14th ult., the annual festival of the Alfred Mark Lodge took place at the Bridge Inn, Bury, Lancashire. There was a very good attendance of members. In the absence of the W.M. at the time of opening (5.0 p.m.) the chair was filled and the lodge opened by Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, P.M. 113, Junior Grand Deacon. After the minutes of the last lodge had been read and confirmed, several of the brethren signed and received their certificates in open lodge. The W.M., Bro. Joseph Handley, having now arrived, Bro. Henry Maiden was duly installed as W.M. for the ensuing year according to ancient custom, Bro. Thomas Hargreaves being the Installing Master. Under the able and experienced mastership of Bro. Maiden, we are sure that the prosperity and stability of the lodge, which is only in its second year of existence, will be fully maintained and increased. After the appointment and investiture of the officers, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 6.10. The brethren then adjourned to a banquet, provided by the host, Bro. Whittam, which was of an excellent character, and to which proper justice was done by the brethren assembled. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed, being given and received with that fervour and enthusiasm which is such a truly distinguishing characteristic of the Lancashire Mark Masons. To the toast of the Grand Master elect, Deputy G.M., and Grand Officers present and past, Bro. Hargreaves responded at considerable length. The Prov. G.M., Deputy G.M., and rest of Prov. G. Officers, and a many other toasts were afterwards given, including the healths of the W.M. and the I.P.M., Bro. Handley, both of whom suitably responded.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Fowke Lodge of Mark Masters*, (No. 19).—The bi-monthly communication of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday evening, the 28th ult., the following officers and brethren being present:—Bros. S. S. Partridge, W.M.; C. Johnson, P.M.; Wm. Weare, S.W.; A. Duff, P.M., as J.W.; George Toller, jun.; M.O.; Wm. Sculthorpe, S.O.; L. L. Attwood, J.O.; C. Stretton, Treasurer; W. T. Rowlett, R.M.J.M.; McAllister, Secretary; R. A. Barber, S.D.; F. J. Crow, J.D.; J. B. Hall, I.G. The R.W.P.M. Master, Bro. W. M. Kelly, F.R. H.S.; Bro. Rev. J. Spittal, D.P.G.M.M.; Bro. Rev. W. Longley, P. Prov. D.G.M.M. and V.W. Grand Chaplain of England. Dr. J. Hunt, Dr. G. Clifton, G. B. Atkins, G. W. Stathom, J. T. Thorpe, W. B. Smith, J. W. Smith, I. Charlesworth, F. J. Baines, and influential deputation of brethren from the Bedford Lodge, No. 115, Birmingham, consisting of Bros. E. Worrall, W.M.; H. Sanderson, W.M. elect; E. A. Webster, T. O. Leary, T. Parkes, W. Price, and D. Rose. The lodge was opened in due form, and the distinguished brethren, according to their respective rank, were saluted under the able direction of Bro. J. B. Hall as Director of Ceremonies.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the following candidates for advancement—viz., S. P. Ekin, J. Young, T. A. Wykes, E. Mason, G. Crofts, A. Cooper, and C. J. Wilkinson were duly balloted for, and approved. The W.M., with ability commensurate to the importance of such a numerous "levy of work men" anxious to submit their materials for inspection, and ably assisted by his principal officers, conducted the ceremony throughout with that careful attention to perfect working which is unquestionably the best and most effective means of awakening a lively interest in this degree, and rendering the duties of the lodge attractive to the brethren. The musical portion of the ceremony was admirably sustained by Bro. W. T. Rowlett, R.M. The sum of three guineas from the lodge funds having been voted towards a charitable object, and the continued prosperity of the lodge further evidenced by several propositions, the S.W. was commanded to close the lodge in due form, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The Stewards, Bros. G. B. Atkins, and G. W. Statham had made ample provision for the comfort and enjoyment of the brethren, and the aoles were gaily decorated with plants and flowers from the extensive conservatories of Bro. T. Charlesworth. The W.M., in proposing the health of the much esteemed R.W.P.G.M.M., Bro. Kelly, alluded in complimentary terms to the untiring zeal and assiduity of that veteran chief in his labours to resuscitate Mark Masonry in this province, and in raising this lodge to the high state of proficiency in working it has now attained. The R.W.P.G.M.M. having replied, the W.M. proposed the health of the Visiting brethren from the Bedford Lodge No. 115, and expressed in warm fraternal terms the pleasure enjoyed by the members of the lodge in entertaining such esteemed visitors, and the honour conferred upon himself individually by their visit. Bro. Worrall, W.M., in replying, complimented Bro. Partridge on his excellent working, kindly renewed the invitation to visit them at the Bedford Lodge on the 3rd December, and hoped that, such intercourse being conducive to extending the ramifications of this degree, they should see more of each other in future. The harmony of the evening was considerably enlivened by the musical performances of Bros. Rowlett and T. A. Wykes, and by the excellent songs of Bros. Attwood, H. Sanderson, A. Palmer, and the "catch," "Prosper the Man" by J. B. Hall and others. The final toast terminated a truly happy and delightful meeting.

Knights Templar.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Priory of Prudence (Knights of Malta).*—It having been decided to open a priory under the warrant of the Prudence Encampment, which dates from 1810, and the requisite authority from the Grand Vice-Chancellor having been obtained, a meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Wednesday, the 27th ult., for the purpose of installing the E.C., Sir Knight Emra Holmes, Grand Provost of England, as Eminent Prior, and for the admission of candidates for the Order of Malta. Among those present on the occasion were Sir Knights the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, P.E.C., P.E.P., Plantagenet Priory, D.P.G.C. Suffolk and Cambridge; Emra Holmes, P. 2nd G. Captain Suffolk and Cambridge, Act. Cap. Gen.; J. Pitcher, P.E.C., Act. Lieut.-Gen.; P. Cornell, Act. 1st Lieut., &c. Letters of apology regretting their inability to attend were received from Sir Patreik Colquhoun, Grand Chancellor; Sir Knights Captain Phillips, P.G. Commander Suffolk and Cambridge; J. M. F. Montague, Past Grand Captain; C. C. Townsend, P.E.C., P.P.G.C., P.E. Chancellor Suffolk and Cambridge; J. H. Townsend, E.P., Plantagenet Priory; E. Dorling, E.C. elect, Plantagenet Encampment; and Dr. Beaumont, R.N. The priory having been opened by Sir Knt. Sanderson, the following candidates presented themselves for installation:

—Sir Knts. W. P. Mills, M.D., P.E.C.; S. B. King, J. Franks, and G. S. Findley, P.E.C. Having been accepted, they were conducted to the guard-room, where they were entrusted with the Mediterranean Pass. They were then admitted to the Chapter House and severally dubbed Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta, the impressive historical ceremony being conducted in the well-known admirable style of Sir Knt. Sanderson. The newly-installed Sir Knights having taken their place in their stalls, Sir Knt. Sanderson proceeded to install Sir Knt. Emra Holmes as Eminent Prior of the Prudence Priory, who proceeded to appoint and invest his officers, (some of whom were unfortunately absent,) as follows:—Sir Knts. the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, Prelate; J. Pitcher, Capt. Gen.; Dr. Mills, Lieut.-Gen.; P. Cornell, 1st Lieut.; S. B. King, 2nd Lieut.; G. S. Golding, Marshal; Dr. Beaumont, R.N., Hospitaller; J. Franks, Admiral; Capt. Terry, Conservator; A. J. Barber, Baillic; Rev. G. T. Beaumont, Turcopolier; G. S. Findley, Chancellor; J. Pitcher, Treasurer; Vacant, Captain of the Outpost; Frater Geo. Spalding, Guard. The Eminent Prior desired Sir Knt. Sanderson to convey the best thanks of the Prudence Priory, as well as his own, to Sir Knt. J. Townsend, the Eminent Prior of the Plantagenet Priory, for his kindness and courtesy in placing the whole of the regalia of the priory at their disposal that evening. Sir Knt. Sanderson kindly undertook to convey the sentiments of the Frater to the E.P. and Sir Knights of his encampment. The Sir Knights then retired to partake of one of Frater Spalding's excellent repasts; and on the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and chivalric toasts were given and duly honoured. In proposing "The Queen," the E.P. reminded the Sir Knights that Her Gracious Majesty was the daughter of a Knight Templar. In giving the toast of the M.E. and S.G.M., Sir Knt. Holmes expressed a hope that when next they met and drank this toast, the object of it would be the most illustrious personage in these realms, or, he would say, the most illustrious subject. The toast was received with all the honours. In giving the toast of the D.G.M. and the Officers of Grand Conclave, the Eminent Prior spoke most highly of Sir Knt. Huyshe, to whom the Order of Malta owed so much, and coupled with it the name of Sir Knt. Sanderson, who briefly responded. The name of the Prov. Grand Commander gave the E.P. an opportunity to expatiate on those many good qualities which endeared Capt. Philips so much to them all. Sir Knt. Franks proposed "The health of Sir Knt. Sanderson," and spoke in terms of great praise of the manner in which he had conducted the beautiful ceremonies that evening. Sir Knt. Sanderson modestly responded. An animated discussion arose as to the new statutes of the Convent General of the Order, and the E.P. explained the new regulations to the fratres. A very agreeable evening was spent by the members of this ancient chivalric Order.

Obituary.

BRO. THE HON. BARON DIMSDALE.

We have, with much regret, to announce the death of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, which took place on Tuesday morning, at his residence, Essendon Place, near Hertford, at the age of 71. Although the Baron had been for some time in failing health, the mournful news of his death came upon his friends somewhat suddenly and unexpectedly.

The late Baron was the second son of the Hon. Baron Robert Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, by Finette, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Pye, of Wadley House, Berks, and was the fifth Baron in succession. He was born on the 12th of July, 1801, in the house then occupied by his father in St. Andrew Street, Hertford. He received his early education at Hackney School, from whence he proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford. His father, the third Baron, died in 1825, and was succeeded

by Thomas Robert, the only brother of the late Baron, who died in 1865. He left four daughters, but his two sons died before him, and the title consequently devolved upon the subject of this notice, Charles John Dimsdale. This was the second time, since the creation of the Barony in 1762, that it had passed from one brother to another in default of male issue.

The present Baron Dimsdale was born 4th of July, 1828, was educated at Eton, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. 1848, and M.A. 1852, and married in 1853 Cecilia Jane, daughter of the Rev. M. R. Southwell, Vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Alban's. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Magistrate for the county, and is also a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster. He was first elected for Hertford, June 30th, 1866, in the Conservative interest, having in August 1859, been an unsuccessful candidate.

The history of the origin of the Barony is a singular and interesting one.

The first Baron was the son of John Dimsdale, a surgeon, who lived at Heydon Garnon, in Essex, and was the grandson of the Robert Dimsdale who, in 1684, went to America with William Penn, the Quaker. After studying the science of medicine under his father, he became a student at St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1734 he settled at Hertford, and carried on the practice of his profession, in which he soon acquired a high reputation. Five years later he married. His wife died in 1744, and in the following year he became a voluntary unpaid assistant of the Medical Staff attached to the military expedition under the Duke of Cumberland, sent to suppress the Scottish Rebellion. He continued in this post until the surrender of Carlisle to the Royal Forces, when he received the public thanks of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief for his services. On his return from this expedition he married again, and being in affluent circumstances, he relinquished his practice. He resumed it, however, in 1761, when he took the degree of M.D.

Thomas Dimsdale was a man of great ability and independence of mind. At a time when small-pox was making fearful ravages among the population of Europe, he became celebrated for his success in inoculating for that disease, and in endeavouring to remove the popular prejudices which were entertained on the subject. In 1766 he published his memorable treatise called "The Present Mode of Inoculating for the Small-pox," a work which was translated into the Russian, German, French, and Italian languages, and circulated all over the Continent. But "the favourable results of his experiments" (we are now quoting from Tarnor's "History of Hertford") "tended more than his pen to confirm the truth of his theory":—

"The fame he derived from his discovery was not confined to this country; it reached the ears of the Empress Catherine of Russia, who invited Mr. Dimsdale to pay a visit to her court, to inoculate herself and her son, the Grand Duke, for the small-pox. The offer was accepted; and in the Imperial Court, where learned foreigners always met with a gracious reception, Mr. Dimsdale's career was not undistinguished. Independently of the ample presents which were made to him, he was appointed a counsellor of state and physician to her Majesty, and afterwards created a Baron of the Russian Empire (the title being limited to the eldest of his descendants in succession), with permission to add to the family arms a black wing of the spread eagle of the Imperial Russian arms in a gold shield placed in the centre, with the customary helmet on the shield, adorned with the baronial coronet. At the desire of her Imperial Majesty, the Baron went to Moscow, where he inoculated the children of the nobility and the chief inhabitants, as well as many of their parents. The Empress strongly solicited him to take up his residence in Russia, but the Baron's anxiety to revisit his native country induced him to decline the honour. On his way to England through Berlin he was invited to the palace of Sans-Souci, by the King of Prussia, who received him in the most flattering manner. In 1779 Mrs. Dimsdale died, leaving him with seven children; and a few months afterwards he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Dimsdale, of Bishop Stortford, in this

county, who died in 1812. In 1780 he was chosen a representative for the borough of Hertford; but in the next year he returned to St. Petersburg, at the request of the Empress, to inoculate the two sons of the Grand Duke. Here he met with the kindest treatment from the Empress and her son, whose generosity greatly increased the Baron's private fortune. In 1784 he was again elected to represent the borough; and having retired from public business, at the general election in 1790, he had the satisfaction of seeing his son, Nathaniel Baron Dimsdale, returned in his room. He died, after a few week's illness, on the 30th of December, 1800, in the eighty-ninth year of his age; and was interred in the burial ground of the Society of Friends, at Bishop Stortford.

"Nathaniel Baron Dimsdale, the second son of Thomas Baron Dimsdale, was born at the Priory, Hertford, on the 11th of April, 1748. In 1768, he accompanied his father to Russia, on which occasion the Empress Catherine conferred upon him the title of the Russian empire, with limitations similar to those contained in the grant to his father. He was an Alderman of the borough, and served the office of Mayor of Hertford in 1790 and 1804; he also represented the borough in Parliament the thirty-first, thirty-sixth and forty-first of George III. He died unmarried on the 3rd of July, 1811, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and was interred in the parish church of St. Andrew, in Hertford, where a monumental inscription was placed to his memory on the south wall in the south aisle."

We may add that the heirs in succession are authorized by Royal license to assume in England the Russian title of Baron with the prefix of Honourable.

PROVINCIAL MASONIC LODGES AND THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

At the last quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland it was enacted that the registration and diploma of entrants shall be 10s. 6d. each, instead of 8s. as hitherto; also that on the 24th of June annually the contribution of one pound sterling must be remitted in addition to the fee of 5s. for the annual certificate. This has been done with a view to the extinction of the debt of the Grand Lodge and the application of its surplus revenues to charitable purposes. I do not know how far the lodges throughout Scotland have been consulted by their respective proxy-masters before such a motion was agreed to, but I will venture to affirm that the Grand Lodge has legalised an assessment that will be sure to give rise to great dissatisfaction, and will not be heartily responded to. The effect will be to cripple and impede the efforts which many lodges are now making to carry out projects of education and beneficence. In all the experiments of the Grand Lodge in the science of legislation we seldom or never hear of any assessment being imposed exclusively on the members of that venerable guild. It might be better if now and then it were to exemplify the salutary aphorism, that charity and deeds of self-denying virtue, should begin at home. Probably the present Grand Master, the Earl of Rosslyn, was fully aware that any proposal of this kind would not be well received by many of the members. I cannot but admire his ardent desire that the debt of the Grand Lodge should be wiped off; and (from what is known of his kind and generous disposition) if a subscription had been set on foot by the more wealthy brethren of the Craft, his name would assuredly have stood second to none for liberality and munificence. It is to be hoped that this additional impost upon the lodges will awaken a spirit of inquiry, in order to ascertain if the expenses of the Grand Lodge cannot somehow be reduced to a practical minimum. Much more honour would accrue to the society from works of benevolence and mutual aid than from having a highly paid class of officers, or from prodigal expenditure in banquetings and gatherings for parade and pleasure. The foundation-stone of the Masonic Hall was laid on the 24th of June, 1858, and at what cost the structure

was raised, or what may be the present amount of debt upon the property, are matters on which I regret to find that "the Grand Lodge of Scotland's Reporter, April, 1872," is singularly silent. The sums which the Grand Lodge receives from the affiliated and daughter lodges throughout the country must add up every year to a very large total, and yet there is little or no apparent good done by this opulent income. I am not of opinion—and in this I differ from some whom I highly esteem, and to whose authority I should in many cases defer—that there ought to be no paid officers. The secretary's work is most laborious; but I am unable to perceive any necessity for two paid officials—the secretary and clerk. One of these might be dispensed with; and in saying so, I only express the opinion of many good and true Masons, held at the time of the death of the late lamented secretary. While thus urging the desirability of retrenchment, it would be unfair not to acknowledge in the most emphatic terms, the eminent services which Lord Rosslyn has rendered to the Craft generally. But I believe that he has no wish to make the terms of membership onerous throughout the country, in order to extinguish the debt on the Metropolitan Lodge, over which he so ably and honourably presides.—*The Courant*, Dec. 2, 1872.

The Star Lodge (No. 1275) now meets at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on the 1st Friday in March, June, September, and December.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, December 13, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

Gen. Com. Boys' School at Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
Lodge 142, St. Thomas, Caledonian-hotel, Adelphi.
Chap. 975, Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dilley, Preceptor.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7; Bros. John Thomas and E. Worthington, Preceptors.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.

Lodge 5, St. George's and Cornerstone, Freemasons' Hall.
" 29, St. Alban's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
" 59, Royal Naval, Freemasons' Hall.
" 90, St. John's, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 193, Confidence, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
" 222, St. Andrew's, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
" 879, Peckham, Maismore Arms Tavern, Peckham-road, Peckham.
" 957, Leigh, Freemasons' Hall.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. Beckett, Preceptor.
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Finchurch-street Station, at 7. Ceremony of Installation by Bro. C. Lacey, P.M.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gotthel, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Dilley, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Lodge 96, Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
" 166, Union, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
" 180, St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall.
" 198, Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
" 211, St. Michael's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
" 228, United Strength, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
" 235, Nine Muses, Clarendon Hotel, Bond-st.
" 548, Wellington, White Swan Tavern, Deptford.
" 834, Ranelagh, Clarendon Hotel, Hammersmith.
" 933, Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
Chap. 185, Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall.

Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
Florence Nighungale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's wood, at 8 Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Constitutional Lodge of Instruction, (50), Wheatsheaf Hotel, Hand-courr, Holborn, at 7; Bro. J. R. Stacey, P.M., 180, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

Committee of Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3 o'clock.
Lodge 3, Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall.
" 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.
" 13, Union of Waterloo, Masons' Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
" 15, Kent, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
" 87, Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st., Lambeth.
" 147, Justice, White Swan, High-st., Deptford.
" 238, Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
" 781, Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-rd., Limehouse.
" 1017, Montefiore, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1228, Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstone.
" 1260, Hervey, Swan Hotel, Walham Green.
" 1305, St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms Tavern, St. John's Wood.
" 1306, St. John of Wapping, Gun Tavern, High-st. Wapping.
Rose Croix Chapter, Grand Metropolitan, Freemasons, Tavern.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London street, City, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

Lodge 19, Athelstan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
" 263, Bank of England, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.
" 534, Polish National, Freemasons' Hall.
" 860, Dalhousie, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
" 1076, Capper, Marine Hotel, Victoria Dock.
" 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Seven Sister's Road, N.
Chap. 72, Royal Jubilee, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
" 619, Beadon, Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich.
Knights Templar Encampment, 117, New Temple, The Inner Temple, London.
The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall-Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London, st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30.
Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Pensonby-st., Millbank.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Lodge 134, Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 157, Bedford, Freemasons' Hall.
" 177, Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
Knights Templar Encampment, 26, Faith and Fidelity, Freemasons' Tavern.
" Templar Encampment, Mount Calvary, Freemasons' Tavern.

St. George's Lodge of Instruction, (140), for Master Masons, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.
 Stability Lodge of Instruction, (217), Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Muggenridge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, P.M.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Two Brewers, 33, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

MASONIC MEETINGS IN LIVERPOOL, &c.

For the Week ending Saturday, December 14, 1872.
MONDAY, DEC. 9.
 Lodge of Sincerity (No. 292), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 4.
 Mersey Lodge (No. 477), 1, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, at 6.
 Lodge of Unity (No. 613), Masonic Hall, Southport, at 6.45.
 Gilbert Greenall Lodge (No. 1250), Masonic Rooms, Warrington, at 6.30.
TUESDAY, DEC. 10.
 Merchants' Lodge (No. 241), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 5.
 Zion Chapter, 1, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, at 6.
 Bridson Chapter, Masonic Hall, Southport, at 7.
 Grosvenor Chapter (No. 721), Barr's Hotel, Chester, at 6.
 Lodge of Loyalty (No. 897), Fleece Inn, St. Helen's, at 6.
 Hesketh Lodge (No. 986), Grapes Inn, Croston, at 4.
 Downshire Lodge of Instruction (No. 594), 90, Duke-street, Liverpool, at 7.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.
 Lodge of Loyalty (No. 86), Royal Hotel, Prescott, at 6.
 Lodge of Harmony (No. 580), Wheat Sheaf Inn, Ormskirk, at 5.
 St. John's Chapter, 90, Duke-street, Liverpool, at 6.30.
 Ellesmere Lodge (No. 758), Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 6.
 The Temple Lodge (No. 1094), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.
 De Grey and Ripon Lodge (No. 1356), 140, North-hill-street, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, at 6.
 St. John's Lodge of Instruction (No. 673), 90, Duke-street, Liverpool, at 8.
 Neptune Lodge of Instruction (No. 1264), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 7.
THURSDAY, DEC. 12.
 Harmonic Lodge (No. 216), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4.
 Croxeth United Service (No. 786), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.
 Prince of Wales (No. 1035), Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, at 6.
 Lodge of Equity (No. 1384), Sims' Cross Hotel, Widnes, at 6.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction (No. 1182), 150 Park-lane, Liverpool, at 7.
FRIDAY, DEC. 13.
 Lodge of Perseverance (No. 155), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.
 Rock Lodge (No. 1289), Rock Ferry Hotel, Rock Ferry, at 7.

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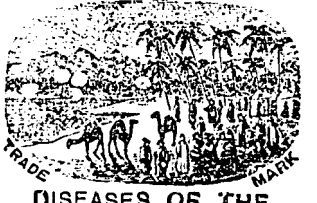
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NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the *Fratres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.*

BY EMRA HOLMES, 31^o,
 Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.
 (Continued from Page 772.)

Bro. Yarker says that "the History of the Jerusalem Encampment, the oldest in Lancashire, commences in 1786, but many old Freemasons believe that long prior to the issue of warrants the Chivalric Orders were practised under the sanction of the Blue Lodges." He seems to think that it is in 1686, under the sanction of the Scottish Chivalric Order of the Temple and St. John that our traditions point for the revival of the Knights Templar.

Dom Calmet records, that Viscount Dundee was at this period Grand Master of the Order of Templars in Scotland, and states that he had received from the titular Viscount the Grand Cross his brother wore when he fell at Killiecrankie in 1689. Certain it is, however, that the Grand Lodge of all England at York recognised the Order previous to 1780, and at the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, as I have elsewhere stated, it was expressly stipulated that the article referring to what should be considered pure Ancient Masonry was not intended to prevent any lodge or chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the Orders of Chivalry, according to the constitution of the said Orders. This was no doubt in consequence of the Dukes of Sussex and Kent (both being heads of the Order, the one as Grand Master the other as Grand Patron) being also Grand Masters in the Craft. The present prosperous condition of the United Orders of the Temple and the Hospital is no doubt due to the great exertions of its present Grand Chancellor,

Sir Patrick Colquhoun, as well as to the support of noblemen like the Earl of Limerick, Lord Skelmersdale, Lord Eliot, and others, to whom we, as Knights Templar, owe a debt of gratitude we cannot easily repay. In Scotland the Order, which during the last century had accepted charters from the High Knights Templar in Ireland, whose origin I believe is not very well known, but who are now under the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Leinster, and hold a high social position in their own country; but these charters were discarded, Laurie tells us when they accepted a charter from the Duke of Kent.

The United States Knights Templar owe their origin to England, tracing their descent from the Baldwyn and York, and other immemorial Encampments, I believe, as stated in Mackey's *Lexican and Cross Chart*.

The three independent bodies of Knights, in the United Kingdom are shortly, I believe, to be under one sceptre, that of the Prince of Wales, when we may confidently look for a new raising of the Beauseant, and the Templars will take their proper position as a great chivalric body before the world.

That we are the legitimate descendants of the Crusading Knights I have no manner of doubt and as, I have said before, both friends and enemies have admitted that great fact.

In Barruel's history of Jacobinism the author, citing the frightful charges against the Templars, which as a Jesuit of course he believes says, "Such nevertheless are the men from whom the Masons glory in being descended. Yes, and their descent is real. Their pretensions are no longer chimerical. Were they to deny it, we should force them to recognise as their progenitors not the whole of the Order, but that part whose ancient corruption and obstinate hatred against the altar and the throne, when added to their thirst of revenge, must render them still more formidable to both kings and pontiffs.

"Were we to trace the descent of the Freemasons by the Templars we should not have the assurance of those who suppose the Grand Master Molay, when in the Bastille creating the four lodges, that of Naples for the East, of Edinburgh for the West, of Stockholm for the North, and of Paris for the South. Yet following nothing but the Archives of the Freemasons themselves, and the apparent affinities which subsist between them and the Knights Templar, we are entitled to say to them :—Yes, the whole of your school and all your lodges descend from the Templars. After the extinction of their Order a certain number of criminal Knights, who escaped the general proscription, formed a body to perpetuate their frightful mysteries."*

very insufficient grounds, but I have already, for the most part, disposed of that question. He says:—"Another reflection, which strikes me as being of weight, though I do not know that any one has made it, is that between thirty and forty thousand Knights not only survived the condemnation of the Order, but also survived Philip le Bel and Clement V. The greater part of these had only been condemned to canonical penance, to so many days fasting and prayer, or to a short imprisonment. They lived in different parts of

the world, where they had nothing to fear from their persecutors and tyrants."

Barruel thinks therefore that if they had been innocent they would have asserted their innocence after the death of Philip le Bel.

His argument, however, is in favour of the probabilities of our descent, whatever it may be as to our innocence, and when our brethren in the craft ridicule our pretensions I am reminded of what was said some time back in the *Freemasons' Magazine* touching the High Grades. Our venerable Brother, Charles Purton Cooper, who may be called the Martin Tupper of Masonry, in speaking of the High Grades to a brother says, "if, as you assert, the high grades are useless, valueless, how do you account for their having existed amongst us so many years, and for their being more flourishing now than at any former time? English common sense rarely tolerates, much less favours what has no value, no use * * * * * you make obscurity of origin the foundation of an argument against the high grades. If you are consistent you must, as it seems to me, equally make obscurity of origin the foundation of an argument against modern English Freemasonry."*

There is much wisdom in our learned brothers remarks.

(To be concluded in our next.)

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

PRESENTATION OF BUST TO LORD DALHOUSIE.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., the Grand Lodge of Scotland met in their hall, George-street, the Earl of Rosslyn, Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of Scotland, in the chair. There was a large attendance. The following office-bearers, who had been recommended for election by the Grand Committee, were elected accordingly, and duly installed into office, viz. :—

- Rt. Hon. Earl Rosslyn ... G. Master.
- Rt. Hon. Earl Dalhousie P.G. Master.
- Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart. D.G. Master.
- Henry Inglis, Esq S.G. Master.
- Col. A. C. Campbell S.G. Warden.
- Rt. Hon. Earl of Kellie ... J.G. Warden.
- Samuel Hay G. Treasurer.
- Alex. J. Stewart G. Secretary.
- John Laurie G. Clerk.
- Rev. V. G. Faithful, M.A. G. Chaplain.
- Rev. Dr. Gray "
- Major W. H. Ramsey ... S.G. Deacon.
- F. A. Barron J.G. Deacon.
- David Bryce Architect.
- Alexander Hay G. Jeweller.
- John Coghill G. Dir. of Cers.
- D. Robertson G. Bible-Bearer.
- James Ballantine..... G. Bard.
- Right Hon. Lord Rosehill G. Sword-Bearer.
- C. W. M. Müller G. Dir. of Music.
- R. Davidson G. Organist.
- M. Mackenzie..... Chief G. Marshal.
- A. T. Apthorpe G. Marshal.
- W. M. Bryce G. Tyler.
- James Baikie Outer Guard.
- F. S. Melville Pres. G. Stewards.
- J. Haig Vice-President.

During the installation of the M.W. Grand Master, the chair was occupied by the Past G. Master, the Earl of Dalhousie. The Earl of Rosslyn, on again taking the chair, briefly returned thanks for that renewed expression of their confidence. After this formal business had

* History of Jacobinism, part 2, pp. 376—8. Barruel assumes the guilt of the Order from

* *Freemason's Magazine* Vol. xvii. 90.

been gone through, the grand officers proceeded to the great hall, which was filled by a company of about 250 brethren, including deputations from all the lodges in the province, and several from a distance—Glasgow, Kilmarnock, &c. The National Anthem was played on the organ as the grand officers entered, and they were received with loud cheers. The chair was taken by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Rosslyn; on his right and left respectively being the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord James Murray, Lord Burleigh, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Mr. Whyte Melville of Mount Melville, Mr. Henry Inglis of Torsonce, Mr. Oswald of Dunnikier, Mr. Hope, Luffness, Mr. Mann, &c. Major Ramsay, and Colonel Campbell of Blytheswood, officiated as croupiers.

The banquet finished, thanks were returned by the Rev. A. S. Muir, of Leith. The toast of "The Holy Lodge of St. John" was then given from the chair, and drunk in silence, followed by that of "The Queen," which was cordially responded to, and followed by the National Anthem, played on the organ and by the string band in the orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. R. B. Stewart, while the chorus was heartily joined in by the company. In proposing "The Grand Steward of Scotland, Patron of the Grand Lodge," the noble Chairman said that he had recently personally asked his Royal Highness to become the patron of a History of Freemasonry in Scotland that was soon to be in the press, and to that request his Royal Highness had willingly acceded (loud applause). The M.W. Grand Master next gave "The Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was received with loud applause; followed by that of "The Navy, Army, Militia, and Volunteers"—Lord James Murray replying for the army, and Colonel Guthrie, Brechin, for the volunteers. "The Craft and Freemasonry over the World" was next given from the chair, and suitably received. "The Grand Lodge of England and Marquis of Ripon" having been proposed by the M.W. Grand Master, was cordially received, and responded to by the Earl of Dalhousie; and it was followed by "The Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Duke of Leinster," which was also received with cordiality.

The Earl of Dalhousie, on rising to propose "The Health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Rosslyn," was received with prolonged cheering. He said he was quite certain he only required to name the subject of his toast to ensure for it an enthusiastic reception. They had that day re-elected their Most Worshipful Grand Master for the third time. (Cheers.) That, he said, is not only gratifying to me as a personal friend of the noble Grand Master, but it is also gratifying to me to find that he who succeeded me on the throne has received the same kindness, and that his endeavours to promote Masonry have received the same appreciation from the brethren as those of the Grand Masters that have gone before him. (Cheers.) I am quite certain that you could have elected to that office no other individual who had the interests of Freemasonry more sincerely at heart than he has—(cheers)—as an individual who might be supposed, from his

descent from the St. Clairs of Rosslyn—(loud cheers)—to have a determination to uphold the rights of Masonry, not only in Scotland but throughout the world. (Cheers.) That Lord Rosslyn has succeeded in gaining the respect and admiration of the Craft, is sufficiently shown by the fact of their having elected him a third time to the throne; and I add to my congratulations on his having succeeded for a third time to this office, my most earnest wish, as I am sure it is the wish of the brethren, that he will long be spared to be an ornament to Masonry, and an ornament, as he is, to society at large. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Rosslyn, who was received with prolonged applause, after returning thanks for the toast, said—I can assure you, brethren, from the bottom of my heart, that I was at one time loath to accept again this very high position. You have again done me the honour to place me in that position, my diffidence to occupy which arose partly from the fact that I have occasion to reside a great deal of the year out of Scotland, and have not, therefore, the opportunity of paying that attention necessary to the proper discharge of its duties; but during the last two years I think I have so far mastered the details of Grand Lodge and brought them prominently before your notice—(applause)—and I have no hesitation in saying that the cloud which at one moment seemed to overshadow our prospects has burst and disappeared. I think that the sunshine is breaking through, and that we shall see at no distant day a complete cessation of those difficulties that threatened us. (Applause.) And I believe I may almost say that before my reign is over, you will find that Grand Lodge is really on the high road to entire freedom from debt. (Cheers.) However closely we may be linked together, it is necessary that we should have our opinions ventilated and given utterance to, as that is done at the quarterly meetings of Grand Lodge; and while that is the case, it is my duty, as occupying the chair, to ascertain what is the voice of the greater number—to assist in ascertaining and declaring that the larger amount of sentiment shall prevail in the decisions arrived at. (Applause.) But I have to-day seen sentiments expressed in a public journal which, however kindly they have been meant towards myself, and however favourably they may have referred to my efforts, have been founded on misconception of the facts of the case. (Hear, hear.) I know that the charge of the Grand Lodge being the last to assist in working the Fund of Benevolence is wholly and totally unfounded, (applause) and it shows that the writer can have no acquaintance with the origin of our Fund of Benevolence. It owes its origin to the Grand Lodge; and those who best know its history are aware that the subscriptions it receives from it are given by office-bearers and by members of Grand Lodge in behalf of Scottish Masonry. (Applause.) And as to the charge that is made against us of spending our funds in festivities instead of giving them away in charity, I think that 3s. 6d. paid by us for a dinner scarcely calls for any fault-finding remark (hear, hear, and laughter), especially, as I am reminded by the Substitute Grand Master, when we pay that out of our own pockets. (Applause.) But

I will not longer trespass upon your patience. I do really like to bring the outer world into communion with Masonic sentiments as far as possible; and I do believe that the more that is done, the more reason will those in the outer world have to praise and uphold our institution rather than decry it. (Loud applause.) Let me turn from this subject to a subject that will be interesting to all the brethren. I have the honour to propose the health of a warm friend of Masonry, a Scottish nobleman and a Scottish landlord, Lord Dalhousie, (prolonged cheering) one who has endeared himself to all ranks and classes in the country, (cheers) one who has attended to and promoted Masonry in other ranks than our own, and whether we reckon him as a Masonic official or a great statesman (loud cheers) one you will find who has in his life realised the words of the Poet Laureate, and shown that the path of duty is the way to glory. (Applause, the marble bust of his lordship being uncovered amid a renewed round of cheering.) This work, continued his lordship, is presented by the committee who organised the subscriptions from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to be kept in perpetuity and handed down so long as Masonry itself shall exist. (Cheers.) This work is one that I feel sure will be greatly prized by us all, and I am allowed to inform you, that handsome as it is, and beautifully executed as we see it to be, yet the subscriptions raised for it have vastly exceeded the cost of the work. (Applause.) It is customary in such cases to present a replica of the bust, but in this instance the noble earl has declined to receive it, and is to devote the surplus funds to objects of benevolence—an example which I think is worthy of all praise and of imitation. (Loud applause.)

The Earl of Dalhousie briefly returned thanks for the gift, and, in reference to the surplus funds, said that his intention was that, instead of devoting them to obtaining a replica, he had decided on placing them in the hands of the Grand Committee, in order to be made into an annual fund for the relief of any distressed brother who might have failed in business through no fault of his own. (Loud cheers.)

A number of other toasts appropriate to the occasion were proposed and responded to, and in the course of the proceedings a song, composed for the occasion by Bro. James Ballantine, Grand Bard, was sung, and received with great applause.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

STOCKWELL LODGE (No. 1339) will meet next time and for the future at the Half Moon, Herne Hill.

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W. ELLIS WALL, Esq., of Salcombe Hill House, writes, March 31, 1871:—"I have used your Pain Killer for rheumatic gout inwardly, and on nearly every joint in my body. In about half-an-hour after I had used it I was perfectly free from pain. Taken internally, I have found it cure headache, griping pains in the stomach, and many other similar disorders. My only object in writing this is to express my gratitude, and with the hope that it may be for the good of the public,—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C., Proprietors."

SO CALLED ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

I have read Bro. Norton's long communication in *The Freemason* of the 16th ult., but have failed to discover the slightest ground for his sweeping and mistaken charges against Anderson.

I admit that the actual term, "Ancient Landmarks," is not to be found in any of the early MSS., and supposing that its use may be limited to the beginning of the 18th century in our Masonic Parlance, there is in this fact no real innovation in the nomenclature and phraseology of Freemasonry.

Words often arise, "ex necessitate rei," as it is said, and it is just possible that this very convenient and appropriate expression may have been most frequently and extensively used by Anderson! I do not say that this is so, but even supposing it were so, how can it possibly affect Anderson's character for veracity and trustworthiness as a Masonic historian, or how does it support the charge that he "revolutionised Freemasonry?"

As regards the changes generally in the Constitutions, they are only such as the lapse of time and altered circumstances rendered necessary; above all, the necessary prevalence of the speculative element, and what we should, in truth, expect when we remember that in their main features, at any rate, those prose Constitutions are derived from the Poetic Formulary.

Bro. Norton bases a portion of his argument against the reality apparently of the Poetic, as well as Matthew Cooke's Constitutions, on the alleged illegitimacy of Athelstan. Now, modern researches and later study do not accept it as historically proved that Athelstan was illegitimate.

At least, a great deal may be said in favour of his legitimacy.

I am aware that Hume and Millar, and other writers say so, and, therefore, Bro. Norton is in very good company, but William of Malmesbury does not say so, and the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" does not relate it as a certain truth.

On the contrary, William of Malmesbury, from whom our later historians all derive their account, gives us the names of Edward's three wives, namely, Egwina, Elflada, and Edgiva, with the names of all their children, but he places them all on the same level.

He mentions, indeed, that there was a popular belief to the contrary, and relates a very peculiar story, but he nowhere himself either assumes or asserts the fact. On the contrary, he mentions that Alfred the Great made Athelstan a knight, and had him educated at the court of his daughter Ethelfled, in the expectation of succeeding to the kingdom.

He records the opposition which arose on this very ground by some at his succession, but asserts that he had the unanimous assent of the nobility! As much, therefore, may be said in favour of his legitimacy as against it, and I am inclined to think that the story is a popular error.

But if it were so, it would not affect the customs of the guilds or their ancient regulations.

Bro. Norton alludes to the "morals" of our earlier brethren, a matter which has really nothing to do with the discussion, the more so when we call to mind the date at which these regulations were in force.

Bro. Norton "harks back" to "Freeborn." I think that our operative Masonic forefathers gave a very sensible reason for the law.

Unless a serf was "manumitted" in those days, his children were born "serfs" too, and the Lord had the same claim on the children that he had on the father.

Had the guilds received "serf" members, or "serf" apprentices, the consequence would have been that the Lord would have intervened at any moment, even in the midst of the most important works, and taken the "serf" away.

And hence the law, universal as far as Masonic Guilds were concerned, that no one should be admitted who was not "freeborn," and that no one should be taken as an "apprentice" who was not the son of free, emancipated parents. Whatever reason may have induced the English Grand Lodge, in this, our epoch, to substitute "freemen" for "freeborn," it is quite clear that historically and Masonically "freeborn" is the

universal law of the Craft, and Bro. Norton cannot produce the slightest trustworthy evidence to the contrary.

With regard to Dr. Oliver, I think that it is a great pity that Bro. Norton uses such derogatory language in respect of one who was an able writer, a good Mason, and a painstaking historian of our Order. It is impossible not to remark, and still more not to regret, Bro. Norton's wonderful proficiency in, and copiousness of, unworthy personalities, which are quite opposed to the genuine teachings of Freemasonry.

To call brethren "dreamers," and "credulous," and "ignorant," and "mendacious," and to employ constantly many other choice epithets to those who stand in the way of a fantastic hobby, is not to improve our Masonic literature, or advance the cause of Masonic inquiry! Neither does it even subserve the particular view Bro. Norton seems so anxious to put forward and proclaim. Angry vituperation, and puerile aspersions on the motives and character of others, never yet helped any good cause in the world, or advanced in any way the great claims of truth, *quâ* truth.

If Bro. Norton really wishes to give an impetus to archaeological studies and historical accuracy, let him eschew anything henceforth like those hopeless and unreasoning personalities which have reduced his essays to the low level of partizan theories and angry assertions. I am, like Bro. Norton, a simple "Craftsman," that is to say, I accept, "*ex imo corde*," the Universality of Freemasonry, and therefore adhere solely to the three degrees and the Royal Arch. But, though I cannot see my way clear to accept, either Masonically or historically, what are technically termed the "High Grades," I feel bound to protest once for all against Bro. Norton's violent and unjustifiable attack, especially on the Masonic Knights Templar. I know many very worthy men and most excellent Freemasons who do see their way, though, as I say, I do not, to accept the claims and the position of the "Christian Degrees," and they have as much right to their opinion as I have to mine. At the proper time and in the proper place I shall always be prepared to uphold what I deem to be the unchanging landmarks and "universal" principles of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, but I utterly repudiate Bro. Norton's unwise complaints and unfounded assertions.

Indeed, Bro. Norton's communications too plainly evince that, while he is complaining of the intolerance of others, he has only seen the "mote" in their eyes and forgotten the "beam" that is in his own, and that he has got a good deal to learn, alike in courtesy of language and correctness of statement, before he can profess to become a teacher of our Order, or above all to level to the ground, with a sort of "Happy Despatch," the fair character and historical accuracy of our best writers, offering us nothing in their stead, as he seemingly does, but untenable assertions, illogical conclusions, and idle personalities.

A MASONIC STUDENT.

Dec. 2, 1872.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On Friday, the 20th ult., a Provincial Grand Lodge was held of the Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Cumberland and Westmoreland, at Wigton, under the auspices of St. John's Lodge, No. 327.

From the fact that nearly thirty years have elapsed since such an occurrence took place in Wigton, it may be imagined that no little interest was excited in the neighbourhood. The Province of which the Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, *M.P.*, is the Provincial Grand Master comprises fifteen lodges, all of which are in a flourishing condition, and it speaks well for the progress of Masonry in the "sister counties" when we state that another lodge will shortly be opened at Harrington.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in the large room of the Mechanics' Institute, the whole of the spacious building having been kindly lent to the brethren for the occasion.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, *Prov. G.M.*, presided, and he was supported by numerous influential brethren of the Province, amongst whom were the following Past and Present Provincial Grand Officers:—

Bros. John Whitwell, *M.P.*, *D. Prov. G.M.*; E. Busher, *Prov. G.S.B. England*, and *Prov. G. Sec.*; John Lemon, *Prov. G.T.*; John Gate, 327, *Prov. G.R.*; W. Kirkbride, *P.M. 339, P. Prov. G.S.*; Thomas Richardson, *Prov. G.A. D.C., 327*; T. B. Arnison, *P.M. 339, P. Prov. G.S.B.*; S. W. Rowland, *P.M. 339, P. Prov. G.O.*; Aaron Routledge, *P.M. 1,220, P. Prov. G.T.*; J. Porter, *P.M. 327, 343, 1,256, P. Prov. A.G. Sec.*; John Pearson, *W.M., Prov. G.S.D. 1,002*; I. Nicholson, *P. Prov. G.S.W.*; E. Fearon, *P.M. 119, P.G.S.B.*; F. Hayward, *P. Prov. G.S.W.*; Martin, *W.M. 872, 1267, P. Prov. S.G.W.*

A vote of condolence, moved by Bro. Col. Whitwell, *M.P.*, *D. Prov. G.M.* and seconded by Bro. the Rev. W. Williams, *Prov. G. Chap.*, was passed to Bro. Busher, *P.G.S.B. England*, *Prov. G. Sec.*, on the death of his father.

The following is a list of the Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

- Earl of Bective, *M.P.*, 1074 *Prov. G.M.*
- John Whitwell, *M.P.*, 129.
- 1074..... *Prov. D.G.M.*
- Lieut. A.C. Mott, *R.N.P.N.* *Prov. G. S. W.*
- E. W. Henry, *M.D.*, *P.M.*
- 119..... *Prov. G.J.W.*
- Rev. A. Curwen, *M.A.*,
- P.M. 962..... *Prov. G. Chaplain.*
- R. Rutherford..... *Prov. G. Asst. Chap.*
- John Lemon, *P.M. 327*... *Prov. G. Treasurer.*
- Right Hon. Lord Muncaster, *M.P.*, 119..... *Prov. G. Registrar.*
- Edward Busher, *P.M. 129,*
- 962, 1074, *Prov. G.S.B.*
- England..... *Prov. G. Secretary.*
- James Porter, *P.M. 327,*
- 343, 1256..... *Prov. G. S. D.*
- Jno. R. Tickle, *P.M. 371* *Prov. G. J. D.*
- W. Tattersall..... *Prov. G. S. of W.*
- H. Fearon, *P.M. 119*..... *Prov. G. D. of C.*
- P. de E. Collin, 371..... *Prov. G. A. D. C.*
- Roger Dodgson, 1390..... *Prov. G. Swd. B.*
- John Wood..... *Prov. G. Organist.*
- Geo. Brooker, *P.M. 962*... *Prov. G. Steward.*
- A. Taylor, 310..... *Prov. G. Steward.*
- H. Bewes, 327..... " " "
- G. Shannon, *M.D.*, 327... " " "
- George Carrick, 327..... " " "
- John Mill's, 1390..... " " "
- J. Norman Hodgson, 327 " " "

On the closing of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the brethren met in proper form on the bowling green adjoining, and, headed by the excellent band of the Wigton Volunteer Rifle Corps, marched down West-street, through the Market Place and along King-street, turning at the Market Hill, and back to the Parish Church, along King-street, the whole way being lined with crowds of spectators, and the windows of the houses were well filled.

The Church was much crowded, the arrangement being that the brethren were to sit below and others in the galleries. The service was a full choral one, and was intoned by Canon Whitmore, of Carlisle Cathedral. The first lesson was read by Bro. Canon Porteus, and the second lesson by Bro. Rev. A. Curwen, of Harrington. The musical service was more than good; it was most impressive and effective, and Mr. Metcalfe, who presided at the organ, was much extolled for the very efficient style in which he played. The beautiful and appropriate anthem, by Clarke Whitfield, "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," was capitably sung by the choir, and seemed to make a great impression on the brethren assembled. The sermon was preached by Bro. Rev. W. Williams, of Cockermouth, *P.G. Chaplain*, from the text Mark, chapter 15, verse 38, "And the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom," from which he preached a most appropriate and Masonic address, inculcating upon the brethren that they must be both material and spiritual builders.

The brethren, to the number of about 180, sat down to a very excellent banquet at about 4 o'clock. It was prepared by Bro. Martin, of the Lion and Lamb, and from the style in which it

was prepared and served, well deserved the commendations bestowed upon it. It took place in the Diocesan marquee, which was erected in the Fioshfield grounds, through the kindness of Mr. Carrick. The dinner tables were very elegantly decorated with flowers and evergreens from Fioshfield.

The Chair was taken by the Right Worshipful the Earl of Bective, Provincial Grand Master, supported by Bro. Colonel Whitwell, the Rev. W. M. Schuibben, Bro. Canon Porteus, Bro. Iredale, Bro. Lemon, Mr. J. Carrick, Bro. Jackson Gillbanks, Bro. the Rev. W. Williams, Bro. E.H. Henry, M.D., Bro. Dr. Jones, Bro. Captain Mott, Minor Canon Whitmore, and the Rev. J. A. Scott.

On the withdrawal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed "The Queen," followed by the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family" after which the Chairman gave "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," each of which was received with much enthusiasm. After some of the speeches the band played appropriate airs. The Rev. W. M. Schuibben was the first called upon to respond for the Bishop and Clergy, and cordially welcomed the brethren to Wigton. He said he had had much pleasure in placing his church at their disposal, pleased to think that in their festivities they remembered the service in the Parish Church, although he did not expect that his church was to be turned into a cathedral. (Cheers.) The Chairman then proposed "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," for which Colonel Whitwell, M.P., Lieutenant A.C. Mott, R.N., and Ensign Carrick returned thanks. Mr. Metcalfe sang his celebrated song "John Peel," with much applause. The room was then, in the language of the brethren, "close styled," and the various Masonic toasts were given, according to the toast list.

The weather throughout the day was all that could be desired, and contributed very much to the success which has crowned the labours of the brethren of No. 327.

THE EMULATION LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

The members of the Craft in London at the present day are so amply furnished with the means of attaining a correct knowledge of the ceremonies and lectures of Freemasonry, that it is difficult for brethren whose "Boas have fallen in such pleasant places" to realise the fact that Lodges of Instruction were all but unknown fifty years ago. It is true that the Grand Stewards' Lodge was generally recognised as the custodian of the authorized working, and to some extent the able brethren of that distinguished lodge supplied the Masonic wants of the metropolitan brethren. But the growing popularity of Freemasonry, and the consequent increase of the Craft, soon rendered it expedient to make further provision for teaching the numbers and officers of lodges those duties which they would be called upon to perform. Accordingly we find that about the year 1823, certain zealous brethren conceiving that the Masonic lectures were not worked upon a properly regulated system, resolved to meet together for mutual instruction. The names of these brethren deserve to be recorded, inasmuch as they were the founders of the now celebrated "Emulation Lodge of Improvement" for Master Masons. They were Bros. John Smyth, of the Burlington Lodge; Joseph Dennis and E. Whittington, of the "Unions"; John Wilson, of the "Percy," and Gervase Margerison, of the "Constitutional."

They advertised their intention to meet at a house in Wardour-street, Solo, and on the appointed evening the room was crowded. Many members of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, who fancied that their immemorial right to "rule and teach" was about to be infringed, and also many Grand Officers, including the Grand Secretary, attended to watch the proceedings. Every office in the new Lodge of Instruction was ably filled by experienced Masons, and so admirably were the lectures and ceremonial illustrated, that all

opposition, if such were intended, was at once and for ever silenced. Among the visitors at this inaugural meeting was the famous Peter Gilkes, who subsequently became the Preceptor of the lodge, an office which he held up to the time of his decease. It is almost needless to add that the Emulation Lodge of Improvement has not only sustained the high promise of perfection which it gave in 1823, but is now regarded as one of the great exemplars of Masonic ritualism in England, and with the "Stability," its sister Lodge of Instruction, the "Emulation" divides the allegiance of every earnest worker in the Craft. A practical proof of this supremacy was afforded at the anniversary meeting of the lodge, on Friday, the 27th November, when more than two hundred brethren assembled under its *ægis* at Freemasons' Hall, to listen to as perfect a rendering of the sections in the first lecture as it has ever been our good fortune to hear. The chair was occupied by Bro. John Hervey, Grand Secretary, who, in accordance with custom, put the questions to the sectionists, a duty which he discharged most ably and impressively. The first section was worked by Bro. J. F. Huggins, W.M. 18; the fourth by Bro. G. E. Wainwright, S.W. 370; the fifth by Bro. W. Smallpiece, S.W. 1395; the sixth by Bro. H. Wood, and the seventh by Bro. J. A. Rucker, P.M. 66. The earnest delivery and the eloquent ability of these brethren were most marked, and richly deserved the enthusiastic applause with which their efforts were received, and the thanks which were awarded them at a later period. After the lodge had been closed, the brethren adjourned to the Freemasons' Tavern, where the festival was held under the presidency of Lord Tenterden, C.B., Senior Grand Warden, who was supported by Bros. R. Scott, Dist. Grand Master Trinidad; A. J. McIntyre, Q.C., G.R.; H. Lloyd, Q.C., Pres. B.G.P.; J. L. Evans, P. Pres. B.G.P.; J. Hervey, G. Sec.; J. F. Leith, Q.C., M.P.; J. B. Monckton, S.G.D.; E. E. Wendt, G. Sec. G.C.; T. Fenn, P.A.G.D.C.; C. A. Murton, J.G.D.; J. A. Rucker, V.P., B.G.P.; J. Brett, P.G.P.; J. Boyd, G.P.; C. A. Coitebrune, A.G.P.; R. Wentworth Little, Sec. R. M. Inst. for Girls; H. J. P. Damas, J.G.D.; W. C. Bacon, P.G. Steward; A. A. Richards, P.G. Steward; H. Mugeridge, and other well-known brethren.

Original Correspondence.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have read with much pleasure and interest a Master Mason's remarks in your edition of the 9th November, respecting the condition of the pensioners, and certainly felt surprised at Earl Percy's remark at the last Festival, for he is always considered a most benevolent man, and could not have fully considered the subject when he stated that £26 per annum, or 10s. per week was amply sufficient for a man and his wife to live upon. If the funds were low they might consider "a half loaf better than no bread," but when such liberal collections are announced, an increase might be made, particularly when food and coals are so frightfully dear, and age and infirmity render it impossible for a poor brother to earn a trifle to add to his annuity. I happen to know a case in point, a brother who was much reduced succeeded in being elected to the fund, at that time he could earn a little extra and so make it do, but now having had much affliction is unable to follow any employment being 72 years of age. His family, that might be supposed to assist him, have large families and feel the pressure of the times, and cannot. He is living in the country on account of being able to get house rent tolerably cheap, and better accommodation than the two rooms of the alms house afford, although the inmates have gifts of coal and other things which the out pensioners have not.

I cannot help thinking that as age advances, the pensions ought to be increased, a man naturally becoming more helpless and infirm.

Those who do not experience affliction many agree with his Lordship, but let us come to facts. Suppose a man and wife on an allowance of ten shillings weekly, their expenses on the lowest estimation, say rent 3s. 6d., groceries, &c. 2s., bread, 2s., meat, 3s., coals, 1s. there is 11/6. then nothing is left for shoes, clothing and medicines. This shows the necessity of practically benevolent men doing something to promote an increase of the pension and render the close of their days happy and comfortable.

I remain your's fraternally,

P.Z. P.M.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I see by my last week's *Freemason* that the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon has been, on the motion of Bro. F. A. Philbrick, P.M., unanimously re-elected Grand Master for the year ensuing.

Now Sir, I want to know why the Provincial Grand Masters are not elected yearly by the Provincial Grand Lodges in a like manner.

I see by the report, that Bro. J. R. Stebbing, P.G.D., has made a very excellent motion, which (if carried, as I have no doubt it will be) will enable any lodge to get rid of an unworthy member in a very short and easy manner.

I should be very pleased if Bro. Stebbing, or some other member of Grand Lodge, would move that all Provincial Grand Lodges should annually elect their Masters, as all other Masters of lodges are annually elected, which I cannot think would meet with any opposition.

By giving this a place in your next paper you will oblige.

Yours very fraternally,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

BRO. MORTON EDWARDS AND THE GRAND MARK LODGE.

Office of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters,
5, Red Lion Square, High Holborn,
London, 5th December, 1872.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am desired to request the favour of the insertion of the enclosed letter in your next issue,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

FREDERICK BINGKES, P.G. J.W.

Grand Secretary.

(COPY.)

To the President, Vice-President, and Brethren of the General Board of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, Masons of England and Wales.

Brethren,

Referring to the communication addressed to me by your authority by the Grand Secretary, under date 13th July last,

I hereby express my regret for having conferred the degree of Knights Templar, and promise not to confer such degree again, unless with the authority of the Grand Conclave of K.T. of England, and Wales, &c.

I also hereby withdraw the Resolution No. 3, as printed at page 41 of the Statutes of Royal Ark Mariners, and purporting to have been adopted unanimously at a meeting of that body, held on the 9th August, 1871. "That having the power by Royal Warrant of 1793, to confer the original and genuine degrees of Mark Man, Mark Master, Excellent and Super Excellent Master, these be at once added to the working of any lodge of Royal Ark Mariners that may desire to work them," and promise and undertake to insert such withdrawal in any future edition of the Statutes that may be published, at the same time exonerating the brethren named in the minutes of the said meeting from having knowingly taken part in passing such resolutions. I also disclaim all power, from and after this date, to grant warrants for the degrees of Mark Man and Mark Master.

I further authorise the publication of a copy of this letter in the next number of *The Freemason*.

I am, brethren,

Yours obediently and fraternally,

(Signed)

MORTON EDWARDS.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO BROTHER L. EVANS.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Permit me to make a slight correction in your report of my few remarks at Grand Lodge. I said that "few brethren," and not "some brethren," were more competent than myself to speak of Bro. Evans's services, the fact being, as I stated, that I not only have served on the Board of General Purposes with him for several years, but during the last three years of his Presidency was his Vice-President. To have assumed to second the resolution of the Grand Registrar on any less ground than this would have been the reverse of complimentary to Bro. Evans, and for this reason I ask the favour of your inserting my note.

I am, faithfully yours, Bro. B. MONCKTON, Senior Grand Deacon.

NOTES ON THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

As Bro. Holmes would make it appear that he is still sceptical as to the accuracy of my statements anent the Grand Mark Lodge report, and states that he holds by Bro. Kerr's remarks until he can judge with his own eyes, perhaps you will kindly oblige by forwarding to Bro. Holmes for his inspection the enclosed rubbing which I have just taken of the Masonic emblems slightly cut or scratched on the stone sill of one of the windows in Glasgow Cathedral. As this rubbing will distinctly prove that I have been correct in certain particulars, I do not consider it necessary to take any special steps in the meantime to prove that I have also been correct in other particulars.

I am, yours fraternally, W. P. BUCHAN.

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

MASONIC SUMMONSES, NOTICES, &c.

One of my oldest and best Masonic friends, Bro. Capt. F. G. Irwin, Brisslington-crescent, Bristol, has been making a collection of everything interesting relating to Freemasonry—in fact, I may say an indiscriminate collection of Masonic documents—which has been increasing rapidly of late, and is fast becoming a curious and valuable record of the Craft in a way not usually attempted. Bro. Irwin is anxious to add still more to his store, and will be glad to receive any contributions of lodge circulars, certificates, &c., &c., from members of the society, and will reciprocate such kindness to the best of his ability. Of course the whole of his collection will eventually become the property of the Fraternity, so that the brethren who add to Bro. Irwin's Masonic Museum will, after all, be benefiting the Order. Any expenses attending the transit of packages will be most willingly defrayed by our friend, or by Bro. W. J. Hughan.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND (KNIGHTS TEMPLAR).

We commend the following to the notice of those who are always exclaiming against the gustative propensities of Freemasonry, and who think we are only brethren for the sake of eating and drinking.

No doubt there is a deal too much of the latter often at banquets, and we only wish that every lodge would pass a resolution to prohibit the funds being used for any purpose other than connected with the necessary expenses of the meetings and charitable bequests.

The paragraph in question we extract from the "Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota, U.S.A." (our Bro. G. D. B. Porter, being the Grand Recorder). Nov. 18th, 1870. Resolved:—

"Whereas, Templarism is an institution founded upon the Christian religion, and the practice of the Christian virtues: and

"Whereas, Temperance is one of the chief Christian virtues, and is enjoined upon us by the Christian religion: and

"Whereas, The spreading indiscriminately before the companions who assemble at the banquets customary in our Order, wines and intoxicating liquors, may tempt to excess and intemperance,

"Be it therefore Resolved, 'That henceforth no wines or intoxicating liquors shall be furnished, or permitted to be introduced, at our banquet, given by this Grand Body.'

We say all honour to the framers and passers of such a law.

NOTES ON THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

In last week's paper you have it that Bro. Buchan asserts that "so far, as the song (Professor Aytoun's raising of the Beauseant) is concerned it rather goes to show more belief" &c., instead of non belief, &c., which is required to make sense of the context. Further I am made to say that I prefer my own authority, instead of my own authorities (a very different thing) to taking Bro Buchan's ipse dixit.

Masonic Tidings.

The Supreme Grand Council, 33° A. and A. Rite, have issued instructions to the Recorders of the various Rose Croix Chapters to inform the E. and P. Princes that, in consequence of the death of the Most Illustrious Brother, Dr. Henry Bertram Leeson, 33°, F.R.S., Past M.P. Sovereign Grand Commander of the Order, the members are requested to appear in mourning for a period of sixty days, as a mark of respect for that illustrious brother.

We understand that a grand Masonic ball is to be given at Bury St. Edmunds during the ensuing month, and that Colonel Sir Sholto Adair, the Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk, has granted a dispensation to appear in full Masonic clothing. The ball is to be under the auspices of the Royal St. Edmund's Lodge (No. 1008), and the Worshipful Masters of the whole of the lodges in the province are invited to act as Stewards. There is every promise, as the affair is in good hands, to make this the county ball of the season.

By the death of his half-brother, the Marquis of Londonderry, without issue, Bro. Earl Vane, Past Grand Senior Warden of England, succeeds to the marquise. The deceased nobleman had been for a long time in a precarious state of health.

Our enterprising and well-informed contemporary, the Civilian, announces that the Earl of Zetland, our excellent and esteemed Past Grand Master, is to receive the Order of the Garter, but that he gives up his rank as Knight of the Thistle. This, the Civilian says, is not intended to convey that the former Order ranks higher than the latter (though, by the way, it undoubtedly does), but that the Order of the Thistle is to be for Scotland what the Garter is to England, and Her Majesty wishes it to be so understood. We presume by this it is intended that no one shall be a knight of both Orders at one time, though it is something new in the annals of chivalry to give up one knighthood to take another. We await further light from our antiquarian and heraldic brethren.

PANMERE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 720).—The fifteen sections will be worked by the members of this lodge, on December 15th, at the Balham Hall, Balham. Bro. Poore W.M., and Assistant Preceptor, will open the lodge at 6 o'clock, and will be glad to receive the visit of brethren seeking instruction. This lodge is held every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Minor notices:—The London has just published a series of works which... (faded text)

WILLIAM PRESTON LODGE (No. 766).

PERMANENT LOCATION IN LONDON.

The above lodge met at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st., on Thursday, the 28th ult., under very interesting circumstances. This lodge, originally held at Putney, was consecrated in 1859, by the present G. Secretary, Bro. John Hervey, who installed its first W.M., Owen Bowen, a great benefactor to the lodge and to the craft. Bro. Hervey's name has ever since been retained on the books as Hon. Member, and he occasionally favours the lodge by attending. It was called the "Preston Lodge," so named after a great and well known masonic luminary. It being afterwards found that his surname without his Christian name, gave rise to some confusion, there being a well known town of that name in Lancashire, the M.W.G.M. gave his consent to the alteration of name. From a combination of untoward circumstances the lodge gradually dwindled away until the autumn of 1868, when the only acting members left were Bro. John Newton, its then W.M., Bro. Benjamin Abbott, the I.P.M.; Bro. Dr. Whiteman, one of its earliest and most energetic W.M.'s; Bro. Kain, a Past G. Sec. of Warwickshire, who acted as W.M. in the halcyon days of the lodge; and Bro. George Cox, P.G.D., who was for many years the Treasurer. Under these adverse circumstances a proposal was made by a number of energetic brethren, residing at Norwood and Anerley, to remove the lodge to the Clarendon Hotel, in that neighbourhood. Accordingly, the following brethren joined the lodge; viz., Bros. Dr. Eachus Wilkinson, W. J. Miller, W. H. Harper, G. Jackson, G. Newman, Braun, and others. The lodge increased and multiplied in its new locality, but unfortunately the proprietor of the hotel came to grief, and again the lodge had to seek fresh fields and pastures new, which was a matter of very great difficulty, there being no other house suitable. The M.W.G.M. then gave permission to hold the lodge temporarily at the City Terminus Hotel, where it gained a great accession of members from other parts of London, and lost some of its old members. The local tie thus loosened, the members unanimously petitioned the M.W.G.M. to allow the lodge to remain, which petition was ultimately granted, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, it being well known that the powers that be decline to permit urban lodges to remove to London unless very strong reasons be shewn. The meeting, therefore, was held under joyful circumstances, the members feeling that at length they had a local habitation, as well as a name, well worthy of the lodge. Three gentlemen were initiated, two of them were sons of that worthy Bro. Roberts, who is so well known as the successful caterer at the Crystal Palace; the other was Dr. Cutmore, of Norwood. The ceremony was most perfectly and most impressively rendered by the well-beloved W.M., Bro. G. Newman. Two brethren were passed, Bros. Ewins and Drake. After such labour, nearly forty brethren sat down to a much needed and well served banquet, which did credit to the proprietor of the hotel, Bro. Sidney Spencer, who was one of the fifteen invited guests of the evening. Another of the visitors was the W. Bro. George Cox, P.G. Deacon, one of the founders of the lodge before mentioned. The loving cups (which were presented by Bro. Owen Bowen, the first W.M.), were passed round. The usual toasts were eloquently given and responded to. The charities were not forgotten, a liberal collection have been made; and the W.M. consented to become a Steward of the Boys' School at the approaching festival, on the 13th March. Altogether a most enjoyable evening at length came to a happy conclusion. Happy did the brethren meet, happy did they part, and happy they herd to be in meeting again. It should be added that the William Preston Lodge is one of the few banner lodges; each W.M. on his installation sitting under his own banner, on which is emblazoned his arms, crest, and motto, and which banner he presents to the lodge on his retiring from office. The room was ablaze with heraldic devices of its Past Masters, amongst which were the banner of the Craft itself, and the banner of the before-named great illustrator of Freemasonry, William Preston.

NOTICE.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

Answers to Correspondents.

EMMA HOLMES.—Answer from "Masonic Student," next week.

J. B.—1. As I.M.'s five times. 2. As M.M.'s three times. 3. As F.C.'s five times. 4. As E.A.'s three times.

M. H. F.—Enquire at the Grand Secretary's office, Freemasons' Hall, Gt. Queen-street, and if your name is registered in the Colonial Lodge, and you can give proof of your identity, you will be furnished with a F.C. certificate.

F. M.—The W.M. cannot take rank as a P.M. unless he has served the chair; neither will the J.W. be eligible for the Mastership under the circumstances, presuming that he has not been a Warden previously. Infringements of the Book of Constitutions are not lightly passed over now by the authorities.

Report of Lodges 1010, 1283, 1248 and 1389, stand over till next week.

Public Amusements.

Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Saturday and Monday, December 14 and 16, DEBORAH. Messrs. Sennison, Sidney, Bousfield, Leigh, Hudspeth, Evans, and Power; Mesdames Henderson, Farren, Hayes, and Stephenson. To conclude with LOST IN LONDON. Messrs. Sennison, Evans, Leigh, Roberts, Power, Bousfield, Hudspeth; Mesdames Henderson, Hayes, and Bramah. On Tuesday, December 17, for the benefit of the Lessees, RICHELIEU. Messrs. T. C. King, Sennison, Rainbow, Hudspeth, Leigh, Sidney, Power, and Georges; Mesdames Bessie King and Stephenson. After which, a Grand Miscellaneous Entertainment. To conclude with TWO TO ONE. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Victoria Theatre.

On Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, December 14, 16, and 17, BEN THE BOATSWAIN. Captain Acton, Mr. Parkes; Ben Bowling, Mr. C. Sennett; Edwin Gage, Miss Allen; Mark Rediff, Mr. Shepherd; Wilford Somerton, Mr. Dudley; Hans Kelt, Mr. Rainbow; Dionysius Dabblerton, Mr. J. Fawn; Rose, Miss Hastings; Dame Outfield, Mrs. Burleigh. To conclude with THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Messrs. Sennett, Shepherd, Leigh, Hudspeth, Evans, Bousfield, and Power; Mesdames Allen, Kerbridge, Hastings, and Burleigh. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

Royal Polytechnic.

Open at 12 and 7. Admission 1s. New Ghost, THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, by Mr. George Buckland, assisted by Misses Alice Barth and Florence Hunter. COAL AND HOW TO SAVE IT, by Professor Gardner. Lectures on Natural Philosophy by Mr. King; the Diver and Diving Bell; and many other Entertainments.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a Magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Claimant," Sir Roger Tichborne; Hudson, the "Railway King"; and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &c.

Week commencing December 16.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee, Bro. E. Saker. Mr. James Bennett in "Louis XI," "Richelieu," "Merchant of Venice," &c.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Great Charlotte-street.—Lessee Mr. H. Leslie; Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. "The Octoroon," and other Popular Dramas.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Clayton-square.—Lessee Mr. Seton Pary. "Le Petit Faust."

THEATRE ROYAL, Williamson-square.—Lessee, Bro. De Frece. Miscellaneous Entertainment, and "Canaan Carival."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hague. Closed for re-decoration.

CIRCUS, William Brown street.—Now Closed, but will be re-opened in a few weeks for Holden's Marionettes.

NEWSOME'S CIRCUS, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. James Newsome.

NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Williamson-square.—Manager Bro. Saunders. Miscellaneous Entertainment by a talented Company.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC, Camden-street.—Professor Anderson and Family.—World of Magic.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Gillard's Great American Panorama.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

(Continued from page 777.)

Bro. Stebbing in proposing the motion standing in his name, continued:—

It had been said that he (Bro. Stebbing) would fix a stigma upon some brother by removing him from a lodge without a distinct charge. Why in most lodges one member, and in any lodge two or three members, could fix that stigma now upon a gentleman who sat down with them. One or two unhappy spirits might do so by blackballing; but if they admitted him, and had had him with them six months, and knew him, this motion provided that only a majority of two-thirds of the members should do it. So zealous was Masonry as to the admission of a candidate that he must be proposed in open lodge, his name inserted in the summonses, and be balloted for at the next lodge meeting. So careful was it that they should not have a disagreeable brother among them, that he could not be admitted a member without a nomination; and yet having taken these precautions before having him as a member, when in six months his conduct had become intolerable, the whole lodge could not remove him unless he did some scandalous act which came within the Book of Constitutions. Now, it was only when a brother put his legs under their mahogany, as the phrase went, that they got really acquainted with him; it was only by mixing with him some time that they knew what manner of man he was. How constantly did a lodge find itself taken in! In the most important step in life, a man taking a wife, he was often mistaken. Before marriage he thought her a divinity, and within twelve months he had reason to wish that she was a divinity in heaven. Not to weary Grand Lodge with instances, he would yet give reasons why a brother should be removed. Lodges had to put up with many disagreeables because they could not get rid of a brother without fixing on him a specific or general charge. He knew of two or three instances in which it was very difficult, or at all events inconvenient to bring a general charge. It was not a very pleasant thing to mention, but they had better have the truth if they were to apply a remedy. There was a brother, who was worth £20,000, entered a lodge and was incapable of conducting himself respectably; he was not indeed fit to sit in proper society; and when banquet came on table, if he had anything on his plate which he did not like he would spit it out on his plate before the whole company. That brother would not hesitate to use his fork for a purpose which he (Bro. Stebbing) would not refer to; and his ablutions were so seldom performed that no one could sit near him in any comfort. How were they to frame a law to meet such a case as that? (Interruption.) He might state his case as he thought proper, and begged he might not be interrupted. These were disagreeable things to utter, and it was not very pleasant to have to refer to them; but he could tell the brethren that in entering the Grand Lodge that night he had

dozens of kind expressions made to him, with requests that he would persevere in his motion, and he intended to do it. The things were true, and truth was like gold refined, which was still gold. They could not get rid of the truth. There was another case, where a brother was so exceedingly active and zealous on behalf of Masonry that he liked the law, observed to a tittle; the ceremony must be exact; "by" must not be used where "with" is prescribed; and everything must be conducted strictly according to pattern. Such a brother was a perfect nuisance to a lodge. He would not give all the instances where this had occurred, but he would give one in the presence of a Right Worshipful brother who could himself vouch for the fact. In a lodge within 100 miles of London the brethren were desirous to celebrate the conclusion of the W.M.'s year with some extra splendour, and invited the Prov. G.M. and the Masters of all the lodges in the province to a grand entertainment. The Master who had distinguished himself during the year by his working thought to do so again by performing the ceremony of initiation, in which he was exceedingly skilful. The lodge assembled in goodly numbers, and the Provincial G.M., who was much loved, was there among them, to meet the brethren from various parts of the country. In this lodge was a brother who was a precise man. He came into the lodge, and when the candidate's name was read over before being balloted for, he rose and expressed his great sorrow and regret that he should make any observation that should interfere with the arrangements; he had no objection to the ballot taking place; but he thought it right to draw the attention of the Master to the fact that the Book of Constitutions had not been followed, as although the brother's name and profession had been given, his residence had been omitted; all the brethren looked at one another in blank astonishment and despair. The brother said he would not urge the objection, but would allow the ballot to take place. The Master consulted with the Provincial G.M., and the magnates from different lodges consulted together, and they could not, it appeared, advise the Master to break the law. He (Bro. Stebbing) did not object to men observing the law, but to men who picked out the time and the opportunity to press forward a thing of that kind. The candidate could not be initiated under those circumstances, according to law, and the brethren had no work to do, and there was yet an hour to spare before the banquet would be ready. The ballot was not had, there was nothing to do for an hour; they looked at one another and wished the precise brother anywhere but a member of the lodge, and there was a miserable evening instead of an agreeable one. Would any of the brethren like to have such a brother in their lodges? Would not it be a most intolerable nuisance? Yet how should they get rid of him? How could they charge him with an offence? How could they frame the indictment against him? Yet they would all wish him out of the lodge, if those were the tricks he played. One more instance, a gentleman is admitted a member of a lodge, who thinks more of himself than others think of him. He wanted promotion, did not get it, became disagreeable, and took the coward's revenge by

blackballing every candidate, taking care not to say he should, because that would be considered a Masonic offence, but he took care to let it be known that every new candidate ought to be blackballed. How was an indictment to be preferred against such a brother; or even a general charge to be made: It had been urged as an objection that it seemed an unfair thing that 20 men should be able to ballot out 12 men; but he was prepared to say that rather than the whole 30 should be made miserable together, and what was too often the case, the success and happiness of the lodge completely destroyed by the quarrel going on from year to year, he would have it so. There was a lodge within 120 miles of this place where there were 13 men on one side and 12 on the other. They had been like the Kilkenny cats, and he really believed that before long, like them, there would be nothing left but their tails. Would it not be better for the good of the lodge that the 13 should be able to turn out the 12? Or if they expelled one only, the remainder would see what would soon be their fate, and would conduct themselves differently. He (Bro. Stebbing) proposed that only one brother should be removed at a time, and when the ringleaders were got rid of, depend on it the others would come to a sense of their duty. When the people on the hustings were tormented by some one in the crowd if they got him to come on the platform how quiet he became! He was immediately a man of order. To compare Masonic with political matters, there were brethren on the dais in Grand Lodge who were quite well conducted and quiet while there, but who had been rather turbulent before they had Grand office. Since he had been in Grand Lodge a letter had been placed in his hands, concerning a lodge at Liverpool. A man in a seaport town, who had been convicted of felony, received 12 months' imprisonment; he was afterwards proposed in a lodge, but objected to and blackballed. The matter was persevered in, and some friends of his proposed him in another lodge, where the same result occurred. He was brought to another lodge and by some adroitness—he (Bro. Stebbing) had seen a similar thing done at a punctual meeting, where the business was done quickly—he was passed in. The brethren of that lodge had to sit with a convicted felon. That lodge ought to have the privilege of appealing from "Philip drunk" to "Philip sober;" they ought to have the opportunity of rehearing and reconsidering the case, and by a decided majority remove a brother, if his conduct was of that kind that he ought not to be associated with them. Then, as to the majority, although he thought two-thirds was sufficient to compel the removal of a brother, the brother who wrote from Liverpool thought two-thirds too much, it ought to be a majority of one-third. He was not wedded to his own proposition; let it be three-fourths or five-sixths, but let it be a substantial and decided majority. He was sure no injustice would be done, because in all cases where expulsion was endeavoured to be effected for personal feelings, there would be found a sufficient number of brethren to stand by an oppressed brother. It was our weakness to stand by those who were unjustly charged, or charged with offences in general terms; and a man must be a very black character indeed to

get three-fourths of his brethren to vote for his exclusion. There was a feeling of sympathy among people for the oppressed; we could not even see two boys quarrelling in the street without sympathising with the little one. He would give one more case, in which he had had to sit in judgment upon a man who got the Treasurer's books, the Secretary's books, and blackballed every one. He would call on Grand Lodge to be masters of the position; not to be a body of slaves, but to take the power into their own hands: they were stong enough to do it. In their lodges, as in their houses, let them be masters, and if there was a disagreeable fellow in a lodge that ought to be turned out, let them rise in their majesty and do it. (Great cheering.)

Bro. Raynham W. Stewart, P.G.D., in order to give the brethren an opportunity of discussing the question, seconded the motion.

Bro. James Mason, P.G.S.B., opposed it, and felt that Bro. Stebbing had made out no case. His facts were exceedingly weak, and if they tended at all to anything, it was to convince the brethren that they were wrong. The speech was altogether illogical and most inconclusive. The Book of Constitutions provided for many of the evils Bro. Stebbing had pointed out. It said that no lodge should exclude any member without giving him due notice of the complaint made against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration. The name of every brother excluded, with the cause of exclusion, shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, and if a country lodge, also to the Prov. G.M. It was a high privilege to be a Freemason, not to be foregone at the whim and caprice of any private member. (Hear, hear.) He for one would be very sorry to be excluded from any lodge by such whim and caprice. Many men, he knew, had taken wrong views, and it was not always the case that the majority were right. (Hear, hear.) It was not always the majority in a private lodge that took a sound and proper view of the conduct of an individual, or of the propriety of his proceedings, of its consistency with the bye-laws of his lodge, or with the Book of Constitutions. It had, indeed, been his experience to find it quite otherwise. He had never, in this Grand Lodge, heard of anything so monstrous or unconstitutional as to turn a brother out of a lodge without bringing a specific charge against him. If they could bring a specific charge against a man, there was the Book of Constitutions, and let them do it. Bro. Stebbing had brought forward a case where the brethren, he said, had been compelled to sit down with a felon. Now, there was no such compulsion. The brethren had a right to exclude such a brother, and he had the right to appeal to Grand Lodge. He begged Grand Lodge to reject the motion.

Bro. John Havers, P.G.W., opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment "That it should be referred to the Board of General Purposes to examine and report," on the ground that the matter required careful consideration, that no injustice might be done. He reviewed the cases brought forward by Bro. Stebbing, and contended that they really proved the soundness of Lord Zetland's circular, advising brethren to be very careful about men whom they initiated.

Bro. L. Alexander, P.M. 188, seconded the amendment:

Bro. Col. Cole, acting J.G.W., supported the amendment, and argued that where a brother found the feeling of the lodge against him, if he were a right-thinking brother, he would resign. He would not be deprived of Masonic privileges, he could join another lodge. But at the same time he thought that lodges should have more power than they now have of getting rid of offensive members.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, Prov. G.M. for Stafford and Worcester, said that in his Province a matter was brought to his attention, and he took counsel with Masons of position and influence, and they came to the conclusion to recommend the recalcitrant brother to send in his resignation to his lodge. If a brother was contumacious, some power should be given to a lodge to exclude him, and he thought the matter might be referred to Grand Lodge in the metropolis. Let the brother retire from the lodge, but God forbid that there should be an arbitrary power of getting rid of a man. Happily, politics were not recognised in Masonry, but in some country places there might be a feeling against a brother on account of some step he had taken politically. Do not let a lodge have the power of turning a brother out on this account. Bro. Stebbing's instance of the man whose digestion was bad might have been got over by the lodge subscribing to purchase him a set of false teeth. (Laughter.)

After a few words from Bros. H. J. P. Dumas, G.J.D., and Bro. F. A. Philbrick, P.M. 18,

Bro. Horace Lloyd said that neither himself nor the Board would at all shirk any duty Grand Lodge might impose on them, and if Grand Lodge thought it was one of their functions to lick into shape this crude and ill-digested proposition, in which there might be a grain of good sense, some suggestion of improvement in Masonic legislation to find out for themselves what that was and recommend it to Grand Lodge, all he could say was the Board would cheerfully undertake that duty; but he would ask permission for a few minutes to suggest to them that that scarcely fell within the fair ordinary class of their duties, and that the way to deal with the ill-considered motion was to dismiss it altogether. At the same time they were properly prepared to conduct any reasonable alteration in the same direction when it was brought forth. He had used strong words, "crude and ill-digested," but he thought they were deserved. Bro. Stebbing talked of lodges as if they were clubs, places in which they would blackball a man for the way he tied his cravat, or for the cut of his coat. It was an old joke that standing the blackball of a club when you wanted to become a member was nothing; but what a good thing it was that members had not got to come up for ballot three years after, for how little chance they would stand of going in again! A man had to go up for ballot, and he was successful; he was afterwards excluded from his lodge. What did exclusion mean? Exclusion from that lodge only? A great deal more than that. No brother excluded from a lodge could enter another lodge without a certificate as to the circumstances under which he left the first; and, therefore, a brother would be

absolutely excluded from entering another lodge. The same rule would apply to a Master or Past Master of a lodge, so that he might be excluded from being a member of Grand Lodge by the improper action of a clique who happened to get an accidental majority in his own lodge against him. It might naturally apply to a Past Grand Officer, a member of the Colonial Board, or Board of General Purposes, or Board of Benevolence; and for what? For no cause assigned at all. He quite agreed it might be sometimes impossible to put one's finger upon the one single action complained of, and one that you might not be able to make a specific complaint of; but you could always make a definite complaint; you could say what it was you found fault with, which made a man not fit or worthy to be a Bro. Mason in your lodge; and yet this precious proposition suggested that in an underhand sneaking way, without the mention of a name, for it was supposed that it would be a sort of thing that would not bear the light, and the name might not be mentioned on the summons, you were to whisper away a man's character, and find it bad, and on that he was to be brought before his lodge. You were to get hold of a brother, and say

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell;
The reason why——"

—not "I cannot"—but "I will not tell," and then you were to turn him out, without any knowledge on his part that certain influential members of the lodge bore him a grudge, and they used that influence over others. He ventured to say it was an ill-considered motion, as Grand Lodge would entertain appeals already from the decision of lodges. The motion afforded an opening for improvement. The amendment would give an opportunity to the Board to bring a report to Grand Lodge on this subject. That was not its office. Its office was to enquire into all matters of detail to obtain information, to work a thing accepted on principle into satisfactory shape, but not to take up any motion that might seem to have in it some opening for improvement, and so become the law makers of the Craft. He hoped Grand Lodge would reject both the motion and amendment.

Bro. Havers said the resolution which he had ventured to move was not that this resolution be referred, but that the subject be referred. Those were the words, which they would find he used "that the subject be referred to the Board to examine and report upon."

Bro. John Symonds, P.G.D., and Bro. Macrae Moir, having addressed a few words to Grand Lodge.

Bro. Stobbing replied, and complained of the very scant courtesy he had met with at the hands of the President of the Board of General Purposes. He did not think it was kind or wise to treat him so, when he had brought forward his motion in good temper and good spirit. He strongly expressed his dissatisfaction at such treatment, but said he should bring forward his motion again. In the meantime he accepted the amendment.

The M.W.G.M. advised the brethren to be very cautious whom they initiated, and then put Bro. Havers' amendment, which was carried.

Bro. Bennoch, P.G.S., moved "That the question of the propriety of reducing the rent of the

Tavern be referred to the Board of General Purposes to consider and determine;" to which Bro. McIntyre moved an amendment, "That this matter be referred to the Board of General Purposes to consider, and report to Grand Lodge," which amendment was carried, and Grand Lodge was formally closed.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

BOLTON.—Anchor and Hope Lodge (No. 37).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Bolton, on the 2nd Dec., when there were present: Bro. R. W. Knowles, W.M.; Bros. Jas. Pilkington, S.W.; Wm. Slater, J.W.; G. P. Brockbank, Prov. S.G. Deacon, Sec.; Jno. Sharples, Treas.; Jas. Walker, S.D.; Wm. H. Horrocks, J.D.; Saml. Isherwood, P.M., D. of C.; R. K. Freeman, I.G.; Thos. H. Winder, P.M., P. Prov. G.P.; Robinson and Newton, P.M.'s; Brown, Crowther, F. A. Winder, E. Ainsworth, and Visiting Brother Bridson, of Lodge 357. The lodge being opened the minutes were read and confirmed. This being the meeting for the election of Master, a ballot was taken, the result being the unanimous election of Bro. Jas. Pilkington, the present S.W. Arrangements were made relative to the ensuing festival of the lodge. Two brethren were proposed as joining members of the lodge, and the business being then concluded, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

BEDFORD LODGE (No 157).—On Friday, the 8th November, at Freemasons' Hall, this select and prosperous lodge held its usual meeting. Bro. W. Holland, North Woolwich Gardens, W.M., opened the lodge. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The ballot for the candidate for initiation was unanimous in favour of his admission, and he being in attendance was in an admirable manner admitted to the privileges of Ancient Freemasonry. The ancient ceremony having been gone through in all its details, and business being ended, the lodge was closed. The banquet and dessert were served, the W.M., who proved his devotedness to his lodge by coming up from Nottingham, presided with his usual grace and urbanity at the festive board. There were present, Bros. T. Cubitt, P.M., as S.W. Briggs, P. Prov. G.D. Middlesex; J. W. Levander, P.M. Treasurer; Hill, P.M. Secretary; J. Hills, I.P. M.; Millis, P.M.; and other members. The visitors were Bros F. Walters, P.M. 73, and G. S. Ayres, P.M.

KENDAL.—Union Lodge (No. 129).—A private meeting of a few brethren of this lodge was held on Saturday last in the lodge-room, by the kind permission of the W.M., to present Bro. John Holme, P.M. 129, P.G.J.W., with a Past Master's jewel, as a small token of their regard and high appreciation of his worth as a Mason, and the talents he displays in performing the work of the lodge. The presentation was made in suitable and appropriate terms by Bro. R. J. Nelson, S.D. 129, a young Mason; who had been put through the degrees by Bro. Holmes during his year of office, and by whom the testimonial had been got up. Bro. Hotmes briefly responded, and the brethren separated.

LEICESTER.—St. John's Lodge (No. 279).—At the ordinary meeting of this lodge, held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday evening the 4th inst., under the presidency of Bro. E. J. Crow, Mas. Bac., W.M., P.G.S.D., there were present Bros. C. Stretton, I.P.M., P.G.J.W.; J. M. McAllister, S.W.; H. Deane, J.W., P.P.G.J.W.; W. Weare, P.M., Treasurer; T. A. Wykes, 523, as Secretary; J. T. Thorp, Secretary, 523, as S.D.; J. Halford, J.D.; C. E. Stretton, I.G.; L. A. Clarke, P.M.; A. Palmer, J.W.; S. Tebbutt, Organist, pro. tem.; H. T. Kirby, G. W. Statham, R. Blankley, S. Cleaver, and G. Toller, Jun., P.M., P.P.G.S.; S. S. Partridge, J.W., P.G.S.; F. J. Baines, S.W.;

A. M. Duff, P.M. of 523; also R. Waite, P.M., 1330, and A. Chamberlain, J.D.; E. Mason, and B. Moore, of the Commercial Lodge 1391. The usual lodge forms having been complied with, and other unimportant business transacted, the W.M. proceeded to pass Bro. Billings to the degree of Fellow Craft, and to raise Bro. Marshall to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The W.M., who is thoroughly conversant with the established forms and customs of the order, conducted the ceremonies in a manner impressive to the candidates, and interesting to an auditory of eminent and experienced Masons. It was, therefore, with a feeling of regret that the brethren received the intimation that, owing to professional engagements, he must decline to be nominated for re-election. In consequence of the recent lamented death of the Junior Warden, and the resignation of the Senior Warden, owing to a change of residence, the brethren had to look to the Past Masters for one to preside over them, and direct their labours. Their combined solicitations met with a gracious response from Bro. C. Stretton, I.P.M., P.G.J.W., who kindly consented to accept the honoured seat which he vacated only a year ago, after completing a term of office, remarkable for an unusual accession of members to the Craft, and the harmony and geniality which pervaded all the communications of the lodge under his regime.

CARLISLE.—Union Lodge (No. 310).—We are glad to be able to report favourably of the progress of our Order. Our last regular meeting, on the 26th ult., was very encouraging. The members assembled well, and considerable business was gone through. Bros. Hetherington and Thorpe were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason; the former by the P.M., Bro. Slack, and the latter by the W.M., Bro. A. Taylor. Afterwards the balloting took place for the W.M. and Treasurer, for the ensuing year; the result being almost unanimously in favour of Bro. Court. P. Prov. G.P., for both offices.

WHITTINGTON LODGE (No. 862).—This prosperous lodge held its installation meeting on the 18th ult., and was numerously attended, sixty members and visitors being present. The business of the evening comprised three initiations, and the installation of the W.M. Elect, Bro. W. J. Hargrave Jones, both which ceremonies were performed by W. Bro. James Brett, P.M.P.G., Pursuivant, with his accustomed ability. The officers for the ensuing year were then appointed or invested as follows:—Bros. W. F. Smith, P.M. 177 S.W.; B. Seeleg, J.W.; W. F. H. Quilty, P.M., Treasurer; J. Weaver, P.M., P. Prov. G.O. Middlesex, Treas. Benevolent Fund; R. Wentworth Little, P.M. 975, 1293, Prov. G. Sec. Middlesex, Secretary; A. Rhodes Haley, S.D.; T. Kingston, J.D.; W. M. Anderson, I.G.; F. M. Whitehead, D.C.; G. C. Pritchard, Organist; J. Gilbert, Tyler. Bro. Brett resumed his post as Wine Steward. The audit report of the lodge, shewing a balance of £103 in hand, exclusive of the Benevolent Fund, Bro. Weaver proposed, Bro. Brett seconded, and it was unanimously resolved, that the sum of ten guineas be voted to constitute the W.M. for the time being a Life Governor of the Masonic Institution for Girls. Invitations having been sent to all the Grand Officers to attend this meeting, the Secretary reported that several had by letter regretted their inability to be present. A candidate was then proposed, and the lodge was closed. After an excellent banquet, the cloth was cleared, and the usual loyal and fraternal toasts were given. Bro. Hyde Pullen, P.G.S.B., responded for the Grand Officers; Bro. J. C. Parkinson, P.M., 181, for the Visitors, and every toast was proposed and welcomed with truly Masonic cordiality.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—On Thursday, 28th November, at the White Swan Tavern, 217, High-street, Deptford, the usual monthly meeting of the lodge was held. The chair was occupied by the W.M., Bro. J. W. Reed, and during the evening there were present Bros. W. Andrews, P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; H. A. Collington, P.M.; J. Hawker, P.M.; W. Myatt, S.W.; George Andrews, J.W.; S. A. Lewin, S.D.; H. J. Tuson, J.D.;

J. J. Pakes, I.G.; R. Harman, D.C.; and a numerous attendance of brethren. The usual large number of visitors were present. They were Bros. J. J. Pitt, 147; J. Alford Smith, 548; H. Collett, 548; James Porter, 548; C. H. Porter, 147; F. F. Allison, 825; J. Hayward, S.D. 946; W. B. Smith, 1326. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The ballots, taken separately, were declared to be unanimous in favour of the admission of Messrs. George Porter (son of the hostess and a Lewis), and Charles Henry Stables. Bros. Dr. John Baxter Langley, Edward Good, and Captain William Henry Hawkins were raised to the third degree. Messrs. G. Porter and C. H. Stables were initiated into Freemasonry. It was, on proposition duly made and seconded, unanimously resolved that three Stewards be sent from this lodge to represent it at the festivals to be held in 1873—viz., Bros. Henry Alfred Collington for Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons, on Wednesday, January 29th, 1873, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will preside; John William Reed, W.M., for Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; William Andrews, P.M., Treasurer; and Dr. John Baxter Langley for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. The news of the election of Bro. Robert Wentworth Little by such a large majority was received with unbounded delight and enthusiasm, that event having taken place on the same day as the lodge was held. One proposition for a joining member, and two for initiates, were given. Five guineas were voted from lodge funds to help the daughters (who were in distress) of a deceased member. The usual banquet was served under the superintendence of the Bros. Porter. Songs and recitations were given between the toasts. The members separated at an early hour.

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 960).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, December 3, 1872. Present, Bros. S. Weichert, W.M.; Jas. Hurman, I.P.M.; I. C. Shelper, S.W.; W. H. Davies, J.W.; W. H. Martin, P.M., Treasurer; S. W. Hurford, Sec.; J. Tamplin, S.D.; T. W. Jacobs, J.D.; E. Quelch, D.C.; F. Atkins, Organist; W. Ellis, J.D.; and a large number of brethren. Bros. M. J. Almond, W.M. 36; S. Cooper, P.M. 36; Fisher, P.M. 36; Blessley, J.W. 36, and Bro. Rogers, Indefatigable Lodge, were among the visitors. The lodge was opened at 7.30 p.m., and Messrs. Thomas Matthews and Thos. Thomas having been duly balloted for and accepted, were initiated in due form. The brethren then proceeded to elect a W.M. for the ensuing year, which resulted in the unanimous election of Bro. T. C. Shelper, S.W. to that honourable office. Bro. Shelper returned thanks for the great confidence reposed in him, and declared his intention of following as nearly as possible in the steps of those who had preceded him, and trusted that, with the assistance of his I.P.M. and P.M.'s, he might be enabled to discharge the duties of that high office with credit both to the lodge and himself, and concluded by again thanking the brethren for the unanimous vote in his favour. The W.M. then said "Worthy and Worshipful Past Masters, Officers, and Brethren, twelve months ago when, owing to your choice and confidence, I found myself elected W.M. of this lodge, I accepted that very honourable position not only without evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation of any kind, but also with a firm determination to discharge the important duties of that office to the best of my ability, in perfect harmony with all our laws and regulations, and abiding by the ancient usages and customs of our Order, I will further add that I had the honourable ambition to perform such duties with credit to myself and brethren, as far as possible, to your entire satisfaction. How far I have succeeded in my endeavours it is not for me to say, but, brethren, it is a fact respecting which there cannot be any difference of opinion—viz., that my best endeavours, my untiring zeal and earnestness to uphold the honour and promote the prosperity and reputation, and also the perfect harmony of this our lodge must have been in vain had I not been aided by your kind co-operation; it is, therefore, my privilege to thank you now most heartily and sincerely, not

only in my own name, but what is more important still, in the name of Freemasonry in general, and of this lodge in particular, for your prompt attendance, and the kind and fraternal assistance you have rendered me upon all occasions. Brethren, we have, during the year, had 29 lodges, at which we have initiated 28 gentlemen, passed 23, and raised 17 brethren, and have received, exclusive of subscriptions, the sum of upwards of £152. The number of distinct ceremonies performed were, initiations, 19; passing, 11; raising, 7; total, 37. I trust the day is not far distant when when we shall have, conjointly with our sister lodge, the Glamorgan (No. 39), a temple of our own, worthy of the Craft, and in conformity with the general progress our town has made; we must, therefore, brethren, be strictly economical, but at the same time faithfully discharge all claims made upon us in the name of charity. In conclusion, I beg you to give our W.M. elect the same cordial support, so that at the expiration of his year of office he may be able to declare, as I now do most emphatically, that I shall never cease to remember this year, to look back upon it with feelings of great pleasure, as being the year (1872), in which I had the honour to occupy the chair of the Bute Lodge (No. 960). Thanking you again, brethren, accept my most fraternal salute." The W.M. was then elected Treasurer for the ensuing year, and Bro. H. Wills as Tyler. A cordial welcome was given to the visiting brethren, and responded to by Bro. Almond, W.M., Glamorgan Lodge. The lodge was closed at 10.15 p.m.

LANCASTER.—*Rowley Lodge* (No. 1051).—The regular meeting of the Rowley Lodge was held on Monday, the 2nd December, at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster. There were present the W.M., Bro. Wilson Barker; Bros. Dr. J. Daniel Moore, P.G.S.B. England, I.P.M.; William Hale, P.M.; W. J. Sly, S.W.; E. Airey, as J.W.; James Taylor, S.D.; J. L. Bradshaw, as J.D.; Richard Taylor, I.G.; Thomas Jackson, J. Sly, R. Harger, H. Longman, E.A.P.; G. Sutton, E.A.P.; J. Watson, Tyler. Visitor, Bro. John Hatch, P.M. 281. After the general business of the lodge had been transacted, the ballot was taken for the election of a Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, which resulted in the unanimous election of Bro. William J. Sly to that important office; the installation was decided to take place on Friday, 20th December, the ceremony to be conducted by Bro. Dr. Moore. Bros. W. Barker, W.M., and J. Watson, were respectively elected to fill the office of Treasurer and Tyler. Bros. H. Longman and G. Sutton, were duly passed to the degree of F.C. by Bros. Moore, P.M., and Hall, P.M.; the working tools being presented by the S.W. A candidate for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry was proposed, and the lodge closed in due form.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge* (No. 1331).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Royal Hotel on the 5th inst. The Chair of K.S. was filled by Bro. Captain Richardson, R.E., W.M.; who was supported by the following officers:—Bros. C. Carnegie, P. Prov. G. Pursuivant. Hants, P. M.; A. Mc. Kenzie, S.W.; A. W. Edmond as J.W.; U. Lucas, Secretary; R. Bennett S.D.; H. Anderson, J.D.; J. Smith, as I.G.; J. Marversly, O.G. The lodge was opened in form, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Bros. Kirker, 400, and Mason, 1245, as joining members, and for Sergeant D. Mc.Sweeney, 7th Hussars; Quarter-Master-Sergeant Collett, A.S. Corps; and Sergeant W. Brown, 46th Regt., candidates for initiation; which was unanimous in each case. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Drew, a candidate for the Sublime Degree was questioned respecting his knowledge of the F.C. degree, which proving satisfactory he was entrusted, and retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, and Bro. Drew was raised to the M.M. degree. The lodge was closed to the second and first degrees. Quarter-Master-Sergeant Collett, and Sergeant Mc. Sweeney, were then initiated into masonry. Some other business having been transacted, the lodge was closed with solemn prayer about nine p.m.

Royal Arch.

CAVEAC CHAPTER (No. 176).—Installation meeting on Thursday, the 7th November, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, City. This well-established chapter was opened by Comps. P. A. Nairne, P.Z., as M.E.Z.; M. Scott, H.; J. Lacey, P.Z., as J.; and F. Walters, P.Z., Treasurer, was also present. The companions were then admitted, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The report of the audit committee was read, it showed, after every liability had been met, that a good balance remained in the hands of the Treasurer. The ballot proved unanimous in favour of Bro. T. White, P.M. 102, and he being present, was, in an admirable manner, exalted into Royal Arch Freemasonry. The Comp. Frederick Walters, P.Z., installed Comp. M. Scott, M.E.Z. The other Principals were absent. The officers for the ensuing year were Comps. R. T. Foreman, H. elect; T. Quihampton, J. elect; F. Walters, P.Z., Treasurer; J. Hills, S.E.; J. C. Hall, S.N.; W. S. Wyman, P.S.; W. A. Hinde, 1st A.S.; T. White, 2nd A.S.; C. T. Speight, Janitor. The M.E.Z., in an excellent speech, presented, on behalf of the chapter, to Comp. P. Browne a splendid P.Z.'s jewel, which had been unanimously voted to him from the chapter funds. The jewel was made by Comp. George Kenning. Some brethren were proposed for exaltation at the next meeting. The chapter was closed. The work was well done by the two P.Z.s. who undertook it. The usual banquet and dessert followed. Visitors, Comps. George Kenning, M.E.Z. 162; and H. R. P. Hooton.

THANET CHAPTER (No. 329).—The regular quarterly convocation of this chapter was held at the Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, on Thursday, the 5th instant. The companions assembled at 5 p.m., and the chapter was opened by Comp. T. H. Grove Snowden, P.Z. as. Z.; Comp. Neall, H.; and Comp. J. J. Darby, J., in the presence of the following P.Z.'s—viz., Comps. Lewis Finch, H. Curtis, J. C. Twyman, Bedford L. Hiscocks, and the Rev. Sir John Hayes, Bart. The other companions, numbering about twenty, were then admitted, the offices of Scribe E., Scribe N., P.S., and the A.S., being filled respectively by Comps. B. L. Hiscocks, W. Winch, J. C. Cunningham, W. Bowler, and R. T. Rolfe. The minutes of the last regular chapter held in June, and of the chapter of emergency (at which four companions, who had been initiated, passed, and raised together in the Lewises' Lodge, 1209, were exalted), held in July, were read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Bro. Jarman, S.D. 428, the well-known gallant ex-coswain of the Ramsgate lifeboat, and the result was unanimously favourable. After some little delay, owing to Bro. Jarman having been unexpectedly called away to London on business and unable to return by as early a train as he had anticipated, the candidate attended the chapter, and was duly exalted to the supreme degree of the H.R.A. The historical lecture was delivered by Comp. Twyman, P.Z., and the mystical lecture by Comp. Finch, P.Z. The chapter was closed in ancient form, and the companions adjourned to the banqueting-room, where an excellent dinner was served by Comp. Hiscocks. The three toasts peculiar to R.A. Masonry were drunk with the usual ceremonies, and Comp. Sir John Hayes proposed the health of the three Principals of the chapter, complimenting the officers in the excellent manner in which the ceremonies of the evening had been performed. The acting Z. rose to respond, and announced, with deep regret, which was shared by all the companions, that their M.E.Z., Comp. Atholstan Harvey Boys, was in bad health and had been obliged to go Cheltenham for change of air. They all knew that, if he had been well, nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to be among them. The health of the other officers of the chapter, of the newly-exalted Comp. Jarman, and a few other toasts, were drunk, and the companions separated.

THE ROYAL SPURIA CHAPTER OF PERFECT FRIENDSHIP (No. 376) met at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Wednesday, the 4th inst.; present, Comps. E. B. Marriott, M.E.Z.; E. Long, H.; and Wright, J.; J. Franks, P.Z.

Scribe, E.; N. Tracy, Scribe N.; P. Cornell, S.B.; King, P.Z.; W. A. Smith, P.S. Visitors, Comps. Emra Holmes, St. Luke's Chapter, and Sidgwick. The chapter having been formally opened, the following were appointed as officers for the ensuing year, all who were present being invested accordingly:—F. Long, M.E.Z.; S. B. King, H.; P. Cornell, J.; N. Tracy, P.S. s J. Franks Scribe E. Comp. Emra Holme; brought forward a proposition to hold a grand Masonic County Ball, at Ipswich, shortly, but on learning from Comp. Wright that it was contemplated to hold one at Bury St. Edmunds during the ensuing month, he immediately withdrew his proposal. The companions afterwards retired for refreshment, when, after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the M.E.Z. proposed the P.Z. in flattering terms. Comp. Marriott very modestly responded. Other toasts followed.

VANE CHAPTER (No. 538).—The new chapter attached to Lodge La Tolerance, 538, held a convocation at Freemason's Hall, on Thursday, 5th Dec. inst. There were present the M.E.Z., the Marquis of Londonderry (late Earl Vane), Comp. James Kenet, H., and Comp. Lindus, J., the other members of the chapter, and many distinguished visitors, among whom were Comps. James Brett, P.G.P.; John Boyd, G.P.; Merze, K., &c. Several brethren were exalted to the R.A. degree in a very able manner, three of the candidates being members of Loge La Tolerance. This being the first meeting since the consecration of the chapter, the M.E.Z. invested Comp. Burmeister as Treas., and appointed Comp. Reed Scribe E., and Comp. Underhill, P.S. Comps. W. J. Thicke and Flower were also appointed S.'s. The M.E.Z. then rose, and in handing the Treas. a cheque for £100, expressed the great gratification he derived from being placed in the position of 1st Principal, and said he should always remember with pride the small share he had been privileged to have in the formation of a chapter named after himself, and which he believed would attain a large amount of prosperity, and reflect honour on the lodge to which it was attached. He thanked the companions for the distinction they had conferred upon him as one of the founders, and would watch with great interest the progress of the Vane Chapter. A vote of thanks was moved by Comp. Kenet, H., duly seconded and carried unanimously, to his lordship for his munificence, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes. Propositions were made for the exaltation of several brethren at the next convocation, and the chapter was then closed, and adjourned to the first Thursday in February next; after which the members sat down to a banquet in the Freemasons' Tavern.

LANCASTER.—Rowley Chapter (No. 1051).—The regular meeting of the Rowley Chapter was held on Monday, 18th Nov., 1872, at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum. The three Principals occupied their various chairs as follows:—Comps. William Hall, L.R.C.P. M.E.Z.; Edmund Simpson, H.; and J. L. Whimpray, J. There were also present Comps. Dr. Moore, P.Z., Prov. G.H., G.S.B. of England; W. Herald, N.; W. Barker, Treas.; E. Airey, P.S.; R. Taylor, Janitor; J. Watson, Serving Comp. After the chapter had been opened and other business transacted, the ballot was taken for Bro. James Taylor, S.D. 1058, who was declared to be unanimously elected. This brother, with Bro. Geo. Kelland, P.M. 281, were duly exalted to the Royal Arch degree by the M.E.Z., after which the mystical, symbolic, and historical lecture were delivered by the Principals.

Obituary.

BRO. THOMAS ANSLOW.

Bro. Thomas Anslow was born December 22nd, 1804, and died November 19, 1872. He was interred at Nunhead Cemetery, December 2nd. He was initiated in the Lodge of Faith, No. 141, in 1842; was Secretary to the lodge for the last twenty years, and a member to the date of his death. He was well-known in the Masonic world for his knowledge of Masonry, and was an honorary member of many lodges. At a meeting of his lodge, held on the 26th ult, the lodge-room was draped in black, and all the brethren appeared in Masonic mourning.

An inaugural banquet was given at the opening of Bro. S. Friend's Tavern, "The Cock," at the Highbury Station of the North Railway, on Thursday, 28th ult, under the Presidency of Bro. Ex-Sheriff Sir John Bennett, F.R.A.S., the Vice-Chair being occupied by H. J. Brown F.R.C.S., supported by nearly one hundred gentlemen of rank and influence in the locality. Bro. Friend, who is a Past Master of the Albion Lodge, No. 9, was well supported by many members of the Craft. The toast of "The Chairman," was in very eloquent terms proposed by Bro. Binckes, the energetic Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and responded to by the worthy knight, in his usual cheerful and jocose vein of humour. The new and magnificent tavern thus inaugurated forms the southern end of the front of the station (one of the most beautiful intermediate stations in the kingdom), erected by the North London Railway Company at the Junction of the Holloway and Islington Roads, in lieu of the ancient and celebrated "Cock" Tavern of which Bro. Friend and his father were, in succession, owners for upwards of fifty years.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, December 20, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Lodge 108, London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
 " 173, Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1328, Granite, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon.
 Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dilley, Preceptor.
 Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.
 Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7; Bros. John Thomas and E. Worthington, Preceptors.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

Lodge 1, Grand Masters', Freemasons' Hall.
 " 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 21, Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
 " 58, Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
 " 185, Tranquility, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
 " 720, Pannure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
 " 862, Whittington, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 907, Royal Albert, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1201, Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall.
 Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro Beckett, Preceptor.
 Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7. Ceremony of Installation by Bro. C. Lacey, P.M.
 Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
 British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8.
 St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
 Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Dilley, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
 St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
 West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

Board of General Purposes at 3.
 Lodge 30, United Mariners, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
 " 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
 " 95, Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.
 " 162, Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall.
 Chapter 7, Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 19, Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
 Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8 Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.

Yarborough: Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's-wood Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
 Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
 Florence Nighungale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
 Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
 St. Marybone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's wood, at 8 Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Constitutional Lodge of Instruction, (50), Wheatsheaf Hotel, Hand-cour, Holborn, at 7; Bro. J. R. Stacey, P.M., 180, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Lodge of Benevolence at 6 precisely.
 Lodge 140, St. George's, Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.
 " 174, Sincerity, Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-st.
 " 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.
 " 969, Maybury, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1044, New Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Hotel, New Wandsworth.
 " 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars.
 " 1365, Clapton, Old Town Hall, Hackney.
 Chap. 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 Mark Lodge, Bon Accord, Freemasons' Tavern.

Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

House Committee Girls' School at 4.
 Lodge 23, Globe, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 49, Gihon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.
 " 169, Temperance, White Swan, High-st., Deptford.
 " 179, Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
 " 657, Canonbury, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
 " 1139, South Norwood, South Norwood Hall, South Norwood.
 " 1287, Great Northern, Great Northern Hotel, King's Cross.
 " 1339, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tav., Stockwell.
 Chap. 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
 Mark Lodge, Carnarvon, Freemasons' Tavern.
 Knights Templar Encampment, Observance, 14, Bedford-row.

The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall-Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London, st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Pannure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30.
 Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsonby-st., Millbank.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

House Committee Boys' School.
 Lodge 6, Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James.
 " 201, Jordan, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 813, New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.
 Chap. 176, Caveac, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.
 Knights Templar Encampment, St. George's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
 Rose Croix Chapter, Invicta, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction, (140), for Master Masons, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.
 Stability Lodge of Instruction, (217), Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Mugeridge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-5, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, P.M.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.

SHOW-MASONS.

By Bro. W. BURROUGHS, A.M., M.M.M., S.E., R.A.

EDITOR *Masonic Herald*, CALCUTTA.*Fruges consumere nati.*—HOR.

Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey" gives an account of different kinds of travellers, each moving with an object in view. In religion there are also different kinds of thinkers, each impelled by notion of his own. According to Plato there are "three sorts of Atheists," one class absolutely denying the existence of God; another while admitting existence, deny interference, consequently disbelieve Providence; the third class while admitting existence and Providence are independent of wrong on the ground of absolution—"the greatest crime for the smallest supplication" being remissible upon consideration. The strangeness of these doctrines fortunately does not require much acumen to discover that they are fallacious.

In Masonry we have also a similar classification. It is composed of the *live-mason*, the *show-mason*, and the *dead-mason*. The *live-mason* is actuated by two lofty principles—FAITH and WORK; by these he establishes his worth. The *show-mason* is vain and ostentatious. He is the barren fig tree. His heart is in show and not in usefulness. We shall exhibit him here as gibbeted criminals are exhibited, not in revenge, but for example. At a future time we shall endeavour to describe the *live-mason*, who like gold possesses a virtue which envy cannot detract nor calumny traduce. The *dead-mason* has already been described by a better hand.*

The *show-mason* is a *rara avis*. He is not an ordinary being, yet he is not extraordinary. He is sham without a particle of substantiality in him. To the wants of the poor he gives regret—not relief. He has alms on his tongue, but none in his bosom. The fountain there is dry; no milk of human kindness flows from it:—

"A man like this within his heart provides
A filthy corner where the fiend resides;
If to this saint some wretch presents his suit,
Out starts the fiend and strikes the suppliant mute."

If there is a charity to be bestowed, the *show-mason* sends in his quota with a long note of regret saying, that owing to a sudden call he could not give more, but at some other time he will not fail to do so. Thus anticipating evil which is an evil. Were he however present, he could not say half as much and for good reason, that it would awaken a titter against him. Charity by flourish of trumpet is reprehensible.

If there is a demonstration, bedecked in hues of the rainbow with pendants of degrees as numerous as there are signs in the zodiac, the *show-mason* is foremost in the van. These "blushing honours thick upon him" he has purchased and not earned, and the meaning of which he does not know, and if told, he could not understand; his head like frosted glass is opaque, no light of knowledge can come out of it or penetrate into it. He is the veritable "Mundane Egg" with primeval darkness around him; nothing "dove like" can sit "brooding o'er his vast abyss," and make it pregnant.

The *show-mason* is a pretender. He is the claimant of a right, without a right to it. To gain suffrage as the conceited pay for mourners,

*London *Freemason*, No. 125, July 29th, 1871.

he scatters money, and on the plea of supporting the liberal arts he has his photo taken in Masonic costume, which he pays for in silver, frames it in gold, and with brass on his face exhibits it to all around, telling them that it is himself and none other, and so it is. It is the *show-mason* and not the *bona fide*.

Masonry is the perpetual talk of the *show-mason*, and talk only. His doors and windows, books and papers, even clothings and ornaments, are marked with, or covered over, with symbolic representations. These are what they are and no more—the visible signs of something without, but of no invisible grace within. There is no reality or materiality in him. He is a mere nominal; but were we to dive deeper we should see better—we would see him in his true character—a traitor in the camp—a wolf in the fold.

In private life the *show-mason* is as strange. His table groans inside, and the poor outside, yet he neither eats himself nor gives it to others. The game he delights in is a scouted one. It is that of "the dog and the manger." He cannot eat because he is a dyspeptic; he will not give to others because he is selfish.

The *show-mason* keeps sometimes a library. A book with a sounding title or written by a blazing character, is his hobby. Though on the subject it is written he may not understand, still he buys it for show; and keeps it for show; but an organ of the Order which he should support, he does not, because it does not come up to the standard of his mind, which is grovelling. He is all for gossip. He likes to know what takes place here and there, and nothing more. History and philosophy have no value in his estimation; they are to him as the gem was to the cock which he had found on a dunghill—a bauble at best. He entered the Order with an object—morbid curiosity; that satisfied, he cares no more for it. Such a person should be shunned. He is "a wilfully perjured individual, void of all moral worth, and unfit to be received in the society of men who prize honour and virtue above all the external advantages of rank and fortune."—*Masonic Record of Western India, July, 1872.*

MARK MASONRY IN CHESHIRE.

On Friday afternoon, the 6th inst., an interesting ceremony took place in connection with the periodical meeting of the Joppa Lodge of Mark Masters, which was held at the Masonic Chambers, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead. The proceedings embraced, amongst other items of business of a pleasant nature, the installation of Bro. the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, A.P., R.W.P.G.M.M., Cheshire, designate, as W.M.M. of the Joppa Lodge. The brethren assembled in the lodge-room shortly after three o'clock, and amongst those present, besides the Hon. brother, were the following:—Bros. T. Ambler, R.W.M.; W. Bulley, P.R.W.M.; S. Mattison, P.M.; W. P. Mills, P.M.; J. Sillitoe, S.W.; E. Friend, J.W.; G. H. Wilson, J.O.; H. Platt, Treas.; P. J. Pearson, Sec.; T. E. Hignett; T. W. Lightband, J.D.; G. Morgan, J. M. Radcliffe, T. Fozzard, F. K. Stephenson; and amongst the visitors were Bros. C. F. Matier, G.J.W. of England and P.D.P.M.M. Lancashire; R. W. Morrell, P.M.; 721; G. Owen, S. Spratley, &c. After the lodge had been duly and solemnly opened by the R.W.M., and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, Bros. Demetrius, Jones, Worrall and Davies, were advanced to the rank of M.M.M. Bro. C. F. Matier, then proceeded to instal Bro. the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton as W.M.M., the ceremony being per-

formed in a highly effective and deeply impressive manner. The W.M.M. subsequently invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. Sillitoe, S.W.; E. Friend, J.W.; J. M. Radcliffe, M.O.; G. Morgan, S.O.; G. H. Wilson, J.O.; P. J. Pearson, Sec.; J. Platt, Treas.; T. E. Hignett, Reg.; T. H. Mills, S.D.; J. W. Peters, J.D.; —Hughes, T.K.; and —Gracie, Conductor. Bro. Roden was unanimously re-elected Tyler. Before the lodge closed, a very handsome Past Master's jewel was presented to Bro. Ambler, in the name of the lodge, by Bro. Stevenson, who referred in eulogistic terms to the excellent services which had been rendered by Bro. Ambler during his year of office. The gift having been suitably acknowledged by Bro. Ambler, the lodge was closed.

At the conclusion of the business the brethren adjourned to Thomas's, Woodside Ferry Hotel, where they sat down to an excellent dinner under the presidency of the R.W.M. Bro. the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P. Ample justice having been done to the repast, the following toasts were given:—"The Queen and the Craft," by the R.W.M.; "The Earl and the Countess of Chester and the rest of the Royal Family." In proposing this toast the R.W.M. said, in Cheshire they always liked to recognize Brother the Prince of Wales by the more familiar title of the Earl Chester, but on the present occasion they would drink his health also as a brother whose interest in the progress of Masonry had never flagged since the day he was first initiated into its mysteries by another illustrious brother whose death they had recently to deplore, and although they hoped the day was far distant when he would be called on to reign over this mighty empire, till they feel confident that he would do so to the satisfaction of the public generally, and the Craft in particular. (Applause.) The W.M. then gave "The Grand Mark Lodge of England, and Bro. Portal, M.W.G.M.M., and Earl Percy, the W.M.-Elect."

He said it had been his good fortune to be personally acquainted with Bro. Portal for a long time, and was well assured that no man could more worthily fill the post he now occupied. Bro. the Earl Percy was he was sorry to say obliged to go to a warmer climate to spend the winter, but he sincerely trusted he would return restored to health, and then he had no doubt he would continue to take that active interest in Masonry he had hitherto evinced. With this toast he would couple the name of Bro. Matier, Grand Mark Junior Warden. Of him he need say very little; his name was well-known, and they had all an opportunity that day of witnessing the admirable manner in which he had performed his work. The toast was drunk with all the honours. Bro. Matier replied.

Bro. John Platt then proposed the health of the W.M., in doing which he reviewed the history of the Joppa Lodge, from the time of its first formation till the present, when it had the honour of being presided over by the future Provincial Grand Master of Cheshire—whom he felt satisfied would be a credit to the Craft, and an honour to the Joppa Lodge. The W.M. in reply, thanked Bro. Platt and the other brethren present for the flattering manner he had spoken of him, and the manner in which they had received it. He was also very much indebted to the Joppa Lodge for appointing him W.M., and thus enabling him to qualify for the important office of Prov. G.M.M. Whatever he could do for Mark Masonry he would do, and if at any time he was not present with them, they might rest assured some of his other multifarious duties had detained him. He felt satisfied that Mark Masonry would flourish in Cheshire, but there was one thing he should like, and that was that they should always be careful whom they admitted to this degree. He would prefer quality to quantity, but from what he had seen of the Joppa Lodge he was well pleased, and he hoped that the other lodges of the province would follow their example. "Cheshire Masonic Educational Institution," was proposed by Bro. Stevenson. Songs were given by Bros. Hignett, Friend, Smith, Stevenson, &c.

AIDS TO STUDY.

By BRO. WM. CARPENTER, P.M. & P.Z. 177.

No. XVI.

It has been written, not more eloquently than truthfully, that on entering the temple of revelation one of the first objects that has attracted the attention of all ages, and which constitutes a grand support, is the pillar of prophecy. Like the celebrated obelisks of Egypt, it is covered with hieroglyphics, which the wisdom of man, and the skill of science, in their combined efforts attempt in vain to decipher. There is one interpreter, however, whose elucidations never fail to render the inscriptions intelligible. It is Time. His hand retraces all the figures before the eyes of succeeding generations; this interpretation is recorded by the pen of faithful, impartial history; and by comparing the commentary with the original, we are able to comprehend both the one and the other. This pillar is adamant, and resists the impressions of age. Its inscriptions were written by hands which have long since mouldered into dust; and by persons who did not themselves always understand what they wrote, nor were able to explain the characters which they formed; but the substance of them was dictated by God Himself, and the column is His own workmanship. There have been many fruitless efforts made to shake this monument of infinite wisdom, and to erase the lines of inscrutable knowledge; but the pillar remains unmoved; the lines unimpaired, and the whole uninjured either by malice or by years. The parts of this singular elevation which stand nearer the roof of the temple, are covered by an impenetrable cloud. The whole pillar was once equally involved: but Time, who has rolled away the mist from its base, shall, at the destined period, unveil the remaining part of it; and while we shall be able to read the writing, he shall announce, with unerring perspicuity, the interpretation.

We have seen how far this description of Scripture prophecy has been realised in the histories of Egypt and Assyria, both mighty and civilised, but poisoned with the dregs of idolatry, and deeply infuted with its cruelties. Egypt was renowned for its learning and opulence; Assyria for its conquests and the magnitude of its dominions. They have both passed away, and their glory is trodden in the dust, as was written when nothing seemed more unlikely. So, in like manner, with Babylon—the "Great Babylon"—"the glory of kingdoms," "the beauty of the Chaldee's excellency." When in the plenitude of its power, and, according to the most accurate chronologers, 160 years before the foot of an enemy had entered it, the voice of one had made itself heard there—the voice of prophecy pronounced the doom of the mighty and unconquered Babylon. A succession of years brought it gradually to the dust, and the degradation of its fall is marked till it sinks at last into utter desolation. At a time when only magnificence was around the great city,—emphatically called "THE Great" fallen Babylon was delineated by the pencil of inspiration, exactly as every traveller now describes its ruins. It departed not, however, on its first conquest, nor on the final extinction of its capital; one metropolis of Assyria, rose after another in the land of Chaldea, when Babylon had ceased to be "the glory of kingdoms."

It seems almost undeniable that the vast region known as Babylonia, and as described in modern times, should have been, at one time, the most fertile region of the whole East. It was one vast plain, adorned and enriched by the Euphrates and the Tigris, from which, and from the numerous canals that intersected the country from the one river to the others, water was distributed over the fields, giving rise in that warm climate and rich apparently exhaustless soil, to an exuberance of produce over so extensive a region without a known parallel, in either ancient or modern times. Herodotus says he knew not how to speak of its wonderful fertility, which none but an eye-witness would credit. And we have the like testimony from Strabo, Ammianus, Marcellinus, and others; the latter of whom states, that from the point reached by Julian's army to the shores of the Persian Gulf, there was one continuous forest of verdure. What is it now? Many modern travellers have supplied the answer. I quote one (Loftus) "Long lines of mounds mark the courses of these main arteries which formerly diffused life and vegetation along their banks; but their channels are now bereft of moisture, and choked with drifted sand; the smaller offshoots are wholly effaced. All that remains of that ancient civilization—that 'glory of kingdoms,' 'the praise of the whole earth,'—is recognisable in the numerous mouldering heaps of brick rubbish which overspread the surface of the plain. Instead of the luxuriant fields, the groves and gardens, nothing now meets the eye but an arid waste—the dense population of the former times has vanished, and no man dwells there." As to the former greatness of the empire or of its capital, the only real traces to be found of it are in the large mysterious-looking mounds which meet the eye of the traveller, as he wanders over the plain. Each mound has a name, handed down from ancient times, and preserved by the country people; and some of them are to be identified with names found in the Bible. But no certain remains of the walls of Babylon have hitherto been identified so as to indicate their precise limits, though assiduously sought for. Nebuchadnezzar, having shaken off the fear which seems to have possessed him for the time given to him to "break off his sins by righteousness, and his iniquities by showing mercy to the poor, if it might be a lengthening of his tranquility," (Daniel iv., 27,) became repossessed of his arrogance and defiant will, and dwelling upon the great works he had accomplished towards rendering Babylon impregnable, exclaimed, "Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom, by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty?" (Ibid.) Similarly he exalts over the works he had thus accomplished, in the famous inscription which modern research has recovered from the ruins:—"I strengthened the city. Across the river to the west I built the wall of Babylon with brick. . . . Behold, besides the *Ingur-Bel*, the impregnable fortification of Babylon, I constructed on the eastern side of the river, a fortification such as no king had ever made before me. . . . Against presumptuous enemies who were hostile to the men of Babylon, great waters, like the waters of the ocean, I made use of abundantly. . . . Thus I completely made strong the defences of Babylon."

But it was all in vain. Babylon was doomed, because of its idolatry, tyranny, oppression, pride, covetousness, drunkenness, falsehood, and

other wickedness. More than a century before the country had attained to the meridian of its glory—a time, therefore, when human sagacity would have foretold her increasing greatness, rather than her complete desolation, Isaiah uttered his "burdens of Babylon," (chaps. xiii., xiv., xlv.) in the former of which he names the Medes as the victorious enemies, and in the latter, Cyrus as the victorious commander, as did also Jeremiah (chap. li.); and both of them its utter overthrow, and perpetual desolation, (Isaiah xiii., 4, 5; xiv., 23; Jeremiah l., 13, 15.) also the means and the manner in which it should be taken (Isaiah xlv., 1-3; Jeremiah li., 31.)

There are many other and very expressive predictions that I might cite, but time and space fail. The Student may easily refer to time, by the aid of a concordance; and one only conclusion can he come to—that which is intimated at the commencement of this paper. The fulness and simplicity of the Bible, as therefore recording the facts of history, cannot fail to impress a thinking mind more deeply than the littleness visible in the inflated records of mere mortal men. The unadorned truth is less doubted, more unreservedly depended upon, than it is when dressed up in the needless ornaments of human eloquence. The record is felt to be true, and we receive it as a substantial and super-human reality. To the sceptic and the infidel the whole case is abundantly monetary.

ON FREEMASONRY.

By BRO. HENRY T. BOBART, P.P.G.S.B.

Dr. Watts says, "religion or virtue includes duty to God and our neighbour; religion then is a system of *practical* duties and thus stands opposed to theology which is a system of *speculative* truths. The moral duties, which a man commits to practice in this probationary state with a view to pleasing his Creator, are acts of pure religion. Freemasonry was revealed by God himself to the first man; placed in the garden of Eden, Adam would certainly be made acquainted with the nature of his tenure, and taught with the worship of his Maker, that simple science of morals which is now termed Freemasonry. This constituted his chief employment in Paradise, and his only consolation after his fall; for speculative Masonry is nothing else but the philosophy of the mind and morals founded on the belief of a God, the Creator, Preserver and Redeemer, which instructs mankind in the sublimities of science, inculcates a strict observance of the duties of social life, and inspires in the soul a veneration for the author of its being, who would reveal nothing but what had a tendency to encourage the practice of those precepts which were given to preserve the newly created man in the strict line of moral duty, therefore, Masonry must be closely interwoven with the practice of religion. Its operative portion proceeded from the effects of human necessity after the fall, so far as was conducive to man's comfort and convenience in this life. Hence originated the two great divisions of Masonry; operative Masonry was of human institution, speculative Masonry of Divine. It is for want of bearing in mind this distinction that so many errors arise respecting the nature and tendency of Freemasonry.

Before the introduction of the Art of Printing, it is evident the preservation of Eternal

Truth in the family of man, pure and unadulterated, was a more precarious task than it can ever now be.

But it was guarded by type, figure and allegory, its essence lay concealed in parables, the most incomprehensible truths were shadowed forth under similitudes; in order that the mind might lay hold of them, and that the impression of common objects might be stamped upon the memory without danger of erasure. The teaching of religious truth was necessarily *oral*, it was preserved for the most part by the tradition and the maintenance of this system is the Masons' Craft. We teach in the same way, we inculcate doctrine by the same method. We work out our moral virtues in the same pleasing form; our science however, under whatever name and in whatever country it has been known, has always been understood to have reference to the worship of the one living and true God, and to the moral and intellectual improvement of the human race.

A very common objection urged against the ancient and honourable institution, is the secrecy entailed upon its members, it is stated that if our objects are indeed right and proper, if our tendencies are to make men wiser and better, everything ought to be made public, so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number.

At first sight this appears sound and feasible, but it is evident, this would destroy our unity as a body, and that while we have many traditional histories which are not disclosed to the external world; many of the reserved points consist merely of recognition and of testing membership which is clear must be kept sacred. I may also add that according to the obligations which all must take on their admission; no Master of a lodge can initiate a person without administering the same obligation, and hence it is impossible that any one since the establishment of the institution, in the early ages of the world, could reveal that which he had solemnly sworn to lock up in the safe repository of his heart, in fact, that there can be no one willing to take on himself the awful responsibility of the first step in violation of his serious promises and engagements.

We have Scripture authority for the injunction. "Discover not a secret to another lest he that heareth thee put thee to shame, and thine infamy turn not away." It is much to be lamented that the causistry of the present day should be used to sever the connection between Freemasonry and Religion. It arises out of the mistaken notion that Freemasonry entertains the ambition of superseding Religion altogether, which is as wide of the truth, as the poles are asunder.

Its most enthusiastic defenders never dreamt of such a result. That which Christianity cannot effect will in vain be attempted by Freemasonry. It is not in itself religion but the handmaid and assistant to religion. It is a system of morality inculcated on scientific principles, and morality is not the ground work but the result and fruit of religion. Freemasonry recommends the practise of morality to its members, and illustrates the respective duties which they owe to God, their neighbour, and themselves, and these duties constitute an evidence of religion which the adversaries of Freemasonry can neither gainsay nor resist; therefore let the moral and intellectual atmosphere of our Order be proclaimed by the course of our lives, while we pass through the intricate

windings of our mortal existence, regulating our actions by the rules of rectitude, squaring our conduct by the principles of morality, guiding our reflections, even our very thoughts, within the compass of propriety, in meekness, humility and resignation, in fidelity to our God, our country and our laws; in peace and goodwill towards all mankind, and, lastly, let us invariably act as having a practical sense that we are at all times and in all places under the immediate superintendence of that "All-seeing eye," whose emblem forms so prominent a feature in our Masonic lodges.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Every instrumentality designed to promote a knowledge of, and increase the interest of the members in, Freemasonry, merits encouragement. Experience proves that the more men know of the Order, the better its members understand its nature, its peculiar aptitude for good, and the power of its mystical influence over men, the more do they appreciate its benign principles. Its magical powers is not alone in its ritualism, but in its peculiar form of social organism, and the means by which it gathers men around a common altar, and moves them by a common interest. The chief reason why some do not take a deeper interest in Masonry, why they are not more frequently at the Lodge, why they do not more extensively patronize its literature and study its philosophy, is because they know so little about it. Ignorance, gross, wilful and inexcusable ignorance, is the great difficulty.

Either they do not know of the rich mine they may work, and from which they may gather rarest gems, or they are so absorbed in more *material* matters that they have no desire for purer and better things, or they are too indolent to endure the labour, or too penurious to make the small needed expenditure.

But, whatever the *cause* the *fact* is apparent to the most casual observer; many of the members *know* but little about Masonry, and as a consequence *are* but little about it. Rarely at the Lodge, they are ignorant of its internal workings; fond of grosser enjoyments, the excitement of passion and pleasure is more congenial than the higher and nobler influences of Masonry. This is lamentable, and yet it is true; if it were not, our lodges would be filled with earnest, interested members; instead of which, frequently not half, and often not one-fourth of the members of the lodge attend its meetings regularly. They prefer the theatre, the club-room, or the political caucus, rather than the pure teachings, exalted fellowship, and noble charities of the lodge-room.

The question is presented—how may this evil be remedied? And this question is worthy of consideration by all who wish well to the Order, and especially by those who govern and influence our lodges. Men must be *thorough* Masons, or they will be very *indifferent* ones. In this Institution we must

"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring;
Here small draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking largely sobers us again."

In this city we have what is called a Lodge of Instruction for the special benefit of our younger members, who desire to become familiar with the ritualism of the Order. It has been in operation for a number of years, but suspends its meetings during the summer months. By invitation we recently attended its closing meeting for the summer, and found, greatly to our surprise, not over thirty members in attendance, out of some fifteen hundred Masons in the city. The labours of the organization are chiefly directed to acquiring a knowledge of the work, and the ability to perform properly the duties of the several offices of the lodge. In this, the members have realized success, and our best workmen in the lodges are found among its members. There is a laudible ambition among them to excel in this accomplishment, and the Lodge of Instruction furnishes the means and opportunity for success.

It is not enough, however, to have the *verbiage* of the work committed to memory. The manner of doing the work is of far more impor-

tance than mere verbal accuracy; a parrot can be taught to utter words and phrases, but it requires human intelligence and human culture to utter them *properly*. The time, circumstances, surroundings, style, manner, emphasis—all enter into the estimate of excellence, and all combine to make the work effective and impressive. All this requires study and practice,—such as the actor on the stage, or the vocalist on the boards, requires to attain eminence. Every Mason has not the ability—the natural talent—to secure success in these duties; but many have, and in such especially, the gift should be cultivated and improved by study and effort. The presentation and working of the different grades should be easy, graceful, serious, impressive and above all, *natural*. There should be as little of the fanciful or imaginary about the work as possible; and in the legend of the third degree, especially, it should appear to be reality. It is this which makes the degree impressive; without this, it is all a failure, if not a farce.

But these Lodges of instruction are capable of more extended usefulness, as a means of Masonic culture. There is no reason why their efforts should be limited to the knowledge of the rituals. The philosophy of the rituals, the reasons for them, and the objects to be attained by them; the symbolism of the degrees, its origin and end; the history of the Order in different countries, and its different Rites; the nature and power of Grand, as well as subordinate Lodges; the jurisprudence and government of the Order; the constitutional or fundamental law; the Old Charges and Regulations; the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of Masonic government—all these, or most of them, should be on the curriculum of the Lodge of Instruction. The Lodge should be a *thorough school* for Masonic culture; and the best minds and ablest Masters in the Royal Art should furnish the instruction. By the law of most Grand Lodges, candidates for our mysteries are required to be examined in the degree taken, before they are allowed to advance to higher positions. But when the candidate has mastered all that is required in such examinations, he has only attained the rudiments of a Masonic education. He has the alphabet, and may blunderingly read, but he has not yet penetrated beyond the surface.

In ascertaining the results of these efforts, there should be tests and examinations. The members should be required to write essays on different subjects connected with the Order—and *read* them. How few—*very* few of the Masters of Lodges can read or repeat the charge in conferring a degree. Those charges are beautiful, appropriate, impressive, and full of meaning and instruction; but as they are often delivered, they are a jingling mass of unmeaning verbiage. We have listened to some with positive agony, and wondered that the candidate had patience to "endure to the end."

The Lodge of Instruction should be encouraged and sustained by the approval and frequent presence of the Masters and officers of the different Lodges, and especially by the old and more influential members. The Masters of each Lodge should frequently call the attention of his members to this means of acquiring Masonic knowledge, and urge the younger brethren, especially, to attend it. In fact he should go with them, and give attention himself to the objects of study.

The government of the Lodge of Instruction should be in competent hands—a learned, experienced and zealous craftsman. He should watch over it as a Master watches over his lodge, or the President of a college guards the interest of the school and labours for the improvement of his scholars. No outside matter should be permitted to intrude; no dogmatism should be allowed. Over the East should be written, "WHO CAN BEST WORK AND BEST AGREE." There should be fostered among its members an *esprit du corps*, and an honorable ambition to excel in a knowledge of Masonry. There should be monthly examinations, when "specimens of work" should be presented, essays and dissertations read, and a general examination as to improvement and progress.—*Review, Cincinnati.*

Mark Masonry.

MANCHESTER.—*Union Mark Lodge, No. 46.*—The usual quarterly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Manchester, on Thursday, the 28th ult. There was not so large a gathering as we should have wished to see, in consequence of other attractions in the city. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. John M. Wike, who was unable to be present, the chair was occupied by Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, P.M. 113. The principal business of the evening was the installation of the W.M. for the ensuing year. After the lodge had been opened and the minutes of last lodge read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. the Rev. Augustus A. Bagshawe, of the time Immemorial Mark Lodge, Nottingham, which proving unanimous in his favour, and he being present at the time, he was accordingly affiliated a member, under the English Constitution of the Union Mark Lodge. A Board of Installed Masters having been formed, the S.W., Bro. John Gibb-Smith, was then duly installed into the chair, Bro. Hargreaves being the Installing Master. Bro. John Duffield having been duly elected as Treasurer; the officers for the year were then appointed and invested, and included amongst other well-known Bros.; Bro. G. A. Birch as S.W., and Bro. Robert Mc D. Smith, as J.W. The lodge was shortly afterwards closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were gone through and a pleasant evening spent.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—*The Skelmersdale Lodge of Mark Masters.*—On Monday, the 2nd inst., the above lodge met to celebrate their annual festival. The lodge was opened at 4 p.m., and the minutes of last lodge, and lodge of emergency, having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for four brothers to be advanced, and three to be affiliated from the Ashton Old Mark Lodge, which was unanimous in their favour. Only two of the latter being present, they were duly affiliated by Bro. T. Hargreaves, P.M. 113, who also acted as Installing Master. Bro. Joseph T. Lancashire, the S.W., was afterwards duly installed as Master for the ensuing year, when he proceeded to appoint and invest his officers. The lodge being duly closed, the brethren afterwards sat down to dinner. The various toasts being given and received in true Lancashire style.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 63.*—The brethren of this lodge held their annual meeting on the 29th ult., the W.M. Bro. W. Hickman, presiding. Bro. Sheppard, P.M., having taken the chair, Bro. J. P. Payne, S.W., the W.M.-Elect for the ensuing year, was presented to him for installation, and a Board of Past Masters having been formed, Bro. Payne was installed into the chair of Adoniram. The brethren having been re-admitted, the W.M. was saluted by them in the manner customary amongst Mark Masters. The W.M., then appointed, invested the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. Le Feuvre, S.W.; Weston, J.W.; Coles, M.O.; Watson, S.O.; Dyer, J.O.; Cross, Reg. of M.; Abraham, Treas.; Pearce, Sec.; Stroud, S.D.; Wilkins, J.D.; W. J. Hickman, I.G.; Bemister, D.C.; and Biggs, Tyler. The lodge was then closed and the brethren sat down to a banquet, after which the usual toasts were ably proposed and responded to.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Bedford Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 115.*—The members of this lodge met on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., in the Masonic Hall, New-street, the following officers and brethren being present:—Bros. E. Worrall, W.M.; H. Sanderson, W.M.-elect, S.W.; J. L. Kennedy, M.O.; F. N. Leyde, S.O.; A. Hodgetts, J.O.; Horrocks, Sec.; D. Rose, S.D.; Belcher, O.; J. B. Hall, E. A. Webster, W. White, J. G. O'Leary, A. Harris, J. Lakin, T. Parkes, J. Norris, J. Stevens, &c. The lodge was opened in due form at 5 o'clock prompt. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Partridge, W.M. of the Fowke Lodge, Leicester, accompanied by several brethren, then entered the lodge and were greeted by the W.M. and members of 115, and

according to their respective rank were saluted under the able direction of Bro. E. A. Webster as D.C. At the request of the W.M., Bro. Partridge, W.M. (Fowke,) then occupied the chair, and Bro. Sanderson was presented and duly installed as W.M. for the ensuing year according to ancient custom. Under the able and experienced Mastership of Bro. Sanderson, we are sure that the prosperity and stability of the lodge, which is only in the third year of its existence, will be fully maintained and increased. After the appointment and investiture of his officers, the following brethren Silveston, Levi, Pringle, Sale, Matthews, Ferguson and Powell, being in attendance were admitted and duly advanced by the W.M., ably assisted by his officers. A vote of thanks was cordially passed to Bro. Partridge for his kindness in conducting the installation ceremony. The W.M. then, in feeling terms, presented to Bro. Worrall a P.M.'s jewel as a slight token of esteem from the members of the lodge, and in recognition of his able services during the two years he ruled over the lodge. Bro. Worrall (evidently taken by surprise) thanked the brethren for their handsome present, and assured them he should always look back with pleasure to his two years of Mastership, he had received so many kindnesses from them that it was a labour of love, and if called upon they would always find him ready. Several brethren were proposed for advancement, and the W.M. being greeted with hearty good wishes by the distinguished visitors present, the lodge was closed in due form and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The Stewards, Bros. White, Webster, Rose and Parkes, had made ample provision for the comfort of the brethren. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts being given and received with applause. Bro. Partridge, W.M., Fowke Lodge, proposed the health of Bro. Sanderson, W.M. and success to the Bedford Mark Lodge. The W.M. responded and in feeling terms, alluded to the great kindness shown towards him by the officers and members of the lodge, and hoped the same feeling might exist at the close of his year of office. The W.M. proposed the health of the Visiting brethren from the Fowke Lodge, No. 19, Leicester, and expressed the pleasure enjoyed by the members of the lodge in entertaining such esteemed visitors, he was proud of the brotherly feeling which existed between the two lodges, regretting the distance between them, and thanking them for their presence, assured them the members of the Bedford would always be proud to see them, and would exert themselves to promote their comfort. The toast was enthusiastically received, and followed by Bro. Pringle singing in admirable style, "Auld Lang Syne." The toast was responded to by Bros. Partridge, James, Colthurst, Wilkinson, &c., all speaking in the highest terms of the fraternal greeting accorded to them. The Installing Master, proposed by the W.M., stated the members of the Bedford fell under a deep debt of gratitude to Bro. Partridge for undertaking the work at very short notice, notwithstanding which the ceremony was conducted throughout in a perfectly faultless style. Bro. Partridge in returning thanks said, he had accepted the invitation with pleasure, and was glad to think he had been enabled to assist Bro. Worrall who was unfortunately daily expecting the loss of a dear relative. The final toast terminated a truly happy and delightful evening.

LANCASHIRE.

BOLTON.—*Rose and Thistle Lodge No. 158.*—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 5th inst., in Freemasons' Hall, Bolton, when there were present; Bros. Thos. Entwisle, Prov. G. Superintendent, Lancashire; G. S. Brockbank, Past G. Warden, W.M.; John Turmah, P. Prov. G. Overseer, S.W.; T. H. Winder, J.W.; Gilbert, M.O.; Sharples, Treas.; Robt. Harwood, P. Prov. G. Deacon, Reg. of Marks; James Newton, Sec.; Brown, Conductor; J. Horrocks, S.D.; Ferguson, J.D.; Thos. Morris, Inner Guard; also two visiting brethren, viz.: Bros. Chas. Fitzgerald Matier, Junior Grand Warden of England, and Bro.

Wm. Hamer, W.M.-Elect, St. John's Mark Lodge. The lodge was opened in form with prayer at half-past six o'clock. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for eleven candidates for advancement and one joining member, the whole being unanimously elected. Bro. the Rev. Geo. Raymond Portal, M.W. Grand Mark Master, and Bro. Chas. Fitzgerald Matier, R.W. Grand Junior Warden, were unanimously elected honorary members. Five of the candidates for advancement, viz.: Bros. W. H. Horrocks, R. K. Freeman, Samuel Crowther, Frank Ainsworth, and F. A. Winder being in attendance, were duly advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master by Bro. Matier, J.G. Warden. It was agreed that the regular meetings of the lodge for 1873 should be held on first Thursday in April and October. A committee was appointed to frame Bye-laws for the government of the lodge. The lodge was closed in form at nine o'clock.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

ORIGINAL AND PREMIER CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND.

This conclave met at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, on Monday the 2nd inst., Sir Kt. G. Kenning, M.P.S., presided, supported by Sir Kts. J. T. Moss, V.; E. Sillifant, S.G.; J. T. Barret, I.G.; R. Wentworth Little, P. Sov., Recorder; W. H. Hubbard, P. Sov.; J. G. Marsh, P. Sov.; G. Powell, P. Sov.; W. R. Woodman, M.D., G.R.; H. Parker, Org., J. S. Banning, Prefect; W. H. Scott, Herald; Col. Burdett, G.S.G.; Rev. Dr. Brette; P. R. Hobson; H. C. Levander, G.H.A.; H. A. Dubois; J. L. Thomas, G.A.; F. Walters, P. Sov. 3; and C. Parker Ward, M.D., V. 2.

The conclave having been duly opened and the minutes confirmed, Bros. the Rev. Arthur Bruce Fraser, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England, and William Le Hunte Doyle of the Burdett Lodge, (No. 1293) were dubbed Knights of Rome, and subsequently installed with the usual formalities as Knights of the Red Cross Order. Owing to the absence of Sir Kt. Cubitt, Treasurer, the Audit report was not read. It was intimated that a noble brother, holding the rank of Marquis in the peerage, would probably be a candidate for installation at the next meeting. A committee was then appointed to report as to future place of meeting, and the conclave was closed. The Knights then set down to an excellent dinner, and the evening passed in the enjoyment of the kindly and social feelings which so eminently distinguish the meetings of the Premier Conclave.

SKELMERSDALE CONCLAVE, No. 77.

An assembly of the Masonic Order of the Knights of Rome and of the Red Cross of Constantine, connected with this conclave, was held on Monday evening last, the 2nd inst., at the Masonic Hall, 22, Hope-street. The throne was occupied by Em. Sir Knight Thomas Ashmore, M.P.S., and amongst the others present were Ill. Sir Knight G. Turner, Int. Gen. for West Lancashire; Em. Sir Knight H. Nelson, V.E.; Sir Kts. J. T. Callow, J.G.; Jesse Banning, H.P.; W. Cottrell, Rec.; M. Mawson, S.B.; W. Bradshaw, H. Burrows, J. Atkinson, J. McCarthy, C. Leighton, T. Ramskill, W. M. Elliott, &c. After the records of the previous conclave had been read and confirmed, the heavy installation business of the evening was proceeded with. The following approved candidates being in attendance, the M.P.S. proceeded to

instal them in a highly effective manner:—Bros. W. Corbin, No. 673; P. Forshaw, No. 1403; J. H. Plaw, No. 823; H. Jones, No. 1094; Eben. Clements, No. 673; H. Morris, No. 673; and T. Lawrence, No. 673. Sir Kt. Edward Dutch, of the Liverpool Conclave, No. 55, was also admitted as a joining member. After the transaction of some routine business, the conclave was solemnly closed, and the Sir Knights adjourned to refreshments.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

PALESTINE CHAPTER, ROSE CROIX, H.R.D.M.

This chapter met for the first time at the new Masonic Hall, Golden Square, on Tuesday, the 26th ult., Bro. R. Wentworth Little, 30° M.W.S., duly opened the chapter, which was attended by Ill. Bros. Capt. N. G. Phillips, 33°, Lieut. Grand Commander; Hyde Pullen, 33°; E. Hamilton Shaw, 33°, Grand Prior S.C. Southern Jurisdiction, United States; I. D. Bateman, 33°, S.J.U.S.; R. Costa, 32°; Major Shadwell H. Clerke, 32°; John Hervey, 30°, Past M.W.S.; George Kenning, 30°, First Gen.; H. Dubosc, 30°; J. Read, 30°, G. Org.; H. C. Levander, 18°; J. T. Moss, 18°; J. W. Barrett, 18°; T. B. Yeoman, 18°; C. Hammerton, 18°; E. Stanton Jones, 18°; P. J. Marin, 18°; S. Leith Tomkins, 18°; W. R. Woodman, M.D., 18°; T. Lewis Fox, 18°; T. Cubitt, 18°. The ceremony of perfecting Bro. Edwin Sillifant, P.M. 217, Prov. G.D. Middlesex, was ably performed by Ill. Bro. Hervey, assisted by Bro. Pullen, and Bro. Read as Organist, the other officers also sustaining their various parts. The M.W.S.-elect, Colonel Burdett, being in France, was unable to attend for installation—but having authorised the appointment of officers they were named accordingly—Bro. Kenning, being H.P., and Bros. Levander and Fox, Gens. Votes of thanks were then passed to the distinguished brethren who honoured the chapter with their presence, and upon the conclusion of the business, the brethren adjourned to a banquet at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, where they spent a pleasant evening.

ROSE CROIX.

CANUTE CHAPTER, SOUTHAMPTON.

A highly successful meeting of this newly established chapter was held on Monday, the 25th November, at the Masonic Hall, Bugle Street. The brethren present were Ill. Bros. W. Hickman, 30° M.W.S.; J. E. Le Fenore; J. N. Pocock; G. Harpe; R. Welch; H. W. Ball; J. R. Stebbing; R. Sharpe. Visiting brethren, G. Langley, 18°, P.M.W.S., Royal Naval Chapter; P. H. Newnham, 30°, P.M.W.S., Vigne chapter. The chapter having been opened in ancient and solemn form, the M.W.S. requested Ill. Bro. Rev. P. H. Newnham, 30°, to assume the chair, in order to conduct the ceremonies of the evening. Bros. T. P. Payne, P.M. 130, P.P.G.R. Hants, and R. S. Pearce, P.M., 394, P.P.G.R. Hants, were then balloted for as candidate for perfection; and having been unanimously accepted, and having duly received the Intermediate Degrees, were admitted to the solemn rites of perfection; the acting M.W.S. also discharging the duties of H.P. Ill. Bro. Hickman, on resuming the chair after the ceremonies, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Newnham for his kindness in travelling some distance in order to assist him in the duties of the evening. The Rev. Bro. in acknowledging the compliment, took occasion to make a few observations upon the genuineness and antiquity of the Rose Croix Degree; and argued that if, as he believed, modern Freemasonry was an attempt to collect together all the ancient religious symbols under which all ancient nations expressed their faith in the one God; then Craft Masonry was imperfect without the Rose Croix, and other Cross degrees, to supplement its symbolism; not merely because the faith of the Cross was an integral portion of the religious belief of the world, but

rather, from a *purely Masonic* point of view, because the Cross was essentially a Masonic symbol, and was used as a religious emblem hundreds, or even thousands of years, before Christianity existed. Bro. J. R. Stebbing begged to thank the Rev. Bro. for the interesting remarks which he had made, and expressed himself entirely prepared to yield his general assent to the truth of the statements brought forward. Four brethren were then balloted for, and accepted, as joining members; the third point was given, and the chapter closed at 7. 30 p.m. The brethren afterwards dined together, and after a pleasant conversation, separated at an early hour, apparently much impressed and delighted with the working of the degree, and determined that the Canute Chapter shall be "second to none" in the South of England.

KNIGHT TEMPLARISM.

GLASGOW.—The St. Mungo Encampment met on the 6th inst., in the St. Mark's Masonic Hall, Robert Bell, Most Noble Commander, presiding, assisted by T. Clanachan, P.C.; G. W. Wheeler, Recorder, Acting Prelate; J. Balfour; W. N. Nolan, 1st A. de C.; T. Perkins, 2nd A. de C.; J. Dindabor, Marshal; A. Mc Taggart and B. Adams, 1st and 2nd Capt. of the Line. Captain D. McKenzie, who was about to proceed to South America, and Comp. T. Potter having been unanimously appointed by the Knights present, were created Knights of the Temple in due form. At the special request of the newly created Knight, McKenzie, the Sir Knights adjourned to Comp. McKenzie's at the Athol Hotel, to an excellent repast, after the cloth was cleared the usual Knight Templar toasts were done full justice too, and the company separated, wishing a successful voyage to Captain Sir Knight McKenzie.

VALUABLE PRESENTATION TO A WORTHY BROTHER.

For a period of nearly six years, Bro. Daniel Saunders has occupied the post of Manager of the New Star Music Hall, Liverpool, and by his energy, zeal, tact, and courtesy, he has not only raised it to be one of the best—if not the very best—places of entertainment of the kind in the provinces, but he has also made it one of the most prosperous and popular. Wisely making good music the strong point in his programmes—operatic selections, with talented *prima donnas* invariably occupying a chief place. Bro. Saunders has done that which very few Provincial Managers have unwisely neglected, and therefore the "Star" in Williamson-square, occupies a very high reputation for the substantial character of its entertainments. Moreover, Bro. Saunders has earned an excellent name for his professional integrity, and by his suavity and kindness of disposition he has secured the warmest friendship of an extensive circle. As an evidence of the estimation in which he is held, his friends crowded the New Star Music Hall to its utmost capacity on Thursday evening, the 27th, on the occasion of his Sixth Annual Benefit. Doubled and trebled prices of admission did not deter one of the largest audiences ever present in the hall, from honour of Bro. Saunders on the occasion, and the proceedings were invested with more than ordinary interest, by the fact that his friends availed themselves of the opportunity of presenting Bro. and Mrs. Saunders with a very handsome and valuable testimonial, to prove the reality of the esteem in which he is held by both private and

professional friends. The presentation to the Manager consisted of a solid silver tea and coffee service, valued at 140 guineas, and an illuminated address; while Mrs. Saunders received a very handsome gold necklet, with pendant and locket, set in diamonds, turquoises and pearls, which will be supplemented in the course of a few days by splendid earrings *en suite*. The massive solid tea and coffee service is designed in the Grecian style of art, the outline being excessively classical and ornamented with bas reliefs repoussé in frosted silver from original frescoes discovered at Pompeii, representing leopards and cupids entwined with foliage, treated in a conventional manner. It is in all respects a beautiful and chaste specimen of silversmith work. The address was as follows:— "This address, together with a solid silver tea and coffee service valued at 140 guineas is presented to Daniel Saunders, manager of the New Star Music Hall, by a few of his private and professional friends, in recognition of his invariable courtesy, superior business talents, professional integrity, Masonic worth, and fine spirit of charity which he has shown so frequently in connection with local benevolent institutions for the last 20 years, and especially during his six years' management of the above-named establishment. (Signed) Bro. J. R. Goepel, chairman; Bro. A. Collins, vice-chairman; Bro. J. Busfield, treasurer; and J. Golding, secretary." The illuminated address was executed by Mr. J. O. Marples, of the Liverpool and London Chambers, Dale-street, Liverpool, and deserves a first place as a genuine work of art. The illuminations are in strict harmony with the spirit of the address, while the pictorial illustrations, symbolical of pastoral and lyric music, charity, the Masonic lyre, &c., are exquisitely executed, the colouring being exceedingly artistic. The presentation of the testimonial was made on the stage by Bro. J. R. Goepel, chairman of the committee, who referred in eulogistic terms to the high character for courtesy, charity, and good business talent which Bro. Saunders had so long possessed, concluding by a reference to the excellent qualities, possessed by Mrs. Saunders. In acknowledging the testimonial, Bro. Saunders expressed his heartfelt thanks, and assured the audience that the presentation of that evening would still further incite him to make the "Star" one of the best Music Halls in the kingdom. The programme provided for the occasion was of the most attractive character, the specially engaged artists being M. Prevost (whose cornet playing was artistic and finished), Jolly Nash, Dan Lowrey, Mackney, Mrs. Phillips, and Mark Alberts, all of whom were received with enthusiastic applause. A selection from "Maria Stuart" was the chief musical feature, with Madame Tonnelier as the prima donna; and the present strong "Star" company also contributed a varied and interesting selection of amusements. An excellent champagne supper was provided on the establishment by Bro. R. Abrahams, Mount-pleasant, for the committee and their friends.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS.

At a meeting held on Wednesday the 11th, Bro. Terry was selected Secretary in the place of Bro. Farnfield, resigned. Bro. Lane was also elected collector in the place of Bro. Terry, resigned.

CONSECRATION OF A KNIGHT
TEMPLARS ENCAMPMENT AT
LIVERPOOL.

The progress of Masonic and kindred Orders within the province of West Lancashire, during the past two or three years, has been both marked and encouraging. The Consecration of several new Lodges, two Red Cross Conclaves, more than one Chapter, &c., giving evidence of this interesting progress. The solemn and imposing ceremonial of Consecration of the Alpass Encampment of the Royal, Religious, and Military Order of Knights Templars, which took place at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., attended as it was by an imposing muster of great K.T.'s, gave another proof of the vitality and enthusiasm cherished by those in West Lancashire, who are attached to the Craft and kindred Orders. The ceremony had been anticipated with considerable interest, and as the new Encampment was to bear the name of a brother who has done good service for years to the Craft as P.G. Sec.; the compliment of title was still further enhanced by a numerous attendance of those who also deserve "honourable mention in Masonry, Knight Templarism, &c. From the *clat* attending the initiatory ceremonial there is no doubt that the new Encampment will prove worthy of the name which it bears.

Amongst the Provincial Grand Officers and others present were Sir Knights A. H. Royds, V.E.P.G.C. for West Lancashire; W. M. Wright, D.P.G.C.; G. P. Brockbank, P.G. Chancellor; W. Ashworth, E.C. and Prov. G. First C.; A. C. Mott, G. St. B., and E.C. 36; T. Berry, P.E.C.P. Third G.S.B., and P.P.G. Captain; J. W. J. Fowler, P.G.S.C. and E.C. of William de la More Enc.; H. Bulley, P. First E. of Eng., and First P.G.C. of Cheshire; S. Morris, First S.B.; T. R. Williams, P.G. Hospitalier; W. Blain, W. of Regalia; W. H. Hopkins, P.G.D.C.; W. H. Prince, G. Ex.; R. H. Hutchinson, G.S.B.; E. Pierpoint, P.E.C., and P. Second G.C. of L.; R. C. Radcliffe, P.G. of L.; T. Beswick Royds, Prior; J. T. Tweedale, Sub-Prior; W. A. Clayton, Jacques de Molay Enc.; G. Turner, E.C.-Elect, William de la More Enc.; S. Spratley, 2nd H., Jacques de Molay Enc.; W. H. Grimmer, Almoner, do.; J. M. Johnson, Second C. do.; C. H. Hill, do.; W. Crankshaw, do.; J. T. Hall, P.G.C., William de la More Enc.; R. Young, Prelate, do.; J. C. Lunt, J. Procter, Hugh de Paynes, Enc.; W. C. Connell, No. 37 (I.C.); J. K. Smith, A., William de la More Enc.; J. Wood, do.; G. de la Perelle, Jacques de Molay; J. Maybrick, do.; C. Leedham, St. John of Jerusalem; G. Hutchin, S.C.

The Sir Knts. assembled in the Conclave Chambers, at 3 o'clock, and received the P.G.C., his D.P.G.C. and the other Prov. Grand Officers under the Arch of Steel. The P.G.C. ascended the throne, and shortly addressed the Sir Knights on the nature of their auspicious and interesting gathering. The D.P.G.C. then took his place on the throne, and called upon the members of the new Encampment to approve of the selection of E.C. This call having been responded to, he proceeded to constitute the encampment. The P.G.C. went round the conclave with corn, wine, and oil, and when the consecration ceremony had concluded all Sir Knights below the rank of E.C. and P.E.C. were requested to retire. Sir Knt. H. S. Alpass, First G. St. B., and P.P.G. Supt. (after whom the new Encampment is named) was then duly presented

by Sir Knights Mott and Balley, and installed E.C. by the P.D.G.C., and upon the general body of Sir Knights being readmitted they saluted their newly enthroned chief according to ancient form. The E.C. then appointed the following as his staff of officers:—Sir Knights J. E. Jackson, Prelate; T. Clark, First C.; W. Doyle, Second C. and Treasurer; M. Mawson, Reg.; J. Lloyd, Expert; J. T. Parkinson, C. of L.; while Sir Knight P. Ball was unanimously elected Equerry. Previous to the solemn close of the conclave, Bros. Shakespeare, Bullen, F. Jeffery, Shortis, W. Crane, Dobson, and Kenyon were duly proposed for exaltation.

It may be interesting to know that the petitioners for the new Encampment were Sir Knights Alpass, Berry, Clark, Parkinson, Lloyd, Doyle, and Jackson. The V.E.P.G.C., Sir Knight A. H. Royds presented a very handsomely bound set of books for the use of the Encampment, consisting of By-laws, Treasurer's, Registrar's, Declaration, Almoner's, Subscribing Members', Prelate's and Equerry's books; and in making the presentation Sir Knt. Royds expressed his warmest desire for the prosperity of the new Encampment. Sir Knight Doyle, Second C., also presented a very beautiful Cup, in case, for the use of the conclave, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Alpass Encampment of Knights Templars, by W. Doyle, on the day of the Consecration, 4th Dec. 1872.

The Sir Knts. afterwards adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, at the Adelphi Hotel.

Sir Knight Alpass, E.C. presided, and he was supported by nearly all the Illustrious Knights who had assisted at the ceremonial of the afternoon. After full justice had been done to the splendid banquet, provided by Mr. Ludlow, Manager of the Hotel, the E.C. gave in short and apposite terms the toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," and "The Grand Conclave," the last named being replied to by Sir Knight T. Beswicke Royds, Jun., 1st Captain. "The V.E.P.G.C., and P.G. Officers" was also given by the E.C., and E. Sir Knight Royds, in responding, expressed the great pleasure he had had in being present at the consecration of the new Encampment, to which he desired the greatest prosperity and harmony. He also paid a high compliment to Sir Knight Wright, D.P.C., to whose assistance in connection with the ceremony he felt himself greatly indebted. He also referred in highly eulogistic terms to the efficient manner in which the P.G. Reg. had fulfilled the duties of that office. "The E.C., Sir Knight Alpass," was given by E. Sir Knight Royds, P.G.C., and in replying to the toast Sir Knight Alpass, said, he did so with more than ordinary diffidence and difficulty, because the fact of that Encampment being named after him, made him somewhat shy in speaking of it. The promoters of the conclave, however, had insisted upon it being so named, and this having been done, he assured the Sir Knights that the Encampment would have all the greater claim upon his time and attention as long as he lived—in fact, would demand the whole of his sympathy and support. The E.C. then gave the toast of "The Officers of the Encampment," and referred with much satisfaction to the energy which had been displayed by the promoters of the Encampment. Sir Knights Clark, Doyle, Jackson, Mawson, Parkinson, and Lloyd responded, and after the usual closing sentiment had been given the pleasant proceedings terminated.

Original Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

2, LEIGH TERRACE, ANFIELD,
Liverpool, 11th Dec., 1872.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I am pleased to find in your publication of Saturday last, a statement, that the money collected some time ago for the "Masonic Life Boat Fund" has at last been appropriated to the purpose for which it was so generously given. Having interested myself in the matter at the time, by collecting, and remitting to the Trustees £24 3s., viz.: £7 10s. on the 5th April; £5 15s., 29th April, 1869; and £10 18s. on the 10th April, 1870. Receipts for which I am in possession of, and acknowledgements with list of subscribers inserted in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, April 10th, and 1st May, 1869, and 16th April, 1870.

I shall feel obliged by your inserting the above in the next issue of the *Freemason*, in order that the subscribers may be relieved from further anxiety.

I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

JESSE BANNING, P.M., 822.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The cutting from our local paper containing the history of the Dimsdale family and the notice of the death of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, was most accurately reprinted in the *Freemason*, but as you omitted to print the note I sent with it, the history fails to be so interesting to the fraternity as it might have been. The late Baron was *not* a Freemason, but the present Baron *is* and was initiated by me in the Hertford Lodge last year. I may add that on the same occasion Bro. Abel Smith, *M.P.* and Bro. the Rev. Lewis Deedes (now Prov. Grand Chaplain for Herts), were initiated, and the Hertford Lodge and the Craft generally have just reason to be proud of those three gentlemen as Masons.

Fraternally yours,

P.M. HERTFORD LODGE.

Saturday, Dec. 7th, 1872.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR,—I have just picked up an old engraving in good condition, representing a tall elderly person with grey hair, in a standing position, dressed in a frock coat, over which is a long cloak with large cape and fur collar, fastened with a thistle, suspended by a long chain from the shoulders over these is a square and compass with the letter G in the centre. Under the print is the following inscription of which I send an exact copy—

W. Mathews, Scupt. CHRISTOPHORUS LEE SUGG, Professor of Internal Elocution.

This Print is (by permission) dedicated to His Grace the Most Noble George Duke of Marlborough, &c.

By His Grace's most grateful and most humble servant,

THE PROFESSOR, C.L.S.

Would any of your readers be good enough to inform me, through the medium of your next issue, what history (if any) is attached thereto. By so doing they would greatly oblige

Yours fraternally,

C. DUFFELL FAULKNER,

P. Prov. G.D., Oxon; P.M. 1036, Bowyers.
Hon. Mem. de la Loge Esperance et
Cordialeté a l'ir. de Lausanne, Suisse.

Deddington, Oxon,

St. Andrew's Day, 1872.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The letter which we published from a "Past Master" brings to the surface a very important point in connection with Scottish, and also particularly with English, Freemasonry. To many persons the mysteries of the craft are but another means for occasional opportunities of extra self-indulgence. There is, indeed, a too common heresy abroad that Freemasonry has no other meaning than the inauguration of fanciful shows and secret festivities, the true nature of which are hidden under the pretence of a wide-spread spirit of benevolence. The opinions of people who are not Masons have, naturally and very properly, not the slightest influence with those who, besides being members of the Mystic Brotherhood, hold—some from personal experience, others from convictions based upon well and easily-ascertained facts—that the vulgar belief is very far from being well founded. Writing simply as journalists, and without any pretence to previous or future initiation in Masonic secrets, we believe that a society which has so long existed with the special object of spreading abroad a love of philanthropy and a desire to benefit unfortunate, though well deserving members, of society cannot but have founded an immense claim on the respect of the world in these particulars. We may perhaps put aside remarkable anecdotes, the staple commodity of which consists in the manner in which on the battle-field, and in other scarcely less probable circumstances, the mere revelation of brotherhood has unnerved the arm of the assailant, and, as a consequence, caused the life of a gallant soldier to be spared even *in extremis*. We do not deny the truth of these evidences in behalf of the all pervading influence of Freemasonry. But without rejecting these, we believe that the simple annals of every day life will suffice to prove, if proof were necessary, that Freemasonry is a vast and beneficent power in the community.

That being so, we regret to find that in Scotland, at least, the Grand Lodge, and, as such, the Grand Centre or very Mecca, of Freemasonry, is likely to lose its hold upon the affections and loyal feelings of the "daughter lodges." That the Grand Lodge is, and has for some time been, deeply, if not hopelessly, in debt, appears to be undeniable. Indeed, in so far as the provincial lodges are concerned, the fact has made itself painfully and materially apparent. We have not the slightest desire to accuse "Grand Lodge"—(we understand that in Masonic parlance the definite article is seldom, if ever, used)—of over-indulgence in social or ceremonial observances. We quite admit that a vast and powerful society such as that of Freemasonry must have certain well defined centres, from which not only the authority but the dignity of the Craft emanates. We do not in any sense desire to accuse "Grand Lodge" of neglecting the interests of Freemasonry as an above all charitable institution, in favour of mere display and extravagance. On the contrary, we believe that, especially under the *régime* of the present noble Grand Master, the real objects of Masonry are being steadily kept before the brotherhood, even perhaps to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case. But the question for immediate consideration, and that which is raised by the letter of a "Past Master," is whether the obligations of "Grand Lodge," for whatever purpose they

may have been incurred, form necessarily a legacy of debt to be discharged by the participation of every Freemason throughout Scotland? No doubt the problem for the decision of Lord Rossllyn and his advisers was a difficult one. It is right to be just before you are generous, and although charity and philanthropy are virtues eminently characteristic of Freemasonry, it was clear that before they could be indulged in with a clear conscience, the weight of debt must be got rid off. We believe that the amount of debt standing for clearance is something like £13,000, which, in one shape or another, falls to be liquidated by 30,000 Scotch Freemasons. Now, if the payment of debts incurred by "Grand Lodge," for the incurrence of which, be it observed, provincial masons are in nowise responsible, being, indeed, for the most part entirely ignorant of the fact that they are responsible for any debts but their own, were the only impost placed upon individual Freemasons throughout Scotland, we should have little or nothing to say. But this is not the case, as appears from the following sentence quoted from a Past Master's letter:—"At the last quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it was enacted that the registration and diploma of entrants shall be 10s. 6d. each, instead of 8s. as hitherto; also that on the 24th of June annually the contribution of one pound sterling must be remitted in addition to the fee of 5s. for the annual certificate. This has been done with a view to the extinction of the debt of the Grand Lodge and the application of its surplus revenues to charitable purposes." Now, we take leave to say that such an impost as this—every penny of which must, in one shape or another, come out of the pockets of individual masons, many of whom are poor, hardworking men—colliers, weavers, artisans, and so on—must tend not only to diminish the influence of "Grand Lodge," but of Freemasonry generally. As a matter of fact, in half the villages of Scotland, especially those remote from the capital, "Grand Lodge," is but a myth, or, if something more, then another name for a gigantic debt which poor Freemasons, who profit nothing from processions and banquets, are expected to pay. The first idea of "Grand Lodge" which presents itself to the neophyte is that she is a beneficent mother; the second, that instead of, like the pelican, wounding her own breast to sustain her young, she freely bleeds her progeny in order to clear herself of her pecuniary difficulties.

Provincial lodges are asking very freely—and it is as well that the truth should be known—where does the money which we annually send to Edinburgh go to? We agree with our correspondent, "A Past Master," in holding that whatever work has to be done by "Grand Lodge" in a purely business direction, should be well and duly paid for. But we cannot help thinking, without the least reflecting on last night's proceedings, that if "Grand Lodge" has lived beyond its income in times past, a circumstance which, if true, clearly shows that the true and pious objects of Freemasonry have been strangely neglected, it is rather hard that innocent working men throughout Scotland should be expected to pay the expense of feasts and ceremonies in which they have never participated except in the most vaguely vicarious manner. Considering that there are some 30,000 Masons throughout the length and breadth of Scotland, all paying not only their own lodge fees but those of "Grand Lodge" into the bargain, it is evident that the latter must be a corporation which may fairly be called rich. It is certainly high time that some distinction should be drawn between expenses in the benefits arising from which *all* Freemasons participate and those which are purely personal to the holders of office in Grand Lodge. That Freemasonry in Scotland should not suffer in comparison with the Craft in England or elsewhere, in the matter of suitable accommodation, *et cetera*, we cordially admit. But even on this point "A Past Master's" letter affords little satisfaction. He says—"The foundation-stone of the Masonic Hall was laid on the 24th of June 1858, and at what cost the structure was raised, or what may be the present amount of debt upon the property, are matters on which I regret to find 'the Grand Lodge of Scotland's reporter, April, 1872,' is singularly silent." Thus at last the real question presents itself, and will not suffer evadement. The debt exists—who is to pay it? We answer without scruple, those persons, or their immediate representatives, who incurred it. The idea of spreading the debt over a wide community, and thus making it appear smaller than it really is, was an ingenious one, but it has failed to deceive the vast majority of workingmen Masons throughout the country. Retrenchment may no doubt do much, but if Grand Lodge is to start with a clean slate, it can only be by the richer members of the Craft paying off the debt, assisted by such contributions as provincial lodges may be in a position voluntarily to subscribe without unduly visiting the sins of unknown fathers upon equally unacknowledged children. We speak in the interests of Freemasonry itself, and we trust that under the truly wise rule of the present Grand Master, other means of extinguishing Grand Lodge's debt may be devised than that which is at present pressing so unfairly upon Freemasons in every corner of Scotland.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*Thistle and Rose*, No. 73.—This old and flourishing lodge held their annual meeting on Tuesday last; the chair being occupied by G. McDonald, R.W.M., who proceeded to initiate, in his usual careful manner, three candidates, Messrs. James McCulloch, Alex. Cammen and Thomas Yule. The election then took place, when the following brethren were unanimously chosen to fill the respective offices:—Bro. George McDonald, R.W.M.; W. Donaldson, S.W.; A. McLeod, J.W.; W. Walton, Treas.; J. Ambridge, Sec.; J. Kay, S.D.; J. Richardson, J.D.; S. Young, Chaplain; W. Cullen, S.S.; J. Hamblug, J.S.; J. Amsden, Jeweller; J. McGregor, Standard-Bearer; T. Murray, E.G.; John Kay, Tyler. The W.M. then appointed Bro. McHie as D.M., and Bro. Palantine as S.M., the lodge being resumed in the second degree, Bro. Halket, P.M. of 102, took the chair as Installing Master, when Bro. Jordan, P.M. of 73, presented the re-elected Master for obligation, thereafter a board of Installed Masters was formed, and afterward the Master was regularly proclaimed in the East, West and South. The ceremonies were very impressively rendered by Bro. Halket, to whom great praise is due for his careful rendering of the ceremony; this being the first time that the chair degree has been given in the lodge by the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the ceremony being adopted after a conference with the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland. The newly-installed Master thanked the brethren for having thus for the third time placed him in that chair, and this time with reverend solemnity. A hearty vote of thanks to the Installing Master concluded the business.

DUNBLANE.—On Friday evening a meeting of lodge No. 9, St. John's, was held in the Stirling Arms Hotel, here. There was a very large attendance of brethren from Bridge of Allan, which is in this district. The business consisted principally in affiliating and initiating members, and in nominating a Deputy Master for the ensuing year—Gilbert Farie, Chemist, Bridge of Allan, being re-elected. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition at present, having received a large accession to its roll of members during the past year.

LAUDER.—The centenary of the lodge of Freemasons at Lauder was celebrated on Friday last, by a large assemblage of members of the craft from various districts. The lodge was opened in due form in the ball-room of the Black Bull Hotel; and after the transaction of business, a procession was formed, which proceeded through the town, and passed Thirlstane Castle. In the evening, a banquet was held in the Volunteers' Hall, at which about 150 of the brethren dined together. Bro. Hinks, of the Black Bull Hotel, was the purveyor. The banquet was presided over by the acting G.M.M. of Scotland, Bro. Officer, who was supported by his Grand Office-bearers, and several influential craftsmen. After the banquet a ball took place, which was numerously attended. The music was furnished by the band of the volunteer corps.

KESWICK.—*Bective Lodge, No. 147.*—A meeting of the above lodge was held on the 9th inst., at the Keswick Hotel. Bro. George Hayward of the Cumberland Lodge, No. 60, P.M.L.P.G.I.C., taking the chair in the absence of the W.M., supported by Bro. Hinks, S.W.; Bro. Wood, J.W., and other officers of the Bective Lodge. Bro. Robert Bailey of the Skiddaw Lodge, No. 1002, was ballotted for and accepted as a candidate for advancement. Bros. T. F. Taylor (Skiddaw Lodge, 1002), John Pearson (Skiddaw Lodge, 1002), Frederic Gadsby (Pomfret Lodge, 360), and R. Bailey were then regularly advanced to the degree of Mark Master. Bro. Wood proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Hayward, for the very able and impressive manner in which he performed the ceremony of advancement. Bro. Hinks seconded the proposition. Bro. Hayward briefly responded; and the newly advanced brethren wishing to return to their homes by the evening train, the lodge was closed at an early hour.

A FREEMASON'S ADVENTURE ABROAD.

FREEMASONRY has, we are glad to say, been steadily advancing in the estimation of the world, notwithstanding the opposition it has from time to time received from those unacquainted with its principles and beauties. There cannot be the slightest doubt that as the masses become more enlightened, the prejudices against the art will be gradually removed and fully appreciated. The benefits the Order has conferred upon mankind in general, no one, unless governed by a cynical mind, can call in question. Its moral doctrines and charitable tendencies have, times out of number, been amply illustrated in the innumerable deeds of its members in all parts of the globe. The area of its operations is indeed great, and is unequalled by that of any other institution. Freemasonry, it must be allowed, has considerably modified the sufferings of poor humanity, succoured the disabled and unfortunate, and given other substantial proofs

of its goodness. Whether in the almost impenetrable depths of an Australian bush, the deep jungles of an Indian forest, upon the arid plains of the desert, in the wilds of South America, in the snowy tracts of Siberia, or, in fact, in any remote part of the earth, Freemasonry has made itself known, and exercised its mystical and kindly influences. It would be a task pleasing to the writer to prepare from authoritative sources an account of a few of the many interesting incidents associated with the Masonic profession, and would be a graceful tribute to an art with which royalty has not thought it *infra dig.* to identify itself. The following will, we think, be read with interest by the fraternity at large, and by the friends and acquaintances of the unfortunate adventurer:—Bro. A. F. Forrest, who is a member of the Vitruvian Lodge, No. 87, in travelling recently through France and Spain met with a serious mishap, which nearly involved the loss of his life. It appears that our brother was compelled by professional engagements to undertake a journey with his two sons in a diligence from Gerona to Pampeluna in Spain, between which places many lawless characters are pursuing with impunity their nefarious practices upon travellers and others. Having passed the second station on the road from Gerona the diligence was stopped by an armed band of Chulists, and the passengers plundered of everything they possessed. The remonstrances of the travellers were in vain, and only aggravated the case, for the ruffians in the most cowardly manner threatened them with violence if they did not quietly submit to the indignities to which they were subjected. Bro. Forrest endeavoured to conceal a large amount of money with which he had provided himself for personal expenses during his tour, but was detected in his design, for one rascal seized the property instantly and conveyed it to his own pocket. He pleaded hard for a part of the sum to assist him on his way, but to no purpose, for the plunderers were too eager to secure every article they could discover. Deeming silence to be the most prudent course to adopt in getting out of the dilemma he ceased to parley any further with the insolent robbers. Bro. Forrest did not estimate the great danger he was in, for one of the band suddenly taking hold of the barrel of a gun aimed a terrific blow at our brother's head. The butt end struck Bro. Forrest upon his forehead cutting a frightful wound and felling him to the ground. He was thereby rendered insensible for a time. The ruffian offered no further violence and soon after retired with his comrades. Bro. Forrest managed to reach Pampeluna, and found himself in a very unenviable position—with no money or friends except his family. Pained by the wound, and perplexed by events he scarcely knew how to surmount the difficulty that had so unexpectedly overtaken him. Having been informed of the benevolent character of the mayor of the town, he determined to make application to him for advice and assistance. He went. Judge the thrill of joy he experienced upon discovering that this official belonged to the "mystic tie." The result was that his newly-found brother behaved in the most handsome manner possible by rendering him such pecuniary aid as enabled him to discharge a greater part of the expenses incurred by his return to England, besides giving him words of good counsel. Our brother during his temporary stay in the town, was introduced to several members belonging to the lodge of which the mayor is a member. The name of the lodge is

Les Amis de la Parfait Union. His reception was cordial in the extreme, and will never, so he informed us, be effaced from the tablet of his memory. Well done! good Mayor! we say. Your kindness has already been communicated to the lodge to which Bro. Forrest belongs, and is appreciated as it deserves to be by every member. Our brother on his way to England secured an audience with Lord Lyons, the English consul in Paris, and was treated by that functionary with great courtesy. Bro. Forrest having narrated his misfortunes, received very material assistance in a financial point of view from his lordship. Such is a Englishman's Masonic experience abroad.—*Norwich Argus, Dec. 7, 1872.*

P o e t r y .

LINES

Presented to the Right Worshipful District Grand Master, BRO. ROBERT SCOTT, on the eve of his departure from the Island of Trinidad for Europe, 8th November, 1872, by BRO. JAMES FRASER.

You're leaving us now, Right Worshipful Sir,
To some may appear at first a disaster;
But reflection and patience must show you intend
To act for your Craft, as a brother and friend.

Your mission at home (at least so we judge)
Will be an appeal to England's Grand Lodge;
For assistance to erect our Temple again,
On a site most convenient, within Port of Spain.

Your Brothers of Scotia all wish you God's
speed—

Who are ruled by Brothers John Tench and
James Reid—
And unattached brothers too, wish you success;
That your zeal in our cause may kind Pro-
vidence bless.

To him who you leave here, in charge of your
flock,
The brethren will stand by him firm as a rock;
And many a sheep, which has strayed from the
fold,
In returning amongst us in lodge you will
behold.

Circumstances, o'er which I could have no
control,

Have disturbed of late my true Masonic soul;
But let that descend to the Capulet's tomb:
That utter forgetfulness may be its doom.

May the Great Architect take you under His care,
That you meet naught but friends on the Level
or Square;

May our noble Grand Master be pleased with
his choice;

That your Trinidad brothers in their hearts may
rejoice.

Right Worshipful Master, I bid you adieu;

Final, perhaps, for my days are but few:

I soon may be where the wicked from troubling
cease,

And where weary souls there may rest in peace.

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UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.
GRAND CONCLAVE.

On Friday, the 13th inst., the usual December meeting of Grand Conclave was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, when the following Sir Knights were present:—The V.H. and E. Deputy Grand Master Sir Knt. the Rev. J. Huyshe on the throne; the V.E.P.G. Commanders of Cornwall (Lord Eliot), Stafford and Warwick (J. Lloyd Foster), Dorsetshire (C. J. Vigne), Suffolk and Cambridge (Capt. Phillips), Kent (Major-General Clerk), and China (S. Rawson). The following Grand Officers, on the muster-roll being called, answered to their names:—Sir Knts. the Earl of Limerick, Grand Prior; Sir Patrick Colquhoun, *Q.C.*, *LL.D.*, Grand Chancellor; the Rev. E. Moore, Grand Prelate; C. A. N. B. Royds, 1st Grand Captain; W. Tinkler, Grand Vice-Chancellor; J. Lavender, Grand Registrar; C. Goolden, Grand Treasurer; Dr. Ramsay, Grand Constable; Hyde Pullen, Grand Superintendent of Works; J. Lambert Sim, Grand Director of Ceremonies; J. F. Starkey, Asst. G.D.C.; Emra Holmes, Grand Provost; G. Lambert, Grand Warden of Regalia; S. Rosenthal, 2nd Grand Expert; R. H. Hutchinson, 2nd Grand Standard Bearer; Dr. H. D. Moore, 3rd Grand Standard Bearer; A. C. Mott, 4th Grand Standard Bearer; W. R. Maby, 1st Grand Herald; J. R. Poulter, 2nd Grand Herald; and Wilhelm Ganz, Grand Organist. The following were also present:—Sir Knts. Rev. C. H. Spencer Stanhope, Past Grand Almoner; R. Spencer, P.G.B.B.; Capt. Whitbread, P.G. Herald; S. Jones, P.G.S.B.; J. E. D. Jameson, P.G.A.D.C.; Major Clerk, P.P.G. Commander, West Indies; R. J. Spiers, D.P.G.C., Oxford; C. Chandos Pole, P. 2nd Grand Captain; Capt. Barlow, P. 1st G.A.D.C.; J. Birchall, P. Grand Chamberlain; J. M. P. Montague, P. 1st G.B.; R. B. de Burgh, Grand Marshal (Ireland); R. Costa, P. 1st G. Capt.; W. E. Gumbleton, P.G. Constable; J. H. Younghusband, P.G. Constable; Capt. Phayre, P.G. Almoner; E. Hutton Gregory, P.G.A.D.C.; W. H. Prince, Past Grand Expert; M. D. Sim, P.G. 1st Capt. of Lines; the Honourable W. Warren Vernon, Rev. I. Downes Hawkesley, Gen. Munbee, and other Sir Knights.

The Knights having arranged themselves, and

formed the Arch of Steel, the Acting Grand Master, preceded by the Grand Officers, then entered in procession, properly marshalled by the Grand Director of Ceremonies, in the usual order.

The acting Grand Master having taken his seat on the throne, opened the Grand Conclave in ample form.

The Grand Registrar called the muster roll.

The minutes of the last Grand Conclave were read and declared to be correctly recorded.

The following report of the Committee of Grand Conclave, printed copies of which were in the hands of the Grand Officers, was taken as read:—

Your Committee has the honour to report: That since the last meeting of Grand Conclave, four warrants for new Encampments, signed by yourself, have been duly passed under the Great Seal of the Order, viz:

The Worlebury Encampment of St. Dunstan, at Weston-super-Mare, in the Province of Somerset, dated the 17th May.

The Palestine Encampment, at Port Hope, Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, dated the 31st May.

The Alpass Encampment, at Liverpool, in the Province of Lancashire, dated the 1st November, and

The Royal Mysore Excelsior Encampment, at Bangalore, in the Province of Madras, dated the 14th November.

And that the Royal Gloucester Encampment, at Southampton, has been revived.

In accordance with your commands, the Grand Chancellor, accompanied by the Grand Vice-Chancellor, proceeded to Stockton-on-Tees, on the 29th October last, for the purpose of consecrating the Mount Grace Encampment in the Masonic Hall, lately constructed there, installing the Eminent Commander, Sir Knight J. Trotter, and opening a Priory of Malta; all which having been done, with the assistance of the Knights of the Royal Kent Encampment of Newcastle, the Grand Chancellor informed the Knights that Northumberland and Durham would thenceforth form one Province, under the command of Sir Knight William Punshon, who was prevented by illness from attending to receive formal charge of the enlarged Province. Your Grand Chancellor has, therefore, on account of the great distance, been compelled to delegate his office in this respect to Past Eminent Commander C. J. Bannister, who has undertaken to perform this duty, on a fitting occasion, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Certain differences having arisen in the Province of Bombay between the Provincial Grand Commander, G. S. Judge, and some of the Knights of that Province, five appeals have been lodged with the Grand Vice-Chancellor, but as they are so intimately connected as to be incapable of severance, and some of them are still incomplete, it has been found impossible to deal with them previous to the meeting of this Grand Conclave. Your Committee therefore recommends that the suspensions decreed by the Provincial Grand Commander be continued till the next Grand Conclave.

In conformity with the stipulations of the Tripartite Treaty of the 13th day of March, 1871, the Grand Chancellor, in the execution of his office, and at the instance of Bro. Savary, complained to the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of the conduct of Bro. Morton Edwards, a Junior Grand Deacon of that body, for that he had, at Cambridge, within the Province of Suffolk and Cambridge, pretended to admit by communication Bro. Savary, an undergraduate of that University, into the Order of the Temple, without warrant or authority, and had received from Bro. Savary a considerable sum of money for the same, he, Bro. Morton Edwards, not being recognized as a member of the Order. The Grand Lodge of Mark Masters thereupon suspended Bro. Morton Edwards, and no appeal was lodged against this judgment within the prescribed period.

The Statues of the Convent General, drawn up by the Commission under the Treaties of 1867

and 1869, between England, Scotland, and Ireland, have been ratified by the Grand Masters of England and Ireland. In effect these Statutes make no material alteration in the internal organization of the Order in the respective kingdoms, nor otherwise beyond the nomenclature, which has been taken from historical authority. Great advantages are anticipated from this federative combination. These Statutes which have already been circulated, are laid on the table of Grand Conclave, for the information of that body. Motions for giving effect to the various provisions thereof will be made.

In announcing the fact of the agreement between England and Ireland, it is with deep regret that your Committee makes known the position assumed by the Order in Scotland, which has not only neglected to take part in the consultations provided to be held by their own solemn act, but refuses to accept the decision come to by their colleagues.

On the other hand, it is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that your Committee announces the desire of the Grand Encampment of the United States to enter into negotiations for a Treaty of Amity and Alliance with our Branch of the Order; and has appointed, as its Plenipotentiaries, Sir William Sewall Gardner, Past Grand Master, Sir John W. Simons, and Sir George S. Blackie; one of whom (Sir G. S. Blackie) visited London in the autumn, during the recess, with his credentials. It will be therefore necessary to meet this courteous advance by the appointment of plenipotentiaries on the part of the Order on this side of the Atlantic. Your Committee cannot doubt, by the friendly animus evinced by our Transatlantic brethren generally, and more especially by the compliment paid to yourself in inviting you to attend the meeting of their triennial Grand Encampment in September, 1871, and, still further, by the unanimous vote of that body, by which you were made an honorary member of the Grand Encampment of the United States, with the rank and authority of a Past Grand Master, that a Convention of the Order proposed will lead to the most important and beneficial results to the Order of the Temple in whatsoever part of the globe it may exist.

Your Committee recommends that an address of condolence to His Majesty the King of Sweden, now Grand Master of the Temple in that country, on the death of his brother, the late King, be signed by yourself, on behalf of the Order, and forwarded through the regular official channel to His Majesty.

Your commands for general mourning in the Order for his late Majesty the King, Grand Master of Sweden, have been duly carried into effect by the Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The Judicial Council, under the Tripartite Treaty, held its first meeting on the 4th inst., for the purpose of regulating its procedure, and other matters.

The Committee on Grand Officers, re-appointed by Grand Conclave in May last, suspends its report pending action on the new Statutes of the Convent-General.

With a view to affording those members of the Order who are unable to attend Grand Conclave earliest authentic information of the proceedings of the meetings, your committee has authorised the Grand Chancellor to issue, by anticipation of the "Calendar," through the Eminent Commanders of each encampment, for the use of the members of right entitled to attend and vote, a *procès* of those proceedings, as soon as practicable after the meeting.

The Committee, having decided the question referred to that body at last Grand Conclave as to the investment of the Benevolent Fund, in some safe interest-bearing securities, preferred Indian Guaranteed Railway Stock as the most advantageous, and directed the Grand Treasurer to invest £300 on the security of shares or debentures of any East Indian Railway Company paying a dividend of 5 per cent., or interest of the like amount guaranteed by the Anglo-Indian Government, in the names of himself, of the Grand Chancellor, and the Grand Vice-Chancellor. The Grand Treasurer, in exercise of this discretion, purchased £350 Guaranteed Five per Cent. Stock in the Oude and Rohilcund Railway Company, but in so doing necessarily exceeded his man-

date by £3 18s. 11d., and therefore seeks the indemnity of Grand Conclave. The Grand Treasurer, considering the Banker's balance unnecessarily large, purchased at the same time, on account of the General Fund, £450 Guaranteed Five per Cent. Stock in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway Company. The reserve formerly possessed by Grand Conclave in Exchequer Bills had gradually melted away, until its funds were again placed on a solvent basis by the vote of Grand Conclave in May, 1870. Your Committee not only approves of the conduct of the Grand Treasurer, but congratulates Grand Conclave on the re-habilitation of its financial position—at one period so severely threatened—and recommends that the indemnity sought be granted to the Grand Treasurer. Resolutions for carrying into effect the recommendations of this Report will be submitted to Grand Conclave.

The Grand Treasurer reports that the Fund standing to the credit of the Grand Almoner amounts to—

Invested	£350	0	0
The General Fund of Grand Conclave to—			
Invested	£450	0	0
At Banker's ...	249	3	3
		699	3 3
		£1,049	3 3

The Acting Grand Master read with deep feeling a letter from Sir Knt. William Stuart, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, resigning his office, and recommending the new Statutes for the approval of Grand Conclave, and spoke with some emotion on the subject of the retirement of their venerable chief. Sir Knt. General Clerk moved that the letter be entered on the minutes, which was seconded by Sir Knt. C. J. Vigne, and carried. An address from Grand Conclave to Sir Knt. Stuart, on his retirement, was read by the Grand Chancellor, approved by Grand Conclave, and ordered to be inscribed on vellum. Sir Knt. Chandos Pole moved, and Sir Knt. Gumbleton seconded the motion, that the Report of the Committee be received and entered on the minutes, which was carried.

Sir Knt. Chandos Pole and Sir Knt. Young-husband seconded the motion that the Report be adopted.

Sir Knt. General Clerk rose with regret to oppose the motion, and to move an amendment to the effect that the new Statutes of the Convent General should be referred back to the Commissioners. He said that they could not be accepted by Grand Conclave, as the changes proposed in the Constitution of the Order were not only radical, they were revolutionary. In the first place, he objected to the title Convent General, which was the title of the Order in France; he objected to the introduction of the titles Grand Cross and Knight Commander; the Order of Malta was under the Duke of Manchester, what had we to do with it except as Masonic Knights? Who had ever heard of the Grand Cross of the Masonic Knights Templar? He objected to the elimination of the title Masonic; and to the Royal Arch qualification which, under the new Statutes, would be done away with.

Sir Knt. Holden, E. C. Ancient York Encampment, Hull, seconded the amendment.

Sir Knt. the Earl of Limerick rose to defend the Statutes, and in an able and exhaustive manner disposed of the various objections which had been raised to the Statutes. He admitted that there were one or two things which they might have

liked altered, but the Sir Knights must remember they had to give and take; the term Masonic was not used, he believed, in Scotland, and as to the Royal Arch qualification, it was thought better to give that up and to require candidates to be Master Masons of two years' standing instead. The sole object of the Commissioners was to effect a union with the other bodies of Scotland and Ireland, and it was most important that, as the Prince of Wales had seen and approved of these Statutes, which had been ratified and confirmed by the Grand Masters in England and Ireland, that they should be accepted in their entirety. The noble lord sat down amidst a applause.

Sir Knight Emra Holmes, Grand Provost, said he rose with great diffidence to oppose the amendment of General Clerk, and to support the noble lord who had just spoken. Sir Knt. Gen. Clerk had objected to the style and title of the new governing body as the Convent General of the Order, and spoke of the existence of another body bearing the same name. Well, he (Sir Knt. Holmes) would venture to ask whether that body, the Convent General of the Ordre du Temple of France, did not become extinct in 1834, or thereabouts? At all events he was of opinion that it did not now exist. The Sir Knights no doubt knew that when the Duke of Sussex was Grand Master he was appointed Grand Prior of England by Sir Sidney Smith, the Grand Master of the Ordre du Temple of France. Some other Knights amongst them were also members of that body, notably Bro. Woolf, one of the Commissioners, and now that it was extinct we had a perfect right to assume the title. The Duke of Sussex had also sought and obtained from the Emperor Alexander of Russia the title of Grand Prior of the Order of Malta in England. The Sir Knights would remember that his predecessor, the Emperor Paul, was elected Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, soon after the taking of Malta, when a large number of the Knights fled to Russia, and were taken under his protection. Taaffe, in his History of the Order, stated this, and admitted the right of the Knights to elect him. As to the title Masonic, he thought it a matter indifferent as to whether it was retained or not, but certainly they had as great a right to call themselves Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta, as the body who were under the sway of the Duke of Manchester. A body of Knights met in Paris, and revived the English langue of the Order, but as Protestants, and bearing in mind it was a Papal Order, they had no more right to call themselves Knights of Malta, than the Sir Knights present had. He regretted for one that the Royal Arch qualification was not going to be retained, but the Sir Knights must remember that as the Earl of Limerick had said, they had to give and take, and he supposed, although no longer necessary, no one would be debarred from taking the Royal Arch who cared to do so. In Scotland at one time it was not necessary to be a Mason at all to become a Knight Templar. General Clerk had asked who ever heard of Masonic Knights Grand Cross. He, the speaker, had. The Grand Cross was given in Scotland, and in his old encampment, the Royal Kent at Newcastle-on-Tyne, they also gave it. Where they got it he did not know,

but he thought most probably from Scotland. Of course the old Knights Templar had no such thing, any more than the Order of the Garter, but the Knights of Malta had both grades, and he saw no objection to the introduction of the same into the statutes of the United Orders. The great thing to attain was unity; he should like to see the three Orders in England, Ireland, and Scotland united under one head; and why should not the whole body throughout the world join under one Grand Master? The object of the statutes was to bring this about, and then, instead of three or four bodies, mutually repudiating each other, and looked upon, as a matter of course, by outsiders, as shams, we should have one great united body—an order of Chivalry, in reality. In the Craft we assert the universal brotherhood of men; in the Order of the Temple the object of the new Constitution was to bring about and assert a universal brotherhood of gentlemen. He should most strongly support the statutes.

Sir Knt. Hutton Gregory said he had listened with patience to what the well-known brother who had just sat down had said, but he was at a loss to know how to follow his reasoning that three shams would make a reality. He gathered from the statutes that there would be no such thing as Past Rank, which was to be done away with, and he for one should naturally oppose a Statute which did away with his rights and privileges as a Past Grand Officer.

Sir Knt. Holmes rose to order. He did not say that we were shams, or that the union of three shams would make a reality; what he did say was this, that whilst the various Orders of Templars were separated and repudiated each other, the world outside would look upon them as shams, but once united, they would be recognised as a great reality. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Knt. Lord Eliot rose to support the motion, and said that if they read the Statutes it must be plain to all that all rights and privileges of Past Grand Officers were reserved. The noble lord spoke with considerable force, and warmly advocated the acceptance of the statutes, as they could scarcely expect the Prince of Wales, who had approved of them, to accept office as Grand Master, if they were not passed, and the union not effected.

Sir Knt. Lambert asked why Scotland had refused to come in, and was informed that all that could be said was that she had refused.

Sir Knt. Jones was in favour of the amendment, and thought it best to have time to consider the statutes. Sir Knt. W. H. Wright, D.P.G.C., Lancashire, also spoke in support of the amendment. Sir Knt. Holden thought there would be a difficulty in getting the loan of Masonic Halls if the Masonic qualification was in any way interfered with. Sir Knt. Montague also spoke in favour of the amendment. He thought the Preceptors in the Convent-General would be swamped by the officers appointed by the Grand Master. Lord Limerick stated in explanation that Past E. Commanders, having once attained the rank of Preceptors, would always retain their right to sit and vote in the Convent-General. The statutes were entirely prospective. Grand Officers would enjoy no past rank, however, as such. The Grand Chan-

cellor, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, entered into a luminous explanation of the statutes, and spoke with great ability against the amendment. All Sir Knights who were not Grand Officers, past or present, or E.C.'s, and Captains commanding columns, here retired, and a division was taken, when the votes were:—

For the amendment.....	19
Against	28
<hr/>	
Majority in favour of Statutes	9

Sir Knt. Hutton Gregory then rose to move that the further consideration of the question be deferred to the next meeting of Grand Conclave, regular or special. Sir Knt. Capt. Barlow seconded the motion.

Sir Knt. General Clerk rose and said he should accept the decision of Grand Conclave, and thought that the election had better proceed.

Sir Knt. Gregory then withdrew his motion on suggestion from the chair.

The motion that the Report be adopted was then put and carried *nom con.*

Sir Knt. Huyshe, Deputy Grand Master, then proposed H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Order, which was carried by acclamation.

Lord Limerick moved the reading of the supplementary article to the Constitutions, signed by the Duke of Leinster, and Sir Knt. Stuart, Grand Masters, which was accordingly done. It was stated that the Duke had now retired in favour of the Prince of Wales.

It was then proposed by Sir Knt. W. H. Wright, D.P.G.C., Lancashire; seconded by Lord Eliot. "That in so far as the consent of the Grand Conclave be necessary, consent is hereby given to the Statutes of the Convent General framed in accordance with the treaties of 1867 and 1869, and signed by the Grand Master, and they are hereby declared and are valid and binding on the Order and all members thereof, and are to be read with and as part of the Statutes of the Order but so that when there are any differences the Statutes of the Convent-General shall prevail and have effect.

The Grand Chancellor then read an address of condolence to the King of Sweden, which was approved by Grand Conclave.

The Grand Almoner then proceeded to collect the alms which amounted to £2 15s. 3d. and Grand Conclave was closed in ample form.

Thus ended one of the most important meetings of the ancient brotherhood of the Temple that has ever been held in this country. The election of His Royal Highness to the post of Grand Master will raise the Order in public estimation, both at home and abroad, and this result has without doubt been accomplished through the untiring exertions of such distinguished members of the Order, as Sir Patrick Colquhoun, the Earl of Limerick, and Lord Eliot.

We heartily congratulate them on the success of their labours.

GRAND PRIORY OF MALTA.

At the conclusion of the meeting of Grand Conclave, on Friday, the 15th inst., a Grand Priory of Malta was held. The Knights having formed the Arch of Steel, the Grand Prior, the Rev. J. Huyshe, entered, accompanied by his Grand Officers, clothed in the black mantle of the Order. The Grand Prior was assisted in

the East by the following:—Sir Knts. Major S. H. Clerke, Captain-General; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Limerick, Lieutenant-General; J. Lavender, 1st Lieutenant; Hyde Pullen, 2nd Lieutenant; Rev. E. Moore, Prelate. The officers at the Octagon were Sir Knts. W. Tinkler, Mareschal; Emra Holmes, Turcopolier; S. Rosenthal, Admiral; S. Lloyd Foster, Conservator; R. J. Spiers, Hospitaller; Hutton Gregory, Bailie; Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C., LL.D., Chancellor; R. B. de Burgh (Grand Marshal of Ireland) as Treasurer. Sir Knts. A. J. Riach, R. A. Akers, T. Sampson, Capt. Barlow, and G. Lambert, guarded the Five Banners.

The following candidates were submitted for the approval of Grand Priory, and were accepted.

Sir Knights J. T. Griffith, M.D., of the Faith and Fidelity Encampment; J. H. Paul, M.D., and J. C. Parkinson, of the New Temple; J. D. Moore, M.D., Grand Standard Bearer; E. Drewett, of the William Stuart, and J. Webb, of the Kemeys Tynte Encampments.

The candidates were conducted by the Grand Mareschal to the guard room, where they were received, obligated, and admitted to the Order of St. Paul, or the Mediterranean Pass, by the Grand Prior, who was assisted by the Grand Prelate.

They were afterwards received into the great Chapter Room, and duly installed with the ceremonial of the Order as Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, taking their seats accordingly amongst the Sir Knights. Before closing the Priory Sir Knight Emra Holmes, Turcopolier, begged permission to make a suggestion as to what had just taken place in Grand Conclave—viz., the unanimous election of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Order. Sir Knt. Holmes thought that upon the installation of the Prince it would be well if Grand Conclave could obtain the sanction of the Benchers to go in procession to the Temple Church, and get some great dignitary—a Bishop, if possible, and a member of the Order—to preach on the occasion.

Sir Knt. the Earl of Limerick, whilst approving of the suggestion thrown out by Sir Knt. Holmes, said that of course His Royal Highness's feelings would have to be consulted in the matter, and it could only be done in accordance with his wishes.

To this Sir Knt. Holmes cordially agreed with the noble lord, and the subject was then dropped, with the understanding that the necessary steps would be taken to carry out the views of the Order. There being no other business before Grand Priory, it was closed in ample form, and the Sir Knights afterwards banqueted together.

GRAND MARK LODGE.

[We have been requested to insert the following report of the General Board, presented to the Mark Grand Lodge at its recent meeting, reported in *The Freemason* of the 7th inst.]

In the six months ending 30th September, 1872, 404 certificates were issued, giving a total of 6,349 Mark Master Masons, as enrolled on the Register of this Grand Lodge. During the same period the following warrants have been issued:—

- No. 151. Whitwell, Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- „ 152. Dover and Cinque Ports, Dover.
- „ 153. Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand.
- „ 154. Union, Auckland, New Zealand.
- „ 155. Portal, Somerset.
- „ 156. County Palatine, Manchester.
- „ 157. Russell, Madras.
- „ 158. Rose and Thistle, Bolton, Lancashire.

Since the last meeting of Grand Lodge, two new Provinces have been constituted, viz., Cumberland and Westmoreland, under the rule of the Earl of Bective, M.P., as R.W.P.G.M.M.M., assisted by Colonel Whitwell, M.P., as Dep. Prov. G.M.M.M., both of whom hold distinguished positions in Craft Masonry.

Done, with Bro. Rev. George Wilson Fieldmore, as R.W.P.G.M.M.M., and Bro. T. H. Grove Snowden, as Dep. Prov. G.M.M.M.,

whose services in support of Freemasonry have been, and continue to be, such as to warrant the most sanguine expectations of success for the Order under their guidance.

R.W. Bro. Wm. Romaine Callender, Prov. G.M.M.M. of Lancashire, accompanied by a large number of his Provincial Grand Officers, attended at Carlisle to install the Earl of Bective.

The M.W.G.M.M.M. installed Bro. Sicklemore, at Ramsgate, in the presence of a considerable number of visitors, including several Grand Officers.

Though, strictly speaking, not occurring exactly within the time up to which the report of the Board would ordinarily refer, yet so exceptionally important must be considered the events in connection with the Moveable Grand Lodge, held at Manchester on the 2nd of October last, that the Board feels justified in introducing a notice of them here, which, however, need be but brief, inasmuch as they are fully recorded in the Grand Lodge Minutes read to-day, and will be duly published.

The Board has every confidence that the proceedings of that auspicious occasion will be a source of unmixed gratification, as bringing to a happy issue negotiations which have for so long a time occupied the attention of the Executive, as well as of Grand Lodge.

While, however, congratulating the Order on the acquisition of influence and numerical strength thus obtained with the benefits of union so long earnestly sought, the Board has still to regret that the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland has not yet seen fit to enter on terms of amity with this Grand Lodge, by according to its members even the modified recognition of an acknowledgment of the validity of their certificates, and their reception as legally-advanced Mark Master Masons when offering themselves for admission as visitors to Scotch Lodges.

Considerable progress has been made with the very arduous task of revision of the Rituals—that of the ceremony of advancement may be considered as completed—save only the explanatory Lecture on the Tracing Board, the delay in which is attributable to causes which cannot be explained in a public Report.

The new edition of the Book of Constitutions is ready, in which are contained the "Regulations for the Government of the Degree of Royal Ark Mariner." Warrants are ready for issue, and also certificates, and, therefore, there need be no further delay in working this Degree by those Mark brethren to whom it may appear desirable, and who may petition for a warrant in the terms prescribed by the regulations.

The Board is pleased to be able to congratulate Grand Lodge on the continued addition to the "Benevolent Fund." The festival held in July last was most successful, especially in a pecuniary point of view, the largest amount yet produced having been realised, mainly due to the liberality of the Earl of Bective, who generously sent a donation of fifty guineas. His lordship's inability, from indisposition, to preside, as he had intended, having been a source of regret to all present.

The balance at the banker to the credit of this fund amounts, to the 30th September, to £275 15s. 5d., which, with amount since received, would allow of an investment of £300, and the Board recommends the purchase of £300 in Canadian Government Securities.

The Board recommends that the Rev. G. R. Portal, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Percy, M.P., and Rt. Hon. the Earl of Limerick, be appointed Trustees of Grand Lodge.

It is with sincere regret that the Board communicates, for the information of Grand Lodge, that it has been found necessary to put in operation the provision of the Tripartite Treaty, and to suspend two members of Grand Lodge. In each case the brethren have made their submission, and the suspension has therefore been withdrawn.

Reports of Proceedings from Grand Chapters of Pennsylvania and Iowa have been received.

The Board recommend that the sum of £51 10s. be voted to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, to complete the amount necessary to qualify the G.M.M. for the time being as a Vice-President of the said institution, and that such amount be placed on the list of Bro. Sabine,

who has offered to represent the Order as Steward at the next festival.

The Grand Treasurer's Accounts are presented herewith, showing—

Balance from last Account	£212	18	4
Receipts—Six Months to 30th Sept., 1872	285	13	4
	498	11	8
Expenditure—Six Months to same date	211	14	11
Balance in favour of Grand Lodge... <i>Fund of Benevolence.</i>	286	16	9
Balance from last Account	187	2	0
Donations received to 30th Sept., 1872, "Benevolent Fund Festival"	123	15	0
	310	17	0
Disbursements to 30th Sept., 1872	35	3	7
Balance	275	13	5
	£310	17	0

Examined and found correct,
THOS. MEGGY, Auditor.

28th Nov., 1872.

Original Correspondence.

SURREY MASONIC HALL.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am pleased to observe by the report of meetings held in reference to the proposed erection of a Masonic Hall at Camberwell that its promoters have good prospect of success.

It is a scheme worthy of consideration and support by every member of the Order, whether resident in the locality or elsewhere, and I trust that the Directors of the Company will take care not to prejudice their present favourable position by unnecessary delay.

For my part, I believe that if it could be stated that the site for the building was secured, and that preparations for the laying of the foundation stone were made, the support they have already received would be increased tenfold.

I shall look anxiously for further publicity being given to the undertaking, and I am,

Yours fraternally,

P.M.

BROTHER STEBBING'S PROPOSITION.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have read with much interest your admirable report of the proceedings in Grand Lodge, and as I have a strong opinion on the subject in question, I venture to ask your permission to bring the matter forward in your pages.

I am aware that it may be said the question is still *sub judice*, but I think a little careful and temperate discussion of the whole subject may tend to assist the Board of General Purposes in their somewhat anomalous position, and still more difficult duty. I have been now enrolled in the Order 30 years, and have presided over two large and important lodges, and the point at issue, a great *veritas queritur* in itself, has come before me more than once!

I agree with Bro. Stebbing, who is worth as a man, and whose zeal as a Mason we must all acknowledge and admire, that there are times and seasons when many lodges are distressed and disturbed by the presence among them of unwelcome members. But, in my humble opinion, the remedy he proposes will be worse than the disease. For, as far as one can see now, it will land our Order in a troubled sea at once of personal feeling and clique manoeuvres, from which our present regulations happily have kept, and still keep the Craft perfectly free.

The great object of the present regulations of the Book of Constitutions is, that every one shall have fair play; that nothing like individual feelings or personal considerations shall avail; that

Masonry is not to be governed by our likes or our dislikes, or by what we think convenient or expedient, but by what is legally befitting, and equitably maintainable in itself.

If by any process more power is vested in the W.M., or a bare majority will suffice to remove some unpopular or recalcitrant brother, I am afraid that we shall have inaugurated the commencement of a great deal of personal feeling and hopeless heartburnings in Freemasonry.

Admitted that, in some lodges, unpopular and unworthy members are to be found, the Constitutions provide a fully sufficient remedy, and "*non constat*," that we should be at all improved by the adoption of our excellent Bro. Stebbing's proposals.

In the three cases mentioned by him, I find little ground to warrant the serious change he advocates. In the first case, the W.M. had been strangely remiss as to his known duty, and the "precise brother" only did his duty to the lodge and to Freemasonry. If there is one point we ought scrupulously to maintain, it is *particularly* as to the description and designation of all candidates.

With regard to the Liverpool case, I feel sure that, if the lodge had at once appealed to the Board of General Purposes, on the ground of "surprise" as to the antecedents of the brother who "had been wanted" which had been carefully suppressed, and had they passed a resolution by two-thirds, that in consequence of such a deception, he was ineligible for Freemasonry, the Board of General Purposes would have upheld their resolution. With regard to the "Kilkenny Cats," the sooner they learn the great Masonic lesson of forbearance, unity, and brotherly consideration the better. One can have no pity for them.

I see nothing in these cases to require a change of the law, only a still stricter rule as regards the admission of candidates. I fully agree with Bro. W. Lloyd, the able Chairman of the Board of General Purposes, that the motion should have been met with a distinct negative. The Board of General Purposes has nothing to do with abstract resolutions, but is intended to deal only with concrete facts. I am therefore sorry, for one, that it will have to make a Report on the subject at all. Giving to Bro. Stebbing every credit, for the earnestness of his opinions, and his true Masonic zeal on all occasions, I feel persuaded that the policy he has suggested, and the alterations in our Constitutions which he proposes, will be fraught with serious and lasting evil to the Craft at large.

I am dear Sir and brother

Yours fraternally,

AN OLD P.M.

BRO. MORTON EDWARDS AND THE GRAND MARK LODGE.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

One is really quite anxious to ascertain from Bro. Morton Edwards, and our excellent Bro. E. Binckes, the meaning of those two interesting communications, signed respectively by them, which appear in your impression to day.

In the first place, Bro. Binckes's short note, in which he falls into that common mistake of using "enclosed" in a sense it cannot bear, seems to point to some very remarkable fact which is contained in Bro. George Morton Edwards's larger letter!

In the second place, what power has Bro. Morton Edwards, one feels constrained to ask, in the interest of common custom and common sense, on what authority does he profess to withdraw the resolution No. 3, &c.

Has Bro. Morton Edwards been invested with some peculiar and unaccustomed authority, by which he and he alone can withdraw and remove a portion of the "statutes" adopted unanimously at a meeting of "Royal Ark Mariners"? As a point of Masonic archeology, the "Royal Ark Mariners" seem to be an old development of the system, and one would really like an explanation on archeological grounds of what seems both a very peculiar and a very remarkable proceeding.

London, Dec. 13, 1872.

NOAH, P.M.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

OFFICE, No. 4, FREEMASONS' HALL,
LONDON, W.C.

17th December, 1872.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

It affords me great pleasure to announce that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., M.W. P.G.M., &c., has graciously consented to preside at the Anniversary Festival of this Institution, on a day to be named by H.R.H. in the second week of February 1873; and in doing so, permit me to say that I shall be happy to receive the names of Brethren to act as Stewards upon this auspicious occasion.

The Committee have already determined to increase the amount of the annuity allowed our aged brethren to £36 per annum, and intend to increase the Widows' Annuity to £28 per annum, this alone will necessitate the raising of an additional £1400 yearly; and the Committee confidently rely upon the liberality of the Craft to support them in their efforts to render the closing days of our aged brethren happy and comfortable.

If you will kindly allow me space for the insertion of this you will greatly oblige.

Yours truly and fraternally,

JAMES TERRY.

Secretary.

Masonic Tidings.

A Masonic Ball at Bury St. Edmunds is fixed for the 17th January.

By command of the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital, the Sir Knights are to go into mourning for six months, for his late Majesty the King of Sweden, Grand Master of the Temple in that country.

A Lodge of Instruction, held under the warrant of the British Union Lodge at Ipswich, but intended if possible to become a general lodge for the town, has just been formed, and promises to supply a want felt there for some time past of attaining to greater uniformity of working. Bro. the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, P.Prov. G.C. and P.M. Prince of Wales Lodge; and Bro. N. Tracy, P.Prov. G.D.C. and P.M., Perfect Friendship Lodge, are appointed Preceptors. The working of the Emulation Lodge is to be taken as a guide, and as both the brethren are expert Masons and ardent ritualists, the Ipswich Masons may fairly expect to be second to none in the working of the beautiful ceremonies appertaining to Craft Masonry.

THE P.G.M. FOR WEST LANCASHIRE.—It is currently reported that the office of Provincial Grand Master for West Lancashire has been offered to, and accepted by Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, P.D.P.G.M. There is no doubt the appointment will give the liveliest satisfaction to every brother in the extensive province, and it is to be hoped that the already long-delayed installation will take place at an early date.

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—We are informed that the Provincial Grand Chapter of Leicestershire and Rutland, which has been in abeyance for some years, is about to be reconstituted on the occasion of the consecration of a new chapter at Loughborough, for which a warrant has been granted. The meeting will take place early in January, when the E. Comp. William Kelly will be installed as P.G. Supt., and Provincial Grand Officers will be appointed.

Whilst Mr. Dent, M.P., and some friends were shooting in Ribstone Park, on Saturday, one of the party accidentally shot Mr. Dundas, M.P., nephew of the Earl of Zetland, in one of his eyes. The best medical aid was called in, and Mr. Dundas was removed to Swarell Hall, the seat of Mr. Greenwood, where the hon. gentleman is staying.

THE "CITY OF LONDON" MASONIC LIFE BOAT.—The committee have now about £460, in hand. At their last meeting they determined to give a ball at the London Tavern, on Friday, 24th January, the proceeds of which they hope will be sufficient to make up the required amount for the life-boat. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs

have promised their patronage. The committee have also obtained permission from Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter for the brethren to appear in Masonic clothing.

MASONIC CONCERT AT SUNDERLAND.—On Monday evening (Dec. 16), a grand concert was given in the Victoria Hall, Sunderland, under the auspices of the Freemasons of that town, the net proceeds to be equally divided between the two Masonic Schools, and two of the local charities. Notwithstanding the rather unpleasant state of the weather, there was a good attendance, both of the members of the Craft and of the general public. The proceedings of the evening passed off with considerable *éclat*, several of the songs receiving a warm encore. The artistes were Miss Lord, Bro. John Hunter, jun., P.M., St. Helen's Lodge, Hartlepool; Bro. C. H. Bastow, Palatine Lodge, Sunderland; Bro. J. H. Forster, Williamson Lodge, Sunderland; Bro. W. Walker, P. Prov. G.C., Marquis of Granby Lodge, Durham; assisted by Mr. Grice, Miss Penman, and Miss Sweet.

Bro. Emra Holmes's "Notes on the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital" will be completed in our next number.

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

BRO. EMRA HOLMES.

I have read Bro. Emra Holmes's able paper, as I read all his contributions to *The Freemason*, with great attention and interest, and have, with the help of a friend of mine in the British Museum, looked into the question to which he has so courteously called my attention.

There is no evidence in "Vinsauf" to support Addison's statement that Richard I. left the Holy Land, disguised as a Knight Templar. In lib. vi., cap. xiv., we are told how Richard, then about to relieve Joppa, left Acho (Acre) for Baruth (Beirut), with the leave and blessing of the Templars and Hospitallers.

We are told that there accompanied him the Count of Leicester, Andrew de Chavagni, Rogerus de Satheya, Jordanus de Hamey, Radulphus de Malo Leone, Achus de Foy, and some other good Knights, Genoese and Pisans.

We are told how he first waded to the shore, followed by Galfudus de Boseo, and Petrus de Pratellis.

Some of these may have been Knights Templar or Hospitallers. After the action before Joppa, the king falls sick, a three years truce is arranged, and permission is given to part of the army to visit Jerusalem. Richard I. eventually leaves for England, but it is nowhere said, disguised as a Templar.

Hume, as Bro. Holmes may remember, says that he was disguised as "a Pilgrim," and Walter Hemingford, p. 535, seems to state that he was in a "Pallium."

My remarks as to the antagonism existing between Richard I. and the Knights Templar are based on a common statement of historians that Richard I. was not on friendly terms with that great Order. But I have a still stronger objection against the "Baldwin Encampment," both on historical and archaeological grounds. In the times of the actual Knights Templar, all their Preceptories were named from places, not persons. There is no example of a Preceptory ever being called after a person, and hence, historically, the "Baldwin Encampment" is, and must be, a misnomer, and betrays its modern origin. Indeed, the word "Encampment" belongs purely to the Masonic Knights Templar, and is not of earlier date than about 1760.

I am afraid, therefore, that with every respect for Br. Emra Holmes and the Masonic Knights Templar, I cannot admit that they have anything, historically or lineally, to do with the famous soldiers of the Temple. It is quite pleasant, however, to have to discuss such matters with Bro. Emra Holmes, as he is not only very able, but very fair, and is, as I am, simply anxious to discover historical certainty and reliable facts. Like myself, he is also endeavouring in his way, as I am in mine, to reach the great Temple of Masonic Truth.

A MASONIC STUDENT.

December 13, 1872.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The usual monthly meeting of the Committee of this Institution was held on Wednesday, the 11th Dec. last, Major John Creation, V.P., P.G.D., in the chair, supported by upwards of 30 influential members of the Committee.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and verified.

The report of the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting to inquire into the duties and emoluments of the Secretary, was received and adopted.

The Secretary pro tem. reported the death of three annuitants. The Secretary pro tem. then read a letter from the M.W.G.M., announcing that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., M.W.P.G.M., had graciously consented to preside at the anniversary festival of this institution, on a day to be named by H.R.H. in the second week of February next, an announcement which was received amidst great cheers.

Several petitions were placed on the list of candidates for election in May next.

Bro. R. W. Steward, P.G.D., then, with evident emotion, moved, "That a retiring pension of £200 per annum be granted to Bro. Wm. Farnfield for his faithful and efficient services for the last 30 years as Secretary, which being seconded, and supported by several members, was carried with acclamation.

Bro. Joseph Smith, P.G. Purst., moved "That an additional £10 per annum be granted to each male annuitant," which was seconded, and carried unanimously, the Committee thanking the worthy brother for having brought the subject before them. The effect of this will be to give £36 per annum to the old men.

The next business was the election of Secretary, in the place of Bro. Farnfield, resigned, when Bro. James Terry, who has filled the office of Collector for the past eight years, was unanimously elected to that position.

Bro. Terry, on being called in, was cordially received by the Committee, and the Chairman, in their name, congratulated him on his appointment, and wished him long life and health to discharge his duties.

Bro. Terry briefly returned his grateful thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and in doing so, resigned the position of Collector, the duties of which have been so zealously and efficiently discharged by him.

The Collectorship being thus vacated, four candidates presented themselves, when Bro. Wm. Lane, S.D. Old King's Arms Lodge (No. 28), was, by a very large majority, elected to that position.

Bro. Major Creation gave notice of motion for the next meeting, "That the annuity payable to the widows be increased from £25 to £28 per annum," a motion which, we have no doubt, will be as unanimously agreed to as the one for the increase to the men.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. —*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Healthy and Healthy.—The experience of thousands, both at home and abroad, has amply demonstrated the power possessed by these healing and purifying remedies of removing cutaneous eruptions, repairing ulcerations, and relieving fistulas and abscesses. These hidden evils frequently rob life of every comfort, through the reluctance of the sufferer to expose his infirmity. Holloway's Ointment supersedes such dreary publicity by placing within the reach of all plain instructions for curing themselves without any danger, and without the slightest necessity of mentioning their malady to anyone. The Ointment and Pills will likewise cure bad legs, scabs, rashes, and those blemishes which arise from the abuse of mercury, and from the use of other deleterious drugs.—*ADVERT.*

"Some months since, my wife was suffering with a bad cough and severe pains in the chest, and totally unable to attend to her ordinary duties. She was sent to try your 'Fairy Dream,' and after a few doses of it was restored to perfect health, which she still enjoys. I have not been free from a cold, from which I have long suffered, and on being taken internally invariably gives me entire relief.—*JAS. BRADSHAW.*"

A MASONIC SONG.

FOR ST. JOHN'S DAY, 1872.

We've met as brethren all,
Bound by our mystic sign,
Which cowans and the world without
Can never near divine.
Oh! let us part as well,
When all our labours cease,
In friendship and in sympathy,
In harmony and peace.

For here, within our lodge,
In all heart-felt goodwill,
True friendship binds us all,
'Mid earthly good and ill.
And in fraternal trust
We Masons all unite,
Whatever else betide,
Our hearts are in the right.

Our secrets still we keep
A mystery profound,
From those who vainly seek them
Outside our sacred ground.
But here in fullest sight,
All candidates confined,
In wondrous grace and power,
Who search with loving mind.

The storms may rage without,
And sorrow dim the way;
A Mason's heart is open,
And genial as the day.
Should fortune's frowns appal,
Or trial bend us low,
What brother feels for brother
Only Freemasons know.

So in our lodge to-night
Let unity prevail;
Obedient to our Master,
Let's bid Masonry all hail!
Oh kindly Craft and true,
Which makes all brethren here,
Fair emblem ever new,
Of a far brighter sphere.

Yes, on a better day,
When Masons meet at last,
Their trials gladly o'er,
Their dangers safely past;
When all at length assembled,
Join the Grand Lodge above,
They meet no more, to close that lodge,
For their's is endless love.

A. F. A. W.

Reviews.

Buds and Blossoms. Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster Row.

An interesting book, which, placed in the hands of young people, will not only amuse but instruct.

Anecdotal and Descriptive Natural History is that kind of book which a boy or girl will take to at sight, and not put down until the whole is perused. The illustrations are good, the anecdotes well told, and having been read will undoubtedly lead the young mind to desire a fuller knowledge, and to follow up, in times of greater scientific pretention, the Science of Natural History.

The Ivy, its History, Uses and Character; by Shirley Hibberd.

The name of this highly accomplished author is so well known that praise of new works from his pen is unnecessary; suffice it to say that those who are such tyros in plant-lore as to imagine there is the old green ivy and that only, should take up this well illustrated volume and at once be undeceived. It will doubtlessly lead many to cultivate this hitherto much neglected but beautiful plant.

Fairy Mary's Dream, is, as the title indicates, a child's book in rhyme, well suited for a Christmas present, although treating of "Fields and flowers and brooks." The concluding lines well express the moral of the tale:—

O! yes, it was a dream, dear maid,
A passing spirit sweetly said;
But it may teach you that your state,
Though humble, may be very great,
And if you read the dream's int'at,
You'll cheerful strive and live content.

Answers to Correspondents.

The following stand over:—Lupas, Anonymous, C.S.; Consecration of Laythorn Lodge, No. 1421; Consecration of a R. A. Chapter at Carnarvon; Consecration of a Rose Croix Chapter at Brighton; Reports of Lodges 397, 1289, 879, 408, 1035, 339, 281, 104, 323; Chapter 273; Mark Lodge 146.

ERRATA.—The name of Bro. Moses Mansell was omitted in our list of petitioners to the Warrant of the Alpass Encampment.

In last number the Bective Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 147, E.C., was placed under the head of Scotch Lodges.

Public Amusements.

Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Boxing night, Thursday, December 26th, and following evenings, will be produced the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, entitled, GOODY TWO-SHOES; or, Harlequin King Gold and the World of Coins. Written and adapted by J. Strachan from the late W. Brough's Barlesque opening. Supported by Messrs Hudspeth, Leigh, Evans, Skinner, Cullen, Belasco, Howard, Sidney, and Power; Mesdames Bramah, Rainbow, Kerridge, Newton, Cross, Fenton, Durham, French, Jones, Davis, Thompson, and Wilkes; Masters Holland and Steyne. "The Enchanted Wood." "Cottage of Goody Two Shoes." "Beauty's Boudoir." Grand Ballet, by Mademoiselle Rosine, supported by an extensive troupe of coryphees, "The Realm of Toys (Peace)." "English Homestead in the Olden Time." "The Pavilion of King Gold in the World of Coins." "The Realm of Toys (War)." "Capital City of the Counterfeits." "A Fairy Glade." "Down Among the Coals." The Magnificent and Dazzlingly Brilliant Transformation Scene, the "Judgment of Paris." Designed and Executed by R. M. Hyde. Clown, Mr. G. W. Gale; Pantaloon, Mr. Housfield; Harlequin, Mr. Baker; Columbine, Miss Florence; Harlequina (by desire), Madlle. Rosine; Sprites, the Carlo Troupe; Policeman, Mr. J. Wilson. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7 o'clock. Stage Manager, Mr. C. J. Barleigh. Gallery, 4d.; Pit, 6d.; Pit Stalls, 1s.; Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, One Guinea. Half-price:—Boxes, 9d.; Reserved Circle, 1s. Private Entrance.—Open on Saturdays and Mondays at half-past 5, Gallery 7d., and all other parts of the house 6d. extra.

Victoria Theatre.

On Christmas Eve, December 24th, 1872, and every evening until further notice, will be produced at an enormous expense, and on a scale of unparalleled splendour, a Grand, Glittering, Gorgeous, Comic Christmas Pantomime, entitled GUILLIVER and the Fair Persian; or, Harlequin King Lilliput and the Magic Balm! Written by Frank W. Green, Esq. "The Retreat of Past Pantomimes, Illuminated by the Light of Other Days." Messrs Prescott, Swift, and Parker; Mesdames Maude, Collins, Mumford, Elton, Montague, Collier, Fisher, and Barleigh. "Hall in the Palace of King Rampageous, the Reckless." Messrs Shepherd, Dudley, and Jackson; Mesdames Harrington, Earren, Cooke, Maitland, Tuskey, Leonard, Ellen Leonard, and Brian. "Haunt of the Witches." "Diana's Hunting Grounds in Jimmistan." Mesdames Allen and Empson. Grand Ballet, by Madlle. Rosine and Corps of Coryphees. Mesdames Mountford, Leonard, and Smith. "Country Road Leading to the City of Brobdingnag." Messrs Fawn and Skinner. "Kitchen in the Giant's House." Messrs Jean Lemaire, Lacy, and De Vere; Master Magrath. "Gates of the Lilliputian City." "Imperial City of Lilliput." Mesdames K. Henderwick, L. Henderwick, and Hayes; Master Mat Henderwick. "On the Road." Mr. Biss-Marque. "Fortress of the King of Brobdingnag." "Chamber in the Palace of King Rampageous the Reckless." "Shades of Evening." Glorious Transformation Scene—"The Temple of Jupiter." Designed and Painted by R. M. Hyde. Clown, Jean Lemaire; Pantaloon, Harry C. Parker; Sprites, by the Fling Wonders, Brothers de Vere; Harlequin; W. W. Lacy; Harlequina, Miss Lottie Mountford; Columbine, Miss Rose Fuller. No. 999 of the N.T.C. Force, Mr. Hicks. To conclude with the drama of DOMINIQUE THE DESERTER; supported by the Company. Prices:—Private Boxes, £2 2s., £1 1s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Pw, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. (Mondays and Saturdays, 4d.). Half-price to Stalls only at 9 o'clock. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7.

Royal Polytechnic.

Open at 12 and 7. Admission 1s. New Ghost, THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, by Mr. George Burkhart, assisted by Misses Alice Barth and Florence Hunter. COALS, AND HOW TO SAVE IT, by Professor Gardner. Lectures on Natural Philosophy by Mr. King; the Diver and Diving Bell; and many other Entertainments.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a Magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Claimant," Sir Roger Tichborne; Hudson, the "Railway King"; and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &c.

Week ending December 28.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee, Bro. E. Saker. On Boxing Night, Grand Christmas Pantomime, "Cinderella, or the Prince, the Phoenix, and the Pumpkin."

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Great Charlotte-street.—Lessee, Mr. H. Leslie; Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. Christmas Eve, Annual Pantomime, "Prince Bluecap, or the Enchanted Rose of the Coral Isle."

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Clayton-square.—Lessee, Mr. Setton Parry. "Endymion."

THEATRE ROYAL, Williamson-square.—Lessee, Bro. De Frece. Boxing Day, Grand Pantomime, "Lucie-Land, or Harlequin Sir Bruno the Brave, or the Fairy Casket of Phantom Castle."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hague. Special Christmas Programme.

CIRCUS, William Brown-street.—Holden's Comic Minniekins, with Pantomime.

NEWSOMES CIRCUS, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. James Newsome. Special Programme.

NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Williamson-square.—Manager, Bro. Saunders. Ballet, Opera, and Special Holiday Attractions.

ROUNDA THEATRE and MUSIC HALL.—Proprietor, Mr. D. Grannell. Christmas Pantomime, "Babes in the Wood," and Miscellaneous Entertainments.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC, Camden-street.—Professor Azzarini and Family.—World of Magic.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Oillard's Great American Panorama.

NOTICE.

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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTH.

On Monday, the 9th inst., at Parkfield, New Ferry, the wife of Bro. E. Friend, P.M. 1013 and 1289, P.J.G.D., Cheshire, of a son.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1872.

LIVE MASONS.

By BRO. W. BURROUGHS, A.M., M.M.M., S.E., R.A.

Editor "Masonic Herald," Calcutta.

Non sibi sed toti gentim se credere mundo.

A *live-mason* is living fire—warm, genial, and glowing; there is no sham in or about him; but all "sober truth" and "right earnestness." He is the reverse of the *dead-mason* as that of the *show-mason*, and is no paradox. "Unbiassed by the improper solicitation of friends, against his own inclination, and uninfluenced by mercenary or any other unworthy motive, he freely and voluntarily offered himself a candidate for the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry." He was prompted to enter the Order "from a favourable opinion pre-conceived of the institution, a desire of knowledge, and a sincere wish to render himself more extensively serviceable to his fellow creatures;" and not as many have done, with deceit in the heart and perjury on the tongue, promising to do what they never intended to do. Could the inside of such "wilfully perjured individuals" be examined, it would show a mass of corruption really abominable.

But the *live-mason* is a different being. He is life, and not death. He is substance, and not shadow. He is reality, and not mockery. Like a certain king, as history records, he does not keep a host of retainers about him to warn him that he is mortal—nor like the Egyptians of old, does he keep a skull before him to remind him not to forget himself that he must die. These important truths the emblems of the Order have declared to him, and he remembers them and abides by them. They are engraved upon his heart, and he does not forget their teaching—LOVE TO GOD AND LOVE TO MAN. The philosophy and philanthropy of Masonry are his sole study. Like the blessed man mentioned in Holy Writ, he "walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful; but his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in His law doth he meditate day and night."

If there is a Charity to support, the *live-mason*

freely gives what he has freely received, often giving twice over in happy forgetfulness; as his left hand is ignorant of the action of his right hand. He is no Pharisee, nor like the Sadducee, disbelieves a resurrection, consequently future reward and punishment. Nor does he, like the hypocrite, tell his "brother man" "be ye warned and filled," but gives not "those things which are needful to the body." Nor is he a Levite, to pass by unconcernedly "on the other side," rather than render any assistance to the maimed, the stricken, and the halt. But he is the "good Samaritan," ready to aid and assist the wounded, to relieve the oppressed, to succour the distressed. His is not an idle or ostensible charity; but true and real, flowing from his bosom, which is the fountain of kindness, mildness, and long-suffering.

If the *live-mason* has a good book, he reads it, and inwardly digests it, and then with a kind word gives it to his neighbour, so that he may also study it and be benefitted by it. He considers the light of Knowledge, as that of the Sun, should not be confined to any spot nor be restricted to any person. "We are all descended from one stock," he says, "we are dwellers of one place—earth, which is God's footstool; we are hoping for one hope—heaven, which is God's throne. Why, therefore, should we draw distinction? The level has annihilated it." He thinks well!

If a person has fallen into a ditch, he runs immediately to his rescue, unmindful that in doing so he will stain his clothes or soil his boots. If one is sick, he readily visits him, unmindful that in doing so he imposes extra labour upon himself. If one is in distress, he cheerfully relieves him, unmindful that in doing so he empties his purse. JEHOVAH-JIREH is the motto on the escutcheon of his heart; he moves under its impulse and lives under its influence, and he does well!

If a Masonic periodical is started, and though it be an acorn, the *live-mason* takes it up in the hope that in time it may become an oak. It is a disseminating organ of the Order, and he protects it against the raging winds of thought and the contending waves of opinion. He feeds it with means as matter. If wanting in worldly possession or in mental acquisition, like Wotton, he becomes "a gatherer of other men's stuff," to fill a wallet, not for himself, but for those who may be wanting in knowledge to think better, or in means to live happier. The good of others is happiness to him. He is charity personified. He "suffereth long and is kind; he envieth not; he vaunteth not; is not puffed up; doth not behave himself unseemly; seeketh not his own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but in the truth. Beareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things; endureth all things." But how few there are as such? How few there are—

"Whose soul with ev'ry lovely virtue fraught,
Who feed the hungry with a heart benign,
Who give refreshment when the thirsty pine,
Who grant the stranger shelter from the storm,
Who clothe the naked and the frost-nip warm;
The sick who visit with human intent,
And seek the cottage where the poor lament."

If the picture here drawn be correct, should it be a speaking likeness—a true portrait and not

a caricature of the *live-mason*; then to the beholder it may well be told, as it had been told to "a certain lawyer"—"Go and do thou likewise." "Oh! Heav'n send bounty back from where she's fled!

Let eyes relenting tears of pity shed!
Let the soft voice to sorrow comfort give!
The heart be melted and the hand relieve!
Then will of wretches the most wretched own;
That Charity on earth hath fixe'd her throne."

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

SUNDERLAND.—*Palatine Lodge* (No. 97.—The annual meeting of this old and flourishing lodge was held at the New Masonic Hall, Sunderland, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 12th inst., when there was a large assemblage of Past Masters, members, and visitors, to witness the installation of the W.M., and the appointment of the officers for the ensuing twelve months. The ceremony of installation was ably rendered by Bro. J. J. Clay, the outgoing W.M., and he, having placed the W.M. elect, Bro. Robert Humphrey, in the chair of of K.S., that brother invested the following officers, viz.:—Bros. J. J. Clay, I.P.M.; S. P. Austin, S.W.; T. Younger, J.W.; F. Hanson, Treas.; H. Fryer, S.D.; A. Currie, J.D.; F. Sharp, I.G.; J. Thompson, Tyler; C. W. Robson and T. Twizell, Stewards; H. Tonkinson and C. H. Bastow, Auditors. After the lodge was closed, the brethren to the number of nearly 80 adjourned to the Palatine Hotel, where the annual festival was held the same evening, the newly installed W.M. in the chair. Justice having been done to the dinner proposed the W.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, and in proposing that of "The Queen," expressed the great pleasure they all felt that this year they had not, as on the occasion of their last festival to sympathize with the sovereign in moments of domestic anxiety, and trusted it would be very long before, sickness again invaded the Royal household "The Health of the newly installed W.M." was proposed by Bro. J. J. Clay, I.P.M., who referred in warm terms to the very able manner in which Bro. Humphrey had filled the other offices in the lodge, and expressed his conviction that a more skilled brother had never been elected to the chair of the Palatine Lodge. The W.M., in responding, thanked the brethren for the uniform kindness he had always received at their hands, and assured them he would strenuously endeavour to discharge the duties appertaining to the chair faithfully, zealously, and assiduously, and expressed the hope that nothing would happen during the ensuing twelve months to sully the warrant that had that afternoon been entrusted to his keeping, and which had for upwards of 115 years passed through the hands of different masters without a stain upon it. Bro. W. Skelton, P.M., in proposing the toast of "The I.P.M.," referred to the very able and satisfactory manner in which the affairs of the lodge had been conducted during the past twelve months. Bro. Clay, in responding, thanked the brethren for the support he had received, and assured them he should still continue to take the same warm interest in the affairs of the lodge as he had hitherto done. "The Present and Past Officers," "The Visiting Brethren," and other toasts followed. Among the brethren present (most of them at both the installation and festival) were:—Bros. W. H. Crookes, W.M. 1389, P.M. 80, P.G.S.; G. W. Smales, W.M. 312 (Whitby), P.G.S. of W. (N. and E. York); Jas. H. Coates, W.M. 949; J. S. Pearson, W.M. 94; J. Davison, W.M. 80; W. Forster, W.M. 661 (Seaham), P.G.S. of W.; Ald. Candlish, M.P., 661 and 97; J. Potts, J.P., P.M. 94, P.P.G.S.D.; E. D. Davies, P.P.G.J.W. Durham, P.G.D. of C. (Northumberland); P. Huistendahl, P.M. 80, P. Prov. G.P.; F. Elwen, P.M. 80, P. Prov. G.S.D.; M. Douglass, P.M. 80, P. Prov. P.G.S.D.; S. J. Wade, P.M., 80, P. Prov. G. D. of C.; R. Dixon, P.M., 89, P. Prov. G.P.; J. Riseborough, P.M., 94, P. Prov. G.P.; R. Hudson, P.M., 949, P. Prov. G.D. of C.; J. Stainsley, P.M., P. Prov.

G.S.B.; G. Lord, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.B.; W. Skelton, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.B.; T. Hanson, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D.; J. J. Clay, I.P.M.; J. Forster, J.W., 949; T. Riley, J.W., 1389; R. B. Lutert, P.S.W., 94; W. Walker, 124, (Durham) P. Prov. G.C.; C. C. Corfield, 1050, (Rochester).

IPSWICH.—*British Union Lodge* (No. 114).—The annual meeting for the celebration of St. John's Festival, and installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. Dr. Beaumont, R.N., came off with great éclat at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Thursday, the 12th inst., when the following brethren were present:—C. F. Long, W.M.; Rev. E. I. Lockwood, D.P.G.M.; R. B. Barton, L.L.D., D.P.G.M., Western India (Scotch Constitution); B. Monckton, S.G.D. of England; Clement Cobbold, 33°, of Brazil; F. G. Fairclough, R.A., P.S.G.D. Malta; Emra Holmes, P.G. Reg., Suffolk; P. Cornell, P.P.G.S.D.; Rev. R. N. Sanderson, P.P.G. Chaplain; R. W. Beaumont, R.N., S.W.; S. Wright, J.W.; C. Schulen, P.P.G.D.C., P.M., Treasurer; W. Spalding, P.M., Sec.; A. D. George, S.D.; J. J. Burton, J.D.; Rev. A. W. G. Moore, I.G.; W. Boby, P.M.; A. J. Barber, P.G.O., P.M.; P. de Long; W. Elliston, M.D., P.M., &c. Lodge having been opened in due form, and with solemn prayer, Lieut. Edward Chadwick, 7th Dragoon Guards, was balloted for, elected, and initiated into the mysteries of the Order, Bro. Barber performing the ceremony with his customary ability. Lodge being opened in the second degree, Bro. the Rev. J. B. Tweed, Rector of Chapel, was duly passed as a Fellow Craft, Bro. Cornell having assumed the gavel, on the Worshipful Master's invitation, and conducted the ceremony. Bro. Emra Holmes introduced his motion for the reduction of the subscription of non-resident members, and observed that he had received a letter from an officer in the army, at Winchester, whom he named, on the subject, an extract from which he would venture to read:—"It was my intention," the writer said, "to have withdrawn my name, as the subscription is too heavy for an absent member, but seeing your notice of motion in *The Freemason*, I decided not to do so until I heard the result, and it will be such as to enable me to continue on the books of a lodge whose membership I much value." Bro. Holmes remarked that the opinion he had quoted, he believed, was shared by many absent members, but he should not trouble the brethren with a speech on the occasion, as he had already, in giving notice of his motion, laid the matter before the lodge. He believed it would be to the advantage of the lodge to adopt his motion. Bro. Lockwood regretted very much that he should have to dissent entirely with Bro. Holmes in this matter, but he could think of no advantage the lodge could gain by accepting Bro. Holmes' motion, but rather the contrary. The wearing the centenary jewel was a privilege they could not guard too jealously, and it would be a pecuniary loss to the lodge to accede to the motion to reduce the subscription of non-resident members, who might still wish to wear the jewel as *bona fide* subscribing members of the lodge. Bro. Schulen also opposed the motion, and was followed by the W.M. The opinion of the lodge being generally against the motion, and no one having seconded Bro. Holmes, his proposition fell to the ground. The installation of Bro. R. W. Beaumont into the chair of K.S. was then proceeded with, all brethren below the rank of Installed Master having retired. The ceremony was very ably performed by Bro. Monckton, S.G.D. of England. The brethren having been admitted, the W.M. was saluted and proclaimed, and the usual charges were given with considerable elocutionary power by the Installing Master. The W.M. then proceeded to appoint, and the Installing Master to invest and to charge, the following officers for the ensuing year:—S. Wright, S.W.; A. D. George, J.W.; J. Burton, S.D.; Rev. A. W. G. Moore, J.D.; C. Schulen, Treas.; W. Spalding, Sec.; Rev. T. G. Beaumont, Chaplain; Emra Holmes, M.C.; H. Miller, I.G.; G. Spalding, Tyler. The usual routine business of the lodge having been disposed of, the brethren, numbering about 35, dined together in clothing, a *recherché* banquet being prepared by Bro.

Spalding, to which no exception, except on the score of attendance, could well be taken. The viands were good. Several brethren contributed to the harmony of the evening by giving selections of both vocal and instrumental music. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given from the chair, and the W.M., in giving the toast of "The Grand Officers, Past and Present," coupled with it the names of Bro. Monckton, S.G.D. (who had so kindly come from town on purpose to install him, and had performed the ceremony so admirably) and Bro. Barton, P.P.G.M., Western India. Bro. Monckton, on rising to respond, was received with great cordiality and warmly applauded. In a speech which was excellent and pithy, Bro. Monckton thanked the brethren for the kind way in which they had drunk his health. As to the ceremony, he disclaimed the praises of the W.M.; he had no doubt there might be little differences in working, but he had worked by the rule of the Emulation Lodge, which many brethren would admit was the best. Bro. Barton also responded in a neat and happy speech. The learned brother is a practised speaker, and is always listened to with great pleasure. Bro. Clement Cobbold, 33°, of Brazil, responded on the part of the visitors, and expressed the pleasure he felt at being amongst them that evening. Several other toasts followed, and it was at a late hour the brethren separated, well pleased with the proceedings, which had been characterised throughout by a thoroughly Masonic spirit of love and harmony.

HULL.—*Kingston Lodge* (No. 1010).—The annual installation ceremony of this lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, Worship-street, on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, when a large number of its brethren with visitors from the Humber Lodge, Hull; Minerva, Hull; Sykes, Driffield; Londesbro', Bridlington; Metham, Stonehouse; and the Aurora, Valparaiso, were present. In the absence of the Worshipful Master, Bro. G. C. Roberts, P.P.G.Reg., N. and E. Yorks., the chair was occupied by the Rev. C. J. Todd, I.P.M., P.P.G.Reg., N. and E. Yorks., supported by several W.M.'s, P.M.'s, and P. and Prov. Officers of N. and E. Yorks. The lodge was opened in due form and with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the last regular lodge were read and confirmed. The W.M. Elect, Bro. James Pyburn, M.D., was then presented by Bro. C. J. Todd, I.P.M., P.P.G.Reg. to Bro. Simeon Moseley, P.M., P.J.P.G.W., N. and E. Yorks., for installation as W.M. for the ensuing year. The Secretary having read the usual obligations, and the W.M. elect having assented thereto, the ceremony of installation was proceeded with. The Board of Installed Masters consisted of the following brethren:—T. Mosely, P.M., 1010, P.J.P.G.W.; L. W. Longstaff, P.M., P.J.P.G.W.; C. J. Todd, I.P.M., 1010, P.P.G.Reg.; Copland, P.M. 1010, P.P.G.S.B.; R. A. Maullier, P.M. 1010, P.P.G.Sup.Wks., N. and E. Yorks.; Vivian, W.M., 57; Tesseyman, P.M., 57; Keyworth, P.M., 57, P.P.G.S.Wks.; Thompson, W.M., 250; Turner, W.M., 1040; Smith, I.P.M., 734. The ceremony was most impressively performed, according to ancient custom, by the Installing Master. After the brethren had been re-admitted, the newly-installed W.M. was proclaimed and saluted in the three degrees, and the following brethren were appointed and invested as officers for the ensuing year—viz.: G. C. Roberts, P.Pr.G.R., I.P.M.; E. W. Garforth, S.W.; F. A. Hopwood, P.Pr.G.S.B. (South Wales), J.W.; J. L. Seaton, P.M., P.J.Pr.G.W., Chaplain; R. A. Marillier, P.M., P.Pr.G., Supt. Wks., Lecture Master; C. Copland, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Treas.; L. W. Longstaff, P.M., P.J.Pr.G.W., Orator; James Kay, Sec.; H. E. Hulbert, S.D.; H. P. Cator, J.D.; C. J. Todd, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., Director of Ceremonies; W. D. Keyworth, P.M., P.Pr.G. Supt. Wks., Almoner; P. C. E. Strömer, Organist; W. H. Wheelwright, Inner Guard; S. Walliker, J. S. Moss, and T. B. Johnson, Stewards; John Norton, Tyler. The addresses to the W.M., Wardens, and brethren were effectively given by the Installing Master, who on resuming his seat received, on the motion of the W.M., a hearty vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation. Bro. Copland, P.M. Treas., presented the annual balance sheet,

which showed a good financial result. The lodge was then closed in due form, and with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned to an excellent and well served banquet at the Royal Station Hotel. The W.M. presided, and was supported by the whole of his officers, and a goodly number of visitors. The whole of the arrangements were admirably carried out under the superintendence of Bro. C. J. Todd, D.C. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed, and some excellent speeches elicited in response thereto. Bro. J. L. Seaton, P.M., P.J.P.G.W., in eulogistic terms proposed the health of the W.M., and in doing so, alluded to Bro. Pyburn's Masonic career, commencing as I.G., and working through the whole of the offices to the chair. He anticipated a successful year for the lodge under his rule. The toast was heartily received; and the W.M., in replying, assured the brethren that the business of the lodge should be conducted with thoroughness, and that when he vacated his chair at the end of the year, he trusted the brethren would not find him unworthy of the high honour they had conferred upon him. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by the S.W., and was ably responded to by Bros. Vivian, W.M. 57; Thompson, W.M. 250; Smith, I.P.M. 734; Turner, W.M. 1040; and Captain Pena, of the Chilian Navy, Aurora Lodge, Valparaiso, and a joining member of the Kingston Lodge. Bro. Pena stated that on leaving the Aurora Lodge, the brethren had specially requested him to convey hearty good wishes to the English brethren. On this, the first opportunity, presenting itself, he had great pleasure in delivering the message, and intimated that it was his intention during his stay in England to study English Masonry in all its details.

ABERYSTWYTH.—*Aberystwith Lodge* (No. 1072).—The installation (and 7th anniversary) meeting of this flourishing lodge (numbering 70 members) was held at the Masonic Rooms, Belle Vue Royal Hotel, on Monday, the 2nd inst. The lodge was opened in due form by Bro. J. W. Szlumper, W.M., supported by his officers and a large muster of members and visitors, among the latter of whom were the distinguished Bro. Capt. S. G. Homfray, D. Prov. G.M. Monmouthshire; Bro. Jesse Baker, and others. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the W.M. stated that at the request of Bro. G. T. Smith, P.M., Prov. G. Sec., he should vacate the chair; and Bro. Smith having taken the gavel, initiated into Freemasonry, Messrs. W. A. Davies, Arthur J. Hughes, and John Kitto, subsequently delivering the charge and the lecture on the tracing board in his usual faultless style. We may be allowed here to draw attention to our W. and W. Bro. Geo. T. Smith's services in Freemasonry. He was one of the founders of 1072, in 1865; occupied the W.M.'s chair three years in succession (on the last occasion by dispensation): has up to the present anniversary installed the subsequent Masters of the lodge, has been at all times willing to wear any collar, from I.G. upwards as necessity might require, and to his instruction the P.M.'s and members of the lodge owe in a great measure their proficiency. Bro. Szlumper having resumed the chair, the lodge was opened in the 2nd and 3rd degrees, when Bro. William Williams, F.R.C.S., S.W., had the honour of being presented to the installing Master (Bro. C. Rice Williams, M.D., P.M.) by the D. Prov. G. M., Bro. Major J. A. Lloyd Philipps, of Mabws, to receive the benefit of installation. A Board P.M.'s of having been duly formed Bro. W. Williams, who has nearly completed his 76th year, was installed into the chair of K.S. by the Installing Master, after which the brethren, having respectively been admitted, he was saluted in the three degrees. We congratulate Bro. Dr. C. Rice Williams on two grounds: first, for the manner in which he performed the ceremony of installation, and for the accuracy and nerve with which he delivered the various addresses, and second upon his good fortune in having the honour of installing his father into the chair he (the I.M.) so worthily occupied two years since. The W.M. then resumed the lodge into the second, and first degrees, and invested his Officers as follows:—J. W. Szlumper, I.P.M.; J. Pugh Jones, S.W.; Stanley J. Balcombe, J.W.;

Rev. John Jones, Chaplain; John Vaughan, Treasurer; C. Rice Williams, Secretary; Edward Hamer, S.D.; Jonathan Pell, J.D.; George Careswell, I.G.; E. V. Rees, Tyler. It was unanimously resolved that the day of meeting be altered to the first Thursday (in lieu of the first Monday) of the month. Votes of thanks were carried by acclamation to the I.P.M. and to the Installing Master, and the lodge was closed in ancient form. The brethren (to the number of about 50) then adjourned to a banquet served in first class style.

MACDONALD LODGE (No. 1216).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held at the headquarters of the 1st Surrey Rifles, Camberwell, on Thursday, the 12th inst., Bro. George Waterhill, W.M., being supported by Bros. W. J. Messenger, J.W.; J. H. Hastie, S.D.; M. S. Larlham, J.D.; H. Hammond, I.G.; T. W. Carnell, Steward; and by Bros. S. H. Wagstaffe and James Stevens, P.M.'s. Amongst those present were Bros. Alexander, Willis, Eldridge, Peckham, Hale, Gray, Fountain, Garland, &c.; and visitors, W. P. Collins, No. 70, Plymouth; E. Hughes, W.M. 217; A. W. Lilley, W.M. 12; G. Phythian, 22; W. Rees, 22; T. Wilkins, 33; E. Tinley, 1085; H. W. Gompertz, 1364; and T. Hubbard. The lodge having been opened, ballots were taken for Bro. W. P. Collins, of St. John's Lodge (No. 70), Plymouth, as joining member, and for Mr. William Dudin, as candidate for initiation, and which proved clear. To the great regret of the large majority of the brethren, the ballot for another candidate was adverse, a circumstance which has not hitherto occurred in this lodge, and at which there appeared to be an almost general expression of surprise. This untoward occurrence naturally detracted from the customary comfort and regularity with which the working of this lodge is conducted, and it was the outspoken opinion of most of the members that the objectors could have secured the withdrawal of the proposal without disturbing the unanimity of the proceedings. The lodge having been opened in the second degree, Bros. Peckham, Eldridge, and Collins proved their F.C. proficiency and retired. Bros. Peckham and Eldridge were then raised to the degree of M.M. by the W.M., and Bro. Collins by Bro. Stevens, P.M., his personal friend and introducer. Bro. H. T. Alexander was passed to the degree of F.C., and subsequently Mr. William Dudin was introduced and initiated into the Order. Propositions for initiation at ensuing meeting were made, and the lodge was closed, the brethren adjourning to a frugal supper, and separating with every confidence that the exceptional circumstance which had somewhat clouded the pleasures of the meeting would not again occur to disturb their harmony.

HALIFAX.—*Ryburne Lodge* (No. 1285).—The festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated on Wednesday, Nov. 27, by the brethren of this lodge, held at the Royal Hotel, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax. After the transaction of the lodge business, Bro. J. Marshall was duly installed W.M. for the year by Bro. Dr. Elliott, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.D., and Bro. Isaac Booth, P.M., P. Prov. G.S. of W., Bro. Tasker, P.M., acting as S.W., and Bro. Perkinson, P.M. and P. G.M.M. as J.W., Bro. Kendall P.M. as D.C., and Bro. Wilkinson W.M. as I.G. At the close of the installation ceremony, the W.M. proceeded to invest his officers, taking the opportunity of expressing his deep obligation to the lodge for placing him in the honourable position of W.M. The following were then invested:—Bro. J. Nicholl, S.W.; Bro. J. Wells, J.W.; Bro. J. D. Wilson, Treasurer; Bro. J. H. Shaw, Secretary; Bro. B. Wood, S.D.; Bro. J. Stansfield, J.D.; Bro. J. Greenwood, I.G.; Bro. T. Lloyd, Chaplain. Subsequently an excellent banquet was served by Mr. Marsh. The chair was filled by Bro. E. W. Crossley, the Immediate Past Master, in the absence of Bro. Marshall, in consequence of recent severe domestic bereavement, with whom all the brethren deeply sympathised. The loyal toasts were given from the chair, the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces being proposed by Bro. Ebb P.M., and responded to by Bro. Kendall, P.M. The Most W.G.M. and Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire, the Marquis of Ripon, was proposed in complimentary terms by Bro. Booth,

P.M. The Deputy G.M. and P.G. Officers was given from the chair, and responded to by Bro. Perkinson. The W.M.'s and Past Masters of lodges was introduced to Bro. Wells, and responded by Bro. Tasker, P.M. The toast of the evening, the W.M. of Ryburne Lodge, was given from the chair, Bro. Crossley remarking that one of their duties was to afford consolation to their brethren in the hour of affliction. The reason he presided on that occasion was from a circumstance which in the providence of God had fallen to their Bro. Marshall—in the death of his wife—a circumstance which all present deeply regretted; and the pleasure which he otherwise would have enjoyed on such an occasion, was mixed with much sorrow, in which he was sure all present shared. A man better suited and better qualified to fill the position in which Bro. Marshall was placed it would be difficult to find, or one more devoted to the interests of the Craft in general. The toast was received without the usual demonstration of feeling, in consequence of the circumstances named. Bro. Boothroyd proposed the Wardens and other Officers of Ryburne Lodge, the response being given by Bros. Nicholl and Wells, the two Wardens. The Visiting Brethren was proposed by Bro. J. Gaukroger, J.W. of Probity, and responded to by Bro. A. Walshaw, of St. James's Lodge, 448. The Masonic Charities was proposed by Bro. A. Matthewman, and responded to by Bro. Fisher, P.M. of Probity. Other toasts, including "Poor and Distressed Masons," were given and honoured. An excellent glee party was present, and sang at intervals glees and part songs with much credit. Altogether a very pleasant evening was spent by the company.

EBURY LODGE (No. 1348).—The first anniversary meeting of this well established and prosperous lodge, was held on Tuesday, 26th November, at the Morpeth Arms Tavern, Pensonby Street, Millbank. Bro. John Coutts, P. G.P., P.M., W.M., at three o'clock p.m., opened the lodge. There was a large number present to support him. The minutes of the last regular lodge were read and unanimously confirmed. The report of the audit committee was read; it showed a good balance in hand after every liability was met; it was received and adopted. The work done was raising Bro. J. Gildersleeve to the third degree, passing Bros. Brooke, Jackman, Burnett and Dunn, to the second degree, and initiating three gentlemen into the Order. Then followed the installation of Bro. W. Bourne, S.W. and W.M. elect, P.M. 749, of which lodge he was once a member. The whole of the ceremonies were well and ably rendered. The officers for the ensuing year are Bro. J. Summers, S.W.; T. Verity, J.W.; J. Elliott, Secretary; Roberts, S.D.; J. Verity, J.D.; A. J. Ireton, I.G. Three brethren were admitted as joining members. It was, on the motion of Bro. A. J. Ireton, unanimously resolved, that the initiation fee be increased to seven guineas, and the joining fee to four guineas. The banquet and dessert were well served by the host, Bro. J. Palmer, which gave universal satisfaction; nearly one hundred sat down to it. The great event of the meeting was the presentation to the esteemed first W.M., of a ten-guinea Past Master's jewel, solid gold, from lodge funds, to which was supplemented a beautiful gold watch and a gold neck chain, given from the voluntary subscriptions of the members, as a slight recognition for valuable services rendered, and of esteem and gratitude. We read with pleasure the following inscription which is on the watch, viz: "Presented to Bro. John Coutts, P.M., P.G.P., by the brethren of the Ebury Lodge, No. 1348, as a mark of esteem, and in recognition of his valuable services as first W.M. of the lodge, November 26th, 1872." Bro. J. Coutts, in a sensible good speech, acknowledged the gifts. The routine toasts were given, and the brethren separated early.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS.—*Baldwin Lodge* (No. 1389).—The ordinary monthly communication of this lodge was held on Monday evening last, in the Masonic Temple, The Castle, Dalton-in-Furness. Bro. Reuben Pearson, W.M. of Lodge of Furness, Thornton (997), presided, supported by Bro. John Case, P.M. 997; W. Whiteside, S.W.; J. Postlethwaite, J.W.; F.

H. Clark, Treasurer; J. Tyson, Secretary; W. Horn, S.D.; F. Bell, J.D.; H. Kendal, S.S.; J. Walton, I.G.; and T. Cooper, Tyler. The other brethren of the lodge present were Bros. J. Fisher, R. Blake, P. Wurzberger, T. Grieve, F. Postlethwaite, J. Hartley, and J. Harrison. The visiting brethren present were Worshipful Bro. Roger Dodgson, W.M. of Whitwell Lodge, Millom (1390), and Prov. G. Sword Bearer, Cumberland and Westmoreland; Bro. Thomas Dodgson, P.M. 995; Bro. J. H. Matthews, P.S.W. and W.M. elect 995; and Bro. James Robinson 995. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bro. Thomas Dodgson, P.M., proceeded to confer the third degree upon Bro. Dalzell. The third degree was also duly conferred upon Bro. Spark, by W. Bro. Roger Dodgson, W.M. Bros. Moses and Atkinson were then consecutively passed to the F.C. degree, by the presiding W.M., Bro. Pearson. The several ceremonies were performed in an accomplished manner, and the working was witnessed with great interest by all present. Two candidates were proposed for admission. Hearty good wishes from lodges 1390 and 995 were expressed. The questions in the second degree having been put round, the lodge was finally closed at 9.45 p.m.

UNITED PILGRIMS' LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 507).—We are requested to notice the intended removal of this well-known lodge of instruction from its hitherto place of meeting at Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, to the Antelope Tavern, Lorn-road, Brixton, where its meetings will be resumed on Friday, the 3rd day of January, 1873. The members of this lodge of instruction, in common with many brethren on the Surrey side, are greatly interested in the proposed erection of the New Masonic Hall at Camberwell, and had hoped that the necessity for a removal might have been avoided until the anticipated accommodation the new hall will afford could have been secured. Their new quarters are, however, very commodious and convenient, and they hope to be enabled to carry on their work there with comfort, and until a final removal to private rooms is possible. Their first meeting at the Antelope will be devoted to the working of the Fifteen Sections, under the presidency of their esteemed preceptor, Bro. John Thomas, P.M., &c., and we have no hesitation in recommending brethren desirous of Masonic improvement to support the lodge on that occasion.

Mark Masonry.

MACDONALD MARK LODGE (No. 104).—This lodge held its regular meeting at the head quarters of the First Surrey Rifles, Camberwell, on Saturday, the 14th inst., when were present the W. Bro. Charles Hammerton, G.D.C., &c., W.M.; W. Bro. Dr. Eugene Cronin, G.S.D., P.M.; V.W. Bros. Thomas Meggy, P.G.O.; and James Stevens, P.G.O., &c., P.M.'s; Bros. A. Wolton, S.W.; W. Worrell, J.W.; Berridge, M.O.; T. White, S.O.; Ritherdon, I.G.; White, Sec., and W. C. Hale. The very unfavourable weather, and other circumstances, prevented the attendance of numerous other brethren, from whom apologies were received. The candidates for advancement were likewise unfortunately unable to attend, and there being in consequence no work before the lodge, advantage was taken of their absence to rehearse in full detail the new ritual, which has lately been perfected by the Board of General Purposes, and approved by the M.W.G.M.M. The alterations and improvements in the working of the degree were fully explained during the rehearsal, and met with the approval of all present. Propositions for advancement at ensuing meeting were taken, and the lodge was closed in due form.

BOLTON.—St. John's Mark Lodge.—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on the 11th December, at the lodge room, Commercial Hotel, Bolton, when there were present:—Bros. R. Harwood, P. Prov. G. Deacon, W.M.; Wm. Hamer, S.W.; Jas. Newton, J.W.; John Alcock, J.O.; W. H. Jones, Secretary; G. P. Brockbank, Past Grand Warden, Treasurer; Jas. Horrocks,

Conductor; John Rutter, S.D.; John Harwood, J.D.; Thos. Entwistle, R.W. Prov. Grand Superintendent, Lancashire; C. F. Matier, J.G. Warden of England; Geo. Galloway, Prov. J.G. Warden; John Brandwood, Prov. J.G. Deacon; Thos. Morris, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; Robert Whitaker, P. Prov. G.A.D.C., and others. The lodge was opened in form at half past six o'clock, in the evening. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Bro. Isaac Simeon, of Lodge 1403, Ormskirk, as a candidate for advancement, the result being that he was unanimously elected and he being in attendance, together with Bro. E.W. Dawson, of Lodge 343 Preston, previously elected was advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master by the W.M., Bro. Harwood. Bro. the Rev. Geo. Raymond Portal, M.W. Grand Mark Master, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the lodge. This being the meeting for installation of Master, the W.M. Elect. Bro. William Hamer, Past Master of the Lodge of Charity, No. 350, Stoneclough, and P.Z. of the R.A. Chapter of Meribah, No. 350, was duly installed as Master of St. John's Mark Lodge by the R.W. Bro. Thos. Entwistle. The W.M. made the following appointments of officers for the ensuing year, and the brethren appointed were severally invested with their jewels of office by Bro. C. F. Matier, J.G. Warden, viz:—Bros. Jas. Newton, S.W.; John Alcock, J.W.; W. H. J. Jones, M.O.; Jas. Horrocks, S.O.; John Harwood, J.O.; G. P. Brockbank, (elected) Treasurer; J. W. Taylor, Registrar of Marks; John Rutter, Secretary; Jas. Richardson, Conductor; Jas. Markland, S.D.; Job H. Greenhalgh, J.D.; Jas. Allen, Inner Guard; Wm. Dawson, Tyler (elected). A committee was appointed to consider the present bylaws of the lodge with the view to their revision. The lodge was closed at nine o'clock and the brethren then adjourned to the refreshment table.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

IPSWICH.—Victoria Chapter Rose Croix.—The usual meeting of this chapter was held on Monday, the 9th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, when there were present M. Ex. Bro. W. T. Westgate, M.W.S.; Ill. Bros. Rev. R. N. Sanderson, 30°, P.M.W.S., and Emra Holmes 31°; Ex. Bros. C. T. Townsend, P.M.W.S., Recorder; Dr. Mills, 1st General; Rev. T. G. Beaumont, Prelate; E. Robertson, 2nd General; P. Cornell, G. Cresswell, and others. Ill. Bro. Sanderson, as usual, assumed the chair at the request of the M.W.S. This being the meeting for the election of M.W.S. for the ensuing year, the ballot was taken, and the Rev. T. G. Beaumont was unanimously elected to that high office. The announcement was received with applause, and we may now confidently look forward to a return of that prosperity which visited the chapter two years ago, when, in numbers and importance, it was second to few under the beneficent ways of the Supreme Grand Council. Ex. Bro. Crechon was elected, by a large majority, Treasurer to the chapter, and serving Bro. Spalding was duly nominated by the M.W.S., and accepted as Janitor. Ill. Bro. Sanderson, moved that a record should be made on the minutes of the deep regret felt by the chapter at the death of our Past Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Dr. Beaumont Leeson. He had died, it was true, full of years, but nevertheless his loss must be lamented, and they were that evening, in obedience to the commands of the Supreme Council, met together in the garb of mourning for the illustrious brother. Ill. Bro. Emra Holmes cordially seconded the motion, asserting that, in his estimation at least, there had never been and never would be a greater Mason than Dr. Beaumont Leeson. The motion was thereupon put and carried. A brother was proposed for installation and perfection at the next regular meeting, and the question of the status of honorary members having been raised, it was ordered to be submitted to the S.G.C. for decision with reference to Ill. Bro. Emra Holmes's motion, made some time since, to confer that honour upon the founders of the chapter, at the same time reserving to them all their rights and privileges as private members. The third point

having been given, and the cup of memory passed round, the chapter was declared closed, and the E. and P. Princes retired for refreshment.

CONSECRATION OF LA LOGIA DE LA IBERIA No. 1411.

The consecration of the above lodge took place at Bro. Wetherell's residence, Hill Road, St. Johns' Wood, on Thursday, December 12th. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Henry Muggerridge, P.M., the officer appointed by the M.W. Grand Master, the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., in a most solemn and impressive manner, Bro. Henry Muggerridge then installed Bro. Nathan Wetherell as first Master of the lodge, and invested the following brethren as the officers, viz:—Joseph K. Rumford, S.W.; Edward T. Foord, J.W.; Gilchurst, Tyler. The lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to Bro. Pau's and partook of a most elegant banquet. Bro. James Clemmans of the Panmure Lodge, 715, discharged the duties of Organist in an admirable manner. Among the visitors present were Bros. Eglese, P.M. 90, S. Muggerridge, 192; J. Griffin, P.M.; T. P. Griffin, F.M.; Bro. Kennedy, and others.

FREEMASONRY IN BALLARAT.

The annual installation of the W.M. and officers of the Yarrowee Lodge, No. 713, E.C., was celebrated at the British Queen Hotel, on Thursday, 12th September. The lodge was opened at 6 p.m., when the following brethren were installed in their respective offices by Bro. Wm. Scott, P.M., who conducted the ceremony of installation in a very efficient and impressive manner:—Bro. W. Little, W.M.; Bro. Geo. Spencer, S.W.; Bro. Sam. J. Morgan, J.W.; Bro. Joseph Izod, S.D.; Bro. Robert T. Wrexford, J.D.; Bro. Thomas White, I.G.; Bro. Richard Gibbings, Treasurer; Bro. Henry H. Peake, Secretary; Bro. Isaac Dean, Steward; Bro. Thos. King, Organist; Bro. John Rae, Tyler. The banquet commenced at nine o'clock, when about sixty brethren sat down to a most *recherche* repast, provided by host O'Meara, who really excelled himself on this occasion. The hall was beautifully decorated with garlands of evergreens and shrubs in pots, the walls being hung with flags of all nations, and Masonic emblems, painted for the occasion, by Bro. Brunn. Among the many visitors who honoured the lodge with their presence may be particularly mentioned, Bro. J. R. Trevor, W.M., and officers of the St. John's Lodge; Robt. C. Lindsay, W.M., Havilah Lodge, Creswick; Edward Bradshaw, W.M., Buninyong Lodge; Joseph Morgan, W.M., Orion Lodge; D. McMillan, P.M., Sebastopol Lodge; J. F. Weickhardt, W.M., All Nations Lodge, Clunes; Henry Cuthbert, P.M.; W. Robertson, P.M.; D. Oliver, P.M.; E. J. Bateman, P.M.; Thos. Purves, P.M.; Jno. McCartney, P.M.; Thomas Cowan, Robert Lewis, C. M. Watson, Charles Salter John Cuthbert, and F. M. Claxton.

Having partaken of the good things provided, the following toasts were given by the W.M.—“The Queen,” with musical honours and three cheers; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Zetland, Past Grand Masters of England—musical honours and three cheers. The three Grand Masters—The Marquis of Ripon, Earl of Rosslyn, and Duke of Leinster. Masonic fire. Song by Bro. Bardwell—“Pilgrim Fathers,” accompanying himself on the piano. Bro. Sleep proposed the health of “the District Grand Master, under the English Constitution, and the Provincial Grand Masters under the Irish and Scotch Constitutions.” Bro. Robertson, P.M., proposed the health of the W.M. of the Yarrowee Lodge, and complimented the lodge upon the very excellent selection it had made in the choice of such a good and enthusiastic worker in the cause of Masonry.

The W.M., Bro. Little, responded in very feeling terms, and thanked the brethren for the honour conferred upon him, and trusted that his year of office would be marked as one of prosperity, and before sitting down proposed the health of the Sister Lodges.

The W.Ms. of the Havilah Lodge, Buninyong

Lodge, St. John's Lodge, Orion Lodge, Mc-Millan, Sebastopol Lodge, responded on behalf of their respective lodges, and complimented the Yarrowee Lodge on the energy displayed, and all regretted that such re-unions were not of more frequent occurrence.

Bro. Josephs, P.M., proposed the health of the Immediate Past Master Bro. Henry Davies, complimenting him upon the efficient manner in which he had conducted the lodge during his term of office.

Bro. Davies, in responding, stated that he felt afraid, on taking the chair after so many good Masters, who had each left the lodge in a prosperous condition, that his term would not be so successful, more particularly seeing the commercial depression which had taken place; but he was happy to say that, with the assistance of his officers, he had succeeded in leaving the lodge in a more prosperous condition, the receipts having been a trifle larger and the expenditure less than in former years.

Bro. Oliver, P.M., proposed "The Health of the Installing Master, Bro. Wm. Scott."

Bro. Scott responded in suitable terms for the kind manner in which the toast of his health had been received, and stated that he was proud to see that the young Masons of the present day were likely to succeed where the old Masons of sixteen years ago had failed, viz., in the erection of a Masonic Hall, and called upon the brethren to exert themselves so as to free the hall from debt by the time they received the key from the architect.

Bro. Davies, P.M., proposed "The Health of the Newly-installed Officers."

Bros. Geo. Spencer, S.W.; Morgan, J.W.; and Izod, S.D.; responded on behalf of the officers, for the honour conferred.

Bro. John Cuthbert proposed "The Health of the Past Master and Past Officers of the Lodge."

Bro. Sleep, P.M., and Bro. Josephs responded.

Bro. Gibbings, P.M. proposed "The Health of the Visitors," and stated that as the new hall would be for the use of the district, the brethren generally would rally round the two lodges, and assist by their contributions in freeing the hall from any liability, and that by the next installation the brethren would meet in their own building.

Bro. Daniels, from New Zealand, responded on behalf of the visitors, and stated that in all his travels, although he had the opportunity of visiting many lodges, he had never been better entertained.

Bro. Henry Cuthbert, P.M., proposed "Success to the New Masonic Hall," and was proud to see so many old faces whom he had seen many years ago, and thought that the reason the old Masons had not succeeded in their endeavours to erect a hall, was that their ideas in those days were so extravagant that they thought £5000 to £6000 necessary; but now they found that about £1200 would be sufficient to meet all their present requirements, which included the sum of £200 paid for the land in Camp-street; and hoped that the brethren would aid in the endeavours of the lodges in completing what had been so energetically commenced. (Three cheers.)

Bro. Radcliffe proposed, in a very humorous and affecting manner, "The Health of the Ladies."

Bro. Robert Lewis responded on behalf of the ladies.

Bro. Davies proposed "The Health of the Host and Hostess," who had catered for the lodge in a very handsome manner during their occupation of the house.

Bro. Scott, P.M., at the request of the host Bro. O'Meara, responded on his behalf.

The Tyler's toast of "Poor and Distressed Brethren, wherever they may be dispersed over land and water," which was drunk in solemn silence, brought the evening to a very agreeable termination.

The brethren who assisted so ably by their musical abilities in rendering éclat to the occasion were Bros. Thomas King, D. Oliver, W. Bardwell, Thos. White, Brunn, Daniels, Holmuth, and J. R. Trevor. These gentlemen also sang some very appropriate music during the installation, Bro. King officiating at the piano and organ.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, December 27, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21.

Lodge 1364, Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Hackney.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dilley, Preceptor
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.
Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7; Bros. John Thomas and E. Worthington, Preceptors.

MONDAY, DEC. 23.

Chapter 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. Beckett, Preceptor.
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8.
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Dilley, P.M. 1155; Preceptor.
St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24.

Audit Committee Girls' School, at 2.30 p.m.
Lodge 92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
" 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
" 205, Israel, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.
" 1348, Ebury, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank.
Chapter 29, St. Albans, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8. Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's-wood Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
St. Marybone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's wood, at 8 Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Constitutional Lodge of Instruction, (50), Wheat-sheaf Hotel, Hand-court, Holborn, at 7; Bro. J. R. Stacey, P.M. 180, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25.

Lodge 212, Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-st.
" 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington-park.
" 754, High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Page-green Tottenham.
" 898, Temperance in the East, 6, Newby-place, Poplar.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.

Lodge 34, Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall.
" 65, Prosperity, Guildhall Tavern Gresham-st.

The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall.
Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London, st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.

Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30.

Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsoby-st., Millbank.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27.

St. George's Lodge of Instruction, (140), for Master Masons, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.

Stability Lodge of Instruction, (217), Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Muggenridge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.

Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, P.M.

Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.

Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.

Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.

Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.

Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.

Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.

Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.

Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.

Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.

Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.

St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Two Brewers, 33, Brompton-road, S.W.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Antelope Tavern, Lorn-road, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.

Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.

St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

MASONIC MEETINGS IN LIVERPOOL, &c.

For the Week ending Saturday, December 28, 1872.

MONDAY, DEC. 23.

Chapter of Friendship, Masonic Temple, Liverpool.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

Everton Chapter, Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.
Hamer Lodge (No. 1393), 2A, Windermere-street, Bick-road, Everton, Liverpool, at 6.

Merchants' Lodge of Instruction (241), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.

Downshire Lodge of Instruction (594), 90, Duke-street, Liverpool, at 7.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25*.

St. George's Lodge (No. 32), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 4.

Derby Lodge (No. 724), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.

Stanley Lodge (No. 1325), Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool, at 6.

St. John's Lodge of Instruction (No. 673), 90, Duke-street, Liverpool, at 8.

Neptune Lodge of Instruction (No. 1294), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 7.

De Grey and Ripon Lodge of Instruction (No. 1356), 40, North-hill-street, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, at 6.30.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

Chapter of Sacred Delta, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.

Lodge of Harmony (No. 220), Wellington Hotel, Garston near Liverpool, at 5.30.

Downshire Lodge (No. 594), 90, Duke-street, Liverpool, at 6.

Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction (No. 1182), 150, Park-lane, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, at 7.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27.

Sefton Chapter, Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 5.

* Being Christmas it is probable these meetings will be adjourned.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs Gabriel's Coralite Tooth-paste and Royal Dentifrice sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box, completely destroy and remove these animalcules and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs Gabriel, the old established dentists, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Barbey-street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practise their unique system of painless dentistry.

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BRO. EMRA HOLMES'S LECTURE ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

NOTES BY LUPUS.—No. 1.

I venture to trouble the readers of *The Freemason* with a few remarks upon statements made in recent portions of Bro. Holmes' lecture, and to offer for consideration such additional historic facts as appear to me necessary to prevent erroneous inferences on the points to which I propose to refer.

I much appreciate the labour of Bro. Holmes, and I pen these lines with a full conviction that he will read them as being published with a complete absence of any discourtesy to himself.

I will first address myself to the existence of the present English *langue* of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which His Grace the Duke of Manchester is Grand Prior; with a view to its being known to your readers, once for all, what this body is. Bro. Holmes says, at page 711:—"Between the years 1826 and 1831, an English *langue* had been re-organised under the authority of the French Knights;" and he subsequently refers to it as "a Protestant body, under the Duke of Manchester, appointed by themselves." These brief notices constitute the main references to it. At the same page Bro. Holmes tells us that during the congress of Vienna, "several knights formed a General Chapter at Paris under the Prince de Rohan" and petitioned the Congress for the sovereignty of an island in lieu of Malta, but without success. Let me now call attention to the fact that these "several knights" were appointed by a Chapter General assembled at Paris in 1814, and formed a commission, which was confirmed by Pontifical Bull of Pope Pius VII. on the 10th of August in that year, and was recognized by the then Sacred Council of the Order by an instrument dated the 9th of October following, and addressed to seven distinguished Baillis and Commanders of the Order, including the Prince

de Rohan. This commission treated on behalf of the whole Order at the Congress of Vienna in 1814; with the French King and Chambers in 1816; again at the Congress of Verona in 1822. On many other important occasions it exercised powers of a fully representative character, and its numerous and important services met the approval of the Order. It will thus be seen that instead of "several knights" the French Commission was an important and authorised body, treating on behalf of the Order with congresses of nations and with royal governments. The English *langue*, as it now exists, was revived by deeds, or articles of convention dated the 11th of June, 1826, and the 24th of August and 15th of October, 1872, made by the knights then composing the French Commission, at chapters representative of five out of the eight divisions of the Order, and the *Langue* has pursued an unobtrusive career to the present date; it has no connection with Freemasonry in any shape, and therefore, offers no rivalry to any Masonic body.

The roll of the English *Langue* probably does not record more than 150 names, but amongst the number may be found very many which are historically distinguished, as well as representatives of the highest attainments in the world of science. The revenue of the *Langue* is devoted to the relief of convalescent patients of some of our hospitals, as well as to other objects, having for their intention the benefit of our suffering fellows, whilst its aid in the cause of the sick and wounded during the recent calamitous war, and the brave and indefatigable exertions of many of its members, both abroad and at home, have been before the public and are well known. The additions to the ranks of the *Langue* may generally be seen in the *Times*, and no secret is sought to be made of its operations.

There are no doubt members of the Order in England who are of the Roman Catholic Faith, and who derive their appointment from the Roman Council of the Order, but whether a Priory of these Knights has been established, or not, I am unable to say. There is room for all, and I shall gladly learn that difference of faith can, at all events, make no difference in work *pro utilitate hominum*. I have written this article only in reference to that body, of which the members mostly belong to the Church of England and I express my conviction that the *Langue* which they compose has still before it a future of much social importance in the country, and, let us hope, of advantage to its suffering poor.

CONSECRATION OF THE LANGTHORNE LODGE (No. 1421), AT STRATFORD, E.

That the cause of Freemasonry is making rapid progress in the East-end of London, is a fact too well known amongst the members of the Craft to admit of a single doubt, and which a perusal of the Masonic Calendar will at once establish, as year after year we find new lodges added to the long list of those already flourishing in and around this vast metropolis.

Thursday, the 12th of December, 1872, will be a day long to be remembered by the Freemasons of Stratford and the surrounding neighbourhood,

it being the day on which the Langthorne Lodge was ushered into existence, with more *éclat* than the most sanguine of its promoters could have anticipated. In so populous a town as Stratford, containing, as it does, many zealous and painstaking members of the Craft, the want of a "local habitation" has long been felt by them, and several difficulties have had to be overcome ere the promoters of the new lodge felt they could present a petition likely to find favour with the Grand Master and his officers. Happily, their efforts have been crowned with success, and the new lodge was solemnly consecrated and dedicated on Thursday last, at the Strand Hotel, Stratford, E., by the very Worshipful Bro. John Hervey, Grand Secretary (the officer appointed by the Grand Master), assisted by Bros. the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Past Grand Chaplain; the Very Worshipful John Boyd, Grand Pursuivant; the Worshipful James Brett, Past Grand Pursuivant; R. Wentworth Little, Prov. Grand Secretary Middlesex; and Bro. James Terry, P. Prov. G. S.B. Herts. The ceremony was fixed to take place at 3 o'clock, by which hour not less than 150 brethren had assembled to meet the Grand Officers, and to witness the beautiful ceremony of consecration. The Grand Officers having arrived, and assumed the regalia of their several offices, a procession was formed, which marched to the lodge room under the direction of Bros. R. Wentworth Little, and Thos. Mortlock, Acting Directors of Ceremonies.

Bro. John Hervey, Grand Secretary, (as consecrating officer) then assumed the chair, and appointed as his Wardens pro. tem.; Bros. James Brett, P.G.P., S.W.; and James Terry, P.P.G.S. B. Herts, J.W.

The lodge was opened in the three degrees, and an address on the nature of the meeting delivered by the presiding officer. Prayer was then offered by the Chaplain; after which Bro. R. Wentworth Little, on behalf of the brethren of the new lodge, addressed the presiding officer, praying him to constitute them into a regular lodge. The brethren of the new lodge, were then arranged in order, and the petition and warrant having been read by the Acting Secretary, the brethren signified their approval of the officers named therein in Masonic form. The Presiding Officer then formally constituted the lodge, and a beautiful oration on the nature and principles of the Institution was delivered by the Chaplain, which was listened to with rapt attention, and gained for the reverend brother the ecomiums of all present. The anthem (133rd Psalm) "Behold how good and joyful" was then sung, and the first portion of the dedication prayer offered by the Chaplain, followed by the Sanctus "Glory be to thee Oh Lord" by the Choir. A portion of Scripture (2nd Chron., 2nd Chap. v. 1 to 16.) having been read by the Chaplain, the Lodge board was uncovered, and the Elements of Consecration carried three times round the lodge by the presiding Officer and Wardens pro. tem. The lodge was then solemnly dedicated, and the Anthem "Glory be to God on High" sung, after which the censer was taken three times round the lodge by the Chaplain, who delivered the second portion of the dedica-

tion prayer. The lodge was then constituted by the presiding Officer, and the Anthem "Glory to God in the Highest" brought the ceremony of Consecration to a close. The lodge was then resumed in the second degree, and Bro. Charles Lacey, P.M., 174. (W.M. designate) was presented by Bro. R. Wentworth Little, to the presiding Officer, for installation as the first W.M., which ceremony was also performed by Bro. Hervey. No fewer than thirty-eight Installed Masters were present, and witnessed the induction of Bro. Charles Lacey into the Chair of the lodge. The newly installed W.M. appointed and invested the following as his officers viz., Bros. G. T. W. Mugliston, S.W.; Geo. E. Slee, J.W.; Geo. Levick, Treasurer (pro. tem.); C. W. Ashdown, P.M., Secretary; R. G. Owen, S.D.; B. Cundick J.D.; Geo. Hollington, I.G. T. Mortlock, P.M. (in the absence of Bro. Stevens) D.C. pro. tem.; and H. Carter, W.S.; The address to the W.M. was delivered by Bro. Hervey; that to the Wardens by Bro. Jas. Brett, and that to the Brethren by Bro. Terry. Bros. Hervey, Rev. R. J. Simpson, Boyd, Brett, Terry and Little, were unanimously elected honorary members of the lodge, and several propositions for brethren as joining members made, and the lodge closed in due form.

The brethren then adjourned to the banquet-room, where about 50 sat down to a most sumptuous repast, served in a style that reflects the highest credit upon the worthy host, Bro. Kirby, and gave the greatest satisfaction to all present. The attendance was good, and the wines of excellent quality. The chair was occupied by the W.M., supported by the whole of the Grand Officers, with the exception of Bro. the Rev. R. J. Simpson, who, through a prior engagement, was unfortunately compelled to leave after the closing of the lodge. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and duly honoured. "The Health of the W.M." (Bro. Lacy) was proposed by Bro. Hervey, who expressed the great pleasure it afforded him, as representative of the Grand Master, to have consecrated the Langthorne Lodge, and he trusted that, under the management of so experienced a Mason as Bro. Lacey, it would become a prosperous and flourishing lodge, and take a very high rank in the Craft. The toast of "The Masonic Charities" was responded to by Bro. R. Wentworth Little, on behalf of the Girls' School, and by Bro. Jas. Terry on behalf of the Benevolent Institution for Aged and Distressed Freemasons and their Widows. The speeches of these brethren were delivered with that force and persuasiveness for which they are so justly renowned when pleading the cause of these or any other charities, and the result, as might be expected, was that a goodly sum was added to the list of the W.M., who has undertaken to represent the lodge as Steward at the forthcoming festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution in February next.

Altogether, a most pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent, and the Tyler's toast brought the proceedings to a close, shortly after 11 p.m. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. G. T. Carter, assisted by Bros. Lawler, Hodges, and Jeckyll (of West-

minster Abbey), who sang several songs, glees, &c., during the evening.

The banqueting-room was most tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, shrubs, &c., and reflected the highest credit upon the taste and skill displayed by the Stewards, Bros. Mortlock and Owen, who undertook this portion of the labour. The furniture and jewels were much admired, as was also a beautiful banner bearing the arms of the ancient Abbey of Langthorne, and presented to the lodge by Bro. Jno. G. Stevens, one of the founders, whose absence on the occasion, through severe indisposition, was greatly regretted by the brethren.

CONSECRATION OF A ROSE CROIX CHAPTER IN BRIGHTON.

On Friday, the 6th December inst., the Supreme Council 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for England and Wales and the Colonial Dependencies of the British Crown, visited Brighton for the purpose of consecrating and establishing the Eureka Chapter, Rose Croix, which will henceforth hold its regular meetings at the Masonic Rooms in the Pavilion.

The following members of the Council were present on the occasion:—The M.P. Sovereign Grand Commander of the Order, Bro. Charles J. Vigne, P.G. Commander of Dorset and P.P. Senior Grand Warden of Somerset; the V.P. Lt. Grand Commander, Capt. N. G. Phillips, P.G. Commander of Suffolk and Cambridge and P.P. Senior Grand Warden; the Grand Chancellor, General H. Clerk, P.G. Commander of Kent; the Secretary General, J. M. P. Montagu, Deputy Prov. Grand Master of Dorset; accompanied by Bro. W. Hyde Pullen, 33°, P.D.P.G.M. of Isle of Wight, Secretary to the Council, and P.G.S.B. of England. The remaining members—viz.: The Earl of Carnarvon, Deputy Grand Master of England; Sir Michael Costa; Col. A. W. Adair, Past Deputy Prov. Grand Master of Somerset; the Rev. E. H. H. Vernon; and Dr. R. Hamilton, District Grand Master and Superintendent of Jamaica—were unavoidably prevented from attending.

The following Brethren, members of the Order, on whose petition the Chapter has been granted, were present to receive the Supreme Council:—Ill. Bro. Major Shadwell Clerke, 32°, P.M.W. Sov., (P. Prov. G. Com. West Indies and P. Prov. Sen. Grand Warden, Devon); Ill. Bro. Charles Horsley, 30° (Pro. G. Reg. Middlesex); Ill. Bro. Jabez S. Gower, 30°; Ill. Bro. Capt. J. R. Molyneux, 30°; Ill. Bro. H. Dubosc, 30°, M.W. Sov. Huyshe; Ex. Bro. Capt. Edward Walker, 18°; Ex. Bro. M. B. Tanner, M.D., 18°, M.W. Sov. Nominate; Ex. Bro. J. Lucas Allen, 18°; Ex. Bro. Charles J. Smith, 18°; with Ex. Bro. T. Lane, 18°, Metropolitan Chapter.

The Supreme Council having entered the Chapter Rooms in procession, and having taken their seats, a Chapter of the Order was, by their command, opened by Bro. W. Hyde Pullen, 33°, and the following candidates for admission to the Order, being in attendance, were duly perfected and received therein.—Bros. J. Lanson, W. R. Wood, J. Wood, H. G. Kennedy, the Rev. E. Walker, T. H. Mosely, T. J. Sabine,

T. Trollope, M.D.; M. D. Sayers,—the ceremony being most impressively performed by Bros. W. Hyde Pullen, and Major Shadwell Clerke. At its conclusion, the Supreme Council, having retired, shortly after re-entered the Chapter Room in procession, attended by their principal officers, and were received by all the brethren under the Arch of Steel, and having called on the Grand Marshal to read the Patent of Constitution, the M.P.S.G. Commander proceeded to constitute the "Eureka" as a lawful Chapter of Rose Croix, and declared it regularly enrolled as such in the archives of the Order.

Bro. Dr. M. B. Tanner, 18°, the M.W. Sovereign Nominate for the ensuing year, was next installed in his high office, with the customary ceremonies, by Bro. W. H. Pullen, and thereupon appointed the following as his officers:—Bros. the Rev. E. Walker, H.P.; C. Horsley, 1st General; Captain Molyneux, 2nd General; T. J. Sabine, Recr.; J. S. Gower, Treas.; C. J. Smith, Grand Master; T. Trollope, R.; W. R. Wood, C. of G.; J. W. Lanson, H.; H. Dubosc, D. of C.; and J. Hughes, O.G.

The M.W. Sovereign, having appropriately acknowledged the kindness of the chapter in electing him as its first M.W. Sovereign, then, in the name of the chapter, thanked the members of the Supreme Council for the honour they had that day done them by being present, to which the M.P. Sovereign Grand Commander replied in suitable terms.

Votes of thanks were then proposed and carried unanimously to Bro. W. Hyde Pullen, for his admirable rendering of the various ceremonies of the day; to Bro. Major Shadwell Clerke, for the great assistance and service he had rendered in the establishment and fitting of the chapter; to Bro. Capt. Edward Walker, for similar services; and to Bro. J. S. Gower, for his handsome promised gift of a loving cup.

A committee was appointed to draw up by-laws, and the usual concluding ceremonies having been performed, the chapter was duly closed. The brethren subsequently dined together at Markwell's Royal Hotel.

A unanimous feeling of gratitude was most warmly expressed by all the brethren for the great kindness shewn to the chapter by Mrs. M. B. Tanner, the wife of its M.W. Sovereign, in having at a short notice undertaken the preparation of the handsome and elegant fittings of the chapter, a task of which she acquitted herself with the greatest success.

We congratulate the Masons of Brighton on the introduction amongst them of "The Ancient and Accepted Rite of Masonry,"—a long-established Order, which is universally known and is esteemed in all quarters of the world, and which is extending itself in England most rapidly, a result not to be wondered at, considering its nature and merits, and the social position of its members, many of whom hold the highest positions in Craft Masonry, to which it is not only unantagonistic, but is in strict accord therewith. We take this opportunity of mentioning that the beautiful Chivalric Degrees of the Orders of the Temple and Malta are also about to be established in Brighton, a preceptory being in course of formation. These Orders are on the eve of receiving additional éclat from the circumstance of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales being about to assume the active Grand Mastership of the United Orders; in the three kingdoms.

CONSECRATION OF A ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER AT CARNARVON.

Nothing is more pleasing to the Fraternity than to see Masonry flourish in all parts, and nothing affords us greater gratification than to be able to announce in these columns that another "Red-letter day" has taken place, for when this term is used it is understood that another lodge or chapter has been opened. It is but a few weeks since that, in our report of the meeting of Grand Chapter, the brethren may have observed that a charter had been granted to certain companions to open a chapter to be attached to the Segontium Lodge at Carnarvon, and Tuesday week was the day fixed for its consecration, and the choice of a consecrating officer having been left by the members to Comp. Emanuel, M.E.Z. designate, he prevailed on Comp. W. Littaur, P.M. and P.Z., who had previously installed him as W.M. of the Lodge of Israel, and with whom he has been and is still associated, in the several degrees of Masonry, to accompany him to Carnarvon, as well to consecrate the chapter as to instal him as First Principal.

The companions, consisting of Littaur, P.Z. Joppa Chapter; Worrall, M.E.Z. Grosvenor Chapter; Jones, M.E.Z. Zion Chapter; the Hon. Love-Jones Parry, M.P.; M. Emanuel, P.S., No. 188; Humphreys, Hathaway, Poole, and others having assembled at 2 p.m., a chapter was opened, Comps. Littaur, Worrall, and Jones filling the three chairs, Comp. Poole acting as S.E., and the Hon. Lloyd Parry as D.C. The S.E. having read the warrant, the chapter was duly consecrated and dedicated by Comp. Littaur, in a manner which elicited the hearty approval of the companions present, and after the usual three circuits with corn, wine, and oil, Comp. Littaur delivered the following oration:—

Companions:—King Solomon, when he determined upon building the temple at Jerusalem, sent word to Hiram, King of Tyre, saying: "Behold I build an house to the name of the Lord, my God, to dedicate it to him." In like manner, in our humble way, we have this day consecrated the Segontium Chapter to the honour and glory of the Most High, for henceforth will be taught in it that there is in the world but one master, whose name is J——. Freemasonry in general teaches us we are all children of the same father, and ought consequently to love one another. Hence it is that Masons, without being personally acquainted, at once become friends; and without being relations, at once become brothers. It also tells us that our individual happiness is inseparably connected with that of all our fellow creatures, whether Masons or not Masons, and therefore, if it depended upon us Masons, the whole world would form but one single and happy family. As in Craft Masonry, so are we inspired in the Royal Arch by that Book of Books which serves to guide us Masons as the compass the mariner. Considering the doctrines of the R. A. in particular, I have no hesitation in saying that they are identical with those of the ancient mysteries, of which Plato, in his *Phaedo*, says, "that their object was to restore the soul to its primitive purity, and to bring it back again to that state of perfection whence it had fallen." The R. A. therefore, forms, so to speak, a mystic ladder, by means of which, like on another Jacob's ladder, we may ascend from perfection to perfection, and, let us hope, finally, to God, the centre and universal centre of all that exists. In the R. A. we gain a better knowledge of that most extraordinary mortal who had stamped on the chosen people its original character and imperishable nationality, to whom we are indebted for Genesis and the Tables of the Law—viz., Moses. We also gain a better insight of those two personages who could do all manner of work, and who were appointed by the Lord for the work of the tabernacle; who made the Ark, the mercy-seat with the two cherubims, the table of Shittimwood with the vessels of pure gold; the candlestick with the seven lamps of pure gold; the altar of pure gold, that of burnt offerings; the laver of brass, and the holy priestly garments. The more, therefore, we penetrate into the R. A. Masonry, the more we find its rites most sublime, its ethics stern and severe, and its promise supremely consolatory.

In the Campo Santo, or cemetery, at Brescia, in Lombardy, stands an immense lighthouse, the top of which is illuminated both day and night by a most brilliant light. This light concerns not the mariner on the watery ocean, for Brescia has no seaport, but it concerns all of us, who are still floating on the ocean of this life. The fact is this beacon is constantly pointing to the grave. It is a kind of *memento mori*, incessantly reminding us of the inevitable destiny awaiting us. Now I consider the doctrines contained in the . . . with respect to a future state of existence, do not go beyond what is intended to be conveyed by the Brescia lighthouse, for even the . . . foreshadowed but dimly the doctrine of the Resurrection. It is in the H.R.A. only where the momentous question of the hereafter is thoroughly taken up and satisfactorily solved, for it tells us in forcible and unmistakable language we shall live, and thus impresses on death itself the seal of immortality. I therefore consider the R.A. to be the *ne plus ultra* of Masonry. This being so, I think only those ought to be allowed to partake of its mysteries whose moral and religious character will bear the strictest investigation. Should we therefore ever become guilty of introducing into this earthly R.A.—intended to become an Arch of Alliance between heaven and earth—we most assuredly shall have to account for it hereafter. The Egyptians, to intimate that anything heard or seen in their mysterious celebrations might never be divulged, set up the statue of Harpocrates with his right hand on the breast, his left pendant by his side, the whole statue being full with eyes and ears, but without a tongue. The Greeks had at Athens a statue of brass, without a tongue; and finally, the Romans had also their goddess of Silence, depicted with the forefinger on her lips. In like manner, and following the illustrious example of . . . who rather . . . let us constantly set a watch over that unruly member, the tongue, that it may never utter what we were so solemnly cautioned never to reveal, and let our motto always be: "*Prius mori, quam fidem fallere.*"

The companions having signified their approval of the three Principals as named in the warrant, Comp. Michael Emanuel, W.M. Lodge of Israel, Robert Humphreys, I.P.M. Segonitum Lodge, and Thomas Hathawaze, P.M. Bangor Lodge, were presented to the installing officer to receive the benefit of installation, and all companions below that rank having retired, they were installed in the several chairs with the usual formalities. The companions were then re-admitted and having saluted, the M.E.Z. returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, not alone for being the head of the first working chapter in the Principality, but also for his name being attached to the warrant as such, and that long after he had gone to the Grand Lodge above his name would be handed down as one who had been earnest in his endeavours to promote the prosperity of Masonry and the happiness of the brethren. It was then resolved that Comps. Littaur, Worrall, and Jones, the three acting Principals at the consecration, be elected honorary members of the chapter. As no candidates can be exalted on the day of consecration an equally as pleasing a matter as the consecration took place. The Hon. Love-Jones Parry and Major Platt being proposed as joining members, and no less than 18 brethren, nearly all members of the Segontium Lodge, being proposed for exaltation, a number which fully promises stability to the chapter, and we have no doubt under the careful guidance of the three Principals, who appear to be proficient in Masonry, the chapter will soon prove as prosperous as any in the Craft, and having as their M.E.Z. Comp. Emanuel, W.M. of Lodge of Israel, and P.Z. of Joppa Chapter, they will have the advantage of being instructed in the working of the London chapters, a task for which he appears fully fitted, and we trust that now he has arrived at the top of the ladder he will not rest contented until he has by instruction assisted others to the same position.

The regalia, furniture and the whole of (which was of oak to correspond with the fittings of the room) was supplied by Comp. George Kenning, of London, and as usual gave entire satisfaction

Original Correspondence.

BRO. EMRA HOLMES'S NOTES.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I hope you will kindly permit this letter to follow the article I have contributed on "The Order of St. John," so that I may explain that it was written and sent for insertion in the week preceding the Grand Conclave (where I was unable to be present), and not after I had seen the very positive statements which were there made. I am glad that General Clerk has put on record his very proper objection to what has the appearance of attempting to interfere with an existing body.

The Duke of Sussex was, no doubt, Grand Prior in England of the French *Ordre du Temple* (which was not a Masonic body), but this did not convert the English Masonic Templars into members of the French Order. I do not know that the French Order is extinct, but (without offering any opinion upon objections which have been made to the French Order) I entirely deny that, if it be so, the Masonic Order has a right to assume its title. There have been nearly 170 public Orders of Knighthood in Europe which are now extinct. Can it be said that Freemasons may select, and assume the title of, any one of these? I deny that the Duke of Sussex was ever appointed by the Emperor of Russia, or by any constituted authority, Grand Prior of the Order of Malta in England. I further venture to state that the Duke of Sussex was not a member of any branch of the original Order, as I will show, if I have the opportunity to contribute the few articles I at present propose to do. If the Duke had been ever appointed Grand Prior of the genuine Order, it could have no effect whatever upon any Masonic body to which he belonged.

I have shown, in the foregoing article that the knights who met in Paris were an authorised body of distinguished and honoured members of the Order, and if it is a matter of consequence in the estimation of any who join in these discussions, I may state that they were not a Protestant body; but I would further add that the documents relating to the revival of the English *Langue* declare that no departure from the laws of the institution shall take place "but for the modifications required for the religion of the United Kingdom," as the *Langue* "must be in harmony, in respect of religion, with the Anglican church, and with the Grand Priorities of the reformed and Greek religion of Brandenburg and Russia." The body thus revived, and now under the rule of the Duke of Manchester, continues an unostentatious existence, has never interfered with any Masonic institution, and it does not appear to me seemly that it should be dragged into a discussion for the purpose of making comparisons upon the right of a Masonic body to appropriate a name or title. Surely these assertions of such strange claims can be made without the addition of observations reflecting upon a fraternity whose efforts are unobtrusively directed only the amelioration of human ills. An official publication of this body says; "No one can interest himself with the state of our poorer brethren and especially with those of them reduced to inactivity by accident or disease, without feeling the absolute necessity of something more suitable to the exigency than what is afforded by public charity; especially, perhaps, in the case of convalescents, where, through lack of timely and easily administered aid, many valuable lives are daily sacrificed, and those dependent on them are reduced to hopeless pauperism." Again: "The precise objects which the Order had before it no longer exist for modern workers, but others sufficiently like them cry aloud for our sympathy, and moreover enable us to show that our profession is not an empty phantom, a mere thing of sentiment and romance, but that in the varied needs around us it sees an enemy to be attacked, and in its own position and power a means of attacking the same with good hope of success."

Fraternally yours,

LURUS.

Answers to Correspondents.

The following Reports and Communications stand over:—Notes on the Orders of the Temple and Hospital, by Bro. Emra Holmes. Mark Lodge No. 102; Moore Mark Lodge; Reports of Lodges 302, 1353; Chapters 279, 17 s.c., 175 s.c.

Public Amusements.

Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Monday evening, December 30th, 1872, and following evenings, will be produced the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, entitled, GOODY TWO-SHOES; or, Harlequin King Gold and the World of Coins. Written and adapted by J. Strachan from the late W. Brough's Burlesque opening. Supported by Messrs Hudspeth, Leigh, Evans, Skinner, Cullen, Belasco, Howard, Sidney, and Power; Mesdames Brunah, Rainbow, Keridge, Newton, Cross, Fenton, Durham, French, Jones, Davis, Thompson, and Wilkes; Masters Holland and Steyne. "The Enchanted Wood." "Cottage of Goody Two Shoes." "Beauty's Boudoir." Grand Ballet, by Mademoiselle Rosine, supported by an extensive troupe of coryphees, "The Realm of Toys (Peace)." "English Homestead in the Olden Time." "The Pavilion of King Gold in the World of Coins." "The Realm of Toys (War)." "Capital City of the Counterfeits." "A Fairy Glade." "Down Among the Coals." The Magnificent and Dazzlingly Brilliant Transformation Scene, the "Judgment of Paris." Designed and Executed by R. M. Hyde. Clown, Mr. G. W. Gale; Pantaloon, Mr. Bousfield; Harlequin, Mr. Baker; Columbine, Miss Florence; Harlequina (by desire), Madlle. Rosine; Sprites, the Carlo Troupe; Policeman, Mr. J. Wilson. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7 o'clock. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh. Gallery, 4d.; Pit, 6d.; Pit Stalls, 1s.; Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, One Guinea. Half-price:—Boxes, 9d.; Reserved Circle, 1s. Private Entrance—Open on Saturdays and Mondays at half-past 5, Gallery 7d., and all other parts of the house 6d. extra.

Victoria Theatre.

On Monday, December 30th, 1872, and every evening until further notice, will be produced at an enormous expense, and on a scale of unparalleled splendour, a Grand, Glittering, Gorgeous, Comic Christmas Pantomime, entitled GULLIVER and the Fair Persian; or, Harlequin King Lilliput and the Magic Balm! Written by Frank W. Green, Esq. "The Retreat of Past Pantomimes, Illuminated by the Light of Other Days." Messrs Prescott, Swift, and Parker; Mesdames Maude, Collins, Mumford, Elton, Montague, Collier, Fisher, and Burleigh. "Hall in the Palace of King Rampageous, the Reckless." Messrs Shepherd, Dudley, and Jackson; Mesdames Harrington, Farren, Cooke, Maitland, Tuskey, Leonard, Ellen Leonard, and Brian. "Haunt of the Witches." "Diana's Hunting Grounds in Jinnistan." Mesdames Allen and Empson. Grand Ballet, by Madlle. Rosine and Corps of Coryphees. Mesdames Mountford, Leonard, and Smith. "Country Road Leading to the City of Brobdingnag." Messrs Fawn and Skinner. "Kitchen in the Giant's House." Messrs Jean Lemaire, Lacy, and De Vere; Master Magrath. "Gates of the Lilliputian City." "Imperial City of Lilliput." Mesdames K. Henderwick, L. Henderwick, and Hayes; Master Mat Henderwick. "On the Road." Mr. Biss-Marque. "Fortress of the King of Brobdingnag." "Chamber in the Palace of King Rampageous the Reckless." "Shades of Evening." Glorious Transformation Scene—"The Temple of Jupiter." Designed and Painted by R. M. Hyde. Clown, Jean Lemaire; Pantaloon, Harry C. Parker; Sprites, by the Flying Wonders, Brothers de Vere; Harlequin; W. W. Lacy; Harlequina, Miss Lottie Mountford; Columbine, Miss Rose Fuller; No. 999 of the X.T.C. Force, Mr. Hicks. To conclude with the drama of DOMINIQUE THE DESERTER; supported by the Company. Prices:—Private Boxes, £2 2s., £1 11s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. (Mondays and Saturdays, 4d.). Half-price to Stalls only at 9 o'clock. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7.

Royal Polytechnic.

Great Programme for Christmas. 1. The History of a PLUM PUDDING, with striking experiments, by Professor Gardner. 2. A Christmas Tale; or, HOW JANE CONQUEST RANG THE BELL; an Illustrated Poem, with remarkable effects. 3. The "ZOO" AT THE "POLY," an anecdotal discourse about the Zoological Gardens, by Mr. J. L. King, with Photographs by Mr. York. 4. The THREE ROSES; or, the Invisible Prince in a New Light: a fairy tale, musically narrated by Mr. George Buckland, assisted by Miss Alice Barth, Miss Pulham, and Miss Lillie Bartlett. 5. The WHITE LADY OF AVENEL, the new and beautiful Ghost Illusion. 6. New CHARACTER ENTERTAINMENT, by Mr. Percy Vere. 7. The wonderful SWIMMING FEATS of Marguis Bilbero in the Great Tank. 8. The MAGIC TUB, full of Toys, to be distributed on specified occasions, to good Children. Many other Entertainments. Open daily, at 12 and 7. Admission 1s.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a Magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Chaimant," Sir Roger Tichborne; Hudson, the "Railway King"; and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &c.
Week ending January 4.

- ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee, Bro. E. Saker. Grand Christmas Pantomime, "Cinderella or the Prince, the Phoenix, and the Pumpkin."
- ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Great Charlotte-street.—Lessee, Mr. H. Leslie; Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. Annual Pantomime, "Prince Bluecap, or the Enchanted Rose of the Coral Isle."
- PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Clayton-square.—Lessee, Mr. Semon Parry. "Endymion," and "Vesta's Temple."
- THEATRE ROYAL, Williamson-square.—Lessee, Bro. De Freece. Grand Pantomime, "Lucifer-land, or Harlequin Sir Brano the Brave, or the Fairy Casket of Phantom Castle."
- S. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hague. Special Christmas Programme.
- CIRCUS, William Brown-street.—Holden's Comic Manii kins, with Pantomime of "Blue Beard."
- NEWSOMES CIRCUS, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. James Newsome. Special Programme and Pantomime, "Jack the Giant Killer."
- NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Williamson-square.—Manager, Bro. Saunders. Opera, and Special Holiday Attractions, including Grand Ballet Extraraganza, "King of the Peacocks."
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The Freemason,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

STOCKPORT.—Lodge of St. John (No. 104).—On Monday, the 9th instant, the Installation of the Worshipful Master of this lodge, and Festival of "St. John's," as it was Masonically termed, took place at the Old Admiral, Hillgate. Upwards of 50 Brethren were present including Bro. Kirk, W.M. 1045, P.G.O.; Bro. Beresford, P.M. 104, P.S.G.D.; Bro. Fleming, W.M. 322; Bro. Sudren, P.M. 1045; Bro. Sykes, P.M. 104; Bro. Wood, P.M. 104, P.G.O.; Bro. E. T. Plews, P.M. 1161; Bro. S. P. Bidder, P.M. 104; Bro. R. Jackson, P.M. 104; Bro. J. Bladon, P.M. 317; Bro. Aspinall, W.M. 287; Bro. W. Greatorex, P.M. 287; Bro. W. C. Fleming, W.M. 322; Bro. J. H. Sillitoe, W.M. Business commenced at half-past three o'clock; the installation ceremony being very ably performed by Bro. Goodacre, the retiring W.M., assisted by Bros. Beresford, and Sykes. The W.M. elect was Bro. Charles Pepper, of Moss Side, Manchester. The following brethren were invested with the insignia of their respective offices by Bro. Beresford, P.S.G.D.:—Bro. W. H. Wakefield, S.W.; Bro. J. Moore, J.W.; Bro. W. Goodacre, P.M., Treasurer; Bro. H. Finch, Secretary; Bro. C. Cooke, S.D.; Bro. J. Swindells, J.D.; Bro. G. Shaw, I.G.; Bros. T. Potts, R. K. Payne, G. Barber, Stewards; Bro. W. Gee, Tyler. At the close of the lodge business the names of three candidates for initiation were announced, and after the usual expressions of goodwill from the members of other lodges present, the lodge was closed in due form at six o'clock. At the subsequent banquet the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed; the speeches being chiefly of a complimentary and congratulatory character. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Collier, with Bros. Edmondson, W. Dumville, and Lovatt as vocalists. In proposing the toast of "The Provincial Officers," Bro. Goodacre referred to the fact that the lodge had made its mark in the province, as was evidenced by the recent appointment of one of its members, Bro. J. Beresford, P.M., to an important office in the Provincial Grand Lodge. The toast of the evening. The health of the newly installed W.M. was very favourably received, and suitably responded to. The health of the I.P.M. was proposed by the W.M., who referred to the excellent management of the lodge during the past year, which was mainly owing to the assiduous efforts of Bro. Goodacre. The working of the lodge had been such as he (the W.M.) should try to emulate. On behalf of the members of the lodge he had to present Bro. Goodacre with a Past Master's jewel, as a token of the high regard in which he was held by every member of the lodge. The jewel was of very chaste design, of 18 carat gold, and bore a suitable inscription. Bro. Goodacre,

in thanking the brethren for this expression of their esteem, and of their appreciation of the manner in which he had fulfilled his duties, congratulated them on the prosperous condition of the lodge. They had during the year initiated no than 25 new members; they had cleared off the adverse balance which had appeared in the Treasurer's annual account for some six or seven years; and they had been able to contribute to the masonic charities the sum of fifty guineas. There was every reason to believe that the lodge would go on and prosper, and that it would make its weight felt in the province. Other toasts followed, and the concluding toast, "All poor and distressed Masons," was given by the Tyler shortly after ten o'clock, when the brethren dispersed.

DURHAM.—Marquis of Granby Lodge (No. 124).—On Tuesday week, Henry Lawrence, Esq., of the Grange Ironworks, was duly elected Worshipful Master of the Marquis of Granby Lodge, No. 124, Durham, and Bro. James Raine was re-elected Treasurer.—On Wednesday evening week, Bro. William Coxon, of the firm of Johnson and Coxon, Durham, was duly elected Worshipful Master of the Earl of Durham Lodge, Chester-le-Street, and John Crawford, Esq., of Lumley Thicks, was re-elected Treasurer.

SWANSEA.—Indefatigable Lodge (No. 237).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Carr Street, on Tuesday, 10th inst. About 50 brethren were present, including five Past Masters, the W.M. of Lodge Prince of Wales, Llanelly, and a few visitors. The lodge was opened at 7 o'clock, and the minutes of the last regular meeting read and confirmed. Bros. Thomas, Struthers, and Gregor, having passed the necessary examination, were raised to the sublime degree by W. Bro. Geo. Bradford, W.M. The brethren then proceeded to elect a W.M. for the ensuing year. The result was unanimously in favour of Bro. W. E. Brown, S.W., who acknowledged the honour conferred upon him in a very appropriate manner. The election of a Treasurer also proved unanimous; W. Bro. Powell, P.M., being elected to that responsible office for the sixteenth time. Bro. Symonds was also re-elected Tyler by show of hands. There being no further business before the lodge it was closed in perfect harmony at 10 p.m.

LANCASTER.—Lodge of Fortitude (No. 281).—The regular meeting was held on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at the Masonic Room, Athenaeum. There were present Bros. William Hall, W.M.; Dr. Moore, P.G.S.B. of England, I.P.M.; W. Fleming, S.W.; E. Airey, J.W.; and about forty Past Masters and brethren. After other business had been transacted the ballot was taken for the election of a Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of Bro. William Fleming, S.W. Bro. James Hatch, P.M., the energetic Treasurer of the lodge, was re-elected to that important office, and Bro. John Watson was re-elected as Tyler. The installation was fixed to take place on Monday, the 30th inst., the ceremony to be conducted by Bro. Dr. Moore, I.P.M., &c. Some communications were made respecting proposed improvements in the accommodation, and the lodge was closed in due form.

STOCKPORT.—Lodge of Concord (No. 323).—The brethren of this lodge on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., held their annual meeting—their "St. John"—at which Bro. John Hopwood Tatton was installed W.M. for the ensuing year in a very able manner by Bro. Beresford, P.M. No. 104; and P.S.G.D. Cheshire, after which the following brethren were respectively placed in their positions—namely, Bros. John Slack, S.W.; George Roy, J.W.; Josiah Hill, S.D.; Spedding, J.D.; Pritchard, I.G.; Swindells, Sec.; Fearn and Hargreaves, Stewards; Ross, Organist. After labour, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, which in this case meant an elaborate banquet, got up by Mrs. Gleave, at the Golden Ball Inn, Millgate, where the lodge meets, in her neat and efficient way, not to be excelled in any particular. The evening passed, as such evenings should, in a particularly pleasant manner. Of course the usual patriotic and Masonic toasts were done ample justice to.

PENRITH—Lodge of Unanimity (No. 339).—On Thursday last the members of this lodge met in their lodge room at the Crown Hotel. The lodge was opened in due form and the ordinary business transacted. The installation of the W.M. elect., Bro. C. J. Smith, was then proceeded with. The solemn and impressive ceremony was performed by Bros. W. T. Greaves, P.P.D.G.M. according to antient usage, in a full lodge of Installed Masters, after which the W.M. appointed and invested his principal and assistant officers for the ensuing year. At 5 o'clock the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet provided by Host Bro. Wagstaff, at which the newly installed W.M. presided. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and most heartily received, and the evening was spent in a truly pleasant and harmonious manner.

HAWORTH—Lodge of the Three Graces (No. 408).—On Monday, the 16th inst., the festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated by the Lodge of Three Graces, at the Black Bull Hotel, Haworth. After the lodge business had been transacted, Bro. Frank Hebden, of Halifax, was duly installed W.M. for the ensuing year, according to ancient custom, by Bro. James Charnock, P.M. of the Lodge of St. James, No. 448, Halifax; Bro. Rhodes, of the Royal Yorkshire Lodge, Keighley, acting as S.W.; and Bro. Edward Taylor, P.M. No. 448, acting as J.W.; Bro. Taylor, P.M. of the Scientific Lodge, No. 439, Bingley, as S.D.; Br. Land, P.M., as J.D.; Bro. James Whitham, P.M., as I.G. At the close of the installation ceremony, the W.M., Bro. Frank Hebden, invested his officers, as follows:—Bros. Robert Riley, of the Prince George Lodge, No. 508, S.W.; Thomas Ogden, Halifax, J.W.; W. Wood, P.M., Treasurer; W. Brown, P.M., Secretary; Arthur Woodhouse, Halifax, S.D.; J. Leach, Bradford, J.D.; W. S. Lerrill, Halifax, I.G.; Joseph Whitham, P.M., O.G. The W.M. at the same time took the opportunity of expressing his deep obligation to the lodge. Subsequently an excellent banquet was served by Mrs. Sugden in her usual first-class manner. The W.M. presided, and gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were heartily received, that of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" being responded to by Bros. James Charnock, P.M., Halifax; Granham, Bradford; and Captain Williamson, of the Royal Yorkshire, Keighley. In very complimentary terms, the W.M. proposed the health of "The M.W.G.M. of England, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, the R.W.D.G.M., the Earl of Carnarvon, and the officers of the Grand Lodge, past and present;" also "The R.W. the Provincial G.M. of West Yorkshire, P.G.M., and Provincial Grand Officers, Past and Present." These toasts having been duly honoured, the W.M. proposed "Masonic Charities," which was responded to by Bro. Taylor Bingley. Bro. E. Pawson, the immediate P.M. 408, proposed "The W.M. of the Lodge of Three Graces," which was responded to by Bro. Frank Hebden. "The Senior and Junior Wardens of the Lodge" having been proposed, the toast was responded to by Bro. R. Riley, and Bro. T. Ogden, of Halifax. The health of "The Installing Officer, Bro. James Charnock, P.M.," was proposed by the W.M. in very complimentary terms, thanking him for the honour done in being installed by a brother so very much devoted to the interests of the Craft. "The Visiting Brethren" was proposed by the W.M., and responded to by Bro. Joseph Nichol, of the Ryburn Lodge, Sowerby Bridge, and others. The concluding toasts were "The Marchioness of Ripon, and the Ladies," and "Distressed Masons," both of which were proposed by the W.M.; the former being responded to by Bro. T. Ogden, and the latter by Bro. F. Taylor, P.M. Songs were given by Bros. Charnock, Morley, Asquith, Whitham, and others, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

STOURPORT—Vernon Lodge (No. 560).—This small, yet flourishing lodge, celebrated its annual festival on Tuesday, 17th inst. Originally founded as the Clive Lodge, at Bromsgrove, it was removed in a few years to Dudley; when the name was altered to the "Vernon," so called

in honour of the much respected then Prov. G.M. of Worcestershire, Brother H. C. Vernon; but there being already two lodges there, it was found that a third was more than could be adequately supported. At that time several brethren living at and near Stourport, in a quiet country district, miles away from the nearest lodge, determined on having one nearer home, and negotiations were entered into to transfer the Vernon, which in June, 1866, was happily accomplished. Since then the lodge has been steadily prospering. A goodly muster of the brethren assembled at the annual festivity, among whom were Bros. W. Woods, P.M. 280, P.S.G.W.; C. C. W. Griffiths, P. M., W.M. 280, P.P.S.G.W.; Thomas L. Smith, P.M. 280; Fitzgerald, P.M. 377, P.P.G.O; Southall, P.M. 377; J. R. Wood, P.M. 377, P.G.P.; Robins, P.M. 377; Billitzy, P.M. 377, P.P.G.S.B.; and the following Past Masters of the Vernon Lodge:—George Baldwin, Enoch Baldwin, John Blundell, and W. L. Fawcett. Brother G. W. Grosvenor's election having been confirmed in the manner directed by the Book of Constitutions, he was duly installed in the chair of K.S. by Bro. G. Baldwin, the senior P.M., different parts of the ceremony being performed most admirably by Bros. G. Woods, Griffiths, Fitzgerald, and Fawcett. The officers for the current year were invested as follows:—Bros. G. W. Grosvenor, W.M.; W. L. Fawcett, I.P.M.; E. A. Broome, S.W.; Jas. Morton, J.W.; E. Baldwin, P.M., Treas.; J. T. Bedford, Sec.; C. J. Dixon, S.D.; G. W. Naylor, J.D.; G. Cartwright, D.C.; E. Barton, I.G.; W. Mills, Tyler. After business the brethren adjourned to refreshment; a most enjoyable evening was passed; the greatest cordiality of feeling was manifested, not only among the members of the lodge, but also by the numerous visitors present; a hearty determination being expressed to maintain the proud motto on the banner of the lodge, *Vernon semper vivet.*

ST. HELENS—Lodge of Loyalty (No. 897).—On Tuesday, the 10th inst. the annual festival of St. John was celebrated by the brethren of this lodge at the Assembly Rooms, Fleece Hotel, St. Helens. Among the visitors present were Bros. J. W. J. Fowles, P. Prov. G.A.D.C.; J. Hamer; P.P.G.T.; Capt. Geo. Turner, P.M. 86 and 823; W. Woods, 148, P.M. 1250; J. W. R. Fowler, W.M., 86; S. Wylde, W.M., 1403; R. Young, J.W. 86; R. Cork, S.D., 86; J. W. Wareing, I.G. 86; W. Jameson, Treasurer, 1384; J. Newsome, 86; I. Jones, 148; W. Savage, 148; W. B. Thompson, 180; R. D. Simpson, Secretary, 1394; W. R. Robinson, 1325. The W.M. having opened the lodge, and the minutes having been read, the installation of the W.M. elect. (Bro. William Leather) was proceeded with, the installing officer being Bro. J. Hamer, P. Prov. G.T., by whom the ceremony was performed in his usual efficient manner. The W.M. then proceeded to invest the following brethren as officers for the ensuing year viz:—Bros. W. Harrison, I. P.M.; A. Hanson; S.W.; J. Wolfenden, J.W.; J. G. Dunn, Secretary; H. S. L. Gurney, S.D.; C. C. Wilson, J.D.; Knowles, Org.; J. Kenyon, and W. J. Warren, Stewards; J. Harry, M.C.; J. Appleton, I.G.; and J. Taylor, Tyler. Some other business having been transacted, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. During the evening a very handsome Past Master's jewel was presented by Bro. Hamer, P. Prov. G.T., on behalf of the lodge, to Bro. Harrison, I.P.M., as a cordial recognition of his valued services in the Chair of K.S. during the past two years; this elicited a warm and hearty response from the recipient who took occasion to congratulate the brethren on the present highly gratifying condition of the lodge, and confidently anticipated continued prosperity under the presidency of the newly elected W.M. The brethren finally separated, after having enjoyed a very pleasant and harmonious evening.

LIVERPOOL—Prince of Wales Lodge (No. 1035).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. at the Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Bro. G. Morgan, W.M., presiding. There was a large attendance of officers, P.M.'s and visiting brethren, some from Ireland and London. The lodge was

opened at 6 o'clock, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, three brethren were balloted for and elected unanimously. Messrs. Peake, Osborne, and Williams, being in attendance, were solemnly initiated by the W.M. into the sublime mysteries of the Order, and entrusted with the sacred secrets of the first degree. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when four brethren were carefully examined in their Masonic knowledge, and as they proved apt scholars, the lodge was opened in the third degree, when they were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge then proceeded to the election of W.M., when Bro. Sculthorpe, S.W., was declared elected by a large majority. Bro. P. M. Bunting, was also unanimously and by acclamation re-elected Treasurer. It was also agreed that P.M.'s jewels should be presented to Bro. Morgan, W.M., and Bro. Williams, P.M. The widow of a deceased seafaring brother was voted five guineas from the funds of the lodge, and a guinea was granted to a French brother to enable him to return to his native country, the case being supported by Bro. Bucknall. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshments to the "Black Bull." It deserves notice that Bro. Holdens, proprietor of the hall, has made valuable improvements in the interior gas arrangements, the effect of which was especially noticeable in the course of the ceremony of giving the third degree.

LANCASTER—Rowley Lodge (No. 1051).—The meeting for the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, and installation of the W.M. elect, took place at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, on Friday, 28th December. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. Wilson Barker, the chair of K.S. was occupied by the I.P.M., Bro. J. Daniel Moore, M.D., P.G.S.B. of England, who was supported by the following officers and brethren:—Bros. W. Hall, as I.P.M.; W. J. Sly, S.W.; Edward Airey, as J.W.; James Taylor, S.D.; James Bolton, J.D.; J. L. Bradshaw, as I.G.; John Watson, Tyler; Thos. Jackson, Robert Harger, Henry Longman, F.C.; George Sutton, F.C.; visitors, Bros. John Hatch, P.M., 281; Edmund Simpson, P.M., 281; William Hall, W.M. 281; William Fleming, W.M. Elect 281; Charles Dunn, 859; James Ellershaw, 1358. After the minutes had been confirmed and other business transacted, the W.M. Elect, Bro. W. J. Sly, was presented to the installing officer by Bros. W. Hall, P.M., and W. Hall, W.M. 281, to receive the benefit of installation. The qualification for the Master's chair were rehearsed and agreed to by the candidate, who afterwards gave his consent to the ancient charges, which were read by Bro. E. Simpson, P.M. The ceremony was proceeded with, and in a Board of Installed Masters, consisting of Bros. Moore, W. Hall, 201; W. Hall, 1051; Simpson, and Hatch, Bro. William John Sly was duly installed into the chair of the lodge, according to ancient custom, and received greetings and salutations from the brethren in the several degrees. He then appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Wilson Barker, I.P.M., and Treas.; Edward Airey, S.W.; John L. Bradshaw, J.W.; J. Daniel Moore, P.M., Sec.; James Taylor, S.D.; Robert Harger, J.D.; John Watson, Tyler. The charges were delivered to the W.M. by the installing officer, and to the Wardens and brethren by Bro. John Hatch, P.M., the working tools in the various degrees being presented by Bro. W. Hall, P.M. 1051; Bro. W. Hall, W.M. 281; and Bro. Hatch. A vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to Bro. Moore, for his services as installing officer, and the lodge was closed in due form. A number of the brethren afterwards accepted the conjoint invitation of the retiring and newly installed Worshipful Masters, Bros. W. Barker and W. J. Sly, to a supper at the King's Arms Hotel, which was of a most sumptuous and recherché description, and after the cloth was drawn the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured; that of the W.M. and I.P.M. being enthusiastically received. The Installing Officer, Wardens, Officers of the Lodge, Visitors, &c., were not forgotten, and the proceedings of the evening terminated with the reception of the Tyler's toast, proposed by Bro. Moore, each brother leaving the room with a

pleasant recollection that he had passed a most enjoyable evening.

HAMPDEN—Letam Lodge (No. 1325).—On Wednesday, 18th inst., this flourishing lodge met at the Red Lion Hotel, Lion Square. Bro. F. Walters, P.M., Sec., opened the lodge at one o'clock. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. Ballots, taken separately, were unanimous in favour of the admission of Bros. H. Tozer and J. Hopkins as joining members, and Messrs. H. Jones, J. Deekes, T. Archer, J. Thompson, M. Mildred, J. Newton, and B. Hall. Messrs. B. Hall, H. Jones, J. Deekes, T. Archer, were initiated, Bros. A. W. Dray, T. Walkley, J. R. Moore, C. Heitzmann, H. Thomas, and H. Goodwin were passed to the second degree. Bro. J. W. Richardson, was raised to the third degree, Bro. J. T. Moss, P.G.S.D. Middlesex, W.M., initiated Mr. J. Thompson. The work was well done. These gentlemen who attended for initiation viz: Messrs. M. Mildred, J. Newton and Partridge had to be deferred until another meeting, in consequence of the legal number, five, having been initiated. A large number of propositions for initiation and some joining members were proposed. All business being ended, the lodge was closed. Banquet and dessert followed. There were present besides those named Bros. H. A. Dubois, J.W.; W. Hammond, P.M., S.D.; E. Gilbert, I.G.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; J. Hammond, P.M.; E. Hopwood, P.M.; R. Lawrence, J. F. Woodley, H. Gloster, J. W. Baldwin, E. H. Thically, W. J. Cox, J. Symes, and others. Visitors:—Bro. W. J. Laing, and J. Hopkins.

CUMBERLAND—Whitwell Lodge (No. 1390).—This lodge held its usual monthly communication, on Thursday, the 17th. The Chair of K.S. was occupied by the W.M., Bro. Roger Dodgson, P.G.S.B.; supported by the whole of the officers. The lodge was opened at seven o'clock by the W.M., the minutes of last regular lodge, were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Mr. William Bell, which proved to be unanimous in his favour. Mr. Bell being in attendance was initiated into the mysteries of the Order by the W.M., the working tools being presented by the J.W., Bro. Mills, P.G. Steward. At the request of the W.M., Bro. T. Dodgson, S.W., P.M., assumed the Chair, and opened the Lodge in the second degree, when Bros. Meakin, and Waiting, being in attendance, answered the usual questions, and were then entrusted and retired. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bro. Meakin being admitted, was raised to the Sublime degree of M.M. He retired and the W.M. again resumed his place, and raised Bro. Waiting, who retired, and being re-admitted, the W.M. gave the historical lecture to both the candidates. The lodge was then closed in the third and second degrees, when the W.M. read a letter he had received from Bro. Lord Muncaster, P.G. Reg., expressing regret that he was unable to be present, on account of being in London. One candidate was proposed for initiation, and the lodge was finally closed at 10.30 p.m. with solemn prayer.

Reports of Meetings continued in Extra Sheet.

Bro. Hyde Pullen, 33°, a member of the Secretary's staff of the Supreme Council of England, has engrossed in chaste and beautiful style, a patent creating Ill. Bro. Sickels an honorary member of that body. We do not recall an instance where good taste in the arrangement and display of the text of such a document form so great a part and where a simplicity has properly taken the place of elaborate adornment. Our English cousins well understand how to make a compliment truly valuable.—*New York Dispatch.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*Blood to the Head, with Symptoms of Apoplexy.*—Holloway's Pills are undeniably the finest medicine in the world for biliousness and indigestion. In all cases of deranged stomach, determination of blood to the head, biliousness, sick headache, liver complaints, which frequently end fatally by producing apoplexy or paralysis, there is no medicine known that will give such immediate relief as these renowned Pills. Young and old, rich and poor, patronise them, and so many cures are effected by their use that their praise is sounded from the torrid to the frigid zone. In truth, persons who travel consider them a necessary requisite. Frequently the blood becomes overheated, the liver torpid, the skin irritated by prickly heat, and the whole system languid and exhausted. Nothing so soon gives relief as Holloway's Pills.

ALPHA AND OMEGA.

For us, who are: all Nature is a Law.
Our first and last undeviating Teacher,
Ever in Time's predestinative maw
Digesting, reproducing every feature
Sooner or later.
We live within it's circles, and obey
The force centrifugal that all impels,
Atoms of radii, we bear His sway
To whose rapt Harmony the great whole swells,
Nature's Creator!

Rejoice with me! to know that all Creation
When ripened to its prime, must all decay.
Mourn not at all for buried Civilisation;
From Night infallibly will issue—Day
In contrast splendid.
We die—to enter into *Life* again,
To higher ends our elements combine;
No atom ever lived and died in vain,
For we the heirs, in an unbroken line
With it are blended.

Though forms are changing, *Matter* is the same
In quantity and indestructibility,
Since with the primal generative flame
TIME set to work to mould perfectibility
Of the Grand Scheme.
Our Earth with all it comprehends to day,
Is still the self-same elements evolving
Which the first Adam, by the Solar ray
Perceived around. And periods revolving
Pass like a dream.

The Solar rays impinge upon the Earth,
Responsive gases work throughout the orb.
Its latent powers are quickened into birth
For ever to emit and re-absorb
In known mutation.

Precipitated waters, to and fro
By a diurnal and resistless spell
Are driven, vivifying as they go;
The atmospheric zones close up or swell
With like sensation.

The currents of the wind fill up contractions
Where Solar influence displaces Air,
And violently lash up passive fractions
Till ocean-surfaces are shattered there
In waves and surges.

Plants throughout Earth and Sea develope still,
With animated shapes in sequence certain,
Obedient to th' inexorable Will
That aye through Space, through whatsoever
curtain,

On all converges,
Whence? From the Sun's inspiring Light and
Heat,
Which liberate all elements, which enter
Into the plant and animal, and beat,
The hills and waves from surface into centre
And glorify.
For this did erst, the ancient Magians bend
In adoration to that disc of Day
On which all our existences depend,
Which on to Matter sheds its glowing ray
To vivify.

Behold! That Sun, a unit is, of millions,
Of which each rules its planets in their station
Our vision fails before those massed quadrillions.
And yet—that infinite illumination

Law weighs and measures
Chaldea and Egypt knew the mystic bond
Our Newtons and our Keplers rediscover;
And the recondite Arcanum beyond
Their Sages' minds could unlock and pore over,
Spending its treasures.

Were the keys lost? Why did the human Mind
Hailing the seven lesser Glories, view them
As Deities, and fondly deem Mankind
Might claim their influence, and Priests endue
them

With fancies flighty?
The ancient symbols seem but Myth and Fable
Hid in the darkened intervening Ages.
But now! *We, who the time old Keys enable,*
Unveil the MACROCOSM OF THE SAGES.—
INFINITUDE'S ALMIGHTY !!!

By Him alone, all Nature is alive.
He bade the new developments arise,
The debris recreate, the ashes thrive;
He makes each Sun to rule its vaulted skies
By *Law's* high Mystery.
Through him, we Men perpetuate, obeying,

Our attributes transmitted, are the same;
Each atom reproducing and decaying
In ceaseless course, bequeaths to us His name;
And that is History!

Progressive culture speeds around the World,
Germs in the van and Wonders in the rear.
Where brightest human records are unfurled.
Time circles o'er,—and Marvels disappear
In deserts hoary.
Wonders arise in other lands and seas,
In turn to the same barren deserts tending;
From East to West the transformation flees
In time—Eternal: in Place—Ever-ending.
An Arc of Glory.

Reviews.

Almanack and Diary for 1873, issued by E. Moses and Son, of Minorities, &c., &c., at the low price of one penny, is a handy little book for the pocket, full of information, and with plenty of space for memoranda.

Music in the Western Church, by WILLIAM A. LEONARD, Bristol (London: F. Pitman, Paternoster-row), traces the history of music from the earliest time. This is an interesting little volume, and will doubtless prove acceptable to the very many who take an interest in psalmody.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, January 3, 1873.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dille, Preceptor.
Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.

Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7; Bros. John Thomas and E. Worthington, Preceptors.

MONDAY, Dec. 30.

Lodge 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
" 831, British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Bancroft-place, Mile-end.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. Beckett, Preceptor.

Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.

Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottlieb, Preceptor.

British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8.

St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (185), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.

Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Dille, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.

St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. B. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.

Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8. Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.

Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.

Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John Tavern, St. John's-wood Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.

Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.

St. Maryibone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Constitutional Lodge of Instruction, (55), Wheatsheaf Hotel, Hand-court, Holborn, at 7; Bro. J. R. Stacey, P.M. 180, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
 United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
 Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Malsmore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

45, Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell.
 192, Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
 231, St. Andrew's, Freemasons' Hall.
 538, La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall.
 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
 1351, St. Clement Dances, 265, Strand.
 1381, Kennington, Surrey Club House, Kennington.
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams' Preceptor.
 Paumure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
 Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30.
 Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsonby-st., Millbank.

FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

Lodge 890, Hornsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 Chapter 3, Fidelity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction, (140), for Master Masons, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.
 Stability Lodge of Instruction, (217), Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Muggidge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, P.M.
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
 Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Two Brewers, 33, Brompton-road, S.W.
 United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Antelope Tavern, Lorn-road, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

MASONIC MEETINGS IN LIVERPOOL, &c.

For the Week ending Saturday, January 4, 1873.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

Lodge of Lights (148), Masonic Rooms, Warrington, at 6.30.
 TUESDAY, DEC. 31.
 Merchants' Lodge of Instruction (241), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.
 Downshire Lodge of Instruction (594), 90, Duke-street, Liverpool, at 7.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1.

St. John's Lodge (673), 90, Duke-street, Liverpool, 6.30.
 Royal Victoria Lodge (1013), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, 6.
 De Grey and Ripon Lodge of Instruction (No. 1356), 40, North-hill-street, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, at 7.30.
 THURSDAY, JAN. 2.
 Mariners' Lodge (249), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, 6.
 Cestrian Lodge (425), Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, 4.
 Bridgewater Chapter, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, 6.
 FRIDAY, JAN. 3.
 Sefton Lodge (680), Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, 4.30.
 Walton Chapter, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, 6.
 Neptune Lodge (1264), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, 6.

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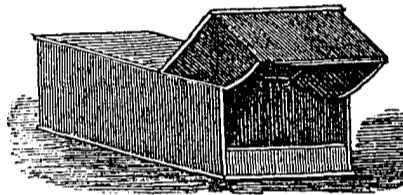
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SELECT TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says: "I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued cough, pain, and irritation of the chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsey, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable Chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

* * * Invaders should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air-Vessels," a copy of which can be had Gratis of all Chemists.

GAS CONSERVATORY APPARATUSES,
Gas Ovens, Gas Baths, £6 15s. 0d. (10 per cent. advance)
Ornamental Coils for Offices (Patented). G. Shrewsbury, Lower Norwood, and 59, Old Bailey.

Mark Masonry.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE AT FALMOUTH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., we left the Truro station at half-past one, in company with our well-known Bro. Fredck. Binckes, Grand Mark Secretary, (P.G.W.) and a goodly number of Mark Masters, representing the various lodges in the Province. Until 1865, there was not a Grand Lodge in Cornwall, but now there are five, and many more might be found, if the leading spirits in this degree in the far West, had more time at their disposal. To show what can be done by a few determined and zealous brethren we may mention that Bro. Hughan, the Senior Past Master in the county has advanced upwards of 200 brethren, and feels quite certain that as many more would offer themselves in different parts of the Province had he but leisure to visit them. But to proceed with our sketch. We arrived duly at Falmouth, and some in busses, some in cabs, and some on foot, we all eventually reached the Royal Hotel, and having been duly marshalled we entered the Lodge of Love and Honour, No. 94, when the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in due form by the Prov. Grand Mark Master, the R.W. Bro. Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., *M.P.* Unfortunately the friends at Falmouth had made no provision for recording the names of the brethren present, so as the number was large we only managed to jot down a few. We noticed at the right of the Prov. G.M., Bros. Reginald Rogers, D. Prov. G.M.; the Rev. G. L. Church, Acting Prov. G. Chap.; John Ninness, Grand J.O.; E. T. Carlyon, P.M. 78; Major Law, F. E. Remfrey, (No. 112 Isaac University Lodge,) J. Bray, W.M. nominated 78; and on the left of the chair sat the Grand Mark Secretary, Bros. W. J. Hughan, Past Grand Warden, &c.; Thomas Solomon, *F.P.*, P.M. 78, Prov. G. Registrar; Thomas Chirgwin, Prov. Grand Secretary; R. John, W.M. 78, Prov. Grand D.C.; Geo. Brown, Prov. G.M. Overseer, Leicestershire and Rutland; W. J. Johns, P.M. 98, Prov. J.G. Warden; and others. Bro. W. Tweedy, P.G.W., occupied the west chair as Senior Prov. G. Warden. There was a capital muster from the Cornubian Lodge, Hayle, including Dr. James Mudge, P.M. 87, Past G.M. Overseer; J. H. Burrall, P.M. 87, Prov. S.G.D.; N. J. West, W.M. 87, G.S.B.; F. H. Pool, P.S.W., Prov. G. Herald; J. P. Smith, J.W. 87; all tried and proved friends as Mark Masters.

The lodge had been opened prior to this assemblage, so the Prov. Grand Officers having taken their positions as the regular lodge officers, the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened as we have just said, and the minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the ordinary business was regularly transacted. Bro. J. P. Smith, J.W. 87, then made a few observations respecting

the desirability of holding the Prov. Grand Lodge meetings more frequently as they tended greatly to promote the progress of Mark Masonry, and certainly once in three years was nothing like often enough in which to meet. The Prov. Grand Master explained the cause of the delay, and pledged himself to hold another Prov. G. Lodge in 1873, and Bro. John Ninness, P.M. 101, having extended a hearty invite to the Prov. Grand Lodge, supported by the Rev. G. Church, the Boscawen Lodge, Chacewater, was selected by the Prov. Grand Master for the next meeting, when no doubt a very successful gathering will be held.

The Prov. Grand Master very warmly welcomed the Grand Secretary, Bro. Binckes in the Prov. Grand Lodge, and expressed his high appreciation of the honour conferred upon him individually, as well as on the Prov. Grand Lodge, by the attendance of so able and distinguished a brother. The G. Secretary responded in his usual able and eloquent manner, and stated how delighted he was to find that the general progress of the Mark degree had been fully sustained in Cornwall.

Bro. Hughan, P.M. 78, &c., proposed that the sum of ten guineas be voted from the funds of the Prov. Grand Lodge, and be placed on Br. G. Brown's list as Steward for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, in the name of Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., *M.P.* Bro. Hughan explained that his reason for so doing was that their esteemed Prov. Grand Master, by virtue of having been so large a donor to the Boys' School had now 98 votes at each election, and the sum now proposed would change the number to 100, which would be a most graceful act on their part to one who had done so much on behalf of the Masonic Charities second only in England as respects his contributions to this particular Institution, and excelled by none on the warmth of his interest in all that concerns the welfare of Freemasonry, Bro. Hughan having been informed by the indefatigable Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, that Sir Frederick stood third in the list of contributors, remarked that he desired to alter his statement, to a Masonic number, viz., three, and felt quite sure that the province would carry the proposition by acclamation. The prophecy was quickly realised, for the brethren "one and all" testified their approval in the most enthusiastic manner, and carried the proposition so heartily, that the Prov. Grand Master was visibly affected, in thanking them for their kindness, and promised the members that he would always be ready in the future as heretofore, to aid them in helping the "widow and the fatherless."

The Prov. Grand Lodge was soon after closed, but before leaving the ancient lodge room, the Prov. Grand Master appointed the following brethren for his officers during the ensuing year:—Bros. Reginald Rogers, P.M. 94, D. Grand Master; W. F. Newman, P.M. 94, Senior Grand Warden; John

Ninness, P.M. 101, Junior Grand Warden; N. J. West, W.M. 89, Grand Master Overseer; John Paull, P.M. 101, Grand Senior Overseer; W. H. Dunstan, S.W. 97, Grand Junior Overseer; Rev. G. L. Church, M.O. 101, Grand Chaplain; Richard, John, P.M. 78, Grand Registrar; Dr. James Mudge, P.M. 87, Grand Treasurer; Thomas Solomon, *F.P.*, P.M. 78, Grand Secretary; F. H. Pool, P.S.W. 87, Senior Grand Deacon; J. P. Smith, J.W. 87, Junior Grand Deacon; John Hall, P.M. 101, Grand Supt. of Works; John Bray, S.W. 78, Grand Dir. of Cers.; —Michell 94, Asst. Grand Dir. of Cers.; Michael Little, J.W. 94, G. Sword Bearer; James Pool, J.O. 87, Grand Organist; Saml. Harvey, 78, Grand Pursuivant; Dr. Hugoe W.M. 101, W. Middleton J.O. 78, C. Trenchick J.D. 78, Grand Stewards; John Langdon, Grand Tyler.

The brethren were also particularly gratified to find their old brother Henry Griffin was able to attend. He is Tyler of No. 94, and was initiated in 1820 at Falmouth, and is one of the oldest Masons and Mark Masters in England. Although he has survived over eighty winters, he is still wonderfully active and takes as much interest in Mark Masonry as ever. It seems to be his favourite degree, out of the many he has taken one time and another in the days of his prosperity, at home and abroad.

At four we adjourned to the banquet, and we must say it was worthy of the name, not for the mere gratification of the "good things of life" so bountifully supplied, but for the "feast of soul," for a more hearty, agreeable, and truly Masonic Festival we never attended. The toasts were few but important, and when we mention that Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., *M.P.*, presided, we say enough to guarantee a goodly attendance of choice speakers and excellent replies to the sentiments which so gracefully fell from the lips of the Prov. Grand Master. The usual loyal toasts having been given and received according to the fashion of Freemasons, the Prov. Grand Master proposed the Grand Master and the Grand Officers.

Bro. Binckes, P.G.W. and Grand Secretary, responded, and in his own happy way did justice to the many excellent qualities exhibited by the present Grand Master, to whom we are chiefly indebted for the wonderful spread of the degree, not only in this country, but also in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown. Bro. Binckes then alluded to the Province of Cornwall, and congratulated the members on having so worthy a Mason to rule over them. He knew that much of the success of Mark Masonry in the far West of England, was owing to Sir Frederick being the Prov. Grand Master, and it was no wonder so many Masons rallied round him, and so numerously supported him at all the provincial gatherings, when he was second to none in this country in his desire to aid in every possible way the great objects of the Craft, and even went out of his way in

seeking to find more ways of doing good, and of benefitting those who through misfortune, were unhappily in reduced circumstances. We cannot do anything like justice to Bro. Binckes eloquence, and must therefore simply state that the brethren heard his magnificent eulogium of Sir F. M. Williams (their Prov. Grand Master) with delight, and most rapturously applauded his most graceful tribute to a Mason, held in high esteem, wherever he is known, and universally beloved and respected throughout the province. The worthy Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, did not forget the cause of Masonic charity, and we feel sure the stirring words which fell from his lips, in the advocacy of its peculiar claims at the present time, will result in Bro. G. Brown's taking up with him a goodly list of contributors at the next Festival from Cornwall.

Bro. E. T. Carlyon, P.M. 78, the Craft Grand Secretary for Cornwall, then proposed the health of the Prov. G. Master. This excellent brother, who is a most careful discriminator of character, and one of the oldest and best Masons in the province, spoke so much to the point in favour of Sir F. M. Williams' claims to be considered the most liberal Mason of all others in the far West of England, that those present who knew the truth of such a statement were delighted, and most enthusiastically endorsed all the words so sincerely uttered by Bro. Carlyon, who not content even with acknowledging his belief in Sir F. M. Williams being the most fitting successor to the late esteemed Prov. Grand Master of Cornwall, expressed his regret that for the present his claims had been set aside. Bro. Carlyon however most strongly expressed his high sense of the many good qualities possessed by the distinguished brother appointed to succeed the lamented Bro. Augustus Smith, and felt sure he would to his utmost be found a Mason worthy of the name, only that the brethren had so long looked upon Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., *M.P.*, as their future Prov. Grand Master, that naturally they could not help being disappointed at seeing all their hopes for the present frustrated.

Sir Frederick thanked the brethren for the kind way in which they had received the hearty proposition made by his friend Bro. Carlyon. Whatever good he had been able to do, had been cheerfully rendered, and he hoped to do still more on behalf of an Institution which he was so warmly attached to. He hoped also, that the Grand Secretary, Bro. Binckes, would find Cornwall ready to support him in his desire to raise a goodly sum for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys during the ensuing year, and he trusted that as Mark Masters, all present would do their utmost to aid the Stewards with their subscriptions. Relative to Bro. Carlyon's remarks respecting himself, and the Craft Prov. Grand Lodge, he felt bound to say that the Grand Master's appointment was to him one he highly approved of from the bottom

of his heart, and would have his most thorough support, for a more excellent nobleman could not be selected, he knew him intimately, and felt sure that his many virtues had only to be known to secure for him the hearty good wishes of all the Freemasons in Cornwall. He hoped the brethren would rally round their new Prov. Grand Master, and as he intended to do, be present on all occasions, and strive to show their appreciation of the appointment made by the M.W. the Grand Master.

The brethren cheered these words as they deserved, though the brethren were in no wise responsible for the introduction of so irrelevant a matter to the meeting in hand. We may say, it entirely resulted from the statement made by the D. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Rogers, (who is to be the Deputy of the new Prov. Grand Master,) when in Prov. Gr. Mark Lodge, and hence it was quite natural that he and they should say a few words on the subject. It had one good effect. It showed us still brighter characters. The thorough unselfishness of Sir F. M. Williams, and how delighted he was to obey his lawful superiors in the Craft, irrespective of his own claims to preferment. The other toasts we cannot now stay to describe. Bro. Hughan then pronounces his interesting observations on the Mark Degree which will be given in an ensuing number of the FREEMASON, and so for the time we say Adieu!

MASONIC BALL AT DARLINGTON.

On the 13th inst., a Grand Full Dress Masonic Ball, promoted by the brethren of Restoration Lodge (No. 111.) took place in the Central Hall, Darlington. The Restoration was founded about 113 years ago, and now enjoys the distinction of holding a centenary jewel granted by the Grand Lodge in virtue of having attained its hundredth birthday. During its long lease of life, the Restoration has passed through many vicissitudes, but it has all along held a high rank in Masonic circles, both for its attainments and for its respectability. Its register has always contained the names of some of the most influential inhabitants of the town, but it never was in a more healthy and vigorous condition than at present. The brethren, some time ago, acquired the old Baptist Chapel in Archer-street as a lodge-room, the cost of the purchase being about a £1,000, raised by shares among the brethren. The work of reconstructing the building to adapt it for the purposes of the lodge, involved a considerable outlay. This work was carried out with such thoroughness that the lodge is now one of the most handsome and convenient in the North of England. There is still a trifle of debt remaining to be cleared off, and it was resolved to apply the proceeds of the ball to this purpose. One of the primary objects of the ball was to do honour to W.M. John Morrell, who has been most zealous and attentive in the

discharge of his duties during his year of office. It is, indeed, largely due to his efforts that the Restoration Lodge has made such exceptional progress during the past year, and it will be difficult to find one who will occupy the chair with greater difficulty.

The ball was held under the most distinguished auspices, and was in all respects a signal success. Although the severity of the weather doubtless interfered with the attendance from neighbouring towns, the *élite* of Darlington was well represented. The Masters of the Ceremonies were Bros. Robert Hudson, Grand Director of Ceremonies for the Province of Durham; J. E. Mac Nay, P.P.J.G.G.; and J. W. Marshall, P.G.O. The Stewards were:—Bros. F. Mewburn, Dr. Arrowsmith, Dr. Watt, R. A. Luck, John Morrell, J. H. Greaveson, Christopher Jackson, W. Bell, B. Boulton, Mr. J. S. Trotter, Charles Willman, Dr. Canney, Mr. William Nelson, Mr. T. C. Davidson, Dr. Blackett, and Mr. Charles Ianson, jun.

The Central Hall was tastefully, although not profusely decorated. The most prominent object in the room was the orchestra, which occupied the middle of the floor, and was octagonal in shape, with a canopy of evergreens. From either side and from the ends of the hall banners and flags of different nations were suspended, and gracefully relieved here and there by a judicious distribution of evergreens. The form of the hall does not otherwise afford much cope for ornate treatment. On the platform, which was arranged and furnished as a drawing-room, there were a number of plants in bloom,—there were other decorative accessories that arrested attention. Among these was the portrait of Bro. Blackett, one of the oldest Masters of the lodge, which is justly regarded as one of the best works of the artist—Bewick. This picture is the property of the Restoration Lodge. On either side of the platform and in the centre, were the tracing boards of the lodge, which, doubtless, served to whet the curiosity of those unacquainted with the mysteries of Speculative Masonry. Over the centre of the platform, a noble banner, bearing the inscription "audi, vide, tace," was suspended, and at the other end of the hall over the doorway, hung another banner of the late Prince Consort.

The company began to arrive about nine o'clock, and by half-past that hour the ball-room wore a gay and animated appearance, the brethren present wearing their insignia of office, which relieved the otherwise sombre appearance of full dress, while the ladies appeared, as usual, in nearly all the colours of the rainbow.

Dancing was begun about half-past nine o'clock, to the excellent music of Thrush's (of York) excellent band, which merits special praise for the finished and artistic character of its performance.

Shortly before twelve o'clock, an adjournment was made to the supper-room, which was seated to accommodate fifty. Supper

had thus to be taken by instalments. Afterwards Terpischorc resumed the sway, and retained it until an advanced hour. There was no hitch in the arrangements—for which Mr. Mewburn, Mr. R. A. Luck, and Mr. Morrell are chiefly responsible. From first to last, and altogether, the Restoration Lodge has reason to congratulate itself on the results of the first Masonic ball in Darlington.

MASONIC BALL AT ROCHDALE.

The Masonic Ball, in aid of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, was held in the Town Hall, Rochdale, yesterday evening, when there was a large muster of members of "the craft" residing in Rochdale and the immediate neighbourhood, together with members from a distance, and a number of non-masons. The arrangements for the ball were most excellent. The large hall, in which the ball was held, was very handsomely decorated by Mr. Snowden, cabinet maker, of this town. In the refreshment department, the purveyor was Bro. John Rostron, of the Black Horse Hotel, Farnworth, near Bolton, and the refreshment rooms at the Southport and Bolton Railway Stations, and who deserves unqualified praise for his admirable catering, the bill of fare being most complete. It may be interesting to our readers to know that the Harmony Lodge, No. 298 (Rochdale), is one of the vice-patrons of the school, and that two Rochdale boys are now being educated there, whilst four have left the institution. The ball was under most influential patronage, the names of titled personages being prominent on the list. The local committee of management consisted of Bro. Ralph Collingwood, W.M. 363, president; Bro. D. Richardson, S.W. 1129, vice-president; and Bro. James Holroyd, P.M. 298, P.G.S.B., treasurer. Secretary Bro. W. Ashworth, Prov. First Grand Captain, Lancashire and representatives from the following lodges—Hope, Harmony, Keystone, Probity and Freedom, and St. Chad's. The dancing commenced shortly after nine o'clock to the strains of Bro. Goodwin's quadrille band. Mons. Paris officiated as master of the ceremonies. The brethren were in full dress craft clothing until eleven o'clock, after that hour the brethren appeared in the various dresses of Mark, Royal Arch, Knights Templar, Rose Croix, 30°, &c., and wore the jewels and insignia of their rank and office. Their appearance with the gaily coloured dresses of the ladies served to make quite a brilliant scene. The Stewards being distinguished by a beautiful Badge or Favour from the establishment of Bro. Geo. Kenning. Shortly after the ball commenced there were 200 dancers in the hall, and the number continued to increase up to eleven o'clock. The dancing was kept up with unflagging spirit until an early hour this morning.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY."—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be of interest to the readers of *Land and Water*.—See Article in *Land and Water*, Oct. ber 14.

"I have much pleasure in stating that through using your Pain Killer I have had, and am still having, wonderful relief from a long and painful illness, arising from rheumatic gout and nervous convulsions, which have extended over a period of seven years, causing paralysis of the limbs. But I feel sure from what I have already experienced that your medicine will entirely restore me.—W. ALLEN, Hoxton, May, 1872.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

GRAND LODGE AFFAIRS.

SIR,—I have delayed taking any notice of the letter written by "A Past Master" in the *Courant* of Monday, December 2, and of your article following on it, in the hope that "A Past Master" would have acknowledged the correctness of the statements of the Grand Master, and of the Grand Clerk, since published. "Past Master's" letter has been widely circulated, and has given rise to misapprehension. In these circumstances I beg to request the insertion of the following remarks.

The debt of Grand Lodge amounts as stated to about £13,000. That sum is heritably secured on property of Grand Lodge, and that property belongs exclusively to the whole members of the Scotch Craft, and not, as one would infer from the statements in the *Courant*, to any section of the order resident in Edinburgh or elsewhere. Lord Rosslyn's propositions gave shape to a desire which had long existed, that this debt should be extinguished, and that charities should be founded for the benefit of the order.

At the time Grand Lodge acquired its present subjects, it was possessed of a sum of about £3,000 only, and the property was acquired, and the hall and other buildings erected, by the consent of all. These buildings are situated in one of the best and most improving parts of the city, and are valued by experienced valuers at about £17,000. Debt was thus necessarily contracted; but Grand Lodge has an equivalent for it, and more, in the value of the buildings themselves. In these circumstances the question really comes to be—Is this property to be retained, or sold? If sold, Grand Lodge must again hold its meetings in hotels, or other similar places. This is undesirable, as the craft would injure its influence and position, and many necessary facilities would be lost in the working of the order, both as regards Grand Lodge itself, and daughter lodges. I believe the universal wish is to retain the property. If this be so, the balance of its *price* must be paid.

Now, how is this to be done? The subjects are the common property of every individual member of the Scotch constitution, and these members, rich and poor, are alike benefited by them, and are thus in reality the debtors.

Some years ago the fees of diplomas were 4s. 6d. each, and were then reduced to 2s. 6d. Grand Lodge has again increased the fee to 5s. In making this increase, Grand Lodge has virtually re-enacted its former charger; and this charge is paid by entrants only on their admission, and once for all. Grand Lodge also some years ago recommended daughter (we have no "affiliated") lodges to pay £1 annually towards liquidation of the debt, but which is in reality the balance of the price, which is secured to the persons who advanced that balance by the bonds over the subjects. This recommendation has in some instances been given effect to, and all that Grand Lodge has now done is to make the recommended payment compulsory.

There is nothing out of the way or oppressive in all this; and if these payments are made the result will be that in nine years or thereby the whole debt of Grand Lodge will be extinguished, and its whole annual surplus revenues, which will be then upwards of £2,000, devoted to charitable purposes.

Grand Lodge has resolved to apply this annual surplus by distributing it among its several Masonic Provinces, according to the number of their annual entrants. In place of crippling the efforts of lodges in "the projects of education and beneficence," these exactions will benefit very greatly our provincial brethren; and in provinces already having a benevolent fund, the money which will be thus allocated will form an invaluable aid; and in other districts, where no benevolent efforts have yet been made, the brethren there may apply the money towards any charitable objects they may select.

Grand Lodge has further provided, in order to secure the proper application of the money to

be thus raised, a board of trustees, consisting of three members of each Provincial Grand Lodge, the Substitute Grand Master, and two members of Grand Committee.

Of this scheme all members of Grand Lodge had intimation; and not only so, but the Grand Secretary, in order to ascertain the views of leading members of the Craft, did what is unusual—communicated the various motions on the subject to them. Of the brethren so consulted one only disapproved of the scheme, and while doing so he agreed to the propriety of the liquidation of the debt, but propounded another scheme which did not meet with acceptance.

The Metropolitan Lodge, as "A Past Master," terms Grand Lodge, is common to all, and its existence is essential to the wellbeing and good government of the whole Craft. Like the Houses of Parliament, and other national institutions, its maintenance is derived from the contributions of the body of which it is the common head; and it cannot be said that the increase on the diploma fee, and the small annual payment of one pound yearly by daughter lodges, will "make the terms of membership onerous throughout the country." It is well known that the entrance fees in Scotch lodges are very small, and that they are considered so by members of other Grand Lodges; and it is certainly undesirable to admit any man to the privileges of the Order who is unable to pay so small an increase as half-a-crown on these fees. As to the small annual payment by the lodges, I cannot believe that any lodge exists which has twenty members who will hesitate to contribute one shilling yearly towards its payments.

If, therefore, the balance due on the *price* of Grand Lodge property is to be paid, it is scarcely possible to conceive any scheme more simple, which would fall more lightly on the members of lodges, and which would be more easily collected.

The suggestion "Past Master" makes to raise the money by subscriptions was taken into consideration by the Substitute Grand Master, and others, and these experienced brethren and men of business, after deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that although a most liberal subscription were obtained it would be wholly inadequate in amount for the purpose.

"Past Master" states that Grand Lodge has seldom or never made any assessment imposed exclusively on its members, and that it sanctions "prodigal expenditure in banquetings and gatherings for parade and pleasure." These statements are unjust and incorrect, and ought not to have been made without enquiry. The brethren attending banquetings and gatherings bear their own charges; and the members of Grand Lodge do have exclusive imposts made on them; and from that source, and the annual payments of the lodges in Edinburgh alone, is derived the income of the Fund of Scottish Masonic Benevolence; and that fund is chiefly, as is well known, applied in relieving the necessities of brethren in places other than Edinburgh, whose lodges do not contribute one sixpence towards the fund. Apart from the Benevolent Fund, members of the Grand Lodge contribute an annual payment of considerable amount towards the common funds of the Order; and I may mention that so anxious were the members of Grand Lodge to facilitate the liquidation of its debt, that by a majority of something like 200 to 12 it renounced its interest in the diploma fees, and resolved that the expenditure of Grand Lodge must be restricted by the sum thus surrendered.

I may observe, as showing a curious inconsistency, that it was the proxy master of a leading Ayrshire Lodge (Kilwinning) who objected to this enforced economy in Grand Lodge expenditure, and that the Provincial Grand Master of East Renfrew and the Depute Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow were among the few who voted with him.

As regards the conjunction of the offices of Grand Secretary and Grand Clerk, "A Past Master" must, or at least ought, to know that repeated motions within the last seven years

have been made to conjoin these offices; and that these motions have not been carried, chiefly through the opposition of west county members. This motion has been again repeated, and I hope that your correspondent will attend next Grand Lodge communication, and use his influence to carry it.

I quite concur with "Past Master" in his just acknowledgment of Grand Master's zeal and services; and in the hope that a spirit of enquiry will be awakened in the minds of our brethren which would ensure a more active supervision of Grand Lodge affairs, for to the apathy which has hitherto existed on the part chiefly of provincial members, our present position is mainly indebted. Speaking, as I may do, for the leading members of Grand Committee, I can assure "Past Master" of their thorough support in securing any object for the better administration of the Craft, and of their sincere desire that he would continue to aid them in that object.

Since writing the above I have seen in your to-day's issue the letter of a member of St. Mark's Lodge, Glasgow. He has fallen into the same error regarding the non-publication of Grand Lodge's accounts as "A Past Master." A vitimus of these accounts is published annually in the Grand Lodge Reporter; but, although the Grand Lodge financial year ends on 30th April, and its accounts are said to be audited monthly, for an unsatisfactory reason, the auditor has not yet handed the vitimus of last year's accounts to the Grand Secretary, and the publication of the Reporter for last year has been thus unfortunately delayed. The Grand Committee at its last meeting resolved that the auditor should be requested to return the accounts, audited or unaudited, within a month from that date, and the brethren may thus hope soon to have them.—Your obedient servant.

ANOTHER PAST MASTER.

Edinburgh Courier, Dec. 9th, 1872.

Sir, you did me the favour of inserting my letter on Grand Lodge affairs in your impression of Monday's evening, and as you deemed it a subject of sufficient importance for editorial comment on the day following, perhaps you will think proper to say one word in reply to the Editor of the Grand Clerk which appeared in your issue of Wednesday last? The same day the observations in your journal are "fair, exact, and founded on indisputable facts." However, instead of pointing out the inaccuracies and glaring omissions, he invites "any Master, or other member of a lodge, or other duly qualified person" to call on his office and inspect a statement of the financial affairs of Grand Lodge of Scotland. I am a little that few Masons in Scotland would undertake journey to Edinburgh in order to ascertain the "sources of annual income and expenditure, as well as the particular amount of debt and the exact time when the means taken for its reduction were not an in-strict of the persons of Grand Lodge, published in the Reporter for April 1872, was done in the Reporter for April 1872. I presume that the latter was circulated among the daughter lodges. On referring to it I find that there was a deficit of £7,438, in consequence of the outlay on account of St. Andrew's festival. This does not quite agree with the Grand Master's statement in depreciation of censure:—"It scarcely calls for any fault-finding when we pay that (the dinner) out of our own pocket." But this is a matter of no moment compared with the charges for paid officers. I find, under the head of salaries, the following items:—20 successive Grand Secretaries, £315; Grand Clerks, £212; Grand Tyler, £75; Chief Grand Marshal, £44s.; Grand Marshal, £22s.; Outer Guard, £22s.; Auditor and Accountants—1868-69, £265s.; 1869-70, £265s.—£660 13s. in all. Total income of 1870-71, £2,489 3s. 3d. For charities during the year—8 was voted by the committee to fifty applicants, £206 10s.; casual charities, £12 13s. 3d.—to other, £219 3s. 3d. We already know how Grand Lodge has arranged to pay off its debt—namely, by a requisition of

2s. 6d. more from each entrant, and by an assessment of one pound in addition to the five shilling certificate annually.

Will the Grand Clerk venture to contradict this statement, or to say that it is "inaccurate and a misrepresentation?" I deem it my duty to say that, however much we may differ, I have personally a very great respect for the Grand Clerk; and it is known to me that he performs the duties of his office in a manner which is highly satisfactory to the Scottish brotherhood. Nor have I any doubt, whatever, that the Grand Secretary is altogether worthy of the confidence which Grand Lodge has reposed in him; but I repeat that I can see no necessity for having two highly-paid officers.

Furthermore, if Grand Lodge is to continue its course under peaceful and happy auspices, it must devise some other means of wiping off its debt, than by levying tribute from the Provincial Lodges.

I do not write in a captious spirit, nor am I (as some may think) finding fault because I have not the honour to hold office in the Grand Lodge. I have enjoyed the privilege of occupying the position in a lodge which a king might covet and which the Bard of Ceila was proud to commemorate:—

"Oft honour'd with supreme command,
Presided o'er the Sons of Light."

And so convinced am I of the benignant influence of Masonry, that I only wish I had the power to enfold the whole human race in its bonds of brotherhood. I have many a time and oft seen its beneficent and fraternal services dry up the tears of the widow, gladden the heart of the orphan, and call down the blessing of the otherwise forlorn and indigent craftsman.

My desire is therefore, for the prosperity of the communion to which I belong, and in whose welfare I am deeply interested, I hope that Lord Rosslyn will see the propriety of giving the point I have alluded to his unbiassed consideration.

I trust the honour is reserved for him, in addition to his many other claims to our esteem, of amicably arranging a matter which might otherwise breed alienation between the Grand Lodge and daughter lodges of Scotland.

I am, &c.,

A PAST MASTER.

Edinburgh Courier.

INTERESTING ART PRESENTATIONS IN LIVERPOOL.

The closing of the Corporation Exhibition of Paintings at the Free Library and Museum, Liverpool, on Saturday last was marked by an interesting presentation to Bro. his Worship the Mayor (E. Samuelson, Esq.), and P. H. Rathbone, who have done so much in an efficient way to advance the cause of Fine Arts in Liverpool. As was stated in the Reporter a few weeks ago, a large number of metropolitan and provincial artists resolved to present each of these gentlemen with a handsomely-bound folio of water-colour sketches, all of which are the production of the contributors. Amongst the artists who thus contributed were Messrs. E. Deane, F. W. Topham, H. B. Roberts, J. Finney, Mole, Kerry, Bishop, S. Pratt, Marples, Fairweather, Grouse, Collingwood, Huggins, Oakes, Moffor, Hite, and Burton. Each folio contained no fewer than 51 sketches—all, it is needless to say, beautiful specimens of the particular branch of the painter's art to which they belong—and had on the inside of the case an illuminated inscription, which was executed by Mr. J. O. Marples of the Liverpool and London Chambers, Dale-street. The folio presented to the Mayor was inscribed as follows:—"This folio of sketches is presented to Edward Samuelson, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, by the following artists, in appreciation of his energetic, judicious, and valued labours in the promotion of art in Liverpool, as Chairman of the autumn exhibition of pictures." The inscription on the folio given to Mr. Rathbone was, "This folio of sketches is presented to P. H. Rathbone, Esq., treasurer of the autumn exhibition of pictures,

by metropolitan and provincial artists, in recognition of his earnest efforts in the encouragement of art in Liverpool." The interesting ceremony was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, the chairman of the library and museum committee, Mr. J. A. Picton, occupying the chair.

The Chairman gave an interesting sketch of the history of art exhibitions in Liverpool, the first of which was held about 100 years ago and in the course of his remarks he said it was principally owing to the efforts of Mr. Edward Samuelson and Mr. P. H. Rathbone that they were at length revived after many years cessation. The first of the new exhibitions was held last year, and on the whole proved a great success, inasmuch as the value of the pictures sold was £6,300, and the exhibition so far paid its way that all expenses were defrayed and a surplus of about £600 remained, which had been appropriated by the corporation to the purchase of pictures for the benefit of the town. Last year, £500 worth of pictures was purchased for that purpose, and this year £600 had been expended in the same manner. This year's exhibition had also met with very satisfactory success. (Applause.) The value of the pictures sold was about £6,000, which was within £300 of the amount last year, when one picture obtained £1,350.

After some reference to the patronage bestowed by the public on that season's exhibition, the Chairman said that the number of pictures sold both this year and last was larger than in any other provincial town. It was also gratifying to know that there were being gradually accumulated in that building pictures and other works of art such as would eventually form for the town a very creditable collection. He next alluded to the fact that Mr. P. H. Rathbone had recently presented to the town a picture which cost £400—(applause)—and announced that at the next meeting of the town council one of the merchants of Liverpool would present his fellow-townsmen with a valuable work of art. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bishop, senior artist in Liverpool, then made the presentations in suitable terms.

The Mayor, in returning thanks, said he should always regard the folio they had presented to him as one of the happiest reminiscences of his public career. (Applause.) He had long felt that something should be done to promote the cause of art in this town, and but for the assistance he had received from Mr. Picton and a number of artists, his efforts to establish an art collection would have failed. In this attempt to resuscitate art in Liverpool he was aided by Messrs. Roberts, Bishop, Kerry, and Finney. Now that the plan had been so far successful, nothing would satisfy him but a permanent gallery of art, and it would afford him the greatest satisfaction to lay the foundation-stone of such a building during his Mayoralty. He believed that the desired object could be effected without trenching on the pockets of the ratepayers, and he hoped he might rely upon the assistance of the library and museum committee in this matter. Why should we not have an art congress here periodically? He believed it would be the means of engendering a much greater love of the Fine Arts, which was an object that every one interested in the cause of education should desire to promote. (Applause.)

Mr. P. H. Rathbone also thanked the contributors, who had given something which would in the future speak messages of sympathy and encouragement to the Mayor and himself in the work on which they had entered.

The interesting proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

It is extremely probable that the Fine Art Gallery in Liverpool, above referred to, will be an accomplished fact before long.

It may be also interesting to state that during Bro. Samuelson's year of office, a three days' musical festival will be arranged and carried out in Liverpool. The Mayor's musical abilities are well-known, and this festival would be a prominent feature, as well as a becoming compliment to him during his Mayoralty.

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.
ADDRESS BY BRO. BREMOND, ORATOR.

My Brethren:—

Called by the Council of the Order to replace our very dear Bro. Lagache, whose illness has forced him to relinquish the duties of the office which I now fill, I will give you a short resumé of the work performed during the present session.

A happy modification in the order of our work has permitted us rapidly to organise the assembly and its several committees. We had the first day time to nominate the committees, and to repeat the reports submitted for discussion during the session, so I hesitate not to say that the present assembly has shown more practical spirit and knowledge of affairs than its predecessor has done; this we have already been able to verify, for we talk less and work more. Is this not a step in the right direction?

You, my brothers, have recompensed labours and services rendered by conferring the Presidency of this assembly upon our very dear Bro. De Saint Jean. You know him, therefore there is no necessity for me to speak of his merits; besides, it is customary for the Grand Orient of France to refrain from eulogizing a brother until after his death. Long may that event be postponed is, I am persuaded, the desire of every member present.

I will now bring to your notice, and ask you to devote a few minutes to the important question of instruction, which has caused you to be called upon for a small personal contribution. You have liberally met the question and renewed the offering made in 1870, which you have charged your President to present to the Minister of Public Instruction, and to inform him that Freemasonry has ever been in favour of gratuitous and obligatory instruction, and to tell him also that in 1870 the Freemasons signed by thousands, and transmitted to M. Jules Simon, the petition which they renew to day by the voice of their representatives, and in short to tell him that as lovers of order, of the Republic, and of peace, we wish by the diffusion of light, by the influence of intelligence and of labour, and by the pressure which French sentiment has exercised on the world, we wish to take the only revenge worthy of us, that of making Germany comprehend that hearts yield not to force, and that sooner or later the arrival of the hour of justice will be marked on the dial of time.

But we must leave politics alone, my brothers, and return to the affairs of the Masonic Order. A serious disagreement has separated French and American Masons. Before asking the continuance of a separation so grievous you have charged your representatives to convey to the American Grand Lodges our fraternal representations and hopes that all that has awakened the just susceptibilities of the American people will disappear with the proclamation of a Republic in France, and the relationship momentarily interrupted be renewed. The cause of the rupture was a question as to the regularity of a new Supreme Council A. and A. Rite in Louisiana. You have submitted judgment in the matter to a tribunal composed of delegates from all the Supreme Councils of A. and A. Rite, and it will be for them to decide upon the establishment of the Council of Louisiana.

The next question brought before the assembly was, should a profane initiated, contrary to our regulations, be considered as a Mason, or should he be considered as one initiated in an irregular lodge. You have, by a severe but just application of the law, declared that you could not consider him as one regularly initiated, but that the door of our Temple would be opened to him if he applied a second time in a proper and regular manner. The person concerned should not complain of the decision, but draw from it advantageous lessons. It is in scrupulously observing our statutes that we are enabled to keep up the dignity of our Order, and you have wisely reminded the lodges that they should not initiate a profane without being well assured that he had not been previously admitted in another lodge, or without attending to the directions issued by the Grand Orient of France for guidance in like cases.

The examination of the votes deposited at the

last convention has caused us to discuss the question of the desirability of suppressing all Masonic grades superior to that of Master. Our Constitutions oblige all members of chapters to belong to a symbolical lodge, so that each year they are represented first by the Master, and a second time by the President of the chapter to which they belong. This double representation has long been an anomaly and a mistake. You have now, by a wise and prudent measure, decided that these chapters, without ceding their rights, shall cease to send representatives, and shall participate only through their lodges in the active administration of Grand Orient.

In short, my brothers, you have terminated this laborious session by a careful examination of the financial resources of the Grand Orient, and you have ascertained that if our position is not so flourishing as we deemed at first, yet it is sufficiently prosperous to cause us to have no fear for the future of our funds.

I was right, then, to say at the commencement of my speech, that you had usefully employed the time devoted to this session. In returning to your lodges, you will bear to our brother's testimony of the utility and advantage of these annual re-unions, which unites in one common interest all the Masons under the Grand Orient of France. Strangers one to the other at first, we have learned to know and esteem each other in working together.

Work is the bond which unites all classes of the people. It is the origin of exchange and commerce, both of which we should be proud to be connected with; for these necessitate labour, by means of which the intellect is sure to be expanded. Study well Article 3 of our Constitutions; it contains the great principles to be found in the declaration of rights and duties of the year III., and you will comprehend the importance of the following formula:—"Masonry considers the obligation to work as one of the imperative laws of humanity, and requires from each, according to his strength, and condemns voluntary idleness. We set aside at once traditions which treat work as undignified, or considers it a punishment. The church tells us that mankind were placed in a terrestrial paradise; in the midst of his joys he was cast out for having disobeyed God, and God punished man by condemning him henceforth to gain his bread by the sweat of his brow. Thus noblemen assert that labour was not originally intended, but was the consequence of crime, and that all work is undignified, so all who work forfeit their claim to nobility; and when, in 1789, Mirabeau, repulsed by his peers when he wished to enter the States General, presented himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the people. Before doing so, however, he opened a shop in one of the streets of the town of Aix, and placed on his sign "Mirabeau, Cloth Merchant."

For us, my brothers, who believe that man elevates and ennobles himself by work, we can have no hesitation in saying that each person owes to society all that their intelligence and strength can perform. It is the exchange of services which constitutes our social compact. The poor man, who works all the week in order to earn a modest salary wherewith to support his family and pay his proportion towards the support of the State, is far more noble than the courtier, who struts ostentatiously, but uselessly, through the Courts of Europe.

Our last Grand Master (whose absence from our midst this year we much regret) was transformed into our President, and the members of the Council of the Order by their zeal have obliterated the stain imposed by a former assembly.

We have, I am sorry to say, suffered a grievous loss; two members of the Council have been snatched by death from the bosoms of their families and their friends, two good Masons, two citizens, and two good men; have left us all to deplore their loss, and their absence from our midst during the deliberations of the Grand Orient. We would neglect our duty did we not give official expression to our grief and regret at their loss.

We are now about to part, my brothers. To Masons so jealous, so devoted, I say (while wishing you good-bye for the present) return

next year to our circle and assist us in our fraternal labours.

The President thanked the Orator for his able speech, which was frequently interrupted by the applause of the brethren.

The following officers were appointed at the third meeting:—

Bros. Douc, W.M. Lodge Reunion O. de Toulon, Senior Warden; Rieauc, W.M. Lodge Union and Confidence, O. Lyon, Junior Warden; Lagache, member of the council, Orator; Messiewis, W.M. Lodge of Knowledge, Chambéry, Assistant Orator; Pouille, member of the council, Secretary; Ansant du Tresnet, W.M. Lodge Friendship, Boulonge, sur-Mer, Assistant Secretary; Rediand, Delegate, Rouen, Grand Expert; Ponzin, Delegate, Mantes, 1st Expert; Limon, W.M., Delegate, Paris, 2nd Expert, Bros. Dislire, Olszewski, Izembart, Lequarte, Cammas, and Ichau were appointed to the remaining offices.

[We have to thank Bro. Thévenot the courteous and talented chief Secretary for the last number of the Bulletin, from which we have taken the foregoing extracts.]

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.
(CONTINUED).

BRADFORD.—*Pentatpha Lodge* (No. 974).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 5th inst. Bro. Robt. Richardson, W.M., presided, and there was no business beyond the installation of Bro. John Ambler, P.S.W. 302, as W.M., and the investiture of his officers. This done the brethren adjourned to the room, held in such high repute after the labours of the day, to refresh and re-invigorate themselves by partaking of the excellent dinner there served in the style for which this lodge is famous, the wine flowing freely as a river. Bro. Ambler, W.M., presided at the dinner, being supported on his right by Bros. C. F. Unau, W.M. 600; D. Salmond, P.M. 302; J. White, W.M. 439; A. Briggs, P.M. 974; Will. W. Barlow, W.M. 302; J. D. Sugden, P.M. 302; Sefton, P.M. 680, P. Prov. G.S.B., West Lancashire; T. Murgatroyd, P.M. 387; I. Evans, P.M. 974, and on his left by Rev. Bro. R. A. King, Chaplain of the lodge; M. Rhodes, P.M. 302, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Thos. Hill, P.M. 302, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Henry Smith, P.M. 387, P.G. Sec; S. B. Walmsley, P.M., 974; W. Ibbatson, P.M. 302, P.G.J.D.; A. Hunter, P.M. 302; I. Gaunt, P.M. 302; J. B. Armitage, P.M. 332; H. O. Mawson, P.M. 974; and C. H. Taylor, P.M. 974. The W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. Evans, P.M., in apt and curt terms gave, "The Clergy," which was responded to in a rather long speech by Rev. C. L. Thomas, P. Prov. G.C. The W.M. then gave "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." Bro. A. Briggs, P.M. (Captain Artillery) in response, alluded to the great Battle of Waterloo, being won by a force mainly of raw recruits, but that the glory of arms was mainly owing to small battles, and that the most scientific war ever waged was that of Abyssinia. He considered that the commander of that exploit would compare favourably with Moltke in the recent war with France. He had every confidence that the military and naval forces of our country would be ever ready for any emergency, and on their behalf he begged to thank them for the honour done them. Bro. D. Salmond, P.M. (Major Volunteers), endorsed all Bro. Briggs had said, and could add still more, he thought, of officers and commanders of former times, such as the Duke of Marlborough, the memorable Nelson or Blake, and saw our navy, instead of tiers of guns, with walls of steel, such as the "Woolwich Infant," they would be astonished; and it was quite likely the implements of war would come to something quite annihilating. Bro. Barraclough, P.M. (Captain Volunteers), when called upon, said he could not make a speech—great commanders never could make speeches (much laughter). Nelson never could, nor Wellington, whose most famous speech was, "Up lads and at them." A brother suggested "guards," but Bro. Barraclough said history had it "lads." He would conclude by thanking them for the oppor-

tunity that had been afforded him of making a soldier's speech. Bro. Rev. R. A. King, Chaplain, felt that after the speech of Bro. Captain Barraclough, it was somewhat an inappropriate opportunity to propose "The Immortal Memory of St. John the Evangelist." Brethren, you all know the special claim the Evangelist has upon the veneration of Freemasons; you all know that that charity, which is the very soul and centre of his Epistles, is so also of Freemasons, and that a nearer approach has been made by Freemasons to that universal brotherhood preached by St. John than by any other society of men. As I looked round me to-night in this hall, and saw so many brethren of different callings and professions, with different interests and different tastes, all brought together and held together in harmony by the mystic bond of our brotherhood, I could not help feeling proud of the thought that Freemasonry has solved the problem of which other societies of men in all ages, and especially in our age, have sought a solution in vain—the problem which International Societies, Peace Societies, Societies of Socialists or Communists, have striven to master in vain—the problem of uniting together, by a bond at once strong and elastic, not only men of the same race or language, religion or country, but men of all races, languages, countries, and creeds, without any regard to external, accidental, or temporary differences, but with every regard to that difference which is spiritual, essential, and external, the difference between that man whose pride in life is truth, uprightness, and charity, and that man who is the slave of selfishness and falsehood; and this word "slave," worshipful sir, reminds me of another claim that the Christian Evangelist St. John has upon the love and veneration of Freemasons. It is, you know, in his Gospel that these words occur, which I consider to be the charter of our Craft:—"You shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." You know, fellow Freemasons, that this word "free" is the most English word in the English language; for the idea of freedom is the one thing which the world owes to England, and England to herself alone. Yes, England may owe the origin of her literature to Greece and Rome, of her art to Italy, of her science and invention to France; she may owe her greatness in part to her commerce, in part to her Geographical position. But her freedom, on whose soil and in whose atmosphere alone Art, Science, Literature, Commerce, and Empire can reach their utmost perfection. Her freedom is especially her own, she has won it for herself, she is winning it for the world. Therefore it is I say that the word free is the most English word in the English language, that the idea of freedom is the one thing the world owes to England and England to herself alone, and that the love of freedom has grown amongst us into an instinct strong as the love of life itself. As the poet puts it nobly "we must be free or die, who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke: the faith and morals hold which Milton held." But remember this, fellow Freemasons—and the very word Freemason should recall it to you. This freedom of which you are so proud—this freedom which is the special birthright of Englishmen and the special glory of England—which you have bought with the blood of revolutions, and which you hold as sacred and as inseparable from yourselves as your life—this freedom, I say, is but the type, the shadow, the mere faint and feeble figure of another, a higher and a happier freedom—freedom not of the body but of the soul—not from the tyranny of an absolute master or monarch, or government, but from the baser tyranny, the more abject slavery, the more bitter bondage of a soul enslaved to ignorance and superstition, to ignoble passions, to degrading vice, or to sordid self-seeking and selfishness. It is to this freedom Freemasonry calls you, and the words of the first preacher of this freedom are recorded by the Evangelist, whose memory you honour by your presence here to-night. I propose, therefore to you the memory of St. John, as having the twofold claim on the veneration of Freemasons of being the Evangelist of love, and the Evangelist of freedom of the truth—the true freedom of Freemasonry. Bro. M. Rhodes, P.M., proposed the

health of "The Retiring Master," first expressing the pleasure he felt in seeing the present W.M. placed in the chair, and he was certain he had the best wishes of all that he might have a good year. He had during the day asked a kind brother if he could give him a text for this toast he had to propose, and he said, "Yes, he's a trump," and I say he is a trump. The qualifications for that chair are such as require great judgment, and Bro. Richardson had that. He shook hands with him on being shelved. He has been a trump, enlisting the sympathies, love, and esteem of every brother. But we have to leave and get into the shade, and other bright spirits come in, and every Master seems to excel the other, and I don't know where it will end. I am glad to see the Pentalpha attain such high honour. I congratulate Bro. Richardson on his year of office, and welcome his successor. Bro. Robt. Richardson, I.P.M., in responding, said I rise with feelings of pride and pleasure, but feel that I have nothing new to say, having so often had to respond on similar occasions. However, I assure you I appreciate the honour bestowed. I have endeavoured to do all I could during my year, and the lodge has continued to prosper with the assistance of the Past Masters. I regret I am not a speaker, I regret leaving the Chair; still there is a pleasure on retiring in taking my place with the Past Masters. Before I sit down I will propose the next toast, the toast of the evening, "The Worshipful Master" his good qualities are so well known that it would be quite superfluous on my part to say anything on his behalf, I can assure him we shall do all we can to support him in his position. The W.M. said I have a significant sign given to me that a little music would be agreeable, I will rest therefore until our Organist favours me. After an excellent song the W.M. again rose and said there are times in men's lives when they should be both happy and proud, it has been my ambition, when it should be my opportunity, to accept this position. It has come soon, as being a young man, but when told another brother did not wish it, I was glad to accept I will do all I can to cement that harmony which should adorn every lodge, and belonging, as I do, to another lodge, it will be my aim and hope to do all I can for both looking on the Lodge of Hope, as a foster brother, rather than as my mother lodge. I feel the responsibilities of office and shall never forget the duties of promoting the charities of our order. The W.M. then proposed the "Visiting Brethren," expressing the great thankfulness he felt to those brethren who had honoured them with their company. He said, I am afraid of making invidious selections to respond, the brethren might consider the number we have, and they whose names are not mentioned will kindly excuse. He would couple with the toast the names of Bros. George Richardson, W.M. elect of the Lodge of Hope, and O. White, P.M., of Liverpool, and leave the rest as may be thought proper. Bro. Richardson in responding said he acknowledged he had been ambitious for the post of W.M. of the Hope, to which he had been elected. Position gave a man opportunity for doing good, and he hoped to do some in his day. He thanked the brethren very cordially for the compliment paid to the visitors. Brother S. White, P.M., also shortly thanked the brethren for the honour done him, and the rest of the visitors. Brother C. F. Unna, W.M. Harmony, 600, also thanked the brethren and hoped that good feeling might exist between the various lodges. Brother Barlow, W.M. Hope, 302, being called upon, congratulated the W.M. as a P.S.W. in the Hope on his election to the chair in the Pentalpha, and on the part of the old lodge of Hope to thank him for omitting to allude to the W.M. of that lodge in proposing their toast. The W.M. proposed "The Past Masters" in very complimentary terms, to which Bro. A. Briggs, P.M., shortly responded, as the evening was far advanced. Several other toasts were given, but we have already occupied more space than usual in the reports of proceedings of private lodges in order to give a lengthy report of Bro. Rev. R. A. King's excellent speech, we regret not being able to insert them.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—His Grace the Duke of St. Albans, R.W.P.G.M. Lincolnshire, will preside at the Annual Festival.

Stockwell Lodge (No. 1339).—This lodge met for the first time at its new place of meeting the Half Moon, Herne Hill, on Thursday, the 19th. Present, Bros. W. Worrell, W.M.; W. G. Brighten, J.W.; H. E. Frances, Sec.; I. Klenck, S.D.; C. H. Benham, D.C.; I. Sidnell, I.G.; also Bros. Coe, Bowyer, Hincksman, and Price. Visitors, Bros. Sprague, W.M. 190; W. Withall, J.D. 720; G. Cragg, J.D. 766; N. I. F. Bassett, 22; and T. H. Clarke, of Chicago. The business of the evening was the passing of Bro. Coe, and the raising of Bro. Bowyer. Bro. Brighton, J.W., was elected W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Hammerton re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Dolan, Tyler. Bros. Price, Benham, and Bowyer were elected to serve on the Audit Committee, in addition to the W.M., P.M.'s, and Wardens. Two candidates were proposed for initiation, and Bro. Bassett for joining at the ensuing meeting, and the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to a very excellent supper, presided over by the W.M., who gave the usual Masonic toasts. The visitors each expressed themselves very pleased at their first visit to the Stockport Lodge.

Original Correspondence.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Allow me, by way of preamble, to say that I have been a regular reader of *The Freemason* ever since that journal was launched upon the rough waters of newspaper enterprise, and am pleased to mention that I have invariably found in its pages much matter of an interesting, instructive, and suggestive character to the Masonic student.

Occasional inaccuracies, both typographical and otherwise, are incidental to the press, and are quite unavoidable, as every one will readily admit who has a knowledge of the onerous duties of an editor and the eccentricities of that universal scapegoat, "the printer." To a generous mind, these defects, however great or trivial, do not detract one iota from the merits of a publication, for

"Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow
He who would search for pearls must dive below."

In perusing the last number of your estimable print, I discovered in page 808 an article describing a Freemason's adventure abroad. The *Norwich Argus*, I find, is credited with being the original source from which the account was copied. The inference naturally drawn from this statement by the reader is that the particulars were primarily conveyed to the paper named. Such, however, is not the case, for the notice first appeared in the columns of the *Sunday Times* newspaper.

I feel convinced that you will allow me to correct this erroneous impression by affording room for the insertion of this letter in an early number of *The Freemason*. It may be interesting to your readers to hear that Bro. A. F. Forrest, with whom I am personally acquainted, has quite recovered from the maltreatment, received during his late sojourn in Spain, and that he fully appreciates the solicitude and sympathetic expressions evinced towards him by the Craft since he returned to England.

Yours fraternally,

THE AUTHOR OF THE ARTICLE.

* Microscopical investigation has proved that the substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the tooth powders, pastes, and washes in general use have no effect upon these. Messrs. Gabriel's Coralite Tooth Paste and Royal Dentifrice (sold by all chemists and perfumers at 1s. 6d. per box) completely destroy and remove these animalcules and also preserve and beautify the teeth. Prepared only by Messrs. Gabriel, the old established dentist, 64, Ludgate Hill, and 56, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London, where they practise their unique system of painless dentistry.